

2017~2018学年广东广州天河区初二上学期期末英语试卷

一、语法选择

1 Travelling is a special kind of adventure. Last summer, I began one of my 1 adventures of a lifetime. I moved from a tiny city in England to Beijing, the capital of China.

As the plane landed in Beijing, I felt 2 — I finally arrived after months of planning! One of the first things I did was to visit one of the city's hutongs. Walking around the hutongs, the warm air was filled 3 the smell of delicious food. I was very surprised 4 that many people were riding their old — fashioned tricycles (老式三轮脚踏车). Just at this time, I thought, "Wow, I'm in China."

Beijing is very different from my home city, Preston. Preston has only one shopping street and 5 Sundays, all the shops close at 4:00 pm. There isn't much choice if I want to eat out, 6. As a fan of food, I couldn't wait to see what Beijing can offer. But after I have tasted so 7 kinds food here, I still don't have a favorite dish yet. I am still 8 looking for my favorite through the city's restaurants.

I am 9 used to the different way of life slowly, and I find some habits here quite strange. British people are told not to make 10 kind of noise at the dinner table when they are children, so it is a funny culture shock to hear the loud noise of Chinese diners. Since I came here, I 11 something else interesting. As a foreigner (外国人), I always draw people's attention. On the subway or in streets and restaurants, I always find some people looking at me and 12 to take secret photos of me. It seems that I am a famous person or a well-known star.

The trip to Beijing is worth 13. In the future, I will go to many other parts of China. I hope I can travel from one place to 14, taking photos and meeting new people along the way. My adventure in China 15 only just beginning, and I wonder how it will be.

1. A. big B. bigger C. the biggest D. biggest
2. A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. excites

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 3. A. of | B. with | C. by | D. in |
| 4. A. see | B. saw | C. to see | D. seeing |
| 5. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 6. A. too | B. either | C. also | D. as well as |
| 7. A. many | B. more | C. much | D. most |
| 8. A. happy | B. happily | C. happier | D. happiness |
| 9. A. get | B. got | C. getting | D. gets |
| 10. A. any | B. some | C. a few | D. a little |
| 11. A. have found | B. will find | C. found | D. find |
| 12. A. try | B. tried | C. to try | D. trying |
| 13. A. to take | B. taking | C. took | D. take |
| 14. A. other | B. the other | C. others | D. another |
| 15. A. are | B. were | C. is | D. was |

二、完形填空

2 Are you good at calculating? I have a 1 question for you. Can you give me a perfect answer? There are five people in your family but only one apple. Please think about how many apples everyone can get in your family? You may say, "It's 2 . I divided by 5 equals 1/5". You are right but not 3 .

There is a special answer from a boy in a 4 family. They can't buy any 5 , His answer is "Everyone is able to have one apple." he says. "I will give it to my grandpa. He's the 6 one in my family. But he won't eat it. He will give it to my 7 grandma. It's good for her health. But she won't eat it. She will give it to my 8 . He works all day. He tries his best to save money and never buys anything for himself. But he won't eat it. He will give it to Mum. She is selling newspapers on the street. When she feels 9 , she often drinks tap water. She almost doesn't eat any fruit for the whole year because she always gives the best to her children." This is the answer He shares the apple with 10 . What do you think of it?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. English | B. Chinese | C. history | D. maths |
| 2. A. difficult | B. right | C. easy | D. wrong |
| 3. A. interesting | B. perfect | C. wrong | D. exciting |
| 4. A. poor | B. rich | C. big | D. small |
| 5. A. clothes | B. fruit | C. meat | D. books |
| 6. A. tallest | B. youngest | C. strongest | D. oldest |
| 7. A. clever | B. strong | C. weak | D. kind |
| 8. A. father | B. grandfather | C. uncle | D. brother |

9. A. tired

B. cold

C. hungry

D. thirsty

10. A. ability

B. love

C. confidence

D. intelligence

三、阅读理解

3

A

French Learning Centre, in Nice

—One of France's most beautiful cities

- ★ Courses last for 3 weeks between July and August.
- ★ Chances to meet other people from different cultures.
- ★ Short trips, parties, sports and other activities that **motivate** you to speak French.

Where to stay?

The Best Choice for you: Stay at our international camp

- Easy to meet other people and make new friends.
- Have classes in the same building which is close to the beach!
- Free bus to the center of the city.

You can also choose to stay at a host family

- A free bus service takes you to and from classes.
- Have more chances to enjoy French food.
- Don't need to wash clothes yourselves.

Come and join in our summer camp, there is something for you!

- (1) How long is the summer course?
- A. Two months.
 - B. Three weeks.
 - C. One month.
 - D. Eight weeks.
- (2) According to the passage, they suggest the students stay _____ during the study.
- A. at the summer camp
 - B. in the hotel
 - C. at their friends' homes
 - D. in the city center
- (3) During the courses, students can _____ .
- A. travel all over France
 - B. never leave the camp
 - C. learn French and make friends

D. swim freely in the sea

(4) What does the underlined word "motivate" in line 5 mean?

A. 激发.

B. 影响.

C. 阻止.

D. 妨碍

(5) The text is a (an) _____ .

A. travel diary

B. advertisement

C. introduction to France

D. piece of news

4

B

Dear Sunday Globe,

I am writing to tell you about your article **Smartphones Make Life Easier** in last Sunday's newspaper. You did an excellent job telling your readers the good points of smartphones, but you didn't talk about their bad points at all. So, I hope you'll let me give your readers some advice on smartphone etiquette (礼仪) .

The first point I'd like to talk about is loudness. When you talk on your smartphone in public, please don't shout. In fact, the microphones in smartphones are very sensitive (灵敏的) . So, you can be heard even if you speak quietly.

Another point is about personal space. I don't think it is polite to make calls in small spaces full of people. This makes others uncomfortable and force (强迫) them to listen to your personal business. What's worse, it stops many face-to-face conversations from ever beginning.

Lastly, doing two things at the same time is dangerous. For example, making calls while driving is a bad habit. Pay attention to the road! Similarly, when staying with your friends, turn off your smartphone and enjoy being with them.

Yours truly,

Amber Jala

(1) The article **Smartphones Make Life Easier** is from a _____ .

A. newspaper

B. text book

C. letter

D. magazine

(2) Why did Amber Jala write the letter?

- A. To find a good job.
 - B. To give advice.
 - C. To make her life easier.
 - D. To buy a smartphone.
- (3) How many points did the writer talk about?
- A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. Four.
- (4) According to Paragraph 3, what does the writer suggest doing?
- A. Communicating face-to-face.
 - B. Speaking quickly on the phone.
 - C. Forcing people to hear what you say.
 - D. Calling in small spaces full of people.
- (5) What did Amber Jala want to tell us in the last paragraph?
- A. It is impolite to make a call while driving on the road.
 - B. It's safe to make a call while driving on the road.
 - C. It is bad to turn off our phones while driving.
 - D. It is right to pay attention to the road while driving.

5

C

Tim Berners-Lee is not the most famous inventor in the world. However, his invention has changed our lives. Most inventors want to become rich. But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing.

Tim was born in London, England in 1955. From an early age, he liked to play with electrical things. When he studied science at Oxford University, he was really interested in two things - computers and how the brain works. He made his first computer from an old television at the age of 21. Tim started working on early computers. He worked in England then Switzerland. He worked with people all over the world. People asked many questions about computers and he had to answer the same questions again and again. It took him a lot of time. It was even more difficult computers to share information in the same office in Switzerland. So he started to study how to connect the computers.

At that time, there was an Internet, but it was difficult for people to use it. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) all by himself. This had a special language that helped computers talk to each other on the Internet. When people wanted to share information with others, they used the World Wide Web. The Internet grew quickly after that.

Tim Berners made information sharing possible by using the Internet.

Tim Berners-Lee doesn't think he did anything special. He says that all of the ideas about the Internet were already there. All he did was to put them together. He says that many other people worked together to make the Internet what it is today.

- (1) When did Tim Berners-Lee make his first computer?
- A. In 1962.
 - B. In 1967.
 - C. In 1976.
 - D. In 1989.
- (2) The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refers to (指代) " _____ "
- A. Working on early computers.
 - B. Answering the same questions.
 - C. Connecting different facts together.
 - D. Making the first computer.
- (3) Why is Tim Berners-Lee one of the most important men in the world? Because _____ .
- A. he made information sharing possible by using the Internet.
 - B. he made the first computer when he was 21 years old.
 - C. he helped people understand better how the brain works.
 - D. he invented the Internet and made it free for everyone to use.
- (4) In what order did the following events take place?
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A Tim worked in England. | B Tim worked in Switzerland. |
| C Tim made his first computer. | D Tim invented the World Wide Web. |
| E Tim studied science at Oxford University. | |
- A. c-e-d-a-b
 - B. e-a-b-c-d
 - C. c-d-a-e-b
 - D. e-c-a-b-d
- (5) What's the best title for the passage?
- A. The Invention of the Internet
 - B. The Invention of the World Wide Web
 - C. The life of Tim Berners-Lee
 - D. The First Computers

The Silk Road is the name of different roads connected Europe, Africa and Asia long ago. Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3,000 years ago. By the time the

Chinese silk trade (贸易) became important in the world, the Silk Road had covered almost 6,500 kilometers. It went from Rome to China, from the West to the Far East. Traders traveled along the road to carry silk, of course. They also carried cloth, valuable stones and gold.

There is a famous old story along the old road. It is said that Roman soldiers traveled through Asia. They started to live somewhere near the ancient Chinese village of Liqian. Some of these Roman soldiers married local Chinese women and started the story of blue-eyed villages of China.

During its busiest period, the Silk Road allowed people from many different cultures and countries to meet each other. The Silk Road allowed the sharing of valuable goods and new ideas. These included people and trading goods from Persian, Magyar, Armenian, Indian and Chinese areas. All these peoples traveled the Silk Road, and they shared goods, stories, languages, and cultures.

In modern times, the old Silk Road routes are still used, but now they are crossed by trains instead of camels and horses. There is even a Silk Route Museum in Jiuquan in China. It has over 35,000 objects from all along the Silk Road. In this way, China protects the history of many countries and peoples.

- (1) How many kilometers did the Silk Road cover in ancient time?
 - A. About 3,000 kilometers.
 - B. Nearly 6,500 kilometers.
 - C. Almost 2000 kilometers
 - D. Over 35,000 kilometers.
- (2) Traders carried all kinds of goods along the Silk Road except _____.
 - A. silk
 - B. cloth
 - C. gold
 - D. paper
- (3) Who married ancient Chinese women in the story of blue-eyed villages of China?
 - A. Asian soldiers.
 - B. African soldiers.
 - C. Roman soldiers.
 - D. American soldiers.
- (4) What can we infer (推断) from the passage?
 - A. People didn't carry valuable things along the Silk Road.
 - B. People don't use the old Silk Road in modern times.
 - C. All the people along the old Silk Road spoke Chinese.
 - D. Ancient Chinese used camels and horses to cross the old Silk Road.
- (5) In which part of a magazine can we read the passage?

- A. The Culture and History.
- B. The Science and Technology.
- C. The Local People.
- D. Amazing Things.

四、阅读填空

7 My father and I used to climb the mountain near my house. Walking together, my father and I used to have a lot of conversations through which I learned lessons from his experiences. He always told me, "You should have goals (目标) like climbing the mountain. ___1___ Without it, we couldn't have enough time to spend together because my father was very busy. ___2___ It gave me time to talk with my father and develop my patience (耐心)

___3___. It was so challenging for me because I was only ten years old. During the first few hours of climbing, I enjoyed the flowers and trees, and the birds' singing. But as time passed, I got a pain in both of my legs. I wanted to give up climbing. In fact, I hated it at that moment, but my father said to me, "You can always see a beautiful sky at the top of the mountain. ___4___ Only there at the top can you see all of the nice things, just like in life.

At that time, ___5___ But later after that, I got new hope and confidence. I found myself standing at the top of the sky. How happy I was!

- A. I was too young to understand his words.
- B. Both of us enjoyed the mountain-climbing.
- C. I hope to climb mountains with my father.
- D. Once we climbed a very high mountain.
- E. But you can't see it before you reach the top.

五、单词拼写

8 根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词，在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。

- (1) It's not right to c _____ others' answers when you do the homework.
- (2) After the w _____, many soldiers died and many people lost their homes.
- (3) The p _____ of the house is very high, few people can afford (买得起) it.
- (4) My sister used to be very s _____. But now she can sing songs even in public.
- (5) Sharing bikes are becoming p _____ in big cities all over China. It's convenient for people to travel from place to place.

- (6) Suddenly, the dinosaurs all died out. N _____ knows why. However, we can learn about them from their fossils.

六、完成句子

9 根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空只写一词）

- (1) 当下，人们依赖手机远比他们所意识到的多。

Nowadays, people _____ mobile phones more than they realize.

- (2) 我祖父母现在仍与他们的老同学保持联系。

My grandparents still _____ their old classmates.

- (3) Jim从事警察职业已经20年了。

Jim _____ a policeman _____ twenty years.

- (4) 来自3班的学生将会上演这部英语话剧。

The students from Class 3 _____ the English play.

- (5) 她记的单词不如我的多。

She didn't remember _____ I.

- (6) 除非你赢了这场比赛，否则你得不到这个奖项。

You _____ get the prize _____ you win the game.

- (7) 你们最好不要在这里踢球。太危险了。

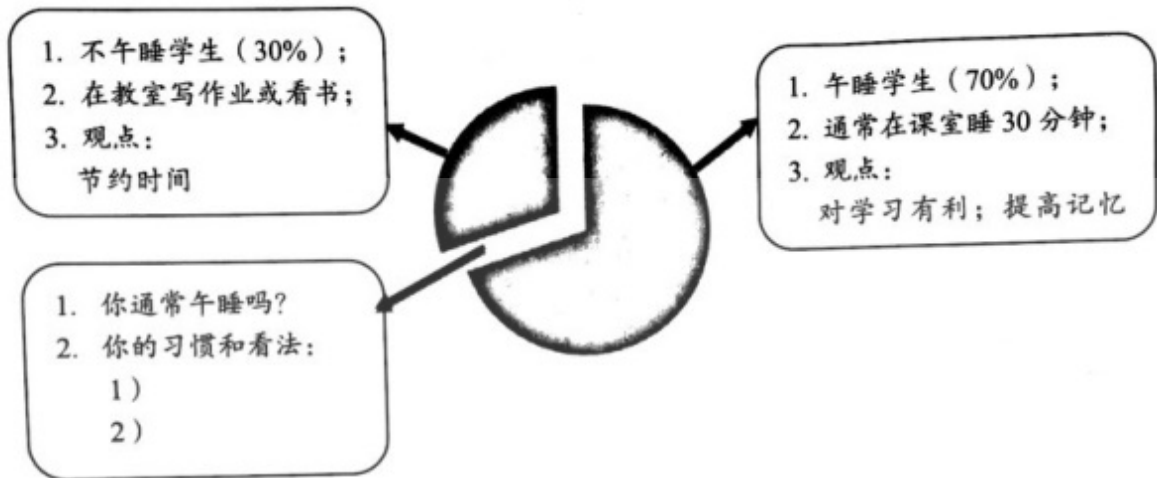
You _____ football here. It's too dangerous.

七、书面表达

10 上周，学校就中学生午休（noon break）情况进行了一次全面调查，以下内容是调查结果。请你简要介绍调查结果并谈谈你对午睡的看法。

注意：

- 1) 词数80—120个左右（开头已给出，不计入词数，但要根据要点适当发挥）
- 2) 不得透漏学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。



参考词汇: 有.....习惯: have a habit of...

Last week, there was a survey about noon break in our school. Here s the result for it. ____

