2016~2017学年广东广州越秀区广州市育才实验学校初一下学期期中英语试卷

语音题

1. 找出划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

A. play　　B. please　　C. pray　　D. reply

2. 找出划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

A. there　　B. here　　C. appear　　D. hear

3. 找出划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

A. remain　　B. imagine　　C. finish　　D. mean

4. 找出划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

A. door　　B. poor　　C. sure　　D. usually

5. 找出划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

A. Jack　　B. joke　　C. apologize　　D. guide

6. 找出重读音音节与其他三个不同的单词。

A. smart　　B. excellent　　C. tower　　D. remain

7. 找出重读音音节与其他三个不同的单词。

A. anywhere　　B. airport　　C. nothing　　D. against

8. 找出重读音音节与其他三个不同的单词。

A. receive　　B. member　　C. prefer　　D. appear

9. 找出重读音音节与其他三个不同的单词。

A. disease　　B. stairs　　C. support　　D. produce

10. 找出重读音音节与其他三个不同的单词。

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A. imagine B. major C. dig D. possible

单选

11. --- What _____ useful book it is!

--- Yeah, it tells you how to play _____ guitar.

A. an; the B. a; a C. a; the D. an; a

12. When Liu Xiang announced that he would _____ running forever, he burst into tears.

A. give away B. give up C. give out D. give in

13. I prefer _____ her some presents _____ her some money.

A. to buying; to giving B. to buy; to give C. buy; give D. buying; to giving

14. _____ we don't save water, we will have no water to drink one day.

A. Where B. When C. Although D. If

15. --- Huang Wei a bike very well. Who taught him?

--- No one. He taught _____ .

A. him B. he C. his D. himself

16. When I walked past the park, I saw some old people _____ Tai Chi.

A. do B. did C. doing D. are doing

17. --- Cathy, can you open the door? I _____ the room.

--- I'm coming, mum.

A. clean B. cleaned C. have cleaned D. am cleaning

18. --- Is the wine made _____ grapes?

--- Yes, it's made _____ France.

A. of, in B. from; in C. from; by D. of, as

19. Basketball is so exciting that _____ people play it for fun.

A. million B. two; millions C. million of D. millions of

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20. The old man is a good swimmer, and even now he often swims _____ the Tuojiang River after supper.

A. over　　B. through　　C. to　　D. across

语法选择

21. "Who needs a shopping mall if you have Taobao?" says Wang Lin, 28, a writer in Beijing.

Taobao, China's ____1____ online shopping site, becomes ____2____ important part of Wang Lin's life. She ___3___ lots of money on Taobao.

A growing number of Chinese Internet users like Wang have found the joys of online shopping. Most online shoppers are students or young workers. ____4____ women shop on line than men. Clothing and home-use products（产品）are the ___5___ on line.

It was reported that more than 250 billion（十亿） yuan was spent on online shopping last year, 80% ___6___ Taobao.

Taobao means "looking for treasure" ___7___ Chinese. People can find almost ___8___ they need on Taobao, from clothes to books, from candies to DVD players.

You may question the security of online shopping, Wang Lin said, "It's very safe and convenient（便利的）. Unless you receive the products from the sellers and are satisfied with them, the shop owner ___9___ the money. You can also get your money back ___10___ you want to return the products. "

1. A. the larger	B. larger	C. the largest	D. largest
2. A. a	B. the	C. an	D. /
3. A. spending	B. spends	C. cost	D. costs
4. A. More	B. Much	C. Many	D. Most
5. A. popular	B. more popular	C. most popular	D. less popular
6. A. through	B. with	C. in	D. at
7. A. by	B. in	C. with	D. for
8. A. some things	B. something	C. everything	D. nothing
9. A. isn't getting	B. didn't get	C. doesn't get	D. won't get
10. A. though	B. if	C. but	D. so

完形填空

22. Some time ago, my wife and I traveled to visit my sister. We had taken more clothes than we need and struggled onto the train.

In front of us, in a face-to-face seat, ___1___ six young men in their early 20s. They were strong and ___2___ , and I disliked them immediately. They were laughing loudly, obviously ___3___ themselves and they ___4___ a foreign language.

As we went quickly ___5___ the countryside, I kept an eye on them as they joked around. Sometimes they took a look in our direction. When two of them go out ___6___, relaxed a little. The rest of them ___7___ to laugh and joke in their own language.

When we finally arrived at our ___8___, only one of them was left on the train. He was obviously ___9___ too and as I struggled towards him with my heavy luggage（行李）, he reached out and asked in English "Want a hand with that, mate?"

He ___10___ the heavier bag up the station steps for us. We were pleasantly surprised and very grateful.

1. A. sat	B. stood	C. lay	D. lived
2. A. polite	B. quiet	C. lazy	D. noisy
3. A. helping	B. enjoying	C. teaching	D. devoting
4. A. told	B. spoke	C. said	D. talked
5. A. above	B. onto	C. over	D. through
6. A. off	B. up	C. along	D. on
7. A. wanted	B. started	C. stopped	D. continued
8. A. house	B. hotel	C. station	D. shelter
9. A. bored	B. worried	C. excited	D. frightened
10. A. carried	B. left	C. brought	D. bought

阅读理解

23. A

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way to travel is by air. With a modern plane you can travel in one day to places which took a month or more one hundred years ago.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages（便利）. You can see the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining-cars. They make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different parts of your country on them. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes, but travelling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish where there is something interesting to see, at good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or plane when **they** are travelling on business.

（1）From the passage we know that the fastest way to travel is _____.

A. by car　　B. by train　　C. by plane　　D. by boat

（2）If we travel by car, we can _____ .

A. only stop at the destination　　B. make our own timetable

C. travel to a very far place in several minutes　　D. travel one thousand miles a day.

（3）The underlined word "They" in the passage refers to _____ .

A. modern trains in the country　　B. the travelers on modern trains

C. comfortable seats and dining cars　　D. the slower ways to travel

（4）How many ways to travel are mentioned in the passage?

A. Five　　B. Six　　C. Three　　D. Four

（5）The best title of this passage is _____ .

A. ways to travel　　B. travels　　C. transportation　　D. modern life

24.　　B

Did you see snow in your hometown last winter Did you feel it was warmer than before "There have been 21 warm winters in China since 1986," said scientists. They also said that in the past 100 years, as the global（全球的）temperatures went up by 0. 74℃, the temperature in North China has climbed 1. 4℃ in only 50 years.

China needs to take quick action to cut carbon dioxide emission（排放）because it's the main reason for global warming. The good news is that China has seen the importance of going green. China set the goal of cutting energy use by 20% and pollution emission by 10% in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Can you slow down global warming? Sure! You and your family can take steps to cut the amount of carbon dioxide that is sent out into the air.

Here are some pieces of advice to help you save the earth. .

Wear used clothes. Wearing your brother's, sister's or dad's old T-shirt means you save the energy. Change your light bulbs（灯泡）. Use energy-saving light bulbs. And don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave a room and turn off your television and computer when they are not in use!

Ride the bus. Taking a bus saves a lot of oil every year.

Say no to plastic bags. The next time your parents go to the market, ask them to use baskets. Open a window. Don't use the air conditioner, and let some fresh air in. When you have to use the conditioner, set the temperature higher in the summer and lower in the winter to save energy.

Make small changes in your daily life. Don't use paper cups, bags and boxes. It's time for all of us to do something to save the earth.

（1）The main reason for global warming is _____ .

A. The oil　　B. carbon dioxide

C. paper cups, bags and boxes.　　D. television and computers.

（2）The word "energy" in the second paragraph means " _____ " .

A. 活力　　B. 干劲　　C. 精力　　D. 能源

（3）How many pieces of advice are there in this passage?

A. Three. B. Four C. Five. D. Six

(4) Which of the following is true?

A. It's a pity to wear your dad's old T-shirts.

B. Using air conditioners may be a waste of energy.

C. Taking a bus wastes a lot of oil every year.

D. Using paper bags saves energy a lot.

(5) The passage is mainly about the ways to _____ .

A. slow down global warming B. make energy

C. change our daily life D. change the world weather

25. C

Internet lingo (术语) that at first young web users use, has become a popular part of online culture. The popularity (流行) of social media has helped these phrases, expressions and sentences find a place on Internet and mainstream (主流) language.

Many young people welcome these changes with open arms. But some people consider it their duty to protect the purity of language. They say something against them. A man in Shanghai recently spoke up against Internet lingo. Zhang Huaiqiong took aim at some particularly vulgar terms that have become popular on the Internet, such as diaosi which means loser. These Internet terms, Zhang said, hurt the Chinese language.

However, people of Internet lingo say what they try to do is wrong. Internet language won't hurt Chinese language because language is a living creature. It's natural for it to absorb (吸收) new and foreign things. They say that Internet lingo is just one of the countess influences (影响) that languages borrow from in order to become rich.

So, what is your opinion? Is internet lingo hurting the purity of our language?

(1) Who welcomes Internet lingo most?

A. Bill, 5 years old. B. Jenny, 20 years old. C. Peter 55 years old. D. Mary, 73 years old.

(2) Why are some people against Internet lingo?

A. Because they just want to be famous.

B. Because they are language teachers.

C. Because they want to protect the purity of language.

D. Because they want to make our language richer.

(3) When we say the man is a diaosi, it means the man is a _____ .

A. winter B. the opposite of winter

C. singer D. writer

(4) The underlined word "vulgar" in paragraph 2 may mean " _____ " in Chinese.

A. 庸俗的 B. 纯洁的 C. 高尚的 D. 快乐的

(5) The people who like Internet lingo say _____ .

A. these Internet terms are interesting.

B. what people like Zhang try to do is right.

C. It's strange to absorb new and foreign things.

D. a language is always a living creature.

还原句子

26. It was Mother's Day. Chatham was driving his new blue car and enjoying the beauty of nature. A flower shop by the road came into his eyes. So he stopped his car and took a look at some of the flowers. Just then he found a small, cute girl standing next to the shop. ___1___ . It seemed that she was a little unhappy.

He went up to her and asked, "Can I help you?"

I want to buy some red roses for my mother. But I have only eighty rupees. " Said the girl.

___2___ He bought a big bouquet (束) of red roses for her.

"Any help? I'd like to take you to your mother," said Chatham ___3___ .

Finally the girl leaded him to grave (墓地) . "Thank you, Uncle. " Then she ran to the grave, and put the roses in front of it.

___4___ He men made a "U" turn and drove back to the same flower shop. He took the pink roses and drove two hundred miles to meet his beloved mother.

___5___ But surprisedly, she asked, "Why do you drive down all the way? You could wish me over the phone. " He remembered now: Today is Mother's Day.

A. Mother was happy to see Chatham.

B. She was counting the money in her hand.

C. Chatham smiled.

D. Chatham stood there without any words for a minute.

E. He could see her eyes sparking with happiness.

首字母填空

27. 单词拼写

(1) Please be p _____ . The train will come in ten minutes.

(2) You cannot drive cars after you drink w _____ .

(3) You can try s _____ in Harbin in winter.

(4) Animal World in CCTV-1 is one of my favourite TV p _____ .

(5) Do you know what this signal （标志） m _____ .

(6) There is some beautiful f _____ in his house, such as sofa, tables and so on.

完成句子

28. 完成句子

（1）我的家乡以其天然资源而闻名。

My hometown _____ _____ _____ its natural resources.

（2）他带我去了许多有趣的地方。

He _____ _____ _____ many interesting places.

（3）我的宠物猫等我睡着后才离开我的卧室。

My pet cat didn't leave my bedroom until I _____ _____ .

（4）为了见到那个著名歌手，我们提前了两小时到达了机场。

To meet that famous singer, we _____ _____ the airport two hours earliner.

（5）大多数水果来自树木。

Most of the fruits _____ _____ trees.

（6）在这个城市观光很有趣。

It's interesting to _____ in this city.

（7）如果你读很多书，你的生活将充满乐趣。

If you read a lot, your life will _____ _____ _____ pleasure.

课文默写

29. 课文默写

（1）She is a tall girl with glasses. _____ .

（2） _____ . You can go to the Louvre Museum if you like art.

（3）The building of the tower began in 1173. _____ .

（4）With Charlie's help, _____ .

（5）As soon as I stepped onto the beach, _____ .

书面表达

30. 在英语课堂上，老师请同学们谈论濒危动物（endangered animals）并呼吁同学们保护野生动物。你是学生Tom，你正在向同学们介绍动物园的一只濒危动物华南虎，并提出保护濒危动物的呼吁。请根据以下提示，适当发挥，写一篇80-100词的短文，开头结尾已给出，不计入词数。

华南虎 (South China tiger)	1. 年龄4岁，能自己觅食，爱吃肉； 2. 它很友好，聪明，不伤害人类； 3. 睡眠时间约20小时，一趴下就睡着，饿了就醒来。
现状和保护建议	1. 世界仅存300多只。 2. 建议：不吃野生动物（wild animals）,不买卖野生动物，建立自然保护区（nature reserves）等；

Hello, everyone! I am Tom. Today I want to introduce one kind of endangered animals to you all.

That's all. Thank you for your listening.

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