

# 2021 年初初中期中学业质量监测试卷——英语

(本试卷共四大题, 满分 90 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。)

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必在答卷上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的学校、姓名、考号。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域的相应位置上; 如需要改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案, 改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域; 不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

## 一、语法选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Terry was a rich man's son. Next to his door lived 1 hardworking blacksmith (铁匠) whose name was Jones. Every day, Terry liked to come to watch how the blacksmith worked 2 hours.

"Young man, what about 3 to make shoe tacks (鞋钉), even if it is only to kill the time?" said Jones. "One day, it may be of use to you."

The boy began to see 4 he could do. After 5 practice, he found that he was becoming very 6 and soon he was making some of the finest tacks.

Terry's father died and he had to sell everything because of the war. He left home and 7 to move to another country in a village. It so happened that in this village there were many shoemakers 8 were spending a lot of money buying tacks for their shoes 9 in that part of the country there was a high demand (需求) for soldiers' shoes.

Terry, who was finding it difficult 10 his daily bread, remembered that once upon a time he had learned the art of making tacks and he went to talk with shoemakers. He told them that he 11 make the finest tacks. The shoemakers agreed and Terry's life was much 12.

"13 funny it seems!" he used to say, "Even making tacks can make money. Thanks to Jones. Without 14, I can't imagine what my life 15 like now."

- |               |            |               |               |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. a       | B. an      | C. the        | D. /          |
| 2. A. to      | B. since   | C. for        | D. from       |
| 3. A. learn   | B. learned | C. learns     | D. learning   |
| 4. A. that    | B. what    | C. why        | D. where      |
| 5. A. few     | B. a few   | C. little     | D. a little   |
| 6. A. skill   | B. skills  | C. skillfully | D. skilled    |
| 7. A. forces  | B. forced  | C. was forced | D. has forced |
| 8. A. which   | B. who     | C. when       | D. whose      |
| 9. A. because | B. so      | C. whether    | D. unless     |
| 10. A. earn   | B. to earn | C. earning    | D. to earning |
| 11. A. should | B. need    | C. must       | D. could      |
| 12. A. good   | B. well    | C. better     | D. best       |
| 13. A. How    | B. How a   | C. What       | D. What a     |

14. A. he                                    B. him                                    C. his                                    D. himself  
 15. A. is                                    B. was                                    C. will be                                    D. had been

**二、完形填空**（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Over recent years, letter writing has been replaced by other ways of communicating. Technology has 16 so fast that we now expect to be able to see people at any time and get response 17. Rather than put pen to paper, it feels much more natural for us to send text messages and emails.

It is true that these modern ways of communicating have their own 18. We can talk to people all over the world even in a few 19. Communicating with people by sending text messages or emails can help us save time and receive a 20 as soon as possible. We can also 21 mistakes in our emails before sending them. But if we make a mistake in a letter, we have to cross it out or start again.

But have you ever thought about what we are losing? Yes, we are 22 about the art of letter writing.

Almost everybody would say that reading a hand-written from a friend is 23. When you know someone has spent the time writing a letter for you, especially a birthday letter, there's something very 24 in your heart.

On the other hand, not only the person receiving the letter will benefit from a lovely envelope (信封), but also the writer himself. When we know we're doing something that will make our friends very happy, we feel good about ourselves, too.

In addition, writing a letter can 25 your language skills and you can also learn some new expressions.

16. A. reached                                    B. developed                                    C. moved                                    D. connected  
 17. A. luckily                                    B. suddenly                                    C. actually                                    D. immediately  
 18. A. challenges                                    B. advantages                                    C. difficulties                                    D. problems  
 19. A. seconds                                    B. hours                                    C. days                                    D. weeks  
 20. A. gift                                    B. smile                                    C. reply                                    D. greeting  
 21. A. correct                                    B. admit                                    C. deny                                    D. make  
 22. A. learning                                    B. caring                                    C. forgetting                                    D. worrying  
 23. A. awful                                    B. difficult                                    C. humorous                                    D. enjoyable  
 24. A. clever                                    B. special                                    C. interesting                                    D. useful  
 25. A. copy                                    B. check                                    C. reduce                                    D. improve

**三、阅读**（共两节；满分 35 分）

**第一节 阅读理解**（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从 26~40 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

**(A)**

It was 3:21 a.m. when nine-year-old Tom awoke to the smell of burning. Except for the cracking (爆裂声) of fire somewhere below there was not a sound in the two-storey house.

With his father away on night duty at a local factory, Tom was worried about the safety of his mother, his sister Karen, 14 and his 12-year-old brother Todd. He ran downstairs through the smoke-filled house to push and pull at Karen and Todd until they sat up. Then he helped each one through the house to the safety of the garden. There, his sister and brother, taking short and quick breaths and coughing, lay on the grass.

The nine-year-old boy ran back into the house and upstairs to his mother's room. He found it was impossible to wake her up. His mother, breathing in too much smoke, was **unconscious**, and there was nobody to help Tom carry her to the garden. But the boy stayed calm and, as a fireman said later, "acted with all the self-control of a trained adult."

On the bedroom telephone, luckily still working, Tom called his father and, leaving his father to telephone the firemen and ambulance service, got on saving his mother.

First, he filled a bucket with water from the bathroom and threw water over his mother and her bed. Then, with a wet cloth around his head he went back to the garden.

He could hear the fire engine coming up, but how would the firemen find his mother in the smoke-filled house where fire had almost swallowed up the ground floor?

Getting a ball of string (线) from the garage, Tom ran back into the house and rushed upstairs to his mother's room. Tying one end of the string to her hand, he ran back, laying out the string as he went, through the hall and back out into the garden.

Minutes later, he was telling fire chief John, "The string will lead you to mother." His mother was carried to safety as the fire were breaking through her bedroom floor.

26. Why did Tom run downstairs first?

- A. He wanted to save his sister and brother.
- B. He was worried about his mother's safety.
- C. He wanted to find out what was happening.
- D. He went to see if his father had come back from work.

27. The underlined word "unconscious" in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fearless
- B. surprised
- C. senseless
- D. frightened

28. What is the correct order of Tom's action?

- a. He tied the string to her mother's hand.
- b. He helped his sister and brother to a safe place.
- c. He made a phone call to his father.
- d. He smelled something unusual.
- e. He poured some water over his mother.

- A. b-d-c-a-e
- B. d-b-c-e-a
- C. c-d-b-a-e
- D. b-d-c-e-a

29. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Tom learned something about first aid
- B. Tom followed his mother's instructions
- C. Tom's father taught him to do so on the phone
- D. Tom dealt with the emergency calmly and wisely

( B )

Many ways have been taken to fight food waste, but one young man is making a big difference with technology.

Liu Jichen, 23, a student from Tsinghua University, has developed a WeChat mini-program called “Clear Your Plate”. After a meal, users can open the mini-program and take a picture of their empty plates. Once the image is recognized by the AI, students can collect points and use them to buy gifts or buy meals for children in poor areas.

Liu and his team, together with other organizations, began the “Clear Your Plate” campaign (行动) in November for the third year. It has swept over 1,017 universities across the country.

The one-month campaign attracted almost 1.6 million students and some other people and collectively reduced food waste by 862 tons and carbon emissions (碳排放) by 3,337 tons, the China Youth Daily reported.

The idea to develop such a mini-program came from Liu’s experience in a canteen. In 2017, he found that a restaurant would give diners who finished off their food a card and offer small gifts after a certain number of cards had been collected.

“Technological innovation (创新) is a good way to reduce food waste,” Liu thought. He organized a team of 20 members to work on the project at the end of 2017. To solve the AI’s problem of identifying photos of empty plates, the team spent half a year collecting over 100,000 samples in canteens and restaurants. In 2018, the mini-program was officially put into operation on October 16, World Food Day. They then began a campaign later that year.

“We hope our efforts can start a new trend among the young people by encouraging them to value their food and develop the habit of saving,” Liu said. “Through the campaign, we hope to encourage everyone to take action against food waste and to contribute (做贡献) Chinese wisdom and solutions to world food security challenges.” he added.

30. Why is the mini-program so popular among the students?

- A. Students can get something in return.
- B. Students can take pictures after a meal.
- C. The mini-program can recognize the students’ images.
- D. The mini-program provides the students with some meals.

31. What does the underlined word “It” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Tsinghua University
- B. the technology
- C. the organization
- D. the “Clear Your Plate” campaign

32. How did Liu have the idea to develop such a mini-program?

- A. He got it from some photos.
- B. He got it from The China Youth Daily.
- C. He learned it from a restaurant.
- D. He learned it from Tsinghua University.

33. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Liu hopes to develop the mini-program.
- B. Liu worries about the world’s food security problems.
- C. Liu has helped young people form the habit of saving food.
- D. Liu is glad that everyone has taken action against food waste.

( C )

Now, cities large and small often have remains of earlier historic streets and sidewalk pavements (人行道). Yet they often go unprotected even when they may be older than neighbouring historic buildings that have enjoyed protection for tens of years.

There are many reasons to protect historic pavements -- culture value, economics, environmental benefits and public safety. Pavements played an important part in the modernization of city environments in the 19th century.

Before the laying of pavement, streets of dirt caused many problems to people, especially in wet weather when they became muddy, which brought much trouble to people's life.

To solve the problem, cities experimented with different kinds of materials to balance durability (耐用性), economics, sources of materials and noise considerations.

The earliest pavements in many cities were made of rounded stones. They were cheap and durable, but rough and noisy. Loose stone pavements were cheap and smooth, but not very durable. Wood also appeared in the 1850s as a popular choice--smooth, quiet and affordable, but not very durable.

In many cities and towns, brick (砖) streets are the only historic pavements that have survived. This fact covers up the truth of pavement experimentation between the 1850s and 1920s, when a city could use up to a dozen different paving materials at the same time! Indeed, each city developed a unique (独特的) "pavement identity" in the materials chosen and the way they were laid.

It is easy to think of the past when seeing historic pavements, as recalling "old world" city qualities. However, they are more similar to the early high buildings and parks-important city features that showed the modernization of the city. At a time when cities are becoming increasingly similar, such pavements also help define an important sense of place.

34. What is the present situation of historic pavements?

- A. Being highly valued as cultural buildings.
- B. Failing to represent modern environments.
- C. Being brought back to its former glory (辉煌).
- D. Failing to receive protection they should get.

35. Why was the first pavement built in history?

- A. To help develop the local economy.
- B. To bring convenience to people's life.
- C. To develop a unique "pavement identity".
- D. To prevent earth from being washed away.

36. What is mainly talked about in Paragraphs 4-6?

- A. Different experiments on city identity.
- B. Popularity of different paving materials.
- C. Development of pavements of different materials.
- D. Advantages and disadvantages of stone pavements.

37. What's the purpose of this passage?

- A. To protect the historic pavements.
- B. To tell ways of building pavements.
- C. To show the modernization of the city.
- D. To introduce the history of the pavements.



## 第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入 41~45 各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Everyone knows that fish is good for health. 41. \_\_\_\_\_ But it seems that many people don't cook fish at home. Americans eat only about fifteen pounds of fish per person per year, but we eat twice as much fish in restaurants as at home. Buying, storing, and cooking fish isn't difficult. 42. \_\_\_\_\_ This passage is about how to buy and cook fish in an easy way.

43. \_\_\_\_\_ Fresh fish should smell sweet: you should feel that you're standing at the ocean's edge. Any fishy or strong smell means the fish isn't fresh. 44. \_\_\_\_\_ When you have bought a fish and arrive home, you'd better store the fish in the fridge if you don't cook it immediately, but fresh fish should be stored in your fridge for only a day or two. Frozen fish isn't as delicious as the fresh one.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ The easiest is to steam it. First, clean it and season it with your choice of spices (调料). Put the whole fish on a plate and steam it in a steam pot for 8 to 10 minutes if it weighs about one pound. (A larger one will take more time.) Then, it's ready to serve.

- A. Do not buy it.
- B. It just requires a little knowledge.
- C. When buying fish, you should first smell it.
- D. There are many common methods used to cook fish.
- E. The fats in fish are thought to help prevent heart disease.

## 四、写作（共三节；满分 30 分）

### 第一节 语篇填词（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据下面短文及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词）

Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent (帐篷) in the middle of a field. As soon as this was done, they c\_\_\_46\_\_\_ a meal over a fire. They were all hungry and the food smelled good. After a wonderful meal, they told stories and sang s\_\_\_47\_\_\_ by the campfire. But some time later it began to rain. The boys quickly ran into their tent. Their sleeping bags were w\_\_\_48\_\_\_ and comfortable, so they all fell asleep very soon. In the middle of the night, two boys woke up and began to s\_\_\_49\_\_\_. The tent was full of water! They all rushed out of their sleeping bags. It was raining h\_\_\_50\_\_\_ and they found that a stream had formed in the field.

### 第二节 完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词）

51. 有些人依靠报纸了解世界正在发生的事情。

Some people \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers to learn about what is happening around the world.

52. 虽然已经很晚了，志愿者们仍在敬老院做义工。

\_\_\_\_\_ it is late, the volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ volunteer work in the nursing home.

53. 从城市的每个角落都能看到这座建筑物。

The building \_\_\_\_\_ from every corner of the city.

54. 这只小狗太可爱了!

\_\_\_\_\_ dog it is!

55. 他还没决定什么时候离开广州。

He hasn't decided \_\_\_\_\_ Guangzhou.

### 第三节 书面表达 (共 1 题; 满分 15 分)

中国是一个有着五千多年历史的国家, 在民间流传着许多传统的艺术和文化。请你写一篇英文短文, 向外国友人介绍下面两种传统艺术, 要求包含以下要点。

| 中国结 (Chinese knot)                                       | 剪纸   |
|--|--|
| 材料: 丝线 (silk thread)<br>颜色: 红色<br>形状: 像花、动物等<br>寓意: 带来好运 | 材料: 纸和剪刀 (scissors)<br>特点: 剪出各种图案<br>用途: 张贴在门、窗等<br>寓意: 表达喜悦 |
| 1. 你对传统艺术的看法 (请补充)<br>2. 你的期望 (请补充)                      |  |

Dear Sam,

I'm glad to hear from you. You said you had great interest in Chinese traditional culture. Now let me tell you something about it....

Yours,

Li Hua