



小函英语

牛津译林英语

初一（下）

大桥、金桥、天一版本

小函英语

内部资料 谢绝转卖

针对江苏地区 初一下

主 编 刘维健

副主编 向金杰



本册主编

陆青静

向金杰

主要编写人员

王金荣

张欢腾

李泽雷

吴菲

张生

陆青静

参与设计

王嘉

张欢腾

责任主编

兰澜

小函英语

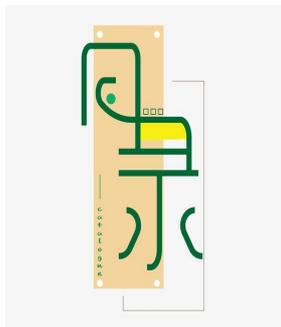


致 初一学生

我毕业于南京大学英语专业，一直专注于英语教学，英语的作用非常大，初一属于孩子学习英语的特殊时期，通过研究，教学开始突飞猛进，后来刘老师自己成为了一名出色的英语老师，这本书把初一多年的考题和考点汇编整理，每个单元的练习讲解，加入了学习方法的介绍，不再是枯燥知识点的解析，而是孩子英语学习和成长的精神的粮食，希望能帮助到无锡的无锡学生。

通过小函英语单元练习和重点学习以后，希望能帮助学生英语同步练习，不会错过任何牛津英语知识点，这本书总结了七B知识点，一起取得取得考试的胜利。本书有不足之处，还望读者指出。

刘维健



1、2023-2024 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit1-unit2 单元测试	5- 13
2、2021-2022 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit3-unit4 单元测试	14- 22
3、2023-2024 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit3-unit4 单元测试	23- 41
4、2023-2024 年无锡大桥实验中学三月月考测试	42- 54
5、2023 年无锡天一实验学校期中复习大纲	55- 60
6、2023 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit5-unit6 单元测试	61- 65
7、2023 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit7-unit8 单元测试	66- 75
8、2022-2023 无锡天一实验学校 期末复习检测卷	76- 84



7B Test for Units One & Two

2023.03

一、单项选择（20%）

- How can we read the number 110, 133, 156?
A. one hundred and ten million, and one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty-six
B. one hundred and ten millions, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty-six
C. one hundred and ten million, one hundred and thirty-three, and one hundred and fifty-six
D. one hundred and ten million, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty-six
- A number of students often look _____ the window _____ the tall building outside in class.
A. out; at B. out of; at C. through; out of D. at; out
- Every year, _____ plastic bags are thrown into the sea and a lot of fish die as a result.
A. ten millions B. ten million of C. millions of D. millions
- I'm sorry I've lost the game. Can you give me _____ second chance?
--- Sure, but that will be _____ last chance.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; a
- Hello, may I speak to Daniel, please?
--- _____
A. Speaking. B. I am Daniel.
C. Who are you? D. What's that?
- He lives about 30 kilometers _____ from his company, so he goes to work _____ train every day.
A. far; by B. /; by C. /; on D. far;



- on
7. --- What are you going to _____ in the future?
--- A postman. I'd like to work in a _____
A. work; post station
B. work; post office
C. be; post office
D. be; post station
8. --- _____ will your father fly to Beijing?
--- In three days.
A. How long
B. How soon
C. When
D. How much time
9. Mr.Smith hopes _____ be late for our _____ lesson any more.
A. us not to; the
B. we won't; the
C. we won't;/
D.us not to;/
10. Which of the following sentence is RIGHT?
A. This square is 100 square miles in size.
B. This is a 100 feet-high tower.
C. The farm has a size of over 50 square kilometers in area.
D. The building is 1800 foot tall.
11. --- Of all the houses, which one is your favorite?
--- The one _____ the hill.
A. at the foot of
B. is at the foot of
C. in the front of
D. is in the front of
12. The little boy, _____ his cousin, often dreams _____ an astronaut.
A. is like; to become
B. Is like; of becoming
C. like; to become
D. like; of becoming
13. _____ the help of his parents, he has nothing to _____
A. Under; worry
B. With; worry about
C. With; worry
D. Under; worry about
14. --- _____ are you going to visit during the holiday?
--- The Palace Museum. I hear it's a nice place to _____.



9. _____ the little baby fell off the bed but nothing was wrong with her. (luck)
 10. Grandma doesn't know much English so she has to answer in _____ English. (break)

三、动词填空（10%）

1. what a strong wind! I think it _____. (rain)
 2. We should do everything we can _____ our school a better one. (make)
 3. Jason always _____ too much and I'm afraid that he may fall ill soon. (worry)
 4. He promised that he could spend as much time as possible _____ the computer for me. (fix)
 5. The hard-working player is hoping _____ the gold medal. (win)
 6. _____ more about neighborhood, you can walk around it first. (know)
 7. _____ to the teacher carefully, or you will miss something really interesting. (listen)
 8. The twins from Sunshine Middle School _____ exchange students from Big Bridge Academy in two _____ days. (welcome)
 9. Princess Jane was thinking about what _____ to the party that night. (wear)
 10. The farmer are busy _____ rice in the field these days. (grow)

四、句型转换（10%）

1. The school has a football field and it is 28,500 square kilometers in size.
 The school _____ a football field _____ of 28,500 square kilometers
 kilometers
 2. Eric's flat is on the fourth floor. Elsa's flat is on the sixteenth floor.
 Eric _____ floors _____ Elsa.
 3. Enjoying a cup of coffee in the garden is fun. There are flowers all over the garden.
 _____ it is to enjoy a cup of coffee in the garden _____ flowers!
 4. Your car is working well. There's no need for you to worry.
 _____ is _____ your car. You _____ to be _____.
 5. Volunteers in my neighborhood are always ready to help others. (划线部分提问)
 _____ volunteers in your neighborhood _____.

五、完成句子（10%）

1. 帮助邻居解决各种各样的问题使得这些大学生虽累尤荣。
 _____ neighbors _____ all kinds of _____ makes these _____ students tired but proud.
 2. 我想要感谢米莉教会了我如何独立制作视频。
 I would like to _____ Millie for _____ me how to make _____ my _____.
 3. 这是我经理首次在户外生火烧饭。



It's my _____ time to _____ a fire and cook a meal in the open air.

4. 你的姐姐害怕晚上坐火车回家吗?

_____ your _____ sister _____ a train home at night?

5. 俄罗斯和中国的食物的确不一样。

The food in Russia is _____ from _____ in China.

六、完形填空 (10%)

Many people like travelling for their holiday. They go to __1__, seaside or forests. Some people like __2__, so they like to visit some old interesting old places. In many countries, the travel agency can help you __3__ your holiday. You can tell the travel agency what kind of __4__ you like, how much __5__ you want to spend, and the travel agency will give you a lot of things about where to go, how __6__ there, where to stay and what kind of activities you can do there. __7__ the holidays is __8__ "Package" holiday. __9__ is, you just pay the money, and the travel agency will plan __10__ for you, the ticket for the train or plane, the hotel, the activities, and so on.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. A. schools | B. shops | C. hills | D. the |
| Great Wall | | | |
| 2. A. history | B. music | C. country | D. city |
| 3. A. to plan | B. to spend | C. to draw | D. to go |
| 4. A. weather | B. holiday | C. train | D. city |
| 5. A. water | B. day | C. times | D. |
| money | | | |
| 6. A. arrive in | B. to get | C. to reach at | D. to be |
| 7. A. Both | B. All | C. One of | D. |
| Every one of | | | |
| 8. A. known | B. meant | C. like | D. |
| called | | | |
| 9. A. That | B. What | C. How | D. This |
| 10. A. everything | B. nothing | C. anything | D. |
| something | | | |

六、阅读理解

A

I began to send emails when I was 17. I discovered Google 5 years later. Now I use the Internet all the time. The Internet has become so popular that 90 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds in the United States use the Internet, and about half of these kids use it every day. They visit chat rooms and send emails. They go to websites to get information for their homework.

"Kids are now living in a virtual (虚拟的) world," says Greenfield, an expert at University of



In the UK, more than two-thirds of 10-to-17-year-olds buy energy drinks, according to government data. "Childhood obesity is one of the greatest health challenges(挑战) this country faces. It's important that we do all we can do to make sure children have the best start in life." UK Prime Minister Theresa May said in a statement.

The ban would apply to(应用于) drinks containing more than 150 mg of caffeine per liter. Under the ban, shops in England that sell the drinks to children would face fines of up to € 2,500(22,070 yuan).

1. From the first paragraph, we can learn that

- A. Britain has banned the sale of energy drinks to kids
- B. the UK government hasn't decided what age the ban should start at
- C. kids of all ages will no longer buy any energy drinks
- D. children in the UK can't buy energy drinks at the moment

2. What is an energy drink?

- A. It's a type of drink that contains a lot of sugar.
- B. It's a type of drink that has a very high level of caffeine.
- C. It's a type of drink that contains stimulants.
- D. It's a type of drink that can give you energy.

3. Which of the following mainly leads to children's obesity according to the passage?

- A. Stimulants.
- B. Caffeine.
- C. Sugar. .
- D. Energy.

4. According to the ban, what kind of drinks are allowed to sell to children?

- A. Drinks that contain 80 mg of caffeine.
- B. Drinks that contain 65 mg of caffeine.
- C. Drinks with less than 150 mg caffeine per liter.
- D. Drinks with more than 150 mg caffeine per liter.

5. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The ban will be carried out around the world.
- B. Energy drinks do a lot of harm to children's health.
- C. The UK will ban the sale of all drinks to children.
- D. Shops that are against the ban would not be punished.

八、阅读填空

The USA is the fourth largest country in the world in size after Russia, Canada and China. The population(人口) of the USA is also large just after in the world.



The Mississippi River is the longest river in America. It's over 6,000 kilometers long. The Mississippi River has been called the "Father of Waters" or "Old Man River". The most important lakes in the United States are the Great Lakes. They are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. All of them are between Canada and the United States except(除了) Lake Michigan.

Let us talk about American education(教育). There are two kinds of schools in the United States: public schools and private schools. Most children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to pay for their education. If a child goes to a private school, his parents have to pay for their schooling. Children start school when they are five years old. Most students are eighteen years old when they leave secondary(中级) schools.

The USA	
Area	The fourth largest.
Population	The _____ largest
Rivers and lakes	The longest river in America has a length of _____ 6000 kilometers
Education	The kids in American can have _____ education in public schools. Children _____ school at the age of 5.

九、首字母填空（5%）

During my last year at school, I felt a 1 I realized(意识到) I knew almost nothing about the world. Then I talked to my uncle.

"Don't worry," he said. "I knew n 2 when I left school either, so I've just kept l 3. Now my boss is paying for me to study Japanese. "That same evening, I decided to go f 4 a project of life-long learning. Twenty-five years on, I'm still ignorant(无知的), but still at it.

For example, when I wanted to find out what interest rates(利率) were, I began to read the Financial Times. I kept going, hoping that I can know w 5 some people and countries were rich but 6 were poor.

Like me back then, you may leave school almost ignorant. This is not your fault(错误). But you're going to have to keep leaning all your l 7.

Just c 8 your mouth and listen. Whenever you think, I know about that, in fact you don't.

When you find you are w 9 about something, don't be sad. Treasure(珍惜) the moment: you've learnt something. You can't be w 10 you want to be. The trick is to work out what you should be.



选择：DBCBA BCBCA ADBCD CAACD

词汇：palaces visitors information beaches community engineers' sounds ninety-ninth
Luckily broken

动词：is going to rain to take worries fixing to win To know Listen will welcome to
wear growing

句型转换：with has a size lives twelve below What fun full of Nothing worry with
don't need worried What are like

完成句子：Helping with problems college thank teaching videos on own manager first
make

Is elder afraid take really different that

完形：CAABD BCDA A

阅读：DACAB BCCCB

阅读填词：third over Among free start

首字母：afraid nothing learning for why others life close wrong what

2020-2021 无锡市大桥实验中学七年级下学期 U3-U4



一、单词辨音：5'

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. magazi <u>n</u> e | B. ki <u>l</u> o | C. poli <u>c</u> e | D. bri <u>d</u> ge |
| 2. | A. forw <u>a</u> rd | B. w <u>a</u> rm | C. gram <u>m</u> ar | D. exerc <u>i</u> se |
| 3. | A. unifo <u>r</u> m | B. rep <u>o</u> rt | C. n <u>o</u> rth | D. fo <u>r</u> est |
| 4. | A. fu <u>n</u> ny | B. mu <u>s</u> eum | C. stu <u>d</u> y | D. hu <u>n</u> dred |
| 5. | A. pa <u>t</u> h | B. n <u>o</u> rth | C. mou <u>t</u> h | D. sou <u>t</u> hern |
| 6. | A. cou <u>n</u> t | B. tou <u>c</u> h | C. cou <u>n</u> try | D. sou <u>t</u> hern |
| 7. | A. thro <u>n</u> e | B. fo <u>l</u> low | C. al <u>o</u> ng | D. lo <u>t</u> s |
| 8. | A. e <u>a</u> st | B. le <u>a</u> f | C. le <u>a</u> ther | D. whe <u>a</u> t |
| 9. | A. sou <u>n</u> d | B. ba <u>n</u> k | C. plu <u>n</u> ty | D. tur <u>n</u> ing |
| 10. | A. bambo <u>o</u> | B. so <u>o</u> n | C. neighbour <u>h</u> ood | D. mo <u>o</u> n |

二、单项选择：20'

1. --- Can you get me _____ book about how to make dessert?
 --- Sure, I'll go and get one _____ you.
 A. a, to B. the, for C. the, to D. a, for
2. --- Thank you very much for your delicious food tonight.
 --- I'm glad that you all like it. Remember _____ your children next time.
 A. take B. bring C. to take D. to bring
3. The radio says there _____ rain in a few days.
 A. is going to be B. will be C. will have D. are going to be
4. How many hours of train ride _____ from Shanghai to Wuxi?
 A. is it B. is there C. does it cost D. are there
5. --- Boys and girls, don't _____ your things in the meeting hall.
 --- OK, we _____, Ms Luo.
 A. forget; will B. leave; will C. forget; won't D. leave; won't
6. The Maths problem is so difficult. _____ students can work it out.
 A. Very little B. Very few C. Only a little D. Quite a few
7. I don't know your sister. Can you show me a picture of _____ ?
 A. her B. hers C. her's D. she



8. These days, you can see beautiful Sskura trees on _____ side of Gancheng Road.
A. each B. every C. both D. all
9. I don't think there is _____ wrong with my car, so I won't ask _____ to fix it.
A. something; anyone B. anything; someone C. something; someone D. anything; anyone
10. Shhh! Can you hear the birds _____ the trees?
A. singing on B. singing in C. sing on D. sing in
11. I don't know which jumper _____ for the charity show.
A. should I choose B. will I choose C. I choose D. to choose
12. We can get fresh water from rain, from rivers, or from _____ the ground.
A. over B. above C. below D. under
13. The Turtle-Head Park, a park famous _____ Sakura(樱花), attracts _____ visitors every day.
A. as; thousands of B. as; ten thousand of
C. for; thousands of D. for; ten thousand of
14. Hey, the flowers in Imperial Garden _____ !
A. are smelling good B. are smelling well C. smell good D. smell well
15. We can usually see a rainbow _____ the river after a summer storm.
A. over B. above C. on D. in
16. --- Shall I lend you _____ books to read?
--- No, there're _____ on my bookshelf.
A. any more; plenty of B. any more; plenty C. some more; plenty of D. some more; plenty
17. Work hard, students. The mid-term exam is _____ the corner.
A. in B. on C. at D. around
18. Music has become a bridge _____ the East and the West.
A. in B. over C. among D. between
19. How could you let your 2-year-old son walk alone in the middle of the street with so _____ ?
A. many traffic B. more traffic C. much traffic D. few



traffic

20. --- Excuse me, but where is the train station?

--- Sorry, I am a stranger here.

--- _____ .

A. Thank you

B. The same to you

C. Not at all

D. Thank you all the same

三、完型填空：10'

Her small hand seemed lost in Grandma's as they walked along the road leading back home.

"Shall we rest for a while? It's too hot!" the young girl said "Let's sit over there under the tree." Grandma said. Resting under the tree, they saw a butterfly nearby. "Do butterflies feel hot?" she asked.

Grandma thought for a while and said "I think they keep very 1."

"I wish I were a butterfly." the child said. Then she began to flap (拍动) her arms . "But that 2 a lot of work!"

"You wish for a lot of things, child." Grandma said.

"Yes I do." she said. "I wish I had 3 I wanted."

"Do you get all your wish for all the time?" Grandma asked.

"No I wish for a lot 4 nothing happens " she said. "How I wish that Johnny Jeffrey would stay at home instead of school!" "What happened to him?" Grandma asked.

"Ah, his grandma died ..."she stopped suddenly and looked at her grandma when her eyes were filled with tears.

"Grandma," she tried to finish. "I wish that you would never ..." Grandma held her. She never said a word 5 the young girl stopped. Then Grandma said with a smile "Dear, sometimes in our life 6 don't come true,, but it doesn't mean life isn't 7. If you want something, work for it and wish for it."

"Then 8 do I work to keep you around forever?" the young child asked.

"Keep 9 me, and don't waste time wishing." They hugged each other again and continued on the road towards home.

Life is a 10 that always leads home. Love it and work for it.

1. A. hot

B. cold

C. cool

D. warm



2. A. wastes B. costs C. takes D. spends
3. A. everything B. everyone C. something D. someone
4. A. and B. but C. so D. or
5. A. before B. after C. when D. because
6. A. words B. days C. wishes D. lives
7. A. important B. active C. helpful D. wonderful
8. A. what B. when C. where D. how
9. A. seeing B. hearing C. loving D. wishing
10. A. hill B. road C. river D. lake

四、阅读理解：20'

A

Emma stared(凝视) sadly out of the window of the bus. Only 50 miles outside town was the farm. She thought about the farm all the time, especially the animals.

When her family sold the farm and moved to nearby town, Emma was excited. But when she got to the new school, she felt very lonely.

With a sigh(叹气), Emma turned her attention back to the present. The bus came to a stop. "Welcome to the Leinweber Nature Center," her teacher said. "A guide will give us a presentation about animals, and then you'll help to feed the baby squirrels. Now, I want everyone to find a partner."

Emma didn't have any friends yet—who would be her partner? Emma got close to Julia, a talkative and outgoing girl. "Could I be your partner?" Emma asked uncertainly.

"Sure," said Julia warmly.

Together, the girls walked into the center. After the presentation, a keeper showed them how to hold the bottle of milk for baby squirrels. Then the girls started to feed their own baby squirrels.



After the babies finished eating, the keeper asked, “Would you like to help feed the adult squirrels, too?”

Emma was quick to volunteer, but when the keeper opened the first cage, the squirrel inside jumped out. Emma remained calm, held out her hand, made quiet sounds, and then quickly got it.

“Wow!” Julia said. “You’re always so quiet, I thought you were afraid of everything, but you were brave.”

“I know that when animals are frightened or excited, you have to stay calm.”

The keeper nodded in agreement and asked Emma, “Would you be interested in volunteering to help out with the animals at the center?”

“Interested? I would love to work here! What an opportunity!” Emma was excited.

That afternoon, in the bus on the way back to school, Emma sat next to Julia, her new friend. A rush of newfound happiness washed over her.

1. How did Emma feel when she got to the new school?
 A. Lonely. B. Lucky. C. Surprised. D. Angry.
2. At the nature center, Emma and Julia _____.
 A. took a chance to be tour guides B. helped to feed the baby squirrels
 C. asked the keeper many questions D. made a presentation about nature
3. On the way back to school, Emma felt happy because _____.
 A. the volunteers warmly welcomed her
 B. the teacher praised her for her bravery
 C. she found a place to care for animals and made a friend
 D. she went back to the farm and learned a lot about animals
4. What is the meaning of the underlined word?
 A. 冷静 B. 激动 C. 害怕 D. 开心
5. What is the best title for the story?
 A. A day at the Nature Centre B. Emma's old farm
 C. How to feed squirrels D. A girl named Julia

B



I spent a lot of time making a large shelf for my cave. I found a big tree and chopped it down. This took three days. Then, I chopped off the branches. This took another two days. After that, I chopped the wood away from one side, and then from the other side. This took more than one month. Altogether it took forty-two days. In England, two men with a good saw(锯子) could have made six of these shelves from that tree in half a day.

I also spent a lot of time looking after my corn and rice crops. I had to protect(保护) them from wild animals and birds, so I made a fence around them. I shot some of the birds and hung(悬挂) them up near the corn. After that, all the other birds stayed away. I used one of the old swords(剑) I had taken from the ship to cut down the corn when it was ready. I was very proud of my corn and rice and worked hard to increase my crops. A few years later, I would have enough corn to make bread. I had to find a way to grind(磨) the corn into flour(面粉), but the rocks on the island were not hard enough. I finally discovered that a very hard piece of wood would do. I used some cloth to separate(分离) the meal from the husks(壳). Not having an oven, I made some square pots with lids and covered them with hot ashes. This baked the dough(面团), and I had bread! I made my cave bigger again to hold the corn and flour so that I could make bread whenever I needed to.

I sometimes wondered how I could get to the land which was visible from the other side of the island. I went to the ship's boat that was blown onto the beach in the shipwreck. However, I could not get it to the water. It was too heavy. I tried many different ways of doing it, but none of them were successful.

6. From Paragraph 1, we know that the writer _____.
- A. made a foolish mistake in chopping down a big tree
 - B. felt hopeless and couldn't have made a shelf himself
 - C. spent a long time making a large shelf without a saw
 - D. made a small canoe with the wood he chopped down
7. The writer _____ to protect his corn and rice.
- A. watched out for them day and night
 - B. divided the cave into several different parts
 - C. put some old swords from the ship around them
 - D. built a fence and hung some birds bodies near the corn
8. In which order did the writer make bread successfully?
- a. The writer found a way to grind the corn into flour.
 - b. The writer baked the dough with square pots.
 - c. The writer separated the meal from the husks.
 - d. The writer made some square pots with lids.



- A. a-c-d-b B. a-d-c-b C. b-d-c-a D. c-b-a-d
9. The underlined word “visible” in the last paragraph means _____ .
A. 偏僻的 B. 看得见的 C. 模糊的 D. 遥远的
10. What kind of story is this passage?
A. A love story B. A history story C. A fairytale D. An adventure

五、词汇填空：10'

- Our goal is to create a freer and _____ environment for business travelers.(友好的)
- We had a good time making bookmarks with the _____ of a maple tree.(叶)
- _____ fires are common during the dry season, which runs from July to October.(森林)
- Giselle has spent months _____ to take that important exam.(准备)
- Kids, be sure to come s _____ home after the party and I mean it.(径直)
- A little knowledge is a _____ thing. Don't get ahead of yourself.(danger)
- For more information about _____ culture, you can visit our website.(west)
- I'm sorry, Madam. Your name is _____ from the list. Would you please write it down again?(miss)
- My parents live just a _____ the road. It feels good to live near them.
- You shouldn't judge(评判) him like that. Sometimes, a man's trash(垃圾) is another man's _____.

六、动词填空:10'

- Why don't you join the basketball team? You have nothing _____ (lose)
- Can you smell something _____ ? Go and see what's happening?(burn)
- The opera show *Les Miserables* we look forward to _____ (come) to us in the second half of 2021.
- How can you forget _____ your parents a postcard during your stay there?(write)
- Never _____ never. You have to follow the dreams and never give up.
- _____ (not have) a chance to visit the Palace Museum is his last regret(遗憾).
- Hua Chunying said last Wednesday that the EU and many other countries were just afraid _____ (see) the real situation in Xinjiang.
- Look! Can you see the girl _____ a rope there on the playground? She's my cousin.(jump)



9. Why _____ you always _____ to your neighbors about your past. What if they find it out someday?(lie)

10. I'm not feeling well. I _____ (pass) out(昏倒) any minute.

七、句型转换 10'

1. Who does the house belong to? There are two apple trees behind it.

_____ 1 _____ is the house _____ 2 _____ _____ 3 _____ _____ 4 _____ the two apple trees?

2. Be quick. We need to arrive at school on time.

_____ 5 _____ _____ 6 _____ , or _____ 7 _____ _____ 8 _____ _____ 9 for school.

3. The elephants are north-east of the giraffes.

The giraffes are _____ 10 _____ _____ 11 _____ _____ 12 _____ _____ 13 the elephants.

4. When visiting Beijing, we went to the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum and so on.

During our _____ 14 _____ _____ 15 _____ Beijing, we went to many _____ 16 of interest like the Summer Palace and the Palace Museum.

5. Excuse me, which is the way to Starlight Shopping Mall?

Excuse me, can you tell me _____ 17 _____ _____ 18 _____ get to Starlight Shopping Mall?

6. Don't turn left until you get to the crossing and you can see a park on the other side of the street.

Turn left _____ 19 _____ the crossing and you can see a park _____ 20 _____ the street.

八、完成句子 10'

1. 一个中国的原则是美国决不应该跨越的底线。

The one-China principle is a bottom line that the US _____ 1 _____ _____ 2 _____ 3 _____.

2. 在清明节期间，大多数本地家庭会做青团。

During Qingming Festival, _____ 4 _____ _____ 5 _____ _____ 6 _____ make green dumplings.

3. 我在红绿灯处该朝哪个方向走？

_____ 7 _____ _____ 8 _____ should I _____ 9 _____ _____ 10 _____ the _____ 11 _____ 12 _____ ?

4. 你们手里拿着香蕉穿越猴子森林可能有风险。



It 13 14 risky for you to walk 15 the 16 Forest 17 bananas in your hands..

5. 他浑身湿得像只落汤鸡

He was wet 18 19 20 a drowned rat.

九、任务型阅读(一空一词):5'

Some people dislike hiking because they think it is too difficult. However, sometimes it can really be as easy as going out to the park and walking by the river. The places for hiking should be far away from the cars and the noise. Here's some useful advice for people to go hiking.

First of all, when you choose your first hike, you should be careful. If you choose a too easy one, you'll still have a nice day outside to enjoy. However, if you choose a too hard one, you may be very tired and can't have a good time.

Secondly, it's good for a beginner to join a group. The people in a group can help each other. If you decide to take a hike by yourself, you should prepare as much as possible. You should wear right shoes to make your feet comfortable. Also, take a map with you. If not, you'll fail to find your way home.

At last, don't forget to take a mobile phone or a whistle(口哨). When you are in trouble, you can use it to get help. A pleasant hike will give you a sense of freedom and you will also have a clear mind and then return to your studies after it.

Something about hiking	
It's difficult for some people to take a hike, but sometimes it's easy to take it. You should take a hike in a far and <u>1</u> place.	
Firstly	You must be careful to choose your first hike. If it's too hard, you may feel tired instead of <u>2</u> your hike.
Secondly	When you decide to take a hike <u>3</u> your own, you should get everything ready. If you don't wear right shoes, your feet may feel <u>4</u> .
At last	When you are in trouble, a mobile phone or a whistle may be <u>5</u> .



2020-2021 无锡市大桥实验中学七年级下学期 U3-U4

一、单词辨音：5'

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. E. magazine | F. kilo | G. police | H. bridge |
| 2. E. forward | F. warm | G. grammar | H. exercise |
| 3. E. uniform | F. report | G. north | H. forest |
| 4. E. funny | F. museum | G. study | H. hundred |
| 5. B. path | C. north | D. mouth | D. southern |
| 6. E. count | F. touch | G. country | H. southern |
| 7. E. throne | F. follow | G. along | H. lots |
| 8. E. east | F. leaf | G. leather | D. wheat |
| 9. D. sound | E. bank | F. plenty | H. turning |
| 10. E. bamboo | F. soon | G. neighbourhood | H. moon |

二、单项选择：20'

- B. 1. **D. a,for**
14. --- Thank you very much for your delicious food tonight.
--- I'm glad that you all like it. Remember _____ your children next time.
B. take B. bring C. to take **D. to bring**
15. The radio says there _____ rain in a few days.
B. is going to be **B. will be** C. will have D. are going to be
16. How many hours of train ride _____ from Shanghai to Wuxi?
B. **is it** B. is there C. does it cost D. are there
17. --- Boys and girls, don't _____ your things in the meeting hall.
--- OK, we _____, Ms Luo.
B. forget;will B. leave; will C. forget; won't **D. leave; won't**
18. The Maths problem is so difficult. _____ students can work it out.
B. Very little **B. Very few** C. Only a little D. Quite a few
19. I don't know your sister. Can you show me a picture of _____ ?
B. **her** B. hers C. her's D. she



20. These days, you can see beautiful Sskura trees on _____ side of Gancheng Road.
 B. **each** B. every C. both D. all
21. I don't think there is _____ wrong with my car, so I won't ask _____ to fix it.
 B. something; anyone B. anything; someone C. something; someone **D. anything; anyone**
22. Shhh! Can you hear the birds _____ the trees?
 B. singing on **B. singing in** C. sing on D. sing in
23. I don't know which jumper _____ for the charity show.
 B. should I choose B. will I choose C. I choose **D. to choose**
24. We can get fresh water from rain, from rivers, or from _____ the ground.
 B. over B. above C. below **D. under**
25. The Turtle-Head Park, a park famous _____ Sakura(樱花), attracts _____ visitors every day.
 B. as; thousands of B. as; ten thousand of
C. for; thousands of D. for; ten thousand of
14. Hey, the flowers in Imperial Garden _____ !
 A. are smelling good B. are smelling well **C. smell good** D. smell well
15. We can usually see a rainbow _____ the river after a summer storm.
A. over B. above C. on D. in
16. --- Shall I lend you _____ books to read?
 --- No, there're _____ on my bookshelf.
 B. any more; plenty of B. any more; plenty C. some more; plenty of **D. some more; plenty**
21. Work hard, students. The mid-term exam is _____ the corner.
 B. in B. on C. at **D. around**
22. Music has become a bridge _____ the East and the West.
 B. in B. over C. among **D. between**
23. How could you let your 2-year-old son walk alone in the middle of the street with so _____ ?
 B. many traffic B. more traffic **C. much traffic** D. few



traffic

24. --- Excuse me, but where is the train station?

--- Sorry, I am a stranger here.

--- _____ .

B. Thank you

B. The same to you

C. Not at all

D. Thank you all the same

三、完型填空：10'

Her small hand seemed lost in Grandma's as they walked along the road leading back home.

"Shall we rest for a while? It's too hot!" the young girl said "Let's sit over there under the tree." Grandma said. Resting under the tree, they saw a butterfly nearby. "Do butterflies feel hot?" she asked.

Grandma thought for a while and said "I think they keep very 1."

"I wish I were a butterfly." the child said. Then she began to flap (拍动) her arms . "But that 2 a lot of work!"

"You wish for a lot of things, child." Grandma said.

"Yes I do." she said. "I wish I had 3 I wanted."

"Do you get all your wish for all the time?" Grandma asked.

"No I wish for a lot 4 nothing happens " she said. "How I wish that Johnny Jeffrey would stay at home instead of school!" "What happened to him?" Grandma asked.

"Ah, his grandma died ..."she stopped suddenly and looked at her grandma when her eyes were filled with tears.

"Grandma," she tried to finish. "I wish that you would never ..." Grandma held her. She never said a word 5 the young girl stopped. Then Grandma said with a smile "Dear, sometimes in our life 6 don't come true,, but it doesn't mean life isn't 7. If you want something, work for it and wish for it."

"Then 8 do I work to keep you around forever?" the young child asked.

"Keep 9 me, and don't waste time wishing." They hugged each other again and continued on the road towards home.

Life is a 10 that always leads home. Love it and work for it.

11. A. hot

B. cold

C. cool

D. warm



12. A. wastes B. costs **C. takes** D.
spends
13. **A. everything** B. everyone C. something D.
someone
14. A. and **B. but** C. so D. or
15. **A. before** B. after C. when D.
because
16. A. words B. days **C. wishes** D. lives
17. A. important B. active C. helpful **D.**
wonderful
18. A. what B. when C. where **D. how**
19. A. seeing B. hearing **C. loving** D.
wishing
- A. hill **B. road** C. river D. lake

四、阅读理解：20'

A

Emma stared(凝视) sadly out of the window of the bus. Only 50 miles outside town was the farm. She thought about the farm all the time, especially the animals.

When her family sold the farm and moved to nearby town, Emma was excited. But when she got to the new school, she felt very lonely.

With a sigh(叹气), Emma turned her attention back to the present. The bus came to a stop. "Welcome to the Leinweber Nature Center," her teacher said. "A guide will give us a presentation about animals, and then you'll help to feed the baby squirrels. Now, I want everyone to find a partner."

Emma didn't have any friends yet—who would be her partner? Emma got close to Julia, a talkative and outgoing girl. "Could I be your partner?" Emma asked uncertainly.

"Sure," said Julia warmly.

Together, the girls walked into the center. After the presentation, a keeper showed them how to hold the bottle of milk for baby squirrels. Then the girls started to feed their own baby squirrels.



After the babies finished eating, the keeper asked, “Would you like to help feed the adult squirrels, too?”

Emma was quick to volunteer, but when the keeper opened the first cage, the squirrel inside jumped out. Emma remained calm, held out her hand, made quiet sounds, and then quickly got it.

“Wow!” Julia said. “You’re always so quiet, I thought you were afraid of everything, but you were brave.”

“I know that when animals are frightened or excited, you have to stay calm.”

The keeper nodded in agreement and asked Emma, “Would you be interested in volunteering to help out with the animals at the center?”

“Interested? I would love to work here! What an opportunity!” Emma was excited.

That afternoon, in the bus on the way back to school, Emma sat next to Julia, her new friend. A rush of newfound happiness washed over her.

11. How did Emma feel when she got to the new school?

- A. Lonely.
- B. Lucky.
- C. Surprised.
- D. Angry.

12. At the nature center, Emma and Julia _____.

- A. took a chance to be tour guides
- B. helped to feed the baby squirrels
- C. asked the keeper many questions
- D. made a presentation about nature

13. On the way back to school, Emma felt happy because _____.

- A. the volunteers warmly welcomed her
- B. the teacher praised her for her bravery
- C. she found a place to care for animals and made a friend
- D. she went back to the farm and learned a lot about animals

14. What is the meaning of the underlined word?

- A. 冷静
- B. 激动
- C. 害怕
- D. 开心

15. What is the best title for the story?

- A. A day at the Nature Centre
- B. Emma's old farm
- C. How to feed squirrels
- D. A girl named Julia

B



I spent a lot of time making a large shelf for my cave. I found a big tree and chopped it down. This took three days. Then, I chopped off the branches. This took another two days. After that, I chopped the wood away from one side, and then from the other side. This took more than one month. Altogether it took forty-two days. In England, two men with a good saw(锯子) could have made six of these shelves from that tree in half a day.

I also spent a lot of time looking after my corn and rice crops. I had to protect(保护) them from wild animals and birds, so I made a fence around them. I shot some of the birds and hung(悬挂) them up near the corn. After that, all the other birds stayed away. I used one of the old swords(剑) I had taken from the ship to cut down the corn when it was ready. I was very proud of my corn and rice and worked hard to increase my crops. A few years later, I would have enough corn to make bread. I had to find a way to grind(磨) the corn into flour(面粉), but the rocks on the island were not hard enough. I finally discovered that a very hard piece of wood would do. I used some cloth to separate(分离) the meal from the husks(壳). Not having an oven, I made some square pots with lids and covered them with hot ashes. This baked the dough(面团), and I had bread! I made my cave bigger again to hold the corn and flour so that I could make bread whenever I needed to.

I sometimes wondered how I could get to the land which was visible from the other side of the island. I went to the ship's boat that was blown onto the beach in the shipwreck. However, I could not get it to the water. It was too heavy. I tried many different ways of doing it, but none of them were successful.

16. From Paragraph 1, we know that the writer _____.
- A. made a foolish mistake in chopping down a big tree
 - B. felt hopeless and couldn't have made a shelf himself
 - C. spent a long time making a large shelf without a saw
 - D. made a small canoe with the wood he chopped down
17. The writer _____ to protect his corn and rice.
- A. watched out for them day and night
 - B. divided the cave into several different parts
 - C. put some old swords from the ship around them
 - D. built a fence and hung some birds bodies near the corn
18. In which order did the writer make bread successfully?
- c. The writer found a way to grind the corn into flour.
 - d. The writer baked the dough with square pots.
 - c. The writer separated the meal from the husks.
 - d. The writer made some square pots with lids.



A. a-c-d-b

B. a-d-c-b

C. b-d-c-a

D.

c-b-a-d

19. The underlined word “visible” in the last paragraph means _____.

A. 偏僻的

B. 看得见的

C. 模糊的

D. 遥远的

的

20. What kind of story is this passage?

A. A love story

B. A history story

C. A fairytale

D. An

adventure

七、词汇填空: 10'

11. Our goal is to create a freer and _____ environment for business travelers.(友好的)

friendlier

12. We had a good time making bookmarks with the _____ of a maple tree.(叶) leaves

13. _____ fires are common during the dry season, which runs from July to October.(森林) Forest

14. Giselle has spent months _____ to take that important exam.(准备) preparing

15. Kids, be sure to come s _____ home after the party and I mean it.(径直) straight

16. A little knowledge is a _____ thing. Don't get ahead of yourself.(danger) dangerous

17. For more information about _____ culture, you can visit our website.(west) western

18. I'm sorry, Madam. Your name is _____ from the list. Would you please write it down again?(miss) missing

19. My parents live just a _____ the road. It feels good to live near them. across

20. You shouldn't judge(评判) him like that. Sometimes, a man's trash(垃圾) is another man's _____ . treasure

八、动词填空: 10'

11. Why don't you join the basketball team? You have nothing _____ (lose) to lose

12. Can you smell something _____ ? Go and see what's happening?(burn) burning

13. The opera show *Les Miserables* we look forward to _____ (come) to us in the second half of 2021. will come

14. How can you forget _____ your parents a postcard during your stay there?(write) to write

15. Never _____ never. You have to follow the dreams and never give up. say

16. _____ (not have) a chance to visit the Palace Museum is his last regret(遗憾). Not having



17. Hua Chunying said last Wednesday that the EU and many other countries were just afraid ____ (see) the real situation in Xinjiang. **to see**

18. Look! Can you see the girl _____ a rope there on the playground? She's my cousin.(jump)

jumping

19. Why _____ you always _____ to your neighbors about your past. What if they find it out someday?(lie) **are lying**

20. I'm not feeling well. I _____ (pass) out(昏倒) any minute. **am going to pass**

七、句型转换 10'

1. Who does the house belong to? There are two apple trees behind it.

_____ 1 _____ is the house _____ 2 _____ _____ 3 _____ _____ 4 _____ the two apple trees?

What in front of

7. Be quick. We need to arrive at school on time.

_____ 5 _____ _____ 6 _____, or _____ 7 _____ _____ 8 _____ _____ 9 _____ for school.

Hurry up; we'll be late

8. The elephants are north-east of the giraffes.

The giraffes are _____ 10 _____ _____ 11 _____ _____ 12 _____ _____ 13 _____ the elephants.

to the south-west of

9. When visiting Beijing, we went to the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum and so on.

During our _____ 14 _____ _____ 15 _____ Beijing, we went to many _____ 16 _____ of interest like the Summer Palace and the Palace Museum.

visit to; places

10. Excuse me, which is the way to Starlight Shopping Mall?

Excuse me, can you tell me _____ 17 _____ _____ 18 _____ get to Starlight Shopping Mall?

how to

11. Don't turn left until you get to the crossing and you can see a park on the other side of the street.

Turn left _____ 19 _____ the crossing and you can see a park _____ 20 _____ the street.

at across



八、完成句子 10'

6. 一个中国的原则是美国决不应该跨越的底线。

The one-China principle is a bottom line that the US _____ 1 _____ 2
3 _____.

should never cross

7. 在清明节期间, 大多数本地家庭会做青团。

During Qingming Festival, _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ make green
dumplings.

most local families

8. 我在红绿灯处该朝哪个方向走?

_____ 7 _____ 8 _____ should I _____ 9 _____ 10 _____ the _____ 11
_____ 12 _____?

Which way go at traffic lights

9. 你们手里拿着香蕉穿越猴子森林可能有风险。

It _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ risky for you to walk _____ 15 _____ the _____ 16
Forest _____ 17 _____ bananas in your hands..

may be through Monkeys' with

10. 他浑身湿得像只落汤鸡

He was wet _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ 20 _____ a drowned rat.

all over like

九、任务型阅读(一空一词):5'

Some people dislike hiking because they think it is too difficult. However, sometimes it can really be as easy as going out to the park and walking by the river. The places for hiking should be far away from the cars and the noise. Here's some useful advice for people to go hiking.

First of all, when you choose your first hike, you should be careful. If you choose a too easy one, you'll still have a nice day outside to enjoy. However, if you choose a too hard one, you may be very tired and can't have a good time.

Secondly, it's good for a beginner to join a group. The people in a group can help each other. If you decide to take a hike by yourself, you should prepare as much as possible. You should wear right shoes to make your feet comfortable. Also, take a map with you. If not, you'll fail to find your way home.

At last, don't forget to take a mobile phone or a whistle(口哨). When you are in trouble, you can use it to get help. A pleasant hike will give you a sense of freedom and you will also have a clear mind and then return to your studies after it.



Something about hiking	
It's difficult for some people to take a hike, but sometimes it's easy to take it. You should take a hike in a far and ___1___ place. quiet	
Firstly	You must be careful to choose your first hike. If it's too hard, you may feel tired instead of ___2___ your hike. enjoying
Secondly	When you decide to take a hike ___3___ your own, you should get everything ready. on If you don't wear right shoes, your feet may feel ___4___. uncomfortable
At last	When you are in trouble, a mobile phone or a whistle may be ___5___. helpful





2023-2024 7B Test for Units Three & Four

一、单项选择

1. There is _____ 800-metre-long road in front of my home.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. --- How was _____ dinner at John's house?
--- It was nice. John's mum is _____ great cook.
A. a, the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a
3. --- Mike, is the pen on the ground _____?
--- No, I think it is _____.
A. yours; Charles's B. your; Charles'
C. your; Charles's D. yours; Charles'
4. We like to hear the boy _____ the violin in our spare time.
A. plays B. playing C. play D. to play
5. Shanghai is _____ the southeast of Shandong. Shanghai is _____ the east of China.
A. to; in B. on; to C. in; to D. to; to
6. I love my parents. My parents also love _____ parents very much.
A. each other B. each others C. each other's D. each others'
7. The cleaners have lots of _____ to do. They have to clean the rooms full of expensive _____ every day.
A. works; works B. work; work C. work; works D. works; work
8. --- _____ does it take to go to the airport _____ bus?
--- About 20 minutes.
A. How far; by B. How long; on C. How far; on D. How long; by
9. --- Would you like to try some pizza?
--- Yes, please. It _____ lovely and _____ nice.
A. sounds; looks B. hears; tastes
C. looks; smells D. sounds; smells
10. --- Do you know _____ this iPhone X is?
--- Let me see. Oh, it's _____.
A. whose; her B. whose; hers C. who's; her D. who's; hers
11. We all have our time machines, don't we? Those that take us back are memories. And those that carry us _____ are dreams.
A. behind B. forward C. away D. round
12. In my class, some students enjoy drawing, and _____ like reading.
A. the other B. other C. another D. others



13. --- Are there many wonderful things _____ in Moonlight Town?
--- Yes. We are looking forward to _____ it.
A. buying; visit B. buying; visiting C. to buy; visiting D. to buy; visit
14. President Xi Jinping paid _____ important visit to France in March. And he was warmly welcomed by Macron, _____ youngest president in the history of France.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. an; a
15. Music has become a bridge _____ the East and the West.
A. in B. at C. among D. between
16. I think coffee tastes good, but not _____ likes drinking it.
A. somebody B. anybody C. nobody D. everybody
17. --- Must I leave now? It's still raining hard outside.
--- No, you _____. You can wait till the rain stops.
A. couldn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. don't have to
18. a. Did anyone call me when I was out?
b. Yes, a man called Jack.
c. What did he say?
A. a: rising tone/b: falling tone/c: rising tone
B. a: rising tone/b: falling tone/c: falling tone
C. a: falling tone/b: rising tone/c: falling tone
D. a: falling tone/b: falling tone/c: rising tone
19. --- Hello, Bill! Can I see Mr. Smith?
--- _____. I'll tell him you are here.
A. Never mind B. It sounds like fun
C. Just a minute D. Sorry to hear that
20. --- We can invite Nick to the Summer Palace with us.
--- _____? I will give him a call right now.
A. Good idea B. Why C. What for D. Why not

二、词汇运用

- The children had a great time _____ a boat on the lake last weekend.(划船)
- _____ fall off the trees when autumn comes.(树叶)
- I am always careful when _____ the street. (穿过)
- Sunshine Middle School is to the _____ of Sunshine Supermarket.(东南面)
- The _____ necks are more than two meters long.(长颈鹿)
- Leo will bring his wife to the party if everyone else brings _____.(they)
- A large number of fine Chinese _____ are in foreign museums.(paint)



- 8. In the British Museum, we can see a lot of art _____.(珍宝)
- 9. Lions are the kings of the animal world. They are _____. Don't go near them.(danger)
- 10. My uncle likes _____ food better than Chinese food. (west)

三、动词填空

- 1. --- Hello, police station, can I help you?
--- Sir, I saw a man with a mask and a gun _____(break) into Mr. Smith's three minutes ago. Please come here quickly.
- 2. Jenny, I know things are getting worse and worse, but what I want to tell you is that never _____(give) up.
- 3. What good news! I hear he _____(play) basketball well and will play for the school team next month.
- 4. An F? How could that be possible! I remember _____(write) down all the answers and I am sure they are right.
- 5. --- _____ the Green family _____(go) to the park this weekend?
--- Yes, they are.
- 6. How impolite _____(laugh) at others is!
- 7. The letter he is looking forward to _____(hear) from the manager will tell if he can get the job.
- 8. Time flies! It's time to say goodbye, but I will miss _____(study) with you.
- 9. After _____(cross) the bridge, you will find the post office.
- 10. _____(prepare) for the following exam, he is doing a lot of exercises these days.

四、句型转换

- 1. Can you tell me the way to Sunshine Zoo?
Can you tell me _____ Sunshine Zoo?
- 2. Millie sits behind Simon.
Simon sits _____ Millie.
- 3. Turn left at the second turning.
_____ left.
- 4. How was your trip to Beijing?
_____ your trip to Beijing _____?
- 5. If you get up earlier, you won't be late for work.
_____, _____ you will be late for work.



五、完成句子

1. 沿着河边的小路直走, 你会发现熊猫馆。

Walk _____ the _____ next to the river, _____
_____ find the Panda House.

2. 滑稽的猴子上蹿下跳, 惹得人们发笑。

_____ jump _____ and _____ people
_____.

3. 如果你想全面了解中国艺术, 不要错过当地的戏剧演出。

If you would like to _____ Chinese art, don't
_____ the _____ shows.

4. --- 狮子区到鸟世界有多远? --- 步行大约5分钟的路程。

--- _____ is it from the Lions' Area to the World of Birds?
--- About 5 _____.

六、完形填空

On the day of the interview, I got up at 6:00 in the morning. I got to the interview place without having _____. I was the 24th interviewer(应聘者) and the 22nd was a short ordinary-looking girl. I greeted her by nodding my head. I asked her where she graduated. She told me in a low _____, "I graduated(毕业) from a junior college, the only one without getting a bachelor's degree(学士学位) among the 50 interviewees."

The interview would last so long. As I didn't have breakfast, my stomach started to ache. I had to sit by the table for a _____. Just at that time, the girl asked me what happened. I told her, "I didn't have breakfast this morning, so my _____ comes to me."

After a while, a worker came in and _____ me a bottle of milk and a piece of bread. It was certain that they were bought by the girl. I felt _____ all over my heart because I hadn't imagined she would be so nice to help me - her rival(竞争对手).

Luckily, I got the job. The first day I went to work, I was surprised to see the girl there. She also got the job. Later I asked her why she got the job. She said _____ a smile. "That day when I bought you the _____, an interviewer went to the toilet with papers in hands. He asked me if I could help him to copy those papers while he was in the toilet. I helped him. After I came back to him, he asked me _____ I took the food in hands. I told him the truth. Then I got the job." At that moment, I came to know that when the girl helped me and the interviewer, she also helped _____.

Helping others will benefit yourself as well.

1. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. dinner



2. A. point B. head C. sound D. voice
3. A. rest B. sleep C. test D. talk
4. A. headache B. heartache C. toothache D. stomachache
5. A. handed B. showed C. sent D. bought
6. A. cold B. warm C. nervous D. calm
7. A. at B. form C. with D. in
8. A. bread B. milk C. water D. food
9. A. why B. what C. where D. how
10. A. myself B. himself C. herself D. yourself

七、阅读理解

A

Two children stand outside the door with old coats. One of them asks “Any old papers, Lady?”

I am busy. I want to say no, but I see that their shoes are broken and wet. “Come in and I’ll make you a cup of hot tea.” They come in, saying nothing. Their shoes leave snow on the floor. I given them tea and bread to protect them against the cold outside. Then I go back to the kitchen and start my housework again.

The silence in the front room surprises me. I look in. The girl holds the empty cup in her hands, looking at it. The boy asks me in a low voice, “Lady, are you rich?”

Am I rich? Oh, no! I look at my old things in my room. The girl puts her cup back in its saucer(茶碟) carefully. “Your cups match your saucer.”

They leave then, holding their papers against the wind. They haven’t said thank you. They don’t need to. They have done more than that. The blue cups and saucers are simple. But they say that they match. The potatoes and meat before me, a roof over my head, my husband with a job – these things match, too.

I move the chairs back from the fire and clean the living room. The prints(脚印) of their small shoes are still wet on my floor. I let them be. I want them to remind(提醒) me how rich I am.

1. The writer lets the two children in _____.
- A. to give them some warm clothes B. to give them tea and food
- C. to sell them some old papers D. to show them how rich she was
2. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the writer is in fact not very rich



- B. the children take away many old papers
 C. the children talk happily with each other in the writer's house
 D. the two children are looking for a job
3. It can be inferred(推断) from the passage that _____.
- A. it was snowing outside when the story happened
 B. the two children thank the writer and then leave
 C. the two children are not polite to the writer
 D. the writer has a set of new furniture in her house
4. The underlined sentence "I let them be" means "_____."
- A. I dislike them
 B. The prints match her living room
 C. I want to clean them
 D. I leave them there
5. According to the passage, whether you are rich depends on _____.
- A. how rich you are
 B. how you feel about your life
 C. what you do to help others
 D. what job you are doing

B

Hannay was nervous. His enemies(敌人) were looking for him. All around him were grassy hills without trees. He had nowhere to hide. How could he escape(逃跑)?

Hannay walked along the country for a long time. Then he saw a road worker, who was working alone, fixing the road. Hannay could see the road worker was not feeling well. Hannay came up to him and said "How are you?"

"My head hurts," the worker said, "I can't do it. I want to go home to bed. My daughter got married yesterday, and I drank a lot of wine with my parents. That's the problem!"

Suddenly Hannay had a bright idea—he could act as the road worker and get away from his enemies.

"You go off to bed," Hannay said, "I'll do your job until the new manager comes."

The road worker was happy with this idea. He gave Hannay his hat and his old coat. Then he went home to sleep and perhaps to drink a bit more. Hannay put on the worker's hat and coat and began to fix the road. About an hour later he heard a voice.

"Are you the road worker?" it asked.

It was the new manager. He was a young man with a clean face. He sat in a small car.

Hannay said yes. The manager told him about some work he wanted him to do before he came by again and drove off. Hannay went on with his work.

Then a village boy came by. "What has happened to the road worker?" he asked. "He stays at home today," Hannay said. "He's sick."



At about midday, a large car came down the hill and stopped near Hannay. Three men got out of the car. Hannay's heart beat fast. He knew his enemies were coming...

- 6. What is this passage probably taken from?
A. A history book B. A travel book C. A novel D. A science book
- 7. Why was the road worker feeling ill?
A. He had a cold
B. He hadn't eaten all day
C. He had been working all day
D. He drank too much at his daughter's wedding
- 8. Who did NOT come by while Hannay was working on the road?
A. The manager B. The road worker's daughter
C. Hannay's enemies D. A village boy
- 9. What can we infer(推断) from the story?
A. Hannay helped the road worker because he was kind.
B. The grassy hills were the best hiding place for Hannay.
C. The surveyor had lots of working experience.
D. The village boy knew the road worker.
- 10. What is the correct order of the story?
① Hannay met a road worker who was not feeling well and offered to help him.
② Hannay was worried because his enemies were following him.
③ A car stopped near Hannay and three men got out.
④ Hannay worked as the road worker when the manager came by.
⑤ The village boy wanted to know what had happened to the road worker.
A. ②①④⑤③ B. ②①④③⑤
C. ①④②⑤③ D. ①④②③⑤

八、阅读填空

Many countries all over the world have National Parks. There are about 7,000 National Parks around the world.

Are there National Parks in England?

There are nine National Parks in England.

Are National Parks in England the same as those in other countries?

Many National Parks around the world cover huge areas of land where nobody lives, but in England most of the countryside within them is useful for farming and other activities.

Why do visitors go to the National Parks?



There are plenty of activities to do in all of the National Parks in England. Visitors can walk or cycle, following marked route, and many of the parks organize activities for families.

Are there any problems in the National Parks?

There are about 110 million visitors to the park every year, bringing many benefits to the areas but creating problems too. Many popular towns and villages can be swamped(充斥) by visitors. This results in overcrowded car parks and roads chocked(堵塞) with traffic. Life can be difficult for people who live there, as more and more gift shops and cafes are opened instead of everyday shops.

How can people help?

All National Parks in England promote(倡导) the Countryside Code, which tells people how to take care of their environment. If these rules are followed, the National Parks will be protected and continue to give pleasure to many people for a long time.

National Parks in England	
Purpose	Most National Parks around the world are to protect nature.
Differences	Many National Parks around the world are huge in _____ but without any people. Most of the countryside in National Parks in England is used for farming and activities.
_____	Visitors can walk or cycle, following marked routes, and families are given activities.
Problems	Too many visitors can cause heavy _____. Fewer and fewer everyday shops makes _____ difficult.
Way out	People should _____ the rules of the Countryside Code.

九、首字母填空

Life is not easy, so I'd like to say "When anything happens, believe in yourself." When I was a young boy. I was t _____ shy to talk to anyone. My classmates often laughed at me. I was sad but could do n _____. Later, something happened, and it changed my life. It was an English speech contest. My mother asked me to take part in it. What a terrible i _____! It meant I had to s _____ in front of all the teachers and students of my school!

"Come on, boy. Believe in yourself. You are s _____ to win." Then mother and I talked about many different topics. At last I chose the topic "Believe in yourself". I tried my best to r _____ all the speech and practiced it over 100 times. W _____ my mother's great love, I did well in the contest. I couldn't believe my ears when the news came that I had won the first



place. I heard the cheers(赞美) f_____ the teachers and students. Those classmates who once looked down on(瞧不起) me, now all said “Congratulations!” t_____ me. My mother hugged me and cried excitedly.

Since then, everything has changed for me. When I do anything, I try to tell m_____ to be sure and I will find myself. This is true not only for a person but also for a country.

参考答案

单选: BBACA CCDCB BDCBD DDBCD

词汇: rowing leaves crossing south-west giraffes'

theirs paintings treasure dangerous western

动词: break give plays writing Are/going laughing hearing

studying crossing To prepare

句型转换:

how to get to

in front of

Take the second turn on the

what was like

Get up earlier or

完成句子:

straight along path you will

Funny monkeys around make laugh

know more about miss local opera

How far minutes' walk

完形填空



ADADA BCDAC

阅读理解

BAADB CDBDA

阅读填空

size Reasons traffic life follow

首字母填空

too nothing idea speak sure

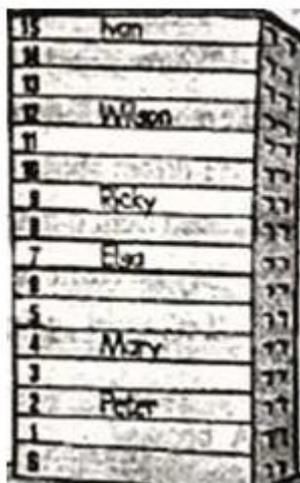
remember with from to myself





无锡大桥实验中学 2020-2021 学年七年级下学期 3 月月考英语试卷

二、 单项选择



1. Elsa lives three floors _____ Mary.

- A. below
- B. above
- C. in front of
- D. under

2. —_____ is Millie’s telephone number? —13802584479.

- A. What
- B. How much
- C. How many
- D. How

3. There are _____ floors in this building, and my flat is on the _____ floor.

- A. ten; five
- B. tenth; five
- C. tenth; fifth
- D. ten; fifth

4. —_____ is it from your school to the centre of the city?

—It takes only about 15 minutes by underground.

- A. How
- B. How long
- C. How far
- D. How

soon

5. Which number is the largest?

- A. five million seven hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-eight
- B. five million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty five
- C. five million seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eight-five
- D. five million six hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-six

6. Which of the following words stresses the second syllable?

- A. favourite
- B. computer
- C. study
- D. balcony



you.”

“Perhaps you are right, Meg,” Laurie said. My grandfather is old and he doesn’t have anything else. He only has me. Tell us about your favourite dream, Meg!”

“I’d like a lovely house, full of good food, pretty clothes and 16 furniture,” Meg said.

“And what about a husband (丈夫) and some beautiful children in your lovely house?” said Jo, 17. Meg looked at Laurie and her face turned red.

“I suppose you want horses and books in your house, Jo!” she replied.

“You’re right! Lots of Arabian horses and rooms full of books,” said Jo. I want to 18 books and make money through it. That’s my favourite 19. And yours, Beth?”

“I dream about staying at home with Father and Mother and looking after the family. I don’t want anything else,” said Beth quietly.

“My favourite dream is to be a(n) 20. I want to paint wonderful pictures,” said Amy.

“Let’s meet again in ten years and see how many of us have got our wishes,” said Jo.

—Taken from *Little Women*

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 11. A. because | B. till | C. after | D. if |
| 12. A. agreed | B. rushed | C. invited | D. shouted |
| 13. A. Grandfather | B. Grandmother | C. Mother | D. Father |
| 14. A. train | B. plane | C. car | D. ship |
| 15. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 16. A. large | B. small | C. old | D. lovely |
| 17. A. crying | B. jumping | C. laughing | D. singing |
| 18. A. read | B. write | C. collect | D. buy |
| 19. A. house | B. problems | C. family | D. job |
| 20. A. singer | B. dancer | C. writer | D. artist |

四、阅读理解（共 15 题， 每小题 1 分， 满分 15 分）



EXS EXPAT SERVICES

UNDERSTAND CHINA

Monday, February 8, 2021 19:30 to 22:30

Business Casual

Room 308, 3F, Building A, 319 Xianxia Road

Ticket

- > 100 RMB MEMBERS
- > 120 RMB NON-MEMBERS
- > 80 RMB EARLY BIRD (before Jan. 24)

(Including snacks and drinks)

A donation will be made to the charity

Three experts (专家) will be invited to the talk

CONTACT US ✉ contact@expat-services.cn

☎ 021-39005460

Scan the QR code (二维码) for tickets. Tickets cannot be cancelled (取消) within 24 hours before the talk. Thanks for your understanding.

21. The picture above is most probably part of a(n) _____ .
- A. e-mail B. notice C. advertisement (广告) D. postcard
22. Mr. and Mrs. Green, non-members, want to buy two tickets on 19 Jan. How much do they need to pay?
- A. ¥ 240. B. ¥ 220. C. ¥ 200. D. ¥ 160.
23. What can you learn from the passage?
- A. People can cancel the tickets at 7 p.m. on 7 Feb.
- B. People can be a member by scanning the QR code.
- C. People can't enjoy snacks or drinks during the talk.
- D. People can buy tickets in Building A, 319 Xianxia Road.

B

The day pass. Dorothy works very hard in the kitchen. She remembers Uncle Kerry and Aunt Em in Kansas. She remembers her friends the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman. She's very sad and she often cries. At night she goes to see the Lion. The Witch doesn't give him anything to eat or drink, so Dorothy takes him food and water from the kitchen. Then she lies down next to him, puts her head on his warm body and sleeps until the morning.



The Witch watches Dorothy all the time. She's waiting for the right moment to take the silver shoes. Dorothy wears them all the time. She loves them. The only time she takes them off is when she has a bath. The Witch doesn't like water, so she's afraid to go near the girl when she's in the bath.

One day Dorothy is cleaning the kitchen and she slips on the wet floor. She falls over and one of the silver shoes comes off. The Witch is watching. She picks it up quickly and puts it on.

"Give me back my shoe!" Dorothy says.

"No! It's my shoe now?" the Witch replies.

"You are a wicked woman!" Dorothy shouts. "I want my shoe!"

There's a bucket of water near the door. The girl picks it up and throws the water over the Witch.

"Aarrgh!" The Witch cries. "Water is the end of me!" And she starts to disappear in front of Dorothy's eyes.

"I'm going," she says. "Going, going, going."

24. What does the Witch want from Dorothy?

- A. Her lion B. Her shoes C. Her hard work D. Her friends

25. Why does the Witch disappear?

- A. She runs away B. She hides herself
C. She is dead now D. She goes to drink water

26. What does the underlined word "slip" mean in Chinese?

- A. 躺 B. 滑倒 C. 趴下 D. 踩倒

27. What is the relationship(关系) between Dorothy and the Lion in the story?

- A. They are friends. B. They are strangers.
C. They are neighbors. D. They are enemies.

C

Ever wonder why you can go over a book again and again and still be lost when tested on what you read? It may be because you haven't practiced remembering.

Remembering is a useful way to help us learn. Some of us remember best by listening; others



by re-reading; and others learn best by using pictures and diagrams (图表). Schools try many of these different ways to help students “download” new information.

But a recent study from Purdue University, US, says that successful learning means being able to recall information at any moment.

“Our view is that learning is not about studying or getting knowledge ‘in memory’,” said Jeffrey Karpicke, the lead researcher. “Learning is about retrieving(寻回, 检索). So it is important to make retrieval practice an important part of the learning process.”

The researchers studied two groups of students. Both groups learned something from a text. One group made diagrams about the text. This method(方法) is called concept mapping. The other group put the text away after learning it and tried recalling the concepts from memory.

Then, both groups were tested(被测试) on the information they had learned. Both groups scored well at recalling the learned information. However, when they were asked to return one week later, the group who made diagrams scored better than the group who did not use concept mapping. So by drawing concept maps, we are able to recall information far better, which will help us to study.

Our mind, just like our body, has to practice activities to become good at them.

28. Which of the following ways of remembering is NOT mentioned(提及) in Paragraph 2?

A. Listening. B. Re-reading. C. Speaking. D. Using pictures and diagrams.

29. According to Jeffrey Karpicke, learning is about _____.

A. studying knowledge from memory
B. getting and recalling knowledge
C. practicing drawing photos and maps
D. getting knowledge from memory

30. When both groups were tested on the information after one week, _____.

A. they both scored well
B. the group that didn't use concept mapping scored better
C. neither of the groups scored well
D. the group using concept mapping scored better



- A. beautiful B. small C. exciting D. safe

34. What can you find in the writer's hometown?

- a. a bank b. a post office c. some gas stations and bars
d. a clothing store e. a shoe shop f. some restaurants and a hospital

- A. abce B. bdef C. abcf D. cdef

35. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Teachers pay more attention to the students because they work hard.
B. The writer moved to the city because he didn't like his hometown.
C. It's common to see some drunken people in the writer's hometown.
D. It is great fun for the writer to go camping in the valley.

第二卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

五、填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词的正确形式, 使句子意思完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56-60 的相应位置上.

36. Zinedine Zidane is a famous football player from _____ (法国).
37. I buy him lunch and he _____ (修理) my computer. Is that a fair exchange?
38. We may search the Internet to find useful _____ (信息) about homes around the world.
39. Tomorrow is his grandpa's _____ (九十) birthday. They will have a big dinner in the restaurant.

40. —Whose face mask is this?

—Maybe it is one of the _____ (参观者).

B) 根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

41. —_____ your elder sister _____ (invite) the volunteers to the welcome party?
—Yes, she is.
42. Would you please _____ (get) there before 3:50? It is a good idea to get there at the right time.
43. Michael _____ (teach) in a school in Yunnan from February to June next year.
44. —Why are you so happy? —We had fun _____ (play) volleyball with our friends just now.



45. My new farm is really different from _____ (they).

C) 选词填空

根据短文内容，从下面方框中选择适当的单词或词组填空。

football field, sounds like, at the foot of, will be full of, of my own

A: What's your dream home like?

B: Well, it is _____ 46 _____ the Alps, so I can have a beautiful view from my bedroom window.

A: Is there a _____ 47 _____ next to your home?

B: I'm afraid not. I'm not interested in sports. But there must be a home video room on the second floor. We can watch wonderful films together at home. Isn't that amazing?

A: That _____ 48 _____ a great vacation. I would like to have a bedroom _____ 49 _____, I suppose.

B: Good idea. And a large garden which is bordered by a stream. I hope that the garden _____ 50 _____ roses and cherry trees.

A: Surely will! Let's draw our houses on these pieces of paper. Maybe our dream will come true one day.

六、 阅读填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

A) 阅读下面短文，根据所读内容填入一个最恰当的词

Summer vacation means long days, sleeping in or enjoying the summer sun. It is quite true for students to enjoy a rest after a long and difficult year. But more and more parents worry their children forgetting a lot of knowledge, so they send their children to summer schools. They believe summer schools can help children go over the knowledge that they have learned during the school year.

In summer schools, students may study in a more relaxing way and can come up with interesting topics for discussion with their teachers. Usually, the number of students in summer schools is small, so this gives them a good chance to connect with other students and teachers better. If a student has failed a lesson, summer schools may help him or her. Moreover, they are building their imagination (想象力) and learning social skills.

On the other hand, summer schools also bring children some problems. It takes children the whole summer vacation to learn without playing. That is too long. As a result, they may not have enough interest in school during the coming year.



For many students, taking summer classes can be tiring. Teachers teach the subjects too quickly, which only harms (损 害) the whole education of student. Summer schools are usually expensive. They usually offer only a few subjects. So many students have to take classes that they don't like.

A summer school can be a good chance for students who need it, but it can be difficult for students who need a rest. So parents can decide if a summer school is suitable for their children.

Title	Summer schools
Advantages (优点)	<p>Summer schools help kids go over a lot of <u>51</u> that they have learned.</p> <p>Students may study in a more relaxing way. They can think of interesting topics to <u>52</u> with their teachers.</p> <p>Summer schools may be helpful to the students who have <u>53</u> a lesson.</p> <p>Summer schools <u>54</u> students build their imagination and learn social skills.</p>
<u>55</u>	<p>Children spend the whole summer vacation <u>56</u> without playing.</p> <p>Summer schools may make students less interested in school during the coming year.</p> <p><u>57</u> too quickly is harmful to the whole education of students.</p> <p>Parents have to spend too much <u>58</u> on summer schools.</p> <p>Some students have to take classes they <u>59</u>.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Parents can <u>60</u> if it is suitable to send their children to a summer school.</p>

B) 短文填空

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。

Everyone dreams of having his or her own house. I also imagine and am still dreaming about



w 61 my future house would be like. My dream house is a three-f 62 house with a pointed roof. The third floor is an attic(阁楼). It is just b 63 the pointed floor. One side of the wall is a large w 64 which the moonlight streams (流进) into the attic, so I can be bathed in the moonlight at night. I can just lie down on the c 65 bed which makes me feel like I lie down on the fluffy clouds. The second floor has three rooms— a bedroom, a dressing room and a bathroom.

Since I like to read books, there are bookshelves. The bookshelves in my s 66 look like the bookshelves from the movie *Beauty and Beast*. Each bookshelf is crammed with books which I collect in my whole life. Especially, the Harry Potter series, my favorites, are shelved in the m 67 of the bookshelf. My dressing room is neat and tidy, s 68 I can dress up depending on my mood. Also, there is a living room and a dining room on the f 69 floor. The big and comfortable sofas are in front of a television and beside sofas there is an authentic tea table. My family sits there and has an everyday conversation. Moreover, I can h 70 a barbeque party in my backyard.

The house feels warm and safe as my family live harmoniously and peacefully.

七、书面表达（满分 10 分）

71. 假定你是吴江，你的英国笔友 John 计划来你的家乡南京游玩，给你发了封电子邮件，想详细了解你的家乡南京。请认真阅读他写给你的邮件，并根据邮件内容用英语回信。

To: JangWu@chin. com

From: John2021@uk. com

Subject: your hometown

Dear Wu Jiang,

How are you? Glad to hear from you. I am planning my trip to China these days. I'm thinking about travelling to your hometown—Nanjing. Would you please tell me these things?

1. What do you think of the environment (环境) in your hometown?
2. What are people in your neighbourhood like? Why do you think so? (至少举两个例子)
3. What can I do when I travel in Nanjing?



Please write back and tell me everything.

Best wishes

John

注意：

1. 回信须包括所有内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 文中不得提及真实的人名、校名等相关信息；
3. 词数 80 个左右，短文的开头和结尾句已给出，不计入总词数.

Dear John:

I'm glad to hear you're coming to my hometown-Nanjing. It is a good place to visit.

I hope my answer is helpful to you. See you in Nanjing!

All the best

Wu Jiang



2023-2024 年牛津初一下学期期中复习大纲

一、重点短语。

	中文	英文
1.	属于某人自己的	
2.	我理想的家	
3.	梦到了…	
4.	儿童节	
5.	乘地铁	
6.	对……友好	
7.	长大	
8.	超过/多	
9.	在某人的一生中	
10.	错过/赶上汽车	
11.	在某人的帮助/支持下	
12.	告诉某人某事	
13.	运转不正常了	
14.	在某人去…的路上	
15.	到达	
16.	订购一个 pizza	
17.	一些……另一些	
18.	在……前面（某物外部的前面）	
19.	在……前面（某物内部的前面）	
20.	走过	
21.	河边	
22.	向外看某物	
23.	在……底部	
24.	儿童节	
25.	父亲节	
26.	生火	
27.	有…的面积	

二、写出下列词的变形。

写出下列词的序数词		写出下列名词的复数		写出下列词的形容词	
one		policeman		west	
three		Walkman		help	
two		beach		break	
five		knife		interest	
nine		postman		straight(副)	
twelve		key		usually	
twenty		写出下列词的去式		danger	
forty		drive		friend	
ninety-nine		smell		luck	



三、重点句型。

	中文	英文
28.	想要做某事	
29.	叫某人（不）做某事	
30.	帮助某人做某事	
31.	希望做某事	
32.	让某人做某事	
33.	做某事...	
34.	记得去做某事（未做）	
35.	如何去做某事（疑问词+to do）	
36.	第几个去做某事	
37.	期待做某事	
38.	做某事如何	
39.	为什么不做某事（表示建议）	
40.	计划，想做某事（遇到 dream）	
41.	有事情要去做	
42.	花时间做某事	
43.	做某事遇到麻烦	
44.	担心做某事	
45.	喜欢做某事	
46.	停下来去做某事	

祈使句

	形式	例句
肯定		Close the door.
否定		Don't never/smoke. 6 上
将来	形式 1	形式 2
肯定		
时态标志	in+时间段， how soon, when+从句, if 主将从现	
	祈使句+and+陈述句（将来时或情态动词）； Work hard, and you will win.	
	注意：反义疑问句有 are 的用法，选用主+be going to + V 原的结构	



四、重点语法点。

	考点	解释和例句
1.	when/as soon as /if	主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，简称 主将从现 I'll call you when I'm free.
2.	对电话号码提问用 what	What's your new telephone number?
3.	wouldsomething?	来征求意见，提出建议或者是发出邀请 回答是：肯定：yes, I'd love to
4.	there is something wrong with something	something is not working well =something is wrong.
5.	Is coming	=is going to come 近期确定的安排时，常用进行时表达，且多为地点转移词 常用于该用法的动词 Come, go, leave
6.	花钱的用法	Sth cost sb some money. 作名词为“成本” 过去式：cost
		Sb spend some time/money on sth /(in) doing sth.过去式：spent
		Sb pay (some money) for sth. 过去式：paid
7.	ill（只能作表语）	She is ill.
	sick（可作表语和定语）	She is a sick girl. She is sick
8.	work 作品可数	many fine works of art
	工作不可数	I have a lot of work to do.
9.	follow 跟随	follow me 跟我来, Spring follows winter. 冬去春来
	效仿	follow the example 学习榜样
10.	常考主语复数的考点	people, the Smith, the old
11.	between	在两者之间
12.	among	在三者以上
13.	over	在垂直正上方，不接触表面
14.	under	在垂直正下方，不接触表面
15.	inside	在……里面
16.	outside	在……外面
17.	in, on, to	in（包含在范围内）；on（相邻）；to（相隔）
18.	常考介词	about, for, without 后面加动词 ing/宾格
19.	地点副词	here, there, home, 前面无需介词
20.	plenty of	后面加不可数名词，拓展：much, too much, a piece of



2023-2024 年无锡天一实验学校初一下学期期中复习大纲

一、重点短语。

	中文	英文
47.	属于某人自己的	
48.	我理想的家	
49.	梦到了…	
50.	儿童节	
51.	乘地铁	
52.	对……友好	
53.	长大	
54.	超过/多	
55.	在某人的一生中	
56.	错过/赶上汽车	
57.	在某人的帮助/支持下	
58.	告诉某人某事	
59.	运转不正常了	
60.	在某人去…的路上	
61.	到达	
62.	订购一个 pizza	
63.	一些……另一些	
64.	在……前面（某物外部的前面）	
65.	在……前面（某物内部的前面）	
66.	走过	
67.	河边	
68.	向外看某物	
69.	在……底部	
70.	儿童节	
71.	父亲节	
72.	生火	
73.	有…的面积	

二、写出下列词的变形。

写出下列词的序数词		写出下列名词的复数		写出下列词的形容词	
one		policeman		west	
three		Walkman		help	
two		beach		break	
five		knife		interest	
nine		postman		straight (副)	



twelve		key		usually	
twenty		写出下列词的过去式		danger	
forty		drive		friend	
ninety-nine		smell		luck	

三、重点句型。

	中文	英文
74.	想要做某事	
75.	叫某人(不)做某事	
76.	帮助某人做某事	
77.	希望做某事	
78.	让某人做某事	
79.	做某事...	
80.	记得去做某事(未做)	
81.	如何去做某事(疑问词+to do)	
82.	第几个去做某事	
83.	期待做某事	
84.	做某事如何	
85.	为什么不做某事(表示建议)	
86.	计划, 想做某事(遇到 dream)	
87.	有事情要去做	
88.	花时间做某事	
89.	做某事遇到麻烦	
90.	担心做某事	
91.	喜欢做某事	
92.	停下来去做某事	

祈使句

	形式	例句
肯定		Close the door.
否定		Don't never/smoke. 6上
将来	形式 1	形式 2
肯定		
时态标志	in+时间段, how soon, when+从句, if 主将从现	
	祈使句+and+陈述句(将来时或情态动词); Work hard, and you will win.	
	注意: 反义疑问句有 are 的用法, 选用主+be going to + V 原的结构	



四、重点语法点。

	考点	解释和例句
21.	when/as soon as /if	主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，简称 主将从现 I'll call you when I'm free.
22.	对电话号码提问用 what	What's your new telephone number?
23.	would ……something?	来征求意见，提出建议或者是发出邀请 回答是：肯定：yes, I'd love to
24.	there is something wrong with something	something is not working well =something is wrong.
25.	Is coming	=is going to come 近期确定的安排时，常用进行时表达，且多为地点转移词 常用于该用法的动词 Come, go, leave
26.	花钱的用法	Sth cost sb some money. 作名词为“成本” 过去式：cost
		Sb spend some time/money on sth /(in) doing sth.过去式：spent
		Sb pay (some money) for sth. 过去式：paid
27.	ill（只能作表语）	She is ill.
	sick（可作表语和定语）	She is a sick girl. She is sick
28.	work 作品可数	many fine works of art
	工作不可数	I have a lot of work to do.
29.	follow 跟随	follow me 跟我来, Spring follows winter. 冬去春来
	效仿	follow the example 学习榜样
30.	常考主语复数的考点	people, the Smith, the old
31.	between	在两者之间
32.	among	在三者以上
33.	over	在垂直正上方，不接触表面
34.	under	在垂直正下方，不接触表面
35.	inside	在……里面
36.	outside	在……外面
37.	in, on, to	in（包含在范围内）；on（相邻）；to（相隔）
38.	常考介词	about, for, without 后面加动词 ing/宾格
39.	地点副词	here, there, home, 前面无需介词
40.	plenty of	后面加不可数名词，拓展：much, too much, a piece of



2023-2024 年无锡大桥实验中学 unit5-unit6 单元测试

一、单项选择

- () 1. It's _____ unusual thing for _____ eight-year-old girl to find _____ UFO.
A. a; a; a B. an; an; a C. an; a; an D. a; an; an
- () 2. After he heard the _____ news that Wang Yaping gave children a lesson in China's new manned spacecraft Shenzhou-10, he was very _____.
A. amazed; surprising B. amazed; surprised C. amazing; surprising D. amazing; surprised
- () 3. _____ the river there is _____ bridge.
A. On; a 90-metre-long B. On; a 90-metres-long
C. Over; a 90-metre-long D. Over; a 90-metres-long
- () 4. There _____ any classes tomorrow if there _____ too much snow.
A. isn't going to be; is going to be B. isn't going to have; is
C. aren't going to be; is D. aren't going to be; is going to be
- () 5. — I visited the Purple Mountain Observatory last Sunday.
— _____ Why didn't you tell me earlier?
A. You did? B. I hope so. C. Have a good time. D. It's kind of you.
- () 6. ---Can you _____ anything strange? ---It _____ like a small mouse.
A. listen; sounds B. hear; listens C. hear; sounds D. sound; hears
- () 7. —It's snowing outside. Why not _____ it. —Good idea!
A. to stop to watch B. to stop watching C. stop watching D. stop to watch
- () 8. — _____ is it from Sunshine Town to the center of Beijing?
— It's about 20 kilometers _____ our school.
A. How far, far from B. How long, away from
C. How far, far away from D. How far, away from
- () 9. ---Could you join us this afternoon?
---Sorry, I _____. I _____ take care of my little sister because my mother is out.
A. can't; may B. couldn't; have to C. can't; have to D. couldn't; may
- () 10. --- Is that red car _____? - Yes, it's _____. Beautiful, isn't it?
A. Miss Brown's; hers B. Miss Brown; her
C. Miss Brown's; herself D. Miss Brown; hers
- () 11. —Xiao Fang, we decided _____ a picnic this weekend. Will you join us?
—I'm afraid not. I have a lot of homework _____.
A. to have; to do B. to have; doing C. having; to do D. having; doing
- () 12. After a while, I asked my mother _____ next.
A. when to do B. what to do C. how to do D. where to do
- () 13. He _____ to school yesterday because he was ill.
A. doesn't come B. didn't come C. wasn't come D. didn't came
- () 14. _____ takes Amy ten minutes to clean her room every day.
A. This B. That C. It D. He
- () 15. —How did your mother learn to play the guitar? —By _____.
A. myself B. yourself C. herself D. himself



- () 16. Don't worry. He is _____ to look after little Betty.
A. carefully enough B. enough careful C. careful enough D. enough carefully
- () 17. Betty enjoys playing _____ piano, but her brother is interested in playing _____ football.
A. the; the B. /; / C. the; / D. /; the
- () 18.—It's sunny today. How about going riding? —_____
A. Don't worry! B. Never mind! C. Not at all. D. Good idea!
- () 19. Linda was too short _____ the books on the desk.
A. to reaching B. to reach C. reaching D. not reach
- () 20. _____ eight-year-old girl saw _____ UFO yesterday.
A. An; an B. An; a C. A; a D. A; an
- () 21.—It's snowing outside. Why not _____ it. —Good idea!
A. to stop to watch B. to stop watching C. stop watching D. stop to watch
- () 22.—There will be _____ to treat 10 people to lunch. —Sounds _____.
A. enough food; good enough B. enough food; enough good
C. food enough; good enough D. food enough; good enough
- () 23. There are _____ students in the classroom. Can you tell me where they are?
A. many B. a little C. few D. little
- () 24. The little girl painted one side of the paper green but _____ side black.
A. the other B. the others C. another D. other
- () 25.—What do you think of James?
—Well, _____ his father, James _____ sharing his things with others.
A. likes; like B. like; likes C. likes; likes D. like; like
- () 26. ---There will be _____ to treat 10 people to lunch. ---Sounds _____.
A. enough food; good enough B. enough food; enough good
C. food enough; good enough D. food enough; good enough
- () 27. -- James, I am sorry I used your computer while you were away this morning. --
_____.
A. That's all right. B. Come on. C. You are welcome. D. All right.

二、词汇应用

- Smoking a lot is bad for your health after a long _____ (时期) of time.
- Chinese made the first kite _____ (世纪) ago.
- I'm _____ (想知道) if you can help me carry these books?
- _____ (lucky), he found his lost knife.
- I'm very happy because your idea _____ (sound) very good.
- When I walked by, I saw her _____ homework in the classroom. (do)
- Amy got up too late, so she _____ (失败) to catch the first bus.
- She was so _____ (care) that she wore different socks on her feet.
- My aunt _____ (teach) me to play the piano when I was a child.
- It _____ (惊讶) everyone when the lost boy stood in front of the school gate.
- You don't know how _____ (兴奋的) I was when I saw the lovely cat.
- No one knows what _____ (发生) to the little girl just now..
- This young nurse can look after these _____ (患病的) people very well.
- One of these _____ dogs is searching the forest for something important.(policeman)
- We Chinese are looking forward to _____ (hold) Olympic games in our country again soon.



16. Five days _____ (late), he came to my home again and took away that computer.
 17. The door is wide enough for three people to go _____ at the same time (通过).

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. —How _____ (be) your last weekend, Tan Mei? —It _____ (not be) very good.
 2. Let's go _____ (camp), OK?
 3. Alice found _____ (her) alone in a long, low hall.
 4. —What about _____ (play) basketball on Sunday? —It sounds good.
 5. Remember _____ (bring) your camera here tomorrow.
 6. We _____ (not go) out last weekend. We _____ (stay) at home instead.
 7. Most computer games are very _____ (interest). So I'm _____ (interest) in them.
 8. The boys _____ (go) on a trip last month and they all _____ (have) a good time.
 9. Kitty is afraid of _____ (swim) in the sea.
 10. He _____ (can) ride a bike when he was ten years old.

四、翻译句子

1. 爱丽丝用那把钥匙打开了门。

2. 我的妹妹太小，还不能去上学。

3. 昨天当我经过时，我听到 Tony 在唱歌。

4. 那个气球(balloon)正变得越来越小。

五、完形填空

When I was in the middle school, I had a big argument(争论) with a boy in my class. I can't 36 what it was about, but I never forget the 37 I learned that day.

I was sure that I was right and he was wrong, but he strongly believed that I was wrong and he was 38. The teacher decided to teach us a lesson. She 39 a good idea. She brought both of us to the front of the class and placed him on one side of her grey desk and me on 40. In the middle of the desk was a large, round object(物体). It was 41 for me to see that it was black. She asked the boy what colour the object was. "42" he answered in a loud voice.

I couldn't 43 it was white because it was certainly black! One more argument started between the boy and me, this time 44 the colour of the object.

The teacher told us to exchange our 45, and then she asked me what the colour of the object was. I 46 answer, "White." Then I knew what was wrong. It was an object with 47



coloured sides, and from his side it was white. 48 from my side it was black. My teacher taught me a very important lesson that day. You must 49 in other person's position (位置) and look at the situation (情况) 50 their eyes to truly understand their ideas.

- () 36. A. understand B. remember C. forget D. know
 () 37. A. class B. subject C. lesson D. book
 () 38. A. right B. wrong C. true D. real
 () 39. A. thought out of B. thought about C. thought out D. thought of
 () 40. A. another B. other C. the other D. the others
 () 41. A. hard B. clean C. lucky D. clear
 () 42. A. Black B. White C. Grey D. Brown
 () 43. A. sure B. be sure C. believe D. am sure
 () 44. A. like B. for C. about D. around
 () 45. A. places B. objects C. opinions (观点) D. seats
 () 46. A. could B. should C. had to D. must
 () 47. A. one B. two C. three D. four
 () 48. A. But B. Still C. Only D. Just
 () 49. A. appear (出现) B. stand C. hide D. sit
 () 50. A. through B. by C. past D. across

六、阅读理解

A

A man made a nice talking machine. It could weigh people's weight. The man wanted to try the machine before he could make a lot of machines.

He put the machine into the waiting room of a station. There were always lots of people in and out.

The first one who used the machine was an Indian woman. She stood on the machine, the machine thought for a few seconds to decide which language to speak. "Good morning, Madam." It said in Indian. "Your weight is 72 kilograms. That's three kilograms more. If you eat more fruit and vegetables, you will be soon all right. Please have a nice day."

The second one to use the machine was a Chinese girl. She stood on the machine and waited to hear her weight. "Good morning, Miss." The machine said in Chinese. "Your weight is 45 kilograms. It's all right for your age. Keep eating what you eat every day. Please have a nice day."

The third one to use the machine was a very fat American woman. She thought for a long time to stand on the machine. The machine spoke quickly in English, "Good morning. Will one of you get off?"

- () 1. The machine in this passage could _____.
 A. tell the weight of people B. tell people what they should drink
 C. sell many kinds of drinks D. make people laugh
- () 2. The machine told the Indian woman _____.
 A. she was a little lighter B. she was a little heavier
 C. it couldn't speak Indian D. to eat what she wanted to eat
- () 3. The machine said to a Chinese girl that she _____.
 A. should eat more B. should eat less
 C. had to eat more fruit D. kept herself healthy
- () 4. How was the American woman?
 A. She was healthy. B. She liked thinking.
 C. She was too heavy. D. The machine didn't like her.



B

Mr Jones was a millionaire(百万富翁). One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York. He hoped to have the cheapest room to live in. Mr Jones asked, "What price(价格) is the room?". The boss(老板) told him. "And which floor is it on?" Again the boss told him. "Is that the cheapest room you have? I'm staying here by myself and only need a small room."

The boss said, "That room is the smallest and cheapest we have. But why do you choose a poor room like that? When your son stays here, he always stays at our dearest(最贵的) room. Yours is the cheapest." "Yes," said Mr Jones, "his father is a very rich man, but mine isn't."

- () 5. Mr Jones was a _____.
- A. rich man B. writer C. worker D. farmer
- () 6. Mr Jones wanted to have _____ room to live in.
- A. a beautiful B. a dear C. the cheapest D. a larger
- () 7. The boss told Mr Jones that they had _____ room.
- A. no the cheapest B. the cheapest C. no the dearest D. no small
- () 8. Mr Jones' son often stays at _____ room.
- A. the smallest B. a cheap C. a small D. the dearest
- () 9. Mr Jones was born(出生) in a _____ family.
- A. rich B. big C. poor D. a farmer's

七、缺词填空

Fleming was a poor f 86 . One day he h 87 a cry for help coming from a nearby bog(沼泽). He ran out and saw a boy in the bog c 88 and trying to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved him. The boy's father was very rich and he was very thankful to Fleming. He t 89 Fleming that he would like to take Fleming's son w 90 him and give him a good education(教育) and he was sure that the boy would g 91 up to be a good man if he was anything like his father. Later Fleming's son went to famous medical(医药的) school in London. Many years l 92 , he became a famous doctor c 93 Sir Alexander Fleming. He discovered penicillin(发明青霉素).

Many years p 94 and the rich man's son was sick. What saved him? Penicillin. What was the sick m 95 name? Sir Winston Churchill(丘吉尔).

完形填空

36-40 BCADC 41-45 DBCCA 46-50 CBABA

阅读理解

1---4、ABDC 5---8、CBAB 9---13、ACBDC

缺词填空

86. farmer 87. heard 88. crying 89. told 90. with
91. grow 92. later 93. called 94. passed 95. man's



- A. are; is
B. is; are
C. is; is
D. are; are
11. Can you teach me _____ pictures? I don't know _____.
A. to draw; how to draw it
B. to draw; how to draw
C. drawing; what to draw
D. to draw; what to draw it
12. --- Why is there _____ noise outside?
--- The workers are pulling down the houses.
A. much too
B. so much
C. much more
D. very much
13. He _____ able to get into his house last night because he _____ his key.
A. isn't; left
B. wasn't; forgot
C. wasn't; lost
D. isn't; lose
14. Which of the following is right?
A. What a nice weather!
B. How good news it is!
C. How beautiful flowers!
D. What a wonderful outdoor activity!
15. There is _____ in today's newspaper.
A. new anything
B. new something
C. anything new
D. something new
16. My teacher _____ be in the office. He asked for 2 days off yesterday.
A. mustn't
B. can't
C. may not
D. can
17. Most clothes in this shop are the same as _____ in that one.
A. these
B. that
C. the one
D. the ones
18. It's difficult _____ the boy to finish all this work in _____ time.
A. of; such little
B. for; such little
C. of; so little
D. for; so little
19. The talk about table manners we _____ yesterday is really useful.
A. listened to
B. listened
C. heard
D. heard from
20. --- I think Running Man is still one of the most popular TV game shows now.
--- _____.
A. I can't agree more.
B. That's all right.
C. Never mind.
D. I'm glad to hear that.

二、词汇



1. I can't stay here any longer! There're no _____ places than this in the world! (noise)
2. The boy promised _____ that he would do right things from then on. (faith)
3. Usually _____ drivers have accidents. (care)
4. Let's always remember those brave _____ names! (消防员)
5. Far from _____ with him. I was shocked by his rude words. (同意)
6. I carefully _____ my words before I asked my father for money. (重)
7. I was very angry to know that the lazy man l _____ there for the whole afternoon without doing anything.
8. To be honest, it is really s _____ that his dog can build camps out of sticks.
9. Can you hear the water in pot b _____? Go and take it off the fire!
10. Keep moving f _____ towards our goal day by day. Sooner or later we will make it.

三、动词填空

1. She ran happily towards me, _____ a small mouse in her hand. (hold)
2. How rude you are _____ your seat to that old man on the bus! (not give)
3. He began _____ the violin three years ago. (play)
4. He won't stop trying until he _____ it out one day. (work)
5. I'd like to recommend Mr. Wu _____ us a speech on fire safety. (give)
6. Why _____ you _____ all the time? That won't help you at all. (complain)
7. How happy we were! The project that we had worked on for nearly two years _____ to an end last Friday! (come)
8. People around the forests _____ over 5,000 read foxes for their fur from 2010 to 2015. (hunt)
9. When _____ the old men's home is still not known yet. (visit)
10. We shouldn't stop digging and _____ here doing nothing. (wait)

四、句型转换，改成同义句

1. The son is very unhealthy. His parents worry about it a lot.
The son's _____ his parents a lot.
2. My pet dog weighs more than 10 kilograms.
My pet dog's _____ 10 kilograms.
3. I learnt swimming on my own last summer.
I _____ last summer.
4. He tried his best to be careful with his work.
He tried to work _____ he _____.
5. She was able to draw 3-D pictures with chalk. It made me amazed.
I was _____ chalk _____ 3-D



pictures.

五、完成句子

1. 这些学生记住这篇文章费了好大劲。

These students had _____.

2. 你知道金鱼能长到多大?

Do you know _____.

3. 我会照顾我的小狗直到它生命的尽头。

I'll look after my dog _____.

4. 留神， 否则你会被严重烧伤的。

Look out, _____.

5. 给那只猫梳毛并没有什么不对。

There _____ that cat's fur.

六、完形填空

The Sled (雪橇) Dog Race was about to begin. Susan's team of dogs was lined up at the starting gate. Susan stood behind them. _____ teams were lined up, too, and the dogs were excited. Susan kept her _____ on the clock. At exactly ten o'clock, she and the other racers yelled, "Mush!" The dogs knew that meant "_____!" They ran forward and the race began! Susan had trained months for this race, and she hoped she and her dogs would win. Day after day, Susan's dogs _____ the sled to get ready for the race.

Now, they ran over snowy hills and _____ into deep valleys (山谷). They stopped only to rest and eat. The racers had to go a thousand miles across Alaska. Alaska is one of the _____ places on Earth. The dogs' thick fur coats helped keep them warm. In many places along the route (线路), the snow was _____. Pieces of ice were as sharp (锋利的) as a knife. The ice could cut the dogs' feet. To keep that from happening, Susan had put special boots on their feet.

At first, the dogs seemed to pull the sled very slowly. They were _____ getting used to the race. On the third day, they began to pull more quickly. They worked as a _____ and passed many of the other racers. Once, one of the dogs dropped into a hole and the sled _____. Susan could have given up then, but she didn't. She fixed it and they kept going. When they finally reached the finish line, they found out that they had come in first place!

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | A. Her | B. His | C. Other |
| | | D. Another | |
| 2. | A. eyes | B. hands | C. head |
| | | D. arms | |
| 3. | A. Act | B. Go | C. Walk |
| | | D. Jump | |
| 4. | A. pushed | B. carried | C. pulled |
| | | D. drove | |
| 5. | A. down | B. up | C. around |
| | | D. below | |



Have you ever been sad because you failed in something? If so, please remember, for often, achieving what you expect is not the most important thing. Here is a story to tell you why. One day, a little boy decided to dig a hole behind his house after watching a science program. As he was working, a couple of boys stopped by to watch. “what are you doing?” asked one of the visitors. “I want to dig a deep hole all the way through the earth!” the boy answered excitedly. The other boys began to laugh, telling him that it was impossible to do it. Then they left.

The little boy kept on digging and digging. Suddenly, a few small colorful stones caught his eyes. He collected them and put them into a glass jar patiently. Humming a song, he went on digging. The jar was full soon. Then he talked to himself calmly and proudly, “Maybe I can’t finish digging all the way through the earth, but look at what I have in the process(过程) of digging!”

The boy’s goal was too difficult, but it did cause him to go on, in other words, to cause us to keep working!

Not every goal will be achieved. Not every job will end up with a success. Not every dream will come true. But when you can’t achieve your goal, maybe you can stay, “Yes, but look what I’ve found along the way! There are so many wonderful things that have come into my life because I tried to do something!” It is the digging that life is lived. It is the digging that life is lived. It is the unexpected joy on the journey that really has a meaning.

1. What did the boy do after watching a program?

A. He bought a glass jar.	B. He started to dig a hole.
C. He played with some visitors.	D. He went on watching the program.

2. What did the older boys think of the little boy?

A. He was silly.	B. He was happy.
C. He was strong-minded.	D. He was energetic.

3. What does the underlined sentence “It is in the digging that life is lived.” Mean according to the article?

A. Life is to make a big success.	B. Life is to find the colorful stones.
C. Life is difficult but colorful	D. Life is on the way to achieve the goal.

C

TOKYO, JAPAN – What do you do when you see a cockroach (蟑螂)? Do you hit it with a newspaper? Do you step on it?



When researchers at Tokyo University see a cockroach, they take the remote control and make the cockroach turn around, run left or right, or go forward. These scientists are changing the cockroaches into robots (机器人). Each cockroach has a very small packet that has in it a microprocessor (微处理器). Then researchers can send signals (信号) from the remote control to the packet. The signals control the movements of the cockroaches.

Why does anyone want to control a cockroach? “Insects can do many things that people can’t,” says Isao Shimoyama, head of robot research at Tokyo University. In a few years, he says, these robot insects will carry very small cameras. They will be able to move through earthquake rubble (瓦砾) to look for people or move under doors to find information about someone.

This may seem strange, but the Japanese government thinks the research is very important. The government is giving the scientists \$ 5 million for this research.

First, the research keeps hundreds of cockroaches. They use only the American cockroach because it is bigger and stronger than other cockroaches. Then they choose the best cockroaches and remove their wings and antennae (触须). They put small packets where the antennae were. The packets weigh about three grams, or about two times the weight of the cockroaches themselves. “Cockroaches are very strong,” says Ralph Holzer, who is a researcher at Tokyo University. “They can lift 20 times their own weight.”

With a remote control, the scientists send signals to the packets. When a cockroach gets the signal, it moves. The problem is that the cockroaches don’t always move in the right direction.

4. The scientists are changing the cockroaches into robots because _____ .
 - A. they want cockroaches to do things people can’t in the future
 - B. they want to control the movements of the cockroaches
 - C. they want cockroaches to take photos of the earthquakes
 - D. they want to send signals to the packets on the cockroaches
5. Scientists control cockroaches’ movements _____ .
 - A. by removing their wings
 - B. by sending signals from the remote control
 - C. by using very small cameras
 - D. by removing their antennae
6. What can cockroaches do to help people?
 - A. They can lift 20 times their own weight.
 - B. They can help people to carry very small cameras.
 - C. They can keep hundreds of cockroaches.
 - D. They can search for those people in rubble after an earthquake.
7. What problem do the cockroaches meet with?
 - A. The cockroaches sometimes don’t move.
 - B. The cockroaches are too big to move through earthquake rubble.
 - C. The cockroaches sometimes move in the wrong direction.
 - D. The cockroaches can only lift 20 times their own weight.

八、阅读填空

Country music is a kind of modern-day pop music, originated (起源) in the southern United States and Appalachia mountains. The singers usually play the guitar, and in the 1920s they started using electric guitars. Nowadays people use the violin, banjo, and slide-guitar as well.



The music at the very beginning was generally very smooth, beautiful and the phrasing structure (句法结构) also was simple. In the 1950s, American country music was about other things, for example, love and money. In the 1960s, songs were often full of anger, and some of them made fun of the political (政治的) leaders. During the 1990s, American country music became more and more popular. Song writers were no longer writing about the modern values of the USA—money, success or expensive things to buy. Instead they were writing once more about things that were usual for everyone.

Today country music has become a big business. It brings in a lot of money. Now, it has reached all parts of the States, from Los Angeles in the west to New York in the east. It remains much the same as before. One subject is “the good old days”. In “the good old days” people praised each other. They believed that the best things in life were free: sunshine, laughing, walks in the beauty of the country, friends and music.

Country music

Passage outline	Supporting details	
Origins	the traditional music in the __1__ United states and Appalachia mountains	
Instruments	Guitars, violins, banjos, and slide-guitars	
Subjects in different __2__	1950s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3 in love with somebody or losing a boyfriend or a girlfriend ● Money was also thought to be important
	1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● were often full of anger ● often played __4__ on political leaders
	1990s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feeling lonely in the modern world ● the value of having good friends
	Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● remains much the same as before ● For example, in “the good old days”, people praised each other and loved life in the __5__ air.



答案

一

CCDAC CDACA BBCDD BDDAA

二

noisier

faithfully

careless

firemen's

agreeing

weighed

lay

special

bubbling

forward

三

holding

not to give

playing

works

to give

are complaining

came

hunted

to visit

wait

四

poor health worries

weight is over

taught myself to swim

as carefully as could

amazed she could use chalk to draw

五

trouble in remembering

how big the goldfish can grow up

until the end of its life

otherwise you will burn badly

is nothing wrong with brushing

六

CABCA DCDBC

七

BCB BAC ADBB



八

1. southern

2. times

3. falling

4. jokes

5. open





2023-2024 无锡天一实验学校七年级下期末检测题

IV. 单项选择（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

21. There is _____ “u” and _____ “s” in the word “use”.
A. a; an B. an; an C. a; a D. an; a
22. Mr. Green teaches _____ English in our school.
A. we B. us C. ours D. theirs
23. Look at the flowers! They are in different _____ :red, yellow, pink, etc.
A. names B. sizes C. prices D. colors
24. We'll have a _____ holiday. What about going to the West Lake?
A. two days B. two-day C. two-days D. two day's
25. — _____ do you see a film?
— Twice a month.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How much
26. There are about two _____ students in the newly-built school.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of
27. Tom is _____ than he used to be. He has quite a few friends now. He is very happy.
A. outgoing B. much more outgoing C. more much outgoing D. less outgoing
28. — When did you come back from Beijing?
— _____ the morning of April 18th.
A. At B. Within C. On D. In
29. _____ it was late, we were still working.
A. Though B. As C. Because D. But
30. — Whose volleyball is this?
— It _____ be Tom's. He never plays volleyball.
A. can't B. must C. mustn't D. can
31. — I'm very tired today.
— Why not _____ some music?
A. listen B. listen to C. listening D. listening to
32. My father _____ to Beijing for business. He will be back home in a week.
A. has been B. has gone C. will go D. goes
33. My mother has to stay at home to look after my grandmother, _____?
A. hasn't she B. hasn't my mother C. doesn't she D. doesn't my mother
34. — A mudslide (泥石流) hit Brazil recently.
— _____ terrible news!
A. How a B. What a C. How D. What
35. His mother _____ when he called just now.
A. is cooking B. cooked C. was cooking D. would cook
36. — You _____ the book for three weeks.
— No, for two weeks only.



- A. have borrowed B. have kept C. lent D. bought
37. The Great Wall _____ all over the world.
A. knows B. knew C. is known D. was known
38. He didn't go to bed _____ he finished the work.
A. when B. if C. that D. until
39. I like the teacher _____ can make his class lively and interesting.
A. which B. who C. what D. whose
40. My uncle remembered _____ .
A. when we moved to the town B. when did we move to the town
C. when we move to the town D. when do we move to the town

V. 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

A strange thing happens to nearly everybody at night. They 41 the lights, pull up the covers and close their eyes. After they sleep for six or seven 42 , they wake up again. It sounds very strange, doesn't it?

Sleep puzzles（使困惑）science all the time. 43 and doctors would like to talk about why one can't fall asleep. They are not so sure 44 causes sleep.

You will sleep the best both 45 you are in good health and when you don't eat too much or too little. No worries and a comfortable place to sleep are 46 , too. They advise against two in one bed.

Strange things 47 during sleep. For example, you often move during your sleep. You would feel 48 if you didn't move. You also 49 . Part of your brain（大脑）is still 50 when you dream.

Don't worry if you dream. Some great stories and poems were finished while their writers were dreaming.

41. A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up
42. A. seconds B. hours C. days
43. A. Scientists B. Nurses C. Artists
44. A. why B. how C. what
45. A. after B. when C. before
46. A. pleased B. possible C. important
47. A. happen B. happens C. happened
48. A. hungry B. tired C. relaxed
49. A. sleep B. wake up C. dream
50. A. busy B. asleep C. awake

VI. 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

A

Take a look at the following ads! You may find some useful information you need here!

Guitar lessons

Experienced musician from Australia. Good at teaching kids for 5 years!
For more information, please visit Larry's website: www.music.com.au

**Lost dog**

Medium size, with brown spots and white short hair. Answer you when you call it David.

Many thanks for sending it back.

Call Susan at 7328059.

Taxi driver wanted

Full time or part time. Experience and a good knowledge of the city are necessary.

English is also a must.

Under 45 years old.

Call Mr. White at 5132683

Apartment for sale

Two bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Hot water 8:00-18:00.

Beautiful sights out of the windows.

E-mail: sdgt@yahoo.cn

51. If you want to have a guitar lesson, you may _____ .
- A. call Susan at 7328059
 B. surf the website: www.music.com.au
 C. telephone Mr. White at 5132683
 D. e-mail sdgt@yahoo.cn
52. Who is the owner of the lost dog?
- A. Mr. White. B. Larry. C. Susan. D. David.
53. If you want the job as a taxi driver, you should _____ .
- A. master at least three languages B. know the city very well
 C. be an experienced driver D. both B and C
54. Which information about the apartment is not mentioned in the table?
- A. It has a beautiful view.
 B. It has hot water in the daytime.
 C. It has three floors.
 D. It has a kitchen.
55. How can you contact the owner of the apartment for more information?
- A. By sending an e-mail. B. By going to visit it.
 C. By making a phone call. D. By sending a fax (传真) .

B

Do you get angry when your friends sing loudly while you are working? Or when your best friend does not wait for you after school?



If you do, you need to take control of (控制) your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry with people can make you lose friends.

Gary Egeberg, an American high school teacher, has written *My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals* to help you control your feelings. It tells teens how to stay cool when bad things happen to them. The book says that getting angry only makes problems worse. It can never make them better. Getting angry is not a natured (本性……) way to act. It is just a bad habit, like smoking. The book says you can control your anger easily—all you have to do is telling yourself not to be angry.

When a baby falls over, it only cries if people are watching it. Like a baby, you should only get angry if you are sure it is the right thing to do.

The book gives many tips to help you if you get angry easily. Here are our top three:

① Keep a record. Every time you get angry, write down why you are angry. Look at it later and you will see you get angry too easily.

② Ask your friends to stop talking to you when you get angry. This will teach you not to be angry.

③ Do something different. When you get angry, walk away from the problem and go somewhere else. Try to laugh!

56. The writer wants to tell us _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. not to get angry | B. to work hard at school |
| C. to do more exercise | D. to help each other |

57. The writer thinks that if you get angry easily you will _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. get ill very easily | B. lose your friends |
| C. put on weight easily | D. eat less |

58. *My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals* is a _____.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A. story | B. book |
| C. picture | D. film |

59. *My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals* mainly tells us _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. what to read | B. how to read |
| C. how to stay cool | D. how to learn English well |

60. In the fourth paragraph, the underlined word “it” refers to _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. the book | B. anger |
| C. habit | D. the baby |

C

In learning English, one should first pay attention to (注意) listening and speaking. It is the groundwork of reading and writing. You'd better try your best to speak while you do much listening. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. Be careful not to let them stop you from improving your English. While you are doing this, a good way is to write—keep a diary, write notes or letters; then if you can, ask some people to go through what you have written and tell you what you've done wrong. Many mistakes in your speaking will be easily pointed out in your writing. Through correcting the mistakes, you can do better in learning English.

If you are slow in speaking, don't worry. One of the helpful ways is reading, either aloud or to yourself. The important thing is to choose something interesting to read. It mustn't be too



difficult for you. When you are reading in this way, don't stop to look up the words if you can guess their meanings. When they have nothing important to do with the sentence, you can do that some other time.

61. The underlined word "groundwork" means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 地上工作 B. 低级工作 C. 基础 D. 地平线

62. When you do much listening, _____ .

- A. you shouldn't write anything
B. you should not make mistakes
C. you can stop to look up new words
D. you should try your best to speak

63. _____ is a helpful way to improve your speaking.

- A. Reading aloud or to yourself
B. Reading something very difficult
C. Looking up new words
D. Guessing the new words' meanings

64. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. We can read something interesting to improve our speaking skill.
B. We can write notes or letters to improve our English.
C. We needn't correct the mistakes while writing.
D. While reading, we should not stop to look up new words.

65. The best title is _____ .

- A. You'd better try your best to speak English
B. How to improve your listening and speaking
C. How to write notes or letters in English
D. Be careful not to make mistakes in English

VII. 任务型阅读（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

Do you have a goal for life? What's it? Do you want to become a writer, singer or just become a rich person?

A recent survey shows that in modern society, most people pick up practical goals, such as "earning money to buy a house and a car", "improving one's life quality", "finding a good job".

Wang You worked in a small firm in Nanjing. The job was good and he didn't have to work for extra hours. However, he felt the work was not exciting at all and the life was boring. So he gave up his job and went to Beijing in February, 2007. When he arrived in Beijing, he set his new goal as finding a good job.

Nowadays more and more people want to live a better life. This fact shows that the society is making progress and people's life goals have become more practical. One researcher says, "Everybody has his/her own life goal, which will be surely different from people to people. If one is poor, one's life goal will be to earn more money. If one doesn't have a diploma, studying hard to get a diploma will become his life goal, and if one doesn't have love, his life goal will be to look for it. But if one has no life goal, he will idle away (虚度) his lifetime."

根据短文内容判断句子的正 (T) 误 (F)。

66. A recent survey shows that in modern society, most people pick up practical goals. ()



根据短文内容完成句子。

67. The Chinese meaning of the phrase “life quality” is “_____”.

根据短文内容简略回答问题。

68. Why did Wang You go to Beijing though he had a good job in Nanjing?

69. If a man is poor, what will his life goal be?

将文中画线的句子译成汉语。

70. _____

VIII. 词语运用（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据句意及所给首字母或汉语提示补全单词或用所给单词的适当形式填空。

71. Yesterday I _____ (buy) a new dress at the Macy’s for my mum.

72. They have planted about five _____ (千) trees in and around the town in the past few years.

73. My mother is a nurse. She works in a famous h_____.

74. When little Jack gets excited, he j_____ up and down.

75. Reading English aloud every day will help you to improve your _____ (发音).

IX. 书面表达（满分 15 分）

刚升入初中，同学们都感到压力很大。就此问题，你在英语课上做了一个以“Less Pressure Makes Better Life”为题的报告，谈谈你的做法，与同学分享经验，内容包括：

普遍存在的压力：同学关系；考试

我过去的压力：父母的期望；学习

我成功缓解压力的方法及效果：……

要求：1. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名；

2. 词数 80 左右，短文的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Less Pressure Makes Better Life

Hello, my classmates!

Pressure is a serious problem in today’s world. Most students in our class are under too much pressure. _____

Less pressure makes better life. Thank you!



参考答案

笔试部分

- IV. 21. A 本题考查不定冠词的用法。a 用于以辅音音素开头的单词前，an 用于以元音音素开头的单词前。
22. B teach sb. sth.“教某人某事”，动词后跟人称代词的宾格形式。
23. D 本题考查名词的词义辨析。in different colors “不同的颜色”。
24. B “数词+名词”构成的复合形容词作前置定语，其中名词用单数形式。
25. C 由答语“每月两次”可知提问频率，故用 how often（多久一次）。
26. A 当 thousand 前有具体的数字修饰时，用单数形式。
27. B 由句中“than”可知应用比较级形式，much 可修饰形容词的比较级，故由句意可知选 B。
28. C 在具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上，用介词 on。
29. A though“虽然；尽管”，引导让步状语从句。
30. A 否定猜测“不可能”用 can't。
31. B “Why not+动词原形”是固定用法；listen to music “听音乐”。
32. B 由后一句“一周后他将回家”可知“去北京出差了”，have gone to sp.指去了某地。
33. C 本题考查反意疑问句。句中 has 看作动词第三人称单数形式，故反意疑问句部分的助动词用 doesn't；前面的主语应用人称代词 she 代替，故选 C。
34. D 本题考查感叹句的用法。由“What+形容词+不可数名词！”句型可知，D 项正确。
35. C 句意：刚才他打电话的时候，他的母亲正在做饭。表示在过去某个时候正在发生的事用过去进行时，故选 C。
36. B 由句中的时间状语 for three weeks 可知该句应用现在完成时，且动词应用延续性动词，故选 B。
37. C 本句考查一般现在时的被动语态，其结构为“am/is/are+动词的过去分词”。
38. D not...until...“直……才……”。
39. B 本题考查定语从句。句中先行词指人且关系词代替它在从句中作主语，故选 B。
40. A 本题考查宾语从句的用法。宾语从句应该用陈述语序；主句时态为过去时，从句的时态应为过去的某种时态。故选 A。
- V. 41. B 下文提及的是睡觉，所以此处应为“关灯”。
42. B 通过逻辑推断可知，他们睡 6、7 个小时。
43. A 由上文“睡眠困惑科学”可知，此处应为“科学家与医生”。
44. C 此句中的 sure 后可接从句，而从句中缺少主语，强调内容应用 what 充当。
45. B 这里“both...and...”连接两个时间状语从句，两个引导词一致，为 when。



46. C 这里强调“no worries”和“a comfortable place”对于睡眠的重要性，故用 important。
47. A 这里考查动词的时态。因为这样的行为经常发生，所以用一般现在时。
48. B 运用排除法。A、C 两项都不符合语境。
49. C 由下文的叙述可知此处为“dream”。
50. C “dream”体现的是大脑一部分“醒着”的状态。
- VI. 51. B 由表格 1 的信息可知，如果你想去上吉他课，你可以登录 www.music.com.au。
52. C 由表格 2 最后一行可推知狗的失主是 Susan。
53. D 由表格 3 中的“Experience and a good knowledge of the city are necessary.”可知答案。
54. C 由表格 4 可知选项 C 没有提到。
55. A 由表格 4 中的 e-mail 可知选 A。
56. A 通读全文可推知答案。
57. B 由第二段的最后一句“Getting angry with people can make you lose friends.”可推知答案。
58. B 由第三段可推知答案。
59. C 由第三段及其后面部分的内容可推知答案。
60. D 由第四段内容可推知答案。
61. C 此句中 it 指代上文中的 listening 和 speaking，“听、说”是“读、写”的基础，故
groundwork 意为“基础”。
62. D 由第一段中的“You'd better try your best to speak while you do much listening.”可知答案。
63. A 由第二段的第二句“One of the helpful ways is reading, either aloud or to yourself.”可知答案。
64. C 由第一段的最后一句“Through correcting the mistakes, you can do better in learning English.”可知 C 项错误。
65. B 由文中第一句及后文内容可知整篇文章讲述了 listening 和 speaking，故选 B。
- VII. 66. T
67. 生活质量
68. Because he felt the work was not exciting at all and the life was boring.
69. To earn more money.
70. 但是如果一个人没有生活目标，他将会虚度一生。（大意符合即可）
- VIII. 71. bought 72. thousand 73. hospital 74. jumps 75. pronunciation
- IX. **One possible version:**

Less Pressure Makes Better Life

Hello, my classmates!

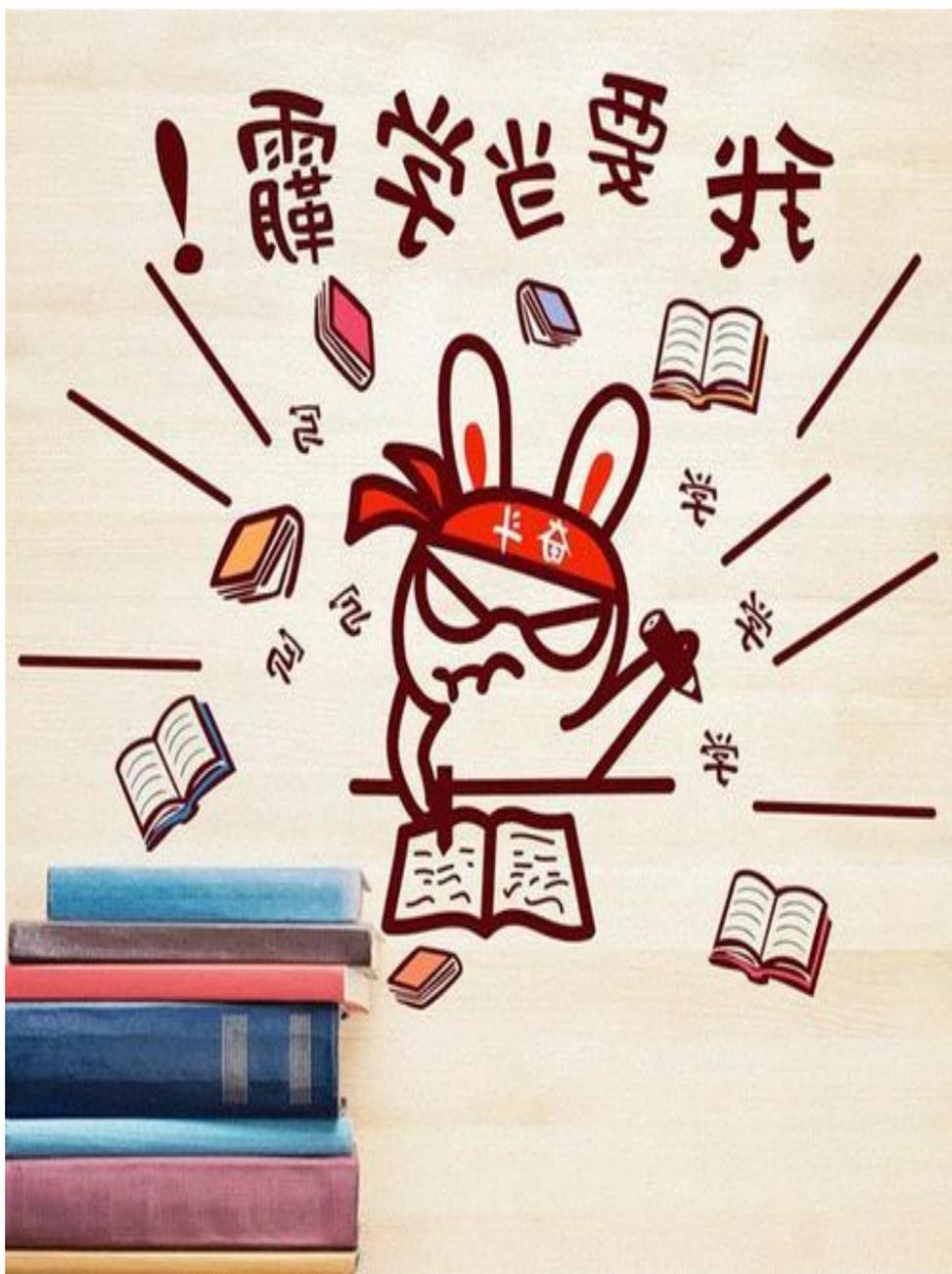
Pressure is a serious problem in today's world. Most students in our class are under too much pressure. Some students can't get on well with their classmates, while others may worry about their exams too much.

I was always under pressure, too. My parents wanted me to be a top student in my class. They always sent me to all kinds of after-school classes on weekends. I had a talk with my parents and told them I had done my best. Finally, they understood me. In this way, I feel less stressed out so that I can concentrate more on my studies.



Less pressure makes better life. Thank you!

小函英语



关注抖音号：

921725251

直播在线讲题

无锡二次函数教育科技有限公司出品 翻版必究



教材每册 58 元