2019-2020学年上海市同济大学附属七一中学七年级（上）第一次月考英语 试卷（删除听力）

**Part One Listening**

**Part Two Grammar and Vocabulary**

**V. Choose the best answer.**

22. Which of the following underlined part is different in pronunciation from the others?

A. pleased B. peace C. meat D. pleasant

23. Mr. Chen is SPCA officer. He wears uniform.

A. an, an B. a, an C. an, a D. a, a

24. We would like to leave the fifth of May.

A. in B. on C. at D. for

25. We must try to keep animals safe danger.

A. from B. in C. out D. away

26. The SPCA saves over animals in danger every year.

A. hundred of B. nine hundreds of C. hundreds of D. nine hundred

27. The silk scarf feels . I like it.

A. hardly B. softly C. hard D. soft

28. You cross the road when the “red man” is on.

A. may not B. cannot C. mustn’t D. needn’t

29. John wants to buy a new car he doesn’t have enough money.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

30. The plane is than the train.

A. more quickly B. much quicker C. much quickly D. more quicker

31. Mr. Black has invited us a party this weekend.

A. having B. had C. to have D. have

32. There a new film in our school next Sunday.

A. will have B. is going to have C. is going to be D. has

33. I don’t like this pair of shoes. Can you show me pair?

A. another B. other C. others D. the other

34. The boy promises the rubbish into the litter bin.

A. not throw B. not to throw C. to not throw D. don’t throw

35. Shanghai Grand Theater is one of in the world.

A. beautiful buildings B. more beautiful building

C. the most beautiful building D. the most beautiful buildings

36. If I the TV in the front of the room, you comfortable.

A. put, will feel B. will put, feel C. put, feel D. will put, will feel

37. Jack sees a lot of people newspaper on the underground on his way to work.

A. looking at B. to look at C. reading D. to read

38. I’d like a flat three bedrooms in the countryside.

A. of B. for C. with D. have

39. --My puppy broke one of his legs.

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A. Good news! B. Sorry to hear that. C. I’m sad. D. Puppy is lovely.

**VI. Complete the following passage with the following words. Each can be used once.**



too.

Can we live without salt? No, salt is very 40 to us. We need salt in our food. Animals need it,

Most of the salt in our 41 comes from the sea. People dig great pools and let the sea water in.

When the sun 42 up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful.

There are a lot of salt wells in Sichuan. A salt well is much like a water well. People bring the well water up to the ground and then dry it in big pans over fire. In this 43 they get salt.

**VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

44. At last the plane landed (safe).

45. People usually like their pets. But sometimes they are to their pets. (kind)

46. How many live in Shanghai? (Britain)

47. SPCA save animals from danger and take them to the SPCA. (office)

48. This is your (two) time to move to a new flat.

49. Thank you for us to visit you. (invitation)

50. Simon and Lucy showed their cousins many places in Beijing. (interest)

51. His name has become a sign of (cruel).

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences as required.**

52. I’ve got a letter from Uncle Weiming. （改为一般疑问句）

you a letter from Uncle Weiming?

53. He said something at the meeting. （改为否定句）

He say at the meeting.

54. It took the Lis 20 hours to travel to Beijing by plane. （划线提问）

did it take the Lis to travel to Beijing?

55. I liked the black puppy better than the white one. （保持原意）

I the black puppy the white one.

56. a beach, there, at the bottom of, is, steep, some, steps （连词成句）

**Part Three Reading and Writing**

**IX. Reading comprehension.**

**A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

We use the Internet for many things: business, shopping, writing letters, talking to people, finding information and so on. Nowadays a new kind of English has grown on the Internet. There’s no real word for it yet, so we’ll call it e-talk.

People don’t like typing too much. To save time, they turn phrases into a few letters (called acronyms). Acronyms are often used in chat rooms(聊天室). Some of them are:

**BTW (by the way) BRB (be right back) LOL (laughing out loud) IMO (in my opinion)**

People also use many abbreviations ( 缩 写 ). They are shortened forms of words. Some common abbreviations are:

**info (information) purer (computer)**

**pic (picture) sec (second)**

We usually don’t see people when we talk on the Net, so people have new ways to show feelings. Most people use their keywords to draw “feelings”, such as:

**:-) (happy) :)- (joking) :-( (sad) :-o (surprised)**

These days, many forums (论坛) have picture feelings. For example:



There are even whole new words, like “newbies” (someone who is new on a chat board or forum). When you write something bad about someone else, it’s called “flaming” the person.

It takes time for people to get used to e-talk. Also, different groups on the Net have their own special ways of communicating( 交 流 ). Newbies sometimes have to ask other people what they mean. As the

Internets grows, e-talk will continue to grow and change.

57. We use the Internet for .

A. business and shopping B. writing letters and talking to people

C. finding information D. All above

58. Why do people type acronyms?

A. To show their feelings. B. To make jokes.

C. Because people can type them quickly. D. In this way newbies won’t understand them.

59. What does “BTW, my computer is not working well. :-(“ mean?

A. The person is happy about getting a new computer. B. The person has to go away from their computer.

C. The person is angry at somebody.

D. The person is sad that his computer is having problems.

60. If someone is angry, what may he type?

A. B. C. LOL D. BRB



61. E-talk will probably .

A. keep changing B. stay the same

C. be used by people on the telephone D. be easy for newbies to understand

62. The best title for this passage is .

A. E-talk B. Picture Feelings

C. How to Use Abbreviations D. The Changing Internet

**B. Choose the words or expressions to complete the passage.**

Dear Mum and Dad

I will go to Kathy’s home with her after school and we will have a birthday party for her. Don’t

63 me. You know that Kathy is one of my best friends. Please forgive( 原谅) me for not telling you first. I don’t think you will allow me to do so. But I 64 think teenagers should be allowed to stay at their friends’ homes 65 . I am sixteen years old and I’m not a little kid any more. I hope I can 66 something for myself.

At home, there are too many 67 for me: Don’t wear a short skirt; don’t stay out too late; don’t watch TV without finishing homework; and so on. Parents should be strict with teenagers, 68 we

need freedom(自由), too.

I don’t like doing my homework alone. I’d love to study with Kathy. We always learn a lot from each other. So please allow me to stay at Kathy’s home once a week. If you agree, Kathy can stay at our home with me, too.

Mum and Dad, I can look after myself well. Don’t worry. Yours

Lillian

63. A. think about B. look for C. talk about D. worry about

64. A. hopefully B. really C. happily D. safely

65. A. sometimes B. often C. usually D. never

66. A. find B. want C. buy D. decide

67. A. foods B. things C. rules D. suggestions

68. A. so B. and C. but D. although

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

Mrs. Jones was still cleaning the house when her husband came back (69)f work. She was wearing dirty, old (70)c and stockings. Her hair was not tidy, and she had dust on her face. She looked dirty and tired. Her husband looked at her and said, “Is this what I come home to see (71)a a hard day’s work?”

Mrs. Jones’ neighbour, Mrs. Smith, was there. When she heard Mr. Jones’ words, she quickly said

(72)g and ran back to her house. Then she (73)w and combed ( 梳) her hair carefully, put on her best dress and stockings, painted her face, and (74)w for her husband to come home.

When her husband came back, he was hot and tired. He walked slowly into the (75)h , saw his wife and stopped. Then he shouted angrily, “Where are you going this evening?”

**D. Answer the questions.**

What will the home of the future look like? Some architects in Hong Kong say that city homes will be smaller, because populations continue to grow and space becomes more expensive.

They have designed “space flats” that are just 30 square meters in size. These flats have three small rooms: a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom, and of course a balcony, but everything is carefully planned to make good use of the limited space.

The living room is the main room of the flat. It can be used as an office, a kitchen or even a second bedroom. There is a sofa that can be designed into a bed. The dining table can be changed into a computer desk. And, if not needed, both the sofa-bed and the table can be folded away and stored into a small space in the wall. There is a flat-screen TV, which can also be used as a computer monitor.

In one corner of the room, a small cooker, a microwave and a small refrigerator are hidden out of sight.

The other rooms are small but practical( 实 用). The bathroom contains a toilet and a shower. The

double bed in the bedroom can also be changed into a sofa, if needed. The balcony has enough room for two people to sit and enjoy the view from the block of flats. All the rooms have large windows to let in plenty of sunshine.

“Space flats” are now being tested in a building in Hong Kong. “It’s wonderful,” said one resident(居

民). “The flat is so well-designed that you feel that there is plenty of space.”

76. Why will city homes of future become smaller?

77. How big is the space flat?

78. Why is everything in “space flat” carefully planned?

79. Can a sofa be designed into a bed?

80. How big is the balcony?

81. Would you like to live in the space flat? Why?

**X. Writing.**

动物是我们的好朋友，一定要好好地保护它们。请以“Let’s protect animals”为题写一篇不少于 60

个词的短文，提几条保护动物的建议。 Requirements（要求） 建议不少于两条（例如：不应该杀害动物；要保护它们的家；……）