

2024~2025 学年第一学期阶段性学生问卷

初二 英语

第 I 卷 (客观题 共 45 分)

一、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Once upon a time, a boy was walking through the woods and he thought he heard a sad cry. Following the sound he came to a big round grey fountain.

The sad cry seemed to be ___1___ the fountain pool. The boy came closer and saw a group of grey fish ___2___ slowly in the pool.

Surprised by this, the boy tried to catch one of these fish. But when he put his arm into the water, it turned ___3___ right up to the elbow.

As this happened, he felt a huge sadness, and he ___4___ understood how sorrowful the fish were feeling.

He quickly ___5___ his arm out of the water, and ran away from that place. But the arm stayed grey, and the boy continued feeling sad.

He tried so many ways to cheer himself up, but nothing ___6___. At last he realized that if he could make the earth happy, ___7___ would be, in turn, back to him.

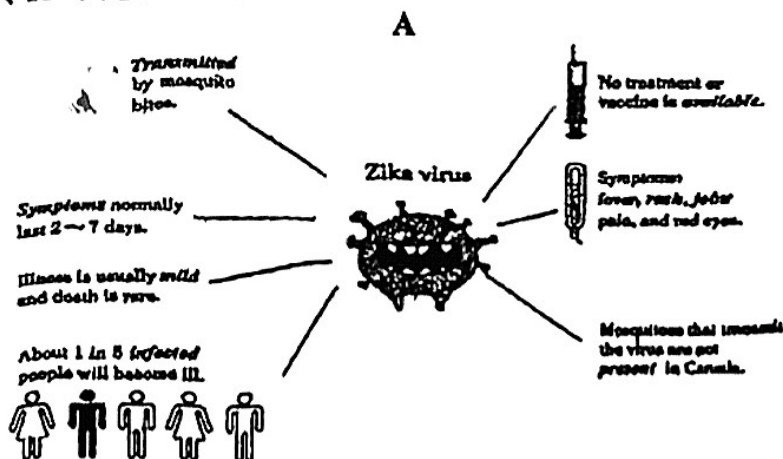
From then on he set about looking after the countryside. He ___8___ the plants, did what he could to keep the water from being polluted, and encouraged others to do the same. He was so successful that his arm started to recover its ___9___ colour.

When the grey had disappeared ___10___, he started feeling happy again, and he decided to visit the fountain.

When he came to the fountain, he could hear the fish singing happily. The earth had its happiness, and the boy felt even happier.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 A. coming from | B. stopping from | C. hearing from | D. learning from |
| 2 A. eating | B. swimming | C. sleeping | D. climbing |
| 3 A. grey | B. beautiful | C. good | D. big |
| 4 A. certainly | B. suddenly | C. recently | D. beautifully |
| 5 A. pushed | B. carried | C. entered | D. pulled |
| 6 A. stayed | B. relaxed | C. worked | D. moved |
| 7 A. kindness | B. illness | C. sadness | D. happiness |
| 8 A. cared for | B. looked for | C. asked for | D. waited for |
| 9 A. special | B. quiet | C. personal | D. normal |
| 10 A. seriously | B. probably | C. completely | D. traditionally |

二、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)



11. If 1,000 people get the virus, about _____ will become ill.
 A. 200 B. 250 C. 400 D. 500
12. What else do we know about the Zika virus?
 A. It is possible to get the virus from mosquitoes in Canada.
 B. Mosquito netting is a good choice against the virus.
 C. Lots of people have died from the virus.
 D. The illness often lasts up to a whole year.
13. We may see the passage in the _____ column of the newspaper.
 A. International News B. Sports
 C. Music and Entertainment D. Life and Health

B

The weather is getting cold. We have a warm home to keep us comfortable. But what about stray (流浪的) animals? They are poor and alone. All they can do is to walk along the streets and hope to find food here and there.

There are around 500 million stray dogs in the world and a similar (类似的) number of stray cats. Why are there so many stray animals? Abandonment (遗弃) may be the main reason. The owners who only care about their own needs easily give up their pets, especially when the animal is ill or born with some problems. They should answer for that.

Today, the whole world is calling for better care of stray animals. And many countries have taken good ways. In the UK and the US, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (防止虐待动物协会) has a 24-hour hotline. Anyone can call if he or she finds someone is hurting an animal. In Germany, there are many laws for animal protection. The government encourages people to adopt (领养) pets from animal centres and give them new homes.

You can also do something to help. Once you find a stray animal, don't try to catch it by yourself. It's dangerous. You can ask adults (成年人) around you for help. If it is safe enough to catch a stray animal, you'd better send it to an animal centre. Most people there volunteer to take care of stray animals.

There is one thing you need to keep in mind. When you decide to have a pet, treat it carefully and gently. Never give it up, or it will become a poor stray animal.

14. The writer writes Paragraph 1 to _____.
 A. show the weather is getting cold
 B. make readers take pity on stray animals
 C. tell readers that they are happier than stray animals
 D. ask readers to give some food to the stray animals
15. The underlined phrase "answer for" in Paragraph 2 means "_____ " in Chinese.
 A. 照顾 B. 回答 C. 负责 D. 思考
16. What is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. England has a 24-hour hotline on weekends to prevent people from hurting animals.
 B. Phone calls about adopting animals are accepted in the US at any time.
 C. German government helps animals find new homes.
 D. When you find a stray animal, catch it and send it to the animal centre at once.
17. The writer's main purpose of writing the passage is to _____.
 A. call on more people to care about stray animals
 B. work on the problem of stray animals
 C. criticize (批评) people who give up their pets
 D. show many countries are taking action to protect stray animals

(源自及改编自《学英语随堂反馈八上》)

C

One day in summer, little Jack was playing on the beach with his father. Suddenly, he saw a little tortoise moving slowly on the sand. He started to look at it carefully and began to touch it with his hand. To his surprise, the tortoise stopped moving. It pulled in its head and legs, and

closed its shell tightly. He touched it again but the tortoise didn't move at all. Jack became angry. He used a stick and tried to force (强迫) it to open.

When his father saw this, he stopped him and said, "No, son, you mustn't do that! You will kill the tortoise. You won't get it open with a stick." Jack was curious and asked, "Why?"

"Just wait and see," his father replied. Then he picked up the tortoise and put it in a bag.

After they came back home, the father took the tortoise out of the bag. He put it near the fireplace (壁炉). After a few minutes, the tortoise began to move a little. Then the tortoise stretched out (伸出) its head and legs. At last, the tortoise began to crawl across the room. How excited Jack was when he saw this.

"Son, now you see," said his father, "sometimes, you can't force someone to do things he doesn't like. But if you get him warm first, he will do what you want him to do."

18. One day Tack and his father were playing _____.

- A. on the beach B. in the zoo C. on the hill D. in the garden

19. Tack used a stick to _____ the tortoise.

- A. save B. feed C. open D. close

20 After the tortoise got _____ near the fireplace, it began to move a little.

- A. warm B. cool C. thirsty D. hungry

21. The story tells us that _____.

- A. people will do things we want them to do
B. people won't do things we want them to do
C. we can force people to do things they don't like
D. we can't force people to do things they don't like

D

Many of you should have heard of Tiangong Kaiwu. It is one of the greatest technological encyclopedias written in Chinese. But how much do you know about its author, Song Yingxing?

Song was a brilliant scientist during the late Ming dynasty. He was born into an ordinary family in 1587 and had a happy childhood. He and his brother Song Yingsheng went to school together. Both of them were very smart. Song won third place while his brother won sixth in the provincial Imperial Exam (科举考试). Later, Song and his brother took the national Imperial Exam, but they both failed. They had no choice but to take up jobs offered to them by the provincial government.

Song worked as a teacher for many years. Meanwhile, he sat for the national Imperial Exam for another four times. Unluckily, he never achieved success. On his repeated trips to the capital to take the exams, however, he learned about the different technologies that were being used in different fields. His wide knowledge enabled him to create Tiangong Kaiwu in the 1630s.

The name of the Chinese encyclopedia refers to humans' making good use of the wealth of nature with the help of technologies. The book covers more than 130 technologies of farming and manufacturing. The explanations are clear and detailed. There are also many pictures to help with the understanding of the text. The encyclopedia became popular soon after it was produced and sold to the public.

The Ming dynasty fell in 1644, but Song and his brother refused to work for the new Qing government and gave up their jobs. Song lived a poor life until the day he died. In his final years, he wrote many articles and poems against the Qing government. Tens of years later, some Qing officials found these articles and poems. They were so angry that they destroyed all of Song's works. Luckily, Tiangong Kaiwu had already spread to many other countries, though it wouldn't find its way back to China until the end of the Qing dynasty in 1911. Finally, Chinese people were able to marvel at this great scientist again.

22. Why was the repeated trips to the capital important to Song Yingxing?

- A. He got a job offered by the provincial government.
B. He finally achieved success because of his hard work.
C. He could fight for his dream together with Song Yingsheng.

- D. He experienced a lot and learned practical scientific knowledge.
23. In what order did the following happen in Song Yingxing's life?
- He wrote Tiangong Kaiwu encyclopedia.
 - His works were destroyed by the government.
 - He lived a poor life because he didn't serve the government.
 - He won good places in the provincial exam with his brother.
 - He tried several times in the national Imperial Exam but failed.
- A. d, a, e, b, c B. d, e, a, c, b C. c, d, a, e, b D. c, a, b, e, d

24. What is the main focus of Tiangong Kaiwu?
- The life of working as a teacher.
 - Song Yingxing's poems and articles.
 - The way human beings use technologies.
 - The Songs' knowledge learned from different fields.
25. What can we know about Tiangong Kaiwu according to the passage?
- It was destroyed by officials after it was produced.
 - Its cover was made with the help of 130 technologies.
 - It helped spread traditional Chinese skills to the world.
 - It included articles and poems against the Qing government.

三、信息还原 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

People often think of the North Pole and the South Pole as similar frozen wastelands. They are both places with very cold temperatures and few people live there. 26. _____

The North Pole has no land, only thick ice. Temperatures seldom go above 32°F, at which water turns into ice. 27. _____

28. _____ Many years ago, two men were able to get to this environment full of troubles and difficulties. They reached the North Pole. It was really a hard trip for them. 29. _____

People who stayed there may face many problems: very cold temperatures, sudden storms, and even hunger. Most of the area is uninhabited. Few people can live in such a difficult place.

People might think that with such low temperatures for most of the year, the ice would be thick and hard. However, this is not true in the Arctic. The ocean water under the ice always moves. 30. _____ Sometimes the ice breaks into two opening lanes of water called "leads". Anyone who falls into a lead can be frozen to death in a few minutes.

- Most of the time, it is really cold in the North Pole.
- Not many people have searched this area.
- This often causes many different changes on the surface.
- There are few things more dangerous than crossing the land on foot.
- Although conditions were very poor, people still tried to reach the North Pole.
- However, the North Pole and the South Pole are not much alike as people may imagine.
- The environment in the North Pole suddenly became worse.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

第 II 卷 (主观题 共 55 分)

四、词汇运用 (共 9 小题; 每题 1 分, 满分 9 分)

根据下列句子所给汉语注释或者首字母, 在答题卷标有题号的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的完整形式, 每空限填一词。

- You know that fifteen is such an _____ (糟糕的) age. I wish to be 18 now.
- We know about giant pandas _____ (主要) from books, TVs and films.
- Yesterday Tom invited me to take part in the New Year celebration, and I _____ (接受) happily.
- Before you send these New Year cards, you should write down the _____ (地址) of your friends.

35. It's so cold yesterday. The t_____ dropped to 18 degrees.
 36. There is an old saying, "A good b_____ is half done."
 37. My younger brother can't make a _____ by selling his paintings.
 38. The organization has done a lot to save animals in d_____.
 39. There are many kinds of n_____ disasters (灾难) every year. They cause great loss.

五、选词填空 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

认真阅读下面短文, 从方框中选择适当的单词或短语, 在答题卷标有题号的横线上, 填入其正确形式, 每个单词或短语仅用一次。

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There are many wetlands in China and some of them have become important nature reserves. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are _____ them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are home to many different kinds of birds and animals.

The weather in the wetlands is not too high or too low. There is a lot of _____ and sunshine too. The wetlands are really good places for wildlife. We protect wetlands _____ they can provide food and home for some special kinds of animals and birds.

Wetlands are important because they also prevent floods from _____. Luckily more and more people begin to know the importance of wetlands and wildlife. Every year, on February 2nd, we can invite many people _____ many activities to tell people more about wetlands around the world.

40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____

六、短文填空 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

认真阅读下面短文, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

What will our world be like if there are no insects? It might sound nice at first. There would be no bugs or flies in your room. But in fact, this could cause really serious _____ (problem).

The bad news is that the number of insects keeps _____ (drop) these years. (science) say it's because of the use of pesticides (农药). They destroy the places that insects live in.

What would happen if all insects died out? It's almost _____ (possible) to predict (预测), _____ the results would be terrible. We need insects to pollinate (授粉) crops. They also break down dead plants and animals and turn them into new useful things. We need them (keep) the soil (土壤) healthy. _____ insects, many animals would have nothing to eat. They would go hungry and die.

The first thing we need to do is to let more people understand the _____ (important) of the natural world, both for what it does for us and for _____ (it). The best place to start is with our children. We should teach them environmental awareness (环保意识) at _____ early age.

45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____
 50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____

七、阅读表达 (共3小题; 每小题2分, 满分6分)

A community in Pudong New Area, Shanghai, has a "mobile library" with the help of the community planners. It allows people to enjoy reading at their door and brings great convenience to people.

The mobile library is a tricycle. The yellow tricycle carries a pink bookshelf. The bright colour catches people's eye easily. On the bookshelf, there are lots of books. Every weekend, the mobile library goes around the community. People can give away or read books.

"Now, people are often too busy to go to the library and read," Lu Jiayi, a community planner, said. "So we bring books to their door and hope they can enjoy reading instead of spending lots of time on mobile phones."

To start the mobile library project, the community planners invited eight families in the community to work together. They designed the library, fixed the tricycle, painted the bookshelf,

and picked books. Both parents and children of the families worked together and knew each other better.

Now the mobile library has hundreds of books. Many people in other communities give away books to the mobile library and come to read. "I really enjoy reading here. I often bring my sister with me," a child said.

The mobile library is a place for people to read, learn and relax. Many people like it very much and they say that the mobile library brings parents and children closer, and makes the community a warmer place.

55. What is the advantage (优点) of the mobile library?

56. What did the eight families do for the mobile library?

57. Please write another good topic for the mobile library and explain your reason. (Avoid any topics of the mobile library that are mentioned in this passage.)

八、书面表达 (共1题; 满分25分)

58. 你校 Wildlife Protection Club 正在招募新成员, 假如你是 Andy, 请你以 Protect Earth and Love Wildlife 为题写一篇竞选演讲稿。

Your ideas	我认为人类和其他生物共享一个家园。
Reasons for your joining the club	1. 希望更多了解野生动物
	2.
Problems that wildlife is facing	1. 人类捕杀
	2.
How to protect wildlife	1. 政府:
	2. 我们学生:

要求: 1. 用完表格中所有信息, 省略号部分自行发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实的姓名、学校;
3. 词数不少于 100 词; 注意书写。

Good morning, everyone! Today I will give a speech about protecting Earth and loving wildlife.

That's all. Thank you for listening!