

上海市致远中学初二第二学期月考英语试卷

Part2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

II. Choose the best answer(选择最恰当的答案):(15 分)

26. Which of the following words match the sound/ 'θʌrə /

- A) through B) thorough C) though D) thought

26.B

【解析】through/θruː/; thorough/ 'θʌrə /; though/ ðəʊ /; thought/θɔ:t/

27. Jack as well as his classmates ____ basketball happily at the moment.

- A) are playing B) play C) is playing the D) is playing

27.D

【解析】as well as 从远原则，谓语跟 Jack 走；play 后直接跟运动类，无 the.

28. On the party my friend made each of us ____ a gift in the box.

- A) chose B) choose C) to choose D) choosing

28.B

【解析】make/made+s.b.+do

29. Are you interested _____ the exciting sports events?

- A) in B) on C) to D) with

29.A

【解析】be interested in

30. There is ____ food left in the fridge, let's go to the supermarket to buy some.

- A) little B) a little C) few D) a few

30.A

【解析】首先 little 用于不可数；few 用于可数；其次，few 和 little 带有否定“几乎没”所以

根据文中 food 不可数，去买点说明不够了，没有了。选 A.

31. I didn't understand _____ my teacher explained it again.

- A) after B) until C) when D) because

31.B

【解析】not...until “直到……才” 知道我的老师再次解释它，我才明白。

32. There're _____ people on the bus. I can hardly breathe.

- A) enough B) much too C) too many D) too much

32.C

【解析】首先文中是“people”可数，much 用于不可数，排除 BD，根据句意，我不能呼吸，是很多人而不是足够的人，故选 C。

33. Daisy _____ when the bell rang.

- A) reads a book B) was reading a book
C) is reading a book D) read

33.B

【解析】过去进行时。当铃响的时候，Daisy 正在读书。rang 与 read 同时发生，而且都是过去发生的，所以用过去进行时。

34. Could you tell me _____?

- A) where electricity come from
B) where is electricity from
C) where to buy batteries
D) how electricity travelled

34.A

【解析】宾语从句中从句用陈述句句式，所以排除 BC，主句是语气 could you 而不是过去时，所以从句不应用过去式，因而排除 D，选 A。

35. Another bridge _____ across the river in a few years.

- A) will be built B) is going to build
C) was built D) is building

35.A

【解析】in a few years 几年后，用将来时，而桥是被建造的，所以被动语态是 will be done. 选 A

36. You _____ it. I can do it myself.

- A) needn't do B) don't need do
C) needn't to do D) don't need to doing

36.A

【解析】AB 直接在 need 后否定，need 为情态动词，后直接跟动词原形，C 错误。BD 借助助动词 do，此时 need 为实义动词，后跟动词不定式 to do.故 BD 也错误。

37---Excuse me, may I borrow your dictionary?

--_____.

- A) Of course B) Not at all C) No, you may not D)Good idea

37.A

【解析】情景对话。“请问，我可以借用你的字典么？”A 当然可以 B 根本不 C 不，你不可能 D 好主意。根据句意选 A

38. Water can be changed _____ ice when the temperature is below 0°C.

- A) with B) at C) in D) into

38.D

【解析】changeinto :(使) 变为 ;change in 在什么上有变化 ;change at 在(某处)换车,change with 后面跟人。改变某人。

39. The man outside the classroom _____ be Mike, he has gone abroad for a holiday.

- A) may B) can't C) can D) must

39.B

【解析】对猜测的考察。由于“他去国外度假”知道“不可能是 Mike” can't 不可能。

40---Would you like to have a picnic with me this coming weekend?

---_____.

- A) No, I don't like B) Oh, it is well
C) I won't tell you D) I'd love to, but I will have to attend a meeting

40.D

【解析】Would you like to 的回答，否定用 I'd love to, but+原因；肯定回答：Yes, I'd love/like to.

III. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once:(将下列单词填入空格,每空限填一词,每词只能填一次,请用 ABCD 等表示) (5 分)

A feelings B shows C future D. that E matter F choices

Do you like chocolate? Maybe most people do. A box of it can be a great gift. Buy one for a friend

and give it as a surprise. See how happy that person gets.

Suppose you just got a box of chocolate. Which piece do you pick first? A man has studied people's ___41___. He says they tell something about the person. Did you choose a round piece ?

You are a person who likes to go to a party. Did you choose an oval shape? You are a person who likes to make things, Picking a square shape ___42___ something else. The person is honest and truthful. You can depend on him or her.

What kind of chocolate do you pick? Maybe you like milk chocolate. This shows you have

___43___ about the past. Dark chocolate means something else. A person who chooses it looks toward the ___44___. What about white chocolate? Would you like to choose it? If so, you may find it hard to make up your mind. Some people like chocolate with nuts. These are people who like to help others.

Do you believe these ideas? Can candy tell all these things? It doesn't really ___45___. There is one sure thing about eaters of chocolate. They eat it because they like it.

41-45 : FBACE

【解析】A feelings 感觉 B shows 表明, 显示, 展现, 秀 C future 未来 D. that E matter 问题 F choices 选择名词。

41 F 后面 "Did you choose a round piece ?" 可知研究人们的选择。

42 B 本句缺少谓语动词, 且谓语动词需三单形式。加上句意: 选择 oval shape 的是 a person

who likes to make things ; 那么选择 square shape 显示/表明一些东西 “这个人是诚实的”。

43. A

44. C the 后面跟名词, toward the future 向未来

45. E 根据句意, “它真的没问题”

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms(用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)(5 分)

46. Fire is a good _____ as well as a dangerous one. (serve)

46. servant

【解析】good 后接名词, “火既是危险的仆人, 又是好仆人。” one 代词, 代指 servant。

47. All the staff must talk _____ to the customer. (polite)

47. politely

【解析】用来修饰 talk, 填副词 politely, “所有员工必须礼貌地与客户交谈”

48. Electricity is produced by _____ in the batteries. (chemistry)

48. chemical

【解析】“电是由电池中的化学物质产生的。” chemistry 化学 chemical 化学品, 化学物质

49. Before we can drink it, water need a thorough cleaning in a water _____ works.(treat)

49. treatment

【解析】水处理工作

50. It's _____ for a five year old boy to lift a heavy box (possible)

50. impossible

【解析】根据句意 “对于 5 岁的小男孩来说, 举起这么重的盒子是不可能的”

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required(根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填词):(10 分)

51. Jack read some books this morning. (改为否定句)

Jack _____ read _____ books this morning.

51. didn't; any

【解析】由“Jack read”判断是过去时，借助动词 did 否定，some 用于肯定，any 用于否定。

52. The mall will be built in three months. (对划线部分提问)

_____ will the mall be built ?

52. How soon

【解析】由“in three months.”3 个月后，这个商场将被建成，问的是时间速度，用多久提问而不是时间段。

53. Tom hardly understood the meaning of this word. (改为反意疑问句)

Tom hardly understood the meaning of this word, _____ ?

53. did he

【解析】首先根据 understood 判断是过去时，其次否定副词 hardly，推断用肯定的，故 did he

54. He told me: “You mustn't litter on the ground here.” (保持句意不变)

He told me _____ litter on the ground here.

54. not to

【解析】tell s.b. not to do sth 动词不定式的否定

55. They went shopping after they finished the housework. (保持句意不变)

They _____ go shopping _____ they finished the housework.

55. didn't ; until

【解析】直到……才；直到他们完成作业才去购物

Part2 Reading and Writing(第三部分读写共 40 分)

VI. Reading comprehension(阅读理解):(30 分)

A. True or False(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)(5 分)

Charlie Chaplin was a great actor, comedian and director. He directed quite a few famous comedies and acted in them. His movies with the character of the tramp (流浪汉) were so attractive that they attracted millions of fans.

Where did Charlie Chaplin get his idea of the tramp and how did he manage to play it so

successfully? Because the tramp's experiences were just a part of Charlie Chaplin's own life.

Charlie Chaplin was born in London in 1889. Shortly after his birth, his father left the family. In 1896, when his mother was no longer able to care for her children, Charlie and his brother Sidney were sent to a school for orphans and poor children. When Charlie was twelve, his father died. After the death of her husband, her mother got a mental disease (精神病).

Chaplin attended only two years of school. This was the only formal education that he ever received. He was so poor that he had to live on the streets! When his mother got well enough, she took the children back and supported them by sewing (裁缝). Between his twelfth and fourteenth birthday, Charlie's work places included a barbershop, a stationary store, a doctor's office, a glass factory, a printing plant and so on. Life was hard to him, yet all these experiences helped him in his later career.

No doubt that Charlie Chaplin was one of the greatest comedians in the early 1900s. He made more people laugh than any other actor did, and he even changed the way people looked at the world. Although his films were in black and white, he put a lot of colour into everyone's life.

In 1972, Chapin won the Academy Awards as a wonderful comedian, actor and loving person.

56. Charlie Chaplin's comedies were very popular.

56. T

【解析】“great actor, comedian and director. He directed quite a few famous comedies and acted in them.”

57. The tramp looked so funny that he moved millions of fans.

57. F

【解析】“His movies with the character of the tramp (流浪汉) were so attractive that they attracted millions of fans.”是 attracted 而不是 moved

58. Charlie played so successfully because he got the idea from other tramps' experiences.

58. F

【解析】“Because the tramp's experiences were just a part of Charlie Chaplin's own life.”来自他自己而不是其他人。

59. Although many movies were in black and white in the early 1900s, Charlies were coloured.

59. F

【解析】“ Although his films were in black and white, he put a lot of colour into everyone's life.”

他的电影也是黑白的，是他的电影给人们的生活带去了色彩。

60. Charlie Chaplin was given the Academy Awards because his movies not only make people laugh, but show love for people.

60. T

【解析】“In 1972, Chapin won the Academy Awards as a wonderful comedian, actor and loving person.”

B. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):(5分)

Lin Xi went to Britain six months ago. When she came back, she wrote an article about Britain for the school newspaper. The following are parts of her article:

Personal(个人的) Space

British people like a lot of space around them. They don't like to make physical contact (接触) with strangers. One example of it is that people do not often shake hands with one another at all. Also, they don't like to stand too close to them.

Making Polite Requests(要求)

British people like to use very indirect(间接) language to make polite requests. Amita, an Indian student said: “ British people never got to the point. They go around this way and that way, using twenty words where three would do, it's really hard to communicate with them. ”David, British High School Official said: “ People from other countries are not very polite; they just say ‘I want this’--no smiles, nor a ‘please’, nor a ‘thank you.’ The British are really polite.”

Smiling

Some students say that British people smile a lot, often for no special reason. The British smile as a greeting, smile when asking for something, smile on receiving it

King, a Korean student once said:“ The British are so insincere(不诚恳的), They smile even when they are not happy. One girl smiled at me every time we passed each other and I

thought she really liked me. So I asked her to come out with me and she refused(拒绝). She was leading me on and then turned me down. " Well, he maybe did not realize that she was smiling and probably smiled at everyone. But it is easy to see how this could be misinterpreted by someone who smiles to show real warmth.

But still many students say that they do not find British people in shops, banks, at reception desks, smile enough to make them feel welcome.

()61. British people need a lot of space around them, so they _____.

- A. make physical contact with other
- B. stand close to other people
- C. don't often shake hands with others
- D. don't like strangers

61. C

【解析】第二段 "British people like a lot of space around them. They don't like to make physical contact (接触)with strangers. One example of it is that people do not often shake hands with one another at all. "

()62. To make polite requests, British people _____.

- A say directly what they need
- B say indirectly what they need
- C. use fewer words than necessary
- D. don't say " please" or " thank you

62. B

【解析】第三段 "British people like to use very indirect(间接) language to make polite requests."

()63. According to David,_____.

- A. British people are not polite enough
- B. people from other countries are polite enough
- C. it is important to use " please and 'thank you'
- D. people from other countries always smile

63. C

【解析】第二段 "People from other countries are not very polite; they just say 'I want this' ---no

smiles, nor a 'please', nor a 'thank you.' The British are really polite."

()64. The underlined word "misinterpreted" in this passage probably means _____.

A understood correctly

B understood wrongly

C. expressed easily

D. expressed difficultly

64. B

【解析】倒数第二段 "Well, he maybe did not realize that she was smiling and probably smiled at everyone. But it is easy to see how this could be misinterpreted by someone who smiles to show real warmth."

()65. The best title for Lin xi's article may be _____.

A Watch the English

B Always be polite

C. Students from Different Countries

D Polite British People

65. A

【解析】本文句首已经给出，"an article about Britain"，而 D 选项，本文并不都是围绕英国人的礼貌写的。

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):(7 分)

In some parts of the United States, ___66___ is easy. But it has always been different in the northeastern corner of the country, which ___67___ New England. New England has many trees and thin rocky soil(多石块的土壤). Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm there has had to work very hard. The ___68___ job has been cutting down trees. The next job has been digging the stumps (树桩) of the trees out of the soil. Then the farmer has had the difficult job of removing stones from his land. This work removing stones ___69___ really ends, because every winter more stones appear. They come up through the thin soil, from the rocks below. Farmers have to keep removing stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked

___70___ for 200 years keep producing more stones. That is why stone walls are used instead of fences around New English fields. The stone walls are not very high, a man can ___71___ climb over them. But they keep the farmer's cows ___72___ joining his neighbor's cows.

66. A farm B farmer C farmers D farming
 67. A calls B is called C called D. is calling
 68. A last B early C second D. first
 69. A always B ever C never D. already
 70. A in B on C at D. with
 71. A easy B carefully C easily D strong
 72. A of B away C. from D in

66-72: DBDCBCC

【解析】

66 动名词作主语 “farming” 耕种

67 which 引导的从句缺少谓语；语态上是被动的，被叫新西兰。

68 根据前句 “Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm there has had to work very hard.” 以及后句 “The next job” 得知本空是开垦农场首先要做的是 “the first job”

69 搬石头绝对不是最后的事情。根据后文 “because every winter more stones appear.” 每年都会有更多石头出现推断，决不 never

70 on farm, which 引导的定语从句，在农场上用 on

71 根据 “The stone walls are not very high,” 推断很容易跨，加之修饰动词故用副词形式。

72 keep.....from 固定搭配 “使远离”

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给):(7分)

The first poem I got into the school newspaper was when I was 12. I was so p__73__ with myself that I wrote another one for the next newspaper. Then I couldn't stop.

I love w__74__ in my garden and my house which is full of animal books and pictures. I take my notebook ' with me wherever I go Because you n__75__ know when a poem will come into your head. I've written h__76__ of poems. I've got boxes and boxes of them everywhere in my house, especially in my computer. I've had lots of interesting j__77__. When I was a Saturday Girl in a hairdressers shop, I heard some great stories. When I w__78__ in a shoe shop, I found an idea for a story of my own. When I was a teacher, I worked in the library, And I had a book club for children. But being a poet is the b__79__ job of all, because I still can't believe I can do my favourite hobby and get paid for doing it .

73pleased

【解析】“was so p__73__ with” be pleased with 固定搭配，对...、满意

74writing

【解析】根据前后文得知作者写诗，所以是热爱写作。而 love 后跟名词/动名词，writing

75never

【解析】“when a poem will come into your head.”你绝不知道何时你的脑袋里出现一首诗，写诗其实需要灵感。

76hundreds

【解析】“I've got boxes and boxes of them everywhere in my house, especially in my computer”说明写的多，76 空“已经写了...诗”数量上：成百上千 hundreds of

77jobs

【解析】后文介绍的是作者的工作，所以本空为 jobs，因为后文作者做了很多工作，所以是复数。

78worked

【解析】当作者在鞋店工作时，加之过去的工作，所以过去式 worked

79best

【解析】这么多工作中，写诗是最好的工作，best.

E. Answer the questions(根据短文内容回答下列问题):(6 分)

Mr. Harris taught sixth-grade science. On the first day of class, he gave us a talk about an animal called “birdcat”, which died out during the Ice Age. He passed around a skull(头骨) as he talked. We all took notes carefully and later we had a test.

No, there wasn't.

解析: 第二段三四两行 Very simple, Mr. Harris said" He had made up all that "birdcat". There had never been any such animal.

84. How did the writer feel about his failure at first?

He felt unfair.

解析: 第三段 we felt that was unfair.

85. What kind of teacher do you think Mr Harris was?

He was a clever teacher. / special teacher.

解析: "Teachers and textbooks are not always correct. In fact no one is. He told us not to let our minds go to sleep, and to speak up if we ever thought he or the textbook was wrong....."

VII.Writing(作文):(10 分)

86. Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic“水是生命”(以“ water is life”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文,标点符号不占格。)(注意:短文中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息,否则不予评分。)

Sentence patterns for reference(以下句型仅供参考)

1. How do people use water nowadays?
2. Why is water so important to our daily life?
3. How can we protect water from being polluted?