

班 级
姓 名
准考证号

沈阳市 2020—2021 学年度上学期七年级阶段测试（二）

英语试题

（考试范围：Unit 1—Unit 6）

试题满分 100 分，考试时间 100 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1. 答题前，考生须用 0.5mm 黑色字迹的签字笔在本试题卷规定位置填写自己的姓名、准考证号；
- 2. 考生须在答题卡上作答，不能在本试题卷上作答，答在本试题卷上无效；
- 3. 考试结束，将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回；
- 4. 本试题卷包括七道大题，59 道小题，共 8 页。如缺页、印刷不清，考生须声明。

第一部分 选择题（三大题；共 38 分）

一、单项填空（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分；满分 5 分）

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- 1. There are many famous places of _____ in the city of Shenyang.
A. an interest B. interests C. interest D. interesting
- 2. We all know that money isn't _____. Ability is the key.
A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
- 3. That peacock is flying _____ the direction of northeast.
A. on B. to C. along D. in
- 4. Please don't go out for fun. It is raining _____. It is a rainy day.
A. heavily B. brightly C. strongly D. largely
- 5. _____ is hard to walk on muddy roads in spring.
A. There B. He C. She D. It
- 6. My hometown, Shenyang, covers a large _____ of 12,948 square kilometers.
A. footprint B. area C. space D. pond
- 7. I will _____ take a bus to my office when it is rainy.
A. able to B. can C. have to D. must
- 8. Tom often spends at least 2 hours _____ TV after school every day.
A. to watch B. on watch C. watch D. watching

9. You will find the beauty of nature if you _____ sightseeing in the countryside next month.

- A. go B. goes C. will go D. can go

10. —Let's go outside to make snowmen.

—_____

- A. If you go, I will go. B. Why not? C. Yes, I can. D. No, too cold.

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 15 分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Shenzhen: A City of Great Changes

Shenzhen is one of the largest cities in the world. If you like _____ 11 _____, you will love it.

Thirty years ago, Shenzhen was only a small fishing _____ 12 _____. Today, it's a big city with a lot of _____ 13 _____ buildings.

Shenzhen became _____ 14 _____ first special economic zone（经济特区）in 1979. Many people with dreams went there and built _____ 15 _____. Most of the electronic products（电子产品）we use today, like the cellphone, _____ 16 _____ made in Shenzhen.

_____ 17 _____ eating special snacks, there are also many places of interest to have some _____ 18 _____. At Happy Valley（欢乐谷）, you can _____ 19 _____ in the Mini-Space Station to experience the feeling of no _____ 20 _____ in space. The Space Shuttle（太空梭）can shoot you up to 60 meters _____ 21 _____ in 1.8 seconds and then drop you.

At Sea World, _____ 22 _____ you go under the sea, you will meet all kinds of sea animals and _____ 23 _____ live shows by whales and sharks.

At Window of the World, you can _____ 24 _____ around the world in just a few hours. You can see the White House of the _____ 25 _____, the Eiffel Tower of France and the Pyramids（金字塔）of Egypt.

- 11. A. drinking B. sightseeing C. eating D. sleeping
- 12. A. pond B. village C. market D. boat
- 13. A. modern B. traditional C. natural D. clean
- 14. A. Japan's B. Germany's C. China's D. Australia's
- 15. A. temples B. spaceships C. fountains D. factories
- 16. A. be B. is C. am D. are
- 17. A. Across B. Unlike C. Without D. Besides
- 18. A. drink B. food C. fun D. music
- 19. A. blow B. breathe C. float D. rest
- 20. A. gravity B. air C. water D. sunshine

21. A. high B. wide C. deep D. long
22. A. because B. if C. and D. but
23. A. complete B. provide C. enjoy D. catch
24. A. keep a diary B. go on a picnic C. take a photo D. take a trip
25. A. US B. UN C. UK D. EU

三、阅读理解（共 12 小题，每小题 1.5 分；满分 18 分）
阅读短文，然后根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳选项。

A

Just like in other countries, in China, there are four seasons in a year, spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring is the season I like best! In spring the weather gets warmer and warmer. The sun shines warmly. The grass is green and the flowers are both colorful and lovely. And everything is new just like a baby. We usually go to the parks with family to have a picnic.

Summer is the season I like least. It’s hot and dry every day. We always have to turn on air conditioners, or we will feel hot. We seldom go out from twelve o’clock to two o’clock in the afternoon in summer. But some sportsmen still have to swim in the river in the afternoon, so their skin turns dark.

Autumn is cool. It is a season of harvest（丰收）. In autumn, all sorts of good fruits become ripe（成熟的）such as apples, oranges and pears. I think autumn is a lovely season because of the fallen leaves. They’re really nice!

Winter is the last season in a year. It’s cold and often snows. The Spring Festival is in winter. I don’t like winter very much. But I like the Spring Festival!

What’s your favorite season? Can you tell me?

26. What is the weather like in spring according to the text?
- A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy. D. Snowy.
27. What do people usually do in summer according to the text?
- A. Swim in the river. B. Have a picnic together.
- C. Go to some parks. D. Turn on air conditioners.
28. Why does the author think autumn is beautiful?
- A. Because of good fruits. B. Because of green grass.
- C. Because of the flowers. D. Because of fallen leaves.
29. Which season does the author like least?
- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.

B

What kinds of things are on the moon? Is there any water? Is there any life? To find the answers, humans and spaceships have visited the moon many times during the past 50 years. Here are some of the most important trips.

1969

Apollo 11 was a spaceship. It was from NASA（美国国家航空航天局）. It took astronauts（宇航员）to the moon for the first time. US astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first human to walk on the moon.

1972

Apollo 17 landed on the moon. It sent three astronauts there. They stayed three days on the moon. But no other humans have been to the moon since then.

2007

China sent Chang’e 1 into space. It was China’s first lunar probe（月球探测器）. Chang’e 1 was in orbit for one year. It sent us a 3D map of the moon’s surface（表面）.

2008

India sent its own lunar probe, Chandrayaan-1, into space. It spent two years in orbit. It carried an important piece of equipment（设备）: the Moon Impact Probe（MIP, 月球撞击探测器）. The MIP safely landed on the moon. It collected soil from the moon.

2013

Chang’e 3 landed on the moon successfully. It carried the moon rover（月球车）Yutu to the moon. Chang’e 3 found a new kind of mineral（矿物质）. It also proved（证明）that there is no water on the moon.

30. Which country was first successful in landing on the moon?
- A. Russia. B. America. C. China. D. India.
31. Which spaceship sent three astronauts on the moon according to the text?
- A. Apollo 11. B. Chandrayaan-1. C. Apollo 17. D. Chang’e 3.
32. What do we know about Chang’e 1?
- A. It carried an important piece of equipment.
- B. It sent us a 3D map of the moon’s surface.
- C. It proved that there is no water on the moon.
- D. It stayed for more than one year on the moon.

33. What can be found on the moon according to the text?

- A. An astronaut.
- B. A very beautiful lady.
- C. A white rabbit.
- D. A new kind of mineral.

C

With the development of China-Russia relations (关系), more and more Chinese students begin to study Russian to prepare for studying in Russia. Also many people study it to work on China-Russia trade and tourism (旅游业).

Tanya who comes from Russia is working in China. She teaches Russian at a high school in Jilin, China. During the past year, Tanya and her students have become good friends. To her surprise, she got many different gifts on Chinese Teachers' Day. It was her first time to have such an interesting experience in the country.

Tanya loves China. “There are many people who can speak Russian in China and they are kind to me. I like them and I feel happy to live here.” Tanya said. She also enjoys Chinese food and is interested in using mobile payment.

As Tanya often puts pictures of her life on the Internet, her friends in Russia often ask her different kinds of questions about China. “For many Russians, China is a great country. So I often invite them to visit.” Tanya said. Tanya thinks of herself as a bridge to connect (连接) China and Russia. However, she thinks that she is only a little bridge and more big bridges need to be set up.

34. Many Chinese students study Russian because _____.

- A. they want to travel in Russia B. they think it's interesting to study
- C. it's good for their future life D. many Russian people come to China

35. How did Tanya feel about getting gifts on Teachers' Day?

- A. Surprised. B. Excited. C. Nervous. D. Unusual.

36. What does Tanya often put online?

- A. Pictures of her life.
- B. Pictures of Chinese people.
- C. Pictures of her class.
- D. Pictures of Chinese snacks.

37. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. A Traveler from Russia.
B. A Russian Girl in China.
C. A Great European Country—Russia.
D. A Little Bridge between China and Russia.

第二部分 非选择题（四大题；共 62 分）

四、阅读问答（共5小题，每小题2分；满分10分）

阅读短文，然后根据内容回答所提问题。

Space stations are like houses in space for astronauts. They stay in space or in the Earth's orbit (轨道) for a long time. In space, there is much less gravity than on Earth. The astronauts float about and must tie themselves to something before they sleep.

Dirt also floats around and can get inside the equipment and damage the space station, so the astronauts have to be very clean and have to put their rubbish in special bags. There is no air in space, so astronauts must wear special suits when they leave the space station. Astronauts cannot spend too long in space, as it is not good for their health. They must also do special exercise to stay healthy. However, one Russian astronaut stayed on a space station for 437 days!

Perhaps in the future, people will stay for even longer on space stations.

38. What are space stations like?

39. What do the astronauts have to do before they sleep?

40. Why do the astronauts have to be very clean?

41. What must astronauts wear when they leave the space station?

42. What will happen to people in the future according to the text?

五、阅读填空（共7小题，每小题1分；满分7分）

阅读短文，然后用短文括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

Mr. Lee 43 (take) a trip to the Mars next year. He plans to spend one week 44 (travel) there by spaceship. Usually, the astronaut 45 (have) to sleep in a small bed by 46 (tie) himself to it so that the astronaut will not float around in the spaceship.

When Mr. Lee arrives on the Mars, he finds that it is 47 (wind) all day and all night. There is even no air on the Mars, so he is 48 (able) to breathe without special equipment. However, he says that he really loves the natural 49 (beautiful) over there. In a word, it's a wonderful journey to the Mars.

六、综合阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分；满分 20 分）

阅读短文，然后按要求完成第 50~59 小题。

A

Visiting Shanghai

Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the world. (A) 如果你喜欢观光旅游, 你一定会爱

上它!

People’s Square

People’s Square is in the centre of Shanghai. It is a large public area (B) green grass, fountains and birds. If you visit People’s Square, you can also see famous buildings around it, (C) such as the Shanghai Grand Theatre and the Shanghai Museum.

The Bund

The Bund is (D) old Shanghai meets new Shanghai. If you walk along the Bund, you will see many old buildings. (E) The Pudong New Area, just across the Huangpu River, has many modern buildings. At night, these tall buildings light up the sky in every direction.

Yu Garden

Yu Garden is a traditional garden. If you (F) enjoy history and natural beauty, you will love this garden. There are many beautiful buildings, bridges and ponds. You can also buy different snacks just outside the garden.

50. 将文中画线部分 (A) 译成英语:

51. 在文中 (B) 和 (D) 的空白处填入适当的单词: ;

52. 写出文中画线部分 (C) 和 (F) 的同义词或近义词: ;

53. 将文中画线部分 (E) 改写为: many modern buildings in the Pudong New Area, just across the Huangpu River.

54. 从文中找出两个上海人民广场周围建筑物的名称: ;

B

In most parts of the world, many students help their school protect the environment and make the life better. They join in “environment clubs”. In an environment club, students work together to make the environment clean. ①

Turn off the water tap! Do you know that running water can waste twenty to forty tons (吨) of water an hour? (A) Run in a year, and that will fill a small river! In environment clubs, students mend (修理) those broken toilets.

No-car day. On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car—not the students (B) not the teachers! Cars give pollution to our air, so remember: walk, jump, bike or run. ② Use your legs! (C) is important for you to do this kind of thing.

No-rubbish lunches. (D) 午饭后你会扔掉多少食物?

Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags. Those bags can be used again. Every week they will choose the classes that make the least rubbish. Then, they report them to the whole school!

③ We love our environment. Let’s work together to make it clean!

55. 将文中画线部分 (A) 改写为: you keep the water in a year, that will fill a small river!

56. 在文中 (B) 和 (C) 的空白处填入适当的单词: ;

57. 将文中画线部分 (D) 译成英语:

58. 在文中①②③选出能够填入 “Here are the things students often do.” 的位置:

59. 从文中找出两个描述我们学生可以保护环境 的措施: ;

七、阅读与表达 (共 2 节, A 节 5 分, B 节 20 分; 满分 25 分)

A) 阅读短文, 然后根据其内容从方框中选出可以填入空白处的短语。

a famous building an important part beautiful bridges
enjoyed myself traditional buildings

Dear Nathan,

I am so glad to receive your letter. You know, I went to Beijing on National Day. I 1 in the Summer Palace. It is 2 in Beijing. There are many 3 there. There are also some 4 on a big lake. What made me most surprised was the Great Wall. It is 5 of Chinese history. The mountains there are very beautiful, so I can enjoy the wonderful sights. I really want to show you around the city of Beijing. Write to me soon.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

B) 假设你是沈阳某中学的七年级学生李华, 即将参加沈阳市初中英语专业委员会举办的题目为 “My Favorite Season” 的中学生英语演讲比赛活动。请你写一篇英文演讲稿参加比赛。

注意:

- 1. 词数 80~100, 短文的开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

My Favorite Season

There are four seasons in a year, but my favorite season is

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英语试题

(考试范围: Unit 1—Unit 6)

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第一部分 选择题（三大题；共 38 分）

一、单项填空（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分；满分 5 分）

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- My computer is my father's's.
A. as more expensive as
B. so expensive as
C. so more expensive as
D. as expensive as
- Alice got the mark in Art, so she was very sad.
A. best
B. worst
C. farthest
D. furthest
- Mike the USA. He will come back in two months.
A. has gone to
B. has been to
C. has gone
D. has been
- The COVID-19 has spread across the world 10 months.
A. since
B. before
C. until
D. for
- When Patrick Moore knew something about stars, he learning more.
A. looked forward to
B. depended on
C. came over to
D. worked as
- All the students are in the playground. There is not in the classroom.
A. nobody
B. anybody
C. somebody
D. everybody
- I know that James Watt the first steam engine in the world.
A. found
B. developed
C. discovered
D. invented
- Thank you for me to your family members.
A. respecting
B. understanding
C. introducing
D. punishing

9. You needn't tell him the story *Trojan War* because I him twice.
- A. have already told B. have yet told C. already told D. ever told

10. —Please don't make jokes about that poor boy.

—

- A. No way. B. No problem! C. Yes, I will. D. Sorry, I won't.

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 15 分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's easy to know what life was like 30 years ago or 50 years ago. Your parents would tell you they didn't have 11, MP5 players or fashionable clothes when they were your age. Your grandparents might say they didn't have enough 12 to eat, so they were always hungry. But who knows what 13 will be like in 50 years or even longer?

In the future, houses will be very 14. The roof (房顶) will make electricity with sunshine. When you press a button, it will open and you can watch 15 from your bed. The walls will be 16 too. They can change colors according to your mood (情绪).

Every family will have a robot nanny (机器人保姆). The robot can look like a monkey, a dog, a tiger or even an alien (外星人)! When you are 17, it will serve you with a smile. 18 when you treat it badly and order it to bring you a cup of coffee, it will get 19 and spill (洒) your coffee.

Cars, trains and planes will use solar (太阳的) energy 20 oil. The air will be cleaner and of course people will become 21. There will be cures (疗法) for cancer and AIDS (爱滋病). People will live longer, probably 22 long as 200 years. The world will be so 23 that people will have to move to other planets for a whole new life.

There are 24 ideas for the future. For example, we might have a machine that can turn a person's voice into all foreign languages. Will these ideas 25 one day? It's your call (你说了算).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 11. A. inventions | B. wheels | C. computers | D. candles |
| 12. A. dumplings | B. ice-creams | C. food | D. soup |
| 13. A. life | B. war | C. school | D. classroom |
| 14. A. special | B. beautiful | C. expensive | D. clean |
| 15. A. lamps | B. stars | C. wings | D. walls |
| 16. A. huge | B. amazing | C. strong | D. small |
| 17. A. polite | B. successful | C. rich | D. quiet |
| 18. A. So | B. But | C. Then | D. And |
| 19. A. angry | B. stupid | C. funny | D. happy |
| 20. A. because of | B. except for | C. in addition to | D. instead of |

21. A. more confident B. healthier C. more popular D. older
22. A. too B. very C. so D. as
23. A. crowded B. empty C. excellent D. fantastic
24. A. less B. fewer C. more D. worse
25. A. come out B. come over C. come true D. come on

三、阅读理解（共 12 小题，每小题 1.5 分；满分 18 分）

阅读短文，然后根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳选项。

A

English Summer Camp We provide English classes in Oxford, Britain. You can improve your English, enjoy great trips and activities, make new friends of your own age. Telephone: 86552043 Website: www.engsmcamp.com Ages: children (9~12), teenagers (13~17)	Arts Summer Camp It's designed for teenagers with a great interest in painting. You can have an exciting experience to develop skills for the future. Telephone: 86363831 Website: www.artsmcamp.com Ages: teenagers (14~15)
Outdoor Summer Camp Fantastic outdoor activities! Friendly and experienced teachers! Activities include: photo-taking, sports, fishing and so on! Telephone: 86837196 Website: www.sprsmcamp.com Ages: teenagers (13~17)	Opera Summer Camp Opera summer camp is open to anyone aged 6~17 who wants to develop the abilities to act, sing or dance. You will have the chance to enjoy the British operas in the theater. Telephone: 86367725 Website: www.opesmcamp.com Ages: children (6~12), teenagers (13~17)
Want to get more information? Please click here: www.camps.com	

26. What's special about English Summer Camp?
- A. It is open to all the ages. B. It has experienced teachers.
- C. You can enjoy British operas. D. You can have language classes.
27. If you are interested in painting, you may get more information by calling or getting on the website

.
- A. 86367725; www.sprsmcamp.com B. 86363831; www.artsmcamp.com
- C. 86367725; www.artsmcamp.com D. 86363831; www.sprsmcamp.com
28. Which camp should Sandy join if she wants to be an actress?
- A. English Summer Camp. B. Outdoor Summer Camp.
- C. Opera Summer Camp. D. Arts Summer Camp.

29. Where is the text probably from?
- A. An introduction about teenagers. B. A report about education.
- C. A newspaper for parents. D. A website for teenagers.

B

Every morning, my father buys a newspaper on his way to work. Every day, I open my books in class and start my lessons. Every evening, my mother reads magazines at home. And every night, I look at the photos of David Beckham and Yao Ming on the wall in my bedroom before I go to sleep. Can you imagine the life without paper or printing?

Paper was first created about 2,000 years ago in China. After it was invented, people started to write on paper to make books. In those days, books were only produced by hand. So there were not many books and they were expensive. Only a few people had the chance to read books.

Printing was invented in China during the Sui and Tang Dynasties（朝代）. The development of printing made it possible to produce books more quickly and cheaply. More and more people can read books. Knowledge and ideas spread faster than before.

The Internet was created in the twentieth century. Although the Internet is still young, it is growing very fast and becomes powerful. A much larger amount of information can be stored in different forms on the Internet. We can find it much more easily than that in books.

Nowadays computers and the Internet are used in classrooms, and newspapers and magazines can be also read online. Will there be paper and printing in the future? Let's wait and see.

30. Why does the author talk about his family's activities in the first paragraph?
- A. To talk about different kinds of magazines.
- B. To show how his/her family loves newspapers.
- C. To show that paper is better than the Internet.
- D. To give examples about the importance of paper.
31. In ancient China, more people could read books because

.
- A. more people liked writing books
- B. the ways of printing books developed
- C. the Sui and Tang Dynasties are good
- D. knowledge and ideas spread faster than before
32. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in the fourth paragraph?
- A. Information. B. Paper. C. Internet. D. Printing.
33. What can be the best title for this text?
- A. Will the Internet Replace Books? B. The Internet is Better than Books.
- C. What Will Happen in the Future? D. The History of Paper and Printing.

One day, Akbar decided to test how wise Birbal was. He took his ring off his finger and handed it to one of his courtiers (侍臣). Akbar said to him, “You must hide this ring safely with you. Make sure that no one can find it.”

As soon as Birbal came to the palace, Akbar said, “Birbal, I lost my ring this morning. It was given to me by my father. Do whatever you want, but you have to find my ring.” Birbal asked Akbar to give him more information, but Akbar didn’t say much. He kept on repeating, “I don’t remember anything at all. You must find my ring.” Finally, Birbal said, “All right, Your Majesty (陛下)! I will find your ring soon.”

Birbal closed his eyes and pretended (假装) to think for a while. And then he said, “Your Majesty, your ring is somewhere here in this palace. It is with one of the courtiers. The courtier has a grain of rice in his beard.”

The courtier was worried. Hearing Birbal’s words, he quickly moved his hand over his beard. Birbal’s eyes fixed on the behaviour of the courtier. Pointing towards him. Birbal said, “Your Majesty, this courtier stole your ring.”

Akbar was surprised. He didn’t understand how Birbal had succeeded in finding his ring. But once again, Akbar accepted the fact that Birbal was very wise.

34. How did the courtier feel after hearing Birbal’s words?
A. Shy. B. Nervous. C. Excited. D. Angry.
35. Which of the following is the RIGHT order?
① Birbal came to the palace. ② The courtier touched his beard. ③ Akbar gave his ring to the courtier. ④ Birbal pointed to the courtier.
A. ①②③④ B. ②①④③ C. ③②①④ D. ③①②④
36. What can we know about the text?
A. The story took place at midnight.
B. Akbar felt very sad about losing his ring.
C. It took Birbal very little time to find the ring.
D. Birbal saw a grain of rice in the courtier’s beard.
37. What can be the best title for the story?
A. Akbar and Birbal. B. The Courtier Stole the Ring.
C. Akbar and a Courtier. D. A Grain of Rice in the Beard.

第二部分 非选择题 (四大题; 共 62 分)

四、阅读问答 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 然后根据内容回答所提问题。

Religion (宗教) was very important to the ancient Greeks. In their mind, religion made their lives better, and the gods and goddesses would take care of them after they died.

The Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses. These gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives. It was important to make them happy—happy gods and goddesses would help you, but unhappy ones would punish you.

Zeus was the king of the Greek gods. He was the god of the sky and rain. His wife Hera was the goddess of marriage (婚姻) and childbirth (生育). Poseidon was the brother of Zeus. He was the god of the sea. Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty. She helped everyone feel love.

There were also gods and goddesses of family, war and music. The Greeks held festivals to show respect for them. They built temples for the gods and goddesses. People prayed (祈祷) and gave gifts to the gods and goddesses to make their wishes come true.

38. Why was religion very important to the ancient Greeks?
39. Why was it important to make the gods and goddesses happy?
40. How many types of gods and goddesses does the text mention?
41. How did the Greeks show respect for the gods and goddesses?
42. What did the Greeks do to make their wishes come true?

五、阅读填空 (共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 7 分)

阅读短文, 然后用短文括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

Today, I want to share my experience of travelling with you. I paid a visit to a 43 (distance) village in Chengdu last summer holiday. The local villagers live a secret life. For example, they 44 (celebrate) their special festival since five 45 (century) ago. I am so lucky to have a chance to experience this festival. Nothing can be 46 (amazing) than this kind of thing. Besides, the local people have many fantastic 47 (invent) and the guide gave me an 48 (introduce) to one of them. Through this wonderful experience, I was 49 (success) in learning about much knowledge about our country’s different cultures.

六、综合阅读 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 20 分)

阅读短文, 然后按要求完成第 50~59 小题。

A

Do you know László Bíró? Maybe you do not, but you (A) probably use his invention every

day and you may even have it in your hand right now!

Bíró (1899—1985) was the inventor of the ballpoint pen. He was born in Budapest, Hungary. In the 1930s, when he worked as a newspaper editor, he used a fountain pen almost every day. (B) _____, he had to refill it all the time. (C) 墨水也不容易干 and it sometimes made a mess on the paper. Bíró wanted a better pen. His brother, George, helped him develop a special ink. The ink dried easily. Then they developed a new type of pen. There was a tiny ball at the tip of the pen. The ball rolled ink onto paper as it moved. They called it the “ballpoint” pen.

The ballpoint pen was (D) _____ great success. Everyone loved it. Now millions of people use it all over the world every day.

(E) People will always remember Bíró for his invention. Today in many English-speaking countries, people still use the word “biro” to (F) refer to any kind of ballpoint pen.

50. 写出文中画线部分 (A) 和 (F) 的同义词或近义词: _____; _____

51. 在文中 (B) 和 (D) 的空白处填入适当的单词: _____; _____

52. 将文中画线部分 (C) 译成英语: _____

53. 将文中画线部分 (E) 改写为: Bíró will always _____ remembered by people because _____ his invention.

54. 从文中找出圆珠笔的两种表达法: _____; _____

B

We couldn't live (A) _____ the Internet! That's how most of us keep in touch with friends, find homework support, research a cool place to visit or find out the latest news. You can use it to do research for school, find out what movie is on near you, check out a college you're thinking about or find a job or a volunteer chance. ①

You've probably heard stories about people who get into trouble in chat rooms. (B) _____ users can easily keep its name unknown, you may be cheated in the chat room. Everyone in the chat room looks like wearing a mask (面具). Chat rooms often attract people and (C) they are interested in more than chatting. They will sometimes ask visitors for information about themselves. ② The information might be about their families or where they live. It shouldn't be given away.

Usually, the people who need personal information like home addresses, phone numbers and e-mail addresses use the information to do some bad things. This might harm a person's or a family's happiness. ③

Of course, the Internet is home to millions of places you can and should visit. However, (D) 记住在上网时要保护好自己.

55. 在文中 (A) 和 (B) 的空白处填入适当的单词: _____; _____

56. 将文中画线部分 (C) 改写为: they take a great _____ in not _____ chatting

57. 将文中画线部分 (D) 译成英语: _____

58. 在文中①②③选出能够填入 “Almost anything you can think of has a website about it.” 的位置: _____

59. 从文中找出两个表示个人信息内容的短语: _____; _____

七、阅读与表达 (共 2 节, A 节 5 分, B 节 20 分; 满分 25 分)

A) 阅读短文, 然后根据其内容从方框中选出可以填入空白处的短语。

give me some advice how to make dumplings read a book
take a gift what to take with me

Dear James,

I'm happy that you stayed with us here in China last month. I really enjoyed showing you 1 and taking you to school with me. My family were all very sad when you went home.

I'm really excited about going to visit your home and your school in California next month, but I'm not sure 2. Is it cold in California? Do I need to take lots of warm clothes? I'd like to 3 to thank your family for letting me stay with them during the educational exchange. What do you think they would like? I hope you can 4.

I've 5 about American customs to help me get ready for the trip. I'd love to try some real American food and go sightseeing with you. I cannot wait to go.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Li Ming

B) 假设你是学生会主席李华, 学校将举办一场英语报告。请根据下面的提示写一份通知。

时间: 本周五下午三点

地点: 学校图书馆

主讲人: 五名从英国 Woodpark School 归来的交换生

讲座内容: 校内外活动; 文化差异感受

注意事项: 带好笔和本; 准时参加

注意:

- 词数 80~100, 短文的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Notice

Boys and girls,

Here is good news for you! _____

Students' Union

班 级
姓 名
准考证号

英语试题

（考试范围：Unit 1—Unit 6）
试题满分 100 分，考试时间 100 分钟。

- 注意事项：
1. 答题前，考生须用 0.5mm 黑色字迹的签字笔在本试题卷规定位置填写自己的姓名、准考证号；
 2. 考生须在答题卡上作答，不能在本试题卷上作答，答在本试题卷上无效；
 3. 考试结束，将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回；
 4. 本试题卷包括七道大题，59 道小题，共 8 页。如缺页、印刷不清，考生须声明。

第一部分 选择题（三大题；共 38 分）

- 一、单项填空（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分；满分 5 分）
- 从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。
1. Justin tries to keep his room tidy, but his wife always makes a .
A. mistake B. mess C. noise D. decision
 2. —Have you finished your homework yet?
—No, I'll finish it in fifteen minutes.
A. another B. others C. other D. the other
 3. For breakfast, I treated myself some eggs and porridge.
A. for B. with C. to D. about
 4. After the earthquake, there was just single building still standing in the neighbor-hood.
A. a B. an C. the D. （不填）
 5. The boy was so well prepared that he appeared and confident before the match.
A. worried B. annoyed C. ashamed D. relaxed
 6. Simon spending so much money on the iPhone 12 Pro Max. It wasn't as wonderful as he expected.
A. remembered B. regretted C. forgot D. continued
 7. Mr. Cheng was badly sick, he still went to work today.
A. Unless B. If C. Because D. Though
 8. —Excuse me, could you tell me ?
—Certainly. Go along the street and you will find it on the left.
A. why I can go to the bank B. why can I go to the bank
C. how can I go to the bank D. how I can go to the bank

9. When I saw David in the street, I was surprised to find that he at his mum.
A. shout B. shouts C. was shouting D. shouting
 10. —Hello, Joyce, you look busy. Let me give you a hand.
—No, thanks. .
A. None of your business B. I can manage it
C. Go ahead D. Leave me alone
- 二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 15 分）
- 阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- A man was walking through an elephant camp. He found that the elephants weren't being kept in cages 11 held by chains. All that was 12 them from escaping（逃跑）the camp was a small piece of rope—it was just tied to one of their legs.
- As the man looked at the elephants, he couldn't 13 it. Why didn't the elephants just use their 14 to break the rope and escape the camp? They could have easily done so, but instead, they didn't 15 at all.
- Wanting to know the answer, he asked a 16 nearby. “When they were very 17 and much smaller, we used the same 18 of rope to tie them, and at that age, it was enough to hold them. 19 they grew up, they kept believing that they couldn't break away. They believed the rope could 20 hold them, so they never tried to break free,” the trainer answered.
- The man was 21. These animals could have broken free whenever they wanted, but it was just because over time, they had the belief that it just wasn't 22.
- How many of us go through life 23 the elephants—holding onto the belief that we cannot do something simply because we failed at it once or some times before.
- 24 is part of learning. If we failed once or a few times, it doesn't mean we can never succeed. We should never 25 trying when we experience failures in life.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 12. A. preventing | B. protecting | C. saving | D. changing |
| 13. A. accept | B. refuse | C. understand | D. forget |
| 14. A. strength | B. wisdom | C. advantage | D. sense |
| 15. A. complete | B. mind | C. avoid | D. try |
| 16. A. teacher | B. guide | C. guard | D. trainer |
| 17. A. dead | B. tired | C. young | D. sick |
| 18. A. colour | B. size | C. height | D. shape |
| 19. A. Because | B. Before | C. As | D. Unless |
| 20. A. again | B. once | C. also | D. still |
| 21. A. homeless | B. hopeless | C. speechless | D. useless |
| 22. A. difficult | B. helpful | C. possible | D. interesting |
| 23. A. like | B. with | C. about | D. without |
| 24. A. Victory | B. Failure | C. Trouble | D. Praise |
| 25. A. take up | B. look up | C. pick up | D. give up |

三、阅读理解（共 12 小题，每小题 1.5 分；满分 18 分）

阅读短文，然后根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳选项。

A

When I was in primary school, I got into a big argument（争论）with a boy in my class. I have forgotten what the argument was about, but I have never forgotten the lesson I learned that day.

I was sure that I was right and he was wrong, and he was just as convinced（确信的）that I was wrong and he was right. Our teacher decided to teach us a very important lesson.

She brought us up to the front of the class and placed him on one side of her desk and me on the other. In the middle of her desk was a large, round object（物体）. I could see that it was black. She asked the boy what color the object was. “White,” he answered.

I couldn’t believe he said the object was white, when it was clearly black! Another argument started between my classmate and me, this time about the color of the object.

The teacher told me to go to stand where the boy was standing and told him to come to stand where I had been. We changed places, and then she asked me what the color of the object was. I had to answer, “White.”

It was an object with two differently colored sides, and from his viewpoint（视角）it was white. Only from my side was it black.

Sometimes we need to look at things from the other person’s view in order to truly understand them.

26. After seeing the students’ argument, the teacher .

- A. kept silent and did nothing
- B. punished both of the two students
- C. decided to teach them a lesson
- D. realized the importance of teaching

27. The two students gave different answers because .

- A. the object changed its colour by itself
- B. the object had two coloured sides
- C. they didn’t stand close enough
- D. they weren’t careful enough

28. Which word would you use to describe the teacher?

- A. Changeable.
- B. Polite.
- C. Wise.
- D. Strict.

29. What lesson can we learn from the text?

- A. Seeing is not always believing.
- B. Different people have different opinions.
- C. Nobody can always be right.
- D. Look at the world in another way.

B

Noodles. Baozi. Rice. Celery. Chicken. Fried pork. One item after another is thrown into the trash can（垃圾桶）. This is a normal scene in a school canteen. Perhaps you, too, are familiar with it. So what is the big deal?

The problem here is wasted food. Recently, this problem was brought back into the spotlight（公众注意的中心）when China started an “empty-plate” campaign. CCTV newscasters stressed

the importance of saving food. At the center was criticism（批评）of Mukbang（吃播）, also known as “eating shows”. These online live broadcasts popularize overeating. After eating so much, many of the hosts throw up the food they have eaten in order to stay slim.

One could argue: These hosts are free to provide entertainment for their fans. What’s the problem?

As important as it is to respect individual freedoms, wasting food is shameful. “Eating show” hosts not only waste food, but they also make the idea of wasting things acceptable. Young people may be easily influenced by them. They may throw away some of the food they order at school. They should feel sorry about such behavior, but their favorite “eating show” hosts now make them believe that’s all right. Millions of people across China and the world don’t have enough to eat. The food you waste could have meant a lot to them.

Is there anything you can do? Well, you can suggest schools and restaurants start serving smaller portions（食物的一份）. In addition, students must learn more about the hard-working people who grow, harvest, ship and cook their food. Next time, think before you order: Do you really need so much on your plate?

30. According to the text, people in China paid more attention to .

- A. the importance of saving food
- B. how to live a happy life
- C. the importance of doing sports
- D. how to improve the school canteen

31. What does the underlined phrase “throw up” mean in Chinese?

- A. 扔掉
- B. 呕吐
- C. 储存
- D. 吞咽

32. “Eating show” shouldn’t be allowed because .

- A. the hosts become seriously sick
- B. it makes children become fatter
- C. the hosts make too much money
- D. it has a bad effect on young people

33. What does the author advise students to do?

- A. To grow and harvest like farmers.
- B. To eat at home instead of restaurants.
- C. To order less food in restaurants.
- D. To learn to cook by themselves.

C

Heat Hits Arctic

From the moment you open your eyes in the morning, you can feel sweat（汗水）running down your body, even if you’re hardly moving at all. That’s what most people in China felt like this summer. In fact, the whole northern hemisphere（半球）suffered high temperatures in July, including the Arctic Circle. Temperatures in the city of Norilsk, which is in the Arctic Circle, reached a record high of 32℃, *The Atlantic* reported. Temperatures there are usually just 10℃ at this time of the year.

The heat wave in the Arctic is mainly a long-term result of global（全球的）warming, according to the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences. In fact, while the whole world is getting warmer, the Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. This is called the polar

amplification effect (极地放大效应).

The most direct influence of Arctic warming is the melting of Arctic ice. According to NASA, Arctic sea ice is now disappearing at a rate (比率) of 13.2 percent every 10 years. NASA said that if this continues, the Arctic will have no ice by the year 2040. This has put some Arctic animals, like polar bears, in danger. The ice that the bears live on has shrunk (缩小), the *Toronto Star* reported.

Melting ice can also cause sea levels to rise in the future. Since 1993, sea levels have risen at a rate of 3.2cm every 10 years, the *Guardian* reported. Some countries, such as Tuvalu in the South Pacific Ocean and Maldives in the Indian Ocean, are at risk of disappearing into the sea.

34. From the first paragraph, we know that during this summer, .

- A. it rained a lot in the northern hemisphere
- B. China was the hottest country in the world
- C. Norilsk experienced an earthquake
- D. temperatures in Norilsk were very high

35. Which of the following can explain the polar amplification effect?

- A. The whole world will be cold like the Arctic.
- B. Ice are melting all over the world.
- C. The Arctic is warming faster than other places.
- D. The area of the Arctic will become bigger.

36. If Arctic ice continues melting, .

- A. the planet will become even warmer
- B. there will be no ice on Earth by 2040
- C. Arctic animals will disappear
- D. some countries may be covered by water

37. What is the main idea of this text?

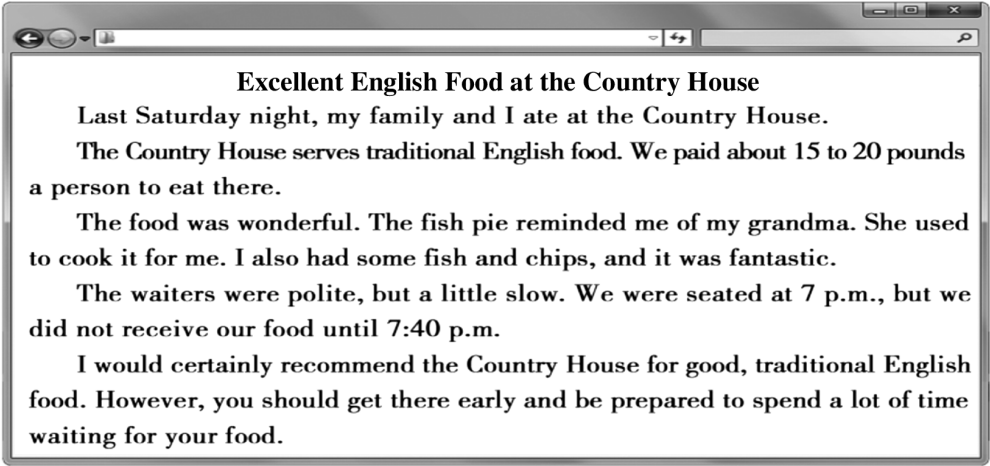
- A. Hot summers in China are longer than ever.
- B. The Arctic Circle has seen great heat this year.
- C. The melting of Arctic ice has slowed down.
- D. Global warming has been reduced this summer.

第二部分 非选择题 (四大题; 共 62 分)

四、阅读问答 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 然后根据内容回答所提问题。

Doris has written a restaurant review on the Internet.



38. Where can you read the restaurant review by Doris?

39. How much did Doris and her family pay for the meal each person at least?

40. What did Doris eat at the Country house?

41. How long did Doris and her family wait for their food before they were served?

42. What did Doris advise us to do if we want to eat there?

五、阅读填空 (共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 7 分)

阅读短文, 然后用短文括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

Samuel is an overweight boy because he has a 43 (prefer) for sweet food. Several days ago, he 44 (beat) by all the other contestants in the running competition. At that time, he was so ashamed of his figure that he thought of himself as a 45 (fail) in his life. He really regretted 46 (drink) too much cola when he was a little boy. What's worse, he refused to listen to his mother's 47 (suggest) to keep a balanced diet. After thinking it over and over, he expresses his decision to lose some weight in his recent 48 (state). He promises to his friends that he will not eat any 49 (produce) with fat and high protein. Let's wait and see.

六、综合阅读 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 20 分)

阅读短文, 然后按要求完成第 50~59 小题。

A

Dear Anna,

You're right to be worried about your friend Jolin. She shouldn't stay on a diet if she's already very thin. You should try to (A) get her to see a doctor. You should also tell her that she's not alone—we all worry about our (B) looks sometimes.

Dear Peter,

I believe you've learnt an important lesson—(C) you'll regret it unless you do the right thing at the right moment. Next time in the same situation, you should make up your own mind. You shouldn't listen to your friends. (D) was awful of them to laugh at a sick lady.

Dear Simon,

Lots of people wear braces these days, so you're not alone. If you stop paying attention to your friends, (E) 他们会停止嘲笑你. So don't worry! I understand that it hurts sometimes, but think of the beautiful, straight teeth you'll have in a few months' time!

Dear Julie,

You should talk to your sister more. Ask her to play the piano only when you're not studying. Let her borrow your things only if she asks you (F) . Perhaps she just wants more attention from you. Try spending some time with her every day and you'll both learn how to live happily with each other.

50. 写出文中画线部分 (A) 和 (B) 的同义词或近义词: ;

51. 将文中画线部分 (C) 改写为: you'll regret it you do the right thing at the right moment

52. 在文中 (D) 和 (F) 的空白处填入适当的单词: ;

53. 将文中画线部分 (E) 译成英语:

54. 从文中找出两个描述牙齿的形容词: ;

B

“Chickenless” Chicken

Do you often eat at KFC? Do you like its chicken nuggets (鸡块)? The fast-food company is now planning to “reinvent” this popular product. In the future, its chicken nuggets may contain (A) chicken.

KFC has been working with a Russian tech company for the “Meat of the Future” project. They are going to produce chicken nuggets in labs. ① This process will use chicken cells (细胞) and plant material. There is no chicken in the ingredients (原料). However, KFC says people may not notice the change. The lab-grown nuggets will be made as similar as possible to the real thing in both taste (B) looks.

Meat-lovers may not like this idea. But according to KFC, producing chicken nuggets in labs is better for the environment. For years, fast-food companies have been asked to look into their environmental footprints. ②

Besides, fast-food companies have long been criticized (批评) by animal lovers. Every year, they kill billions of chickens. (C) If meat can be grown in labs, people won't need to harm animals.

③ Raisa Polyakova is KFC Russia's general manager. “At KFC, we are monitoring all the new technologies,” he says. “(D) 我们正在尽力解决问题。”

KFC says it will test its lab-grown chicken nuggets first in Russia. If the test is successful, the

nuggets will be made around the world.

55. 在文中 (A) 和 (B) 的空白处填入适当的单词: ;

56. 将文中画线部分 (C) 改写为: If meat can be grown in labs, will no need to harm animals.

57. 将文中画线部分 (D) 译成英语:

58. 在文中 ① ② ③ 选出能够填入 “Raising farm animals and transporting meat over long distances produce lots of greenhouse gases.” 的位置:

59. 从文中找出实验室项目制作鸡块过程中需要的两种原料: ;

七、阅读与表达 (共 2 节, A 节 5 分, B 节 20 分; 满分 25 分)

A) 阅读短文, 然后根据其内容从方框中选出可以填入空白处的短语。

at an early age making a phone call one single child
perform their talents win a chance

Welcome to our company, Kids' Future! We are the professionals! We build stars! We help your kids take part in talent shows 1 !

As most families only have 2 , all the parents want their son or daughter to be the best. But a child's talent needs to be found first, and we are the ones to find their talents!

Our company has a first-class (一流的) studio for children to 3 , like singing, dancing or even modeling. A team of famous directors can help the kids learn to perform better. The luckiest ones can even 4 to appear on TV!

Contact us by 5 to 600-345-333 on weekdays or sending an email to 123456789@hotmail.com! I'm waiting for you!

B) 假设你是李华, 想要参加 *Travel Quiz* 节目选拔, 请给节目组负责人写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 个人简介;
2. 参赛优势;
3. 表达期待。

注意:

1. 词数 80~100, 短文的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear sir,

I saw your poster yesterday and have a great interest in your programme *Travel Quiz*. I write this email to

Yours,
Li Hua