

2017~2018学年广东广州荔湾区初三上学期期末英语试卷

一、语法选择

1

It was nearly lunch time when we arrived at Hamburg, so our local partners walked into the restaurant. We noticed that there was a table where 1 young couple was having their meal. There were only two dishes and 2 on the table. I doubted 3 such a simple meal could be pleasant.

There 4 a few old women on another table. When a dish 5, the waiter would divide the food for them. Then they would finish all the food on 6 plates.

Our partners or more food for us. When we left, there was still about 7 of food on the table. When we were leaving, the old woman stopped us and 8 us that we shouldn't waste so much food. "We 9 for our food. It has 10 to do with you how much food we left behind." my partner said. The old woman were very 11. One of them made a call to someone at once.

After a while, a man 12 uniform arrived. He gave us a \$50 fine. He said in a serious voice. "Order what you can eat up. Money is yours. 13 resources belong to the society. There are many people 14 are in great need of resources."

We all felt ashamed. We should try 15 resources.

1. A. 不填 B. the C. an D. a
2. A. two bottles of beers B. two bottles of beer C. two beers D. two beer
3. A. whether B. though C. because D. unless
4. A. is B. was C. are D. were
5. A. served B. was serving C. was served D. is serving
6. A. they B. their C. them D. theirs
7. A. one third B. one three C. first three D. first third
8. A. tell B. tells C. was telling D. told
9. A. are paying B. pay C. have paid D. paid

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 10. A. everything | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 11. A. mad | B. madly | C. madder | D. more madly |
| 12. A. by | B. with | C. of | D. in |
| 13. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. of |
| 14. A. whom | B. who | C. whose | D. which |
| 15. A. save | B. saving | C. to save | D. saved |

二、完形填空

2

Mark and his brother Jamie rang their neighbor Mrs. Grady's doorbell.

"Hi, Mrs. Grady," said Mark when she opened the door. "Would you like us to shovel (铲除) the 1 in your yard?"

Shoveling the snow was Jamie's idea, a way to make enough money for a new video game. Mrs. Grady touched her hand to her heart. "That would be wonderful, boys. The work is too much for me."

"It will 2 10 dollars," Jamie said.

"Oh dear," Mrs. Grady was a little disappointed. "I haven't been able to get to the bank. I can 3 home-made cookies, but I guess that's not what you had in 4."

Mark was going to say that Mrs. Grady could pay them another time, but Jamie cut him off.

It still snowed 5. As they walked 6 the snow out of her yard, Mark suddenly thought up how she helped him last summer. She didn't look like a strong person, but 7 a big black dog had boxed him in a corner, her door flew open. She ran to him and stood between him and the dog. She 8 to hurry it away.

"It was nothing. Good 9 watch out for each other, don't they?" she said when Mark's parents thanked her.

And now Mrs. Grady needed Mark as much as he'd needed her last summer. Mark smiled and began to shovel the snow. Jamie got surprised and 10. "What are you doing? It will take you all day. No money!"

Mark explained, "Nobody will pay us if we only do things for money."

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|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. water | B. snow | C. leaves | D. trash |
| 2. A. take | B. spend | C. pay | D. cost |
| 3. A. keep | B. buy | C. offer | D. eat |
| 4. A. mind | B. head | C. heart | D. brain |
| 5. A. easily | B. simply | C. heavily | D. quickly |
| 6. A. across | B. near | C. around | D. through |
| 7. A. if | B. unless | C. although | D. when |

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 8. A. talked | B. spoke | C. shouted | D. sang |
| 9. A. families | B. neighbours | C. classmates | D. parents |
| 10. A. patient | B. embarrassed | C. scared | D. angry |

三、阅读

第一节、阅读理解

3

A

I have a neighbour we call "Happy". I have never seen her angry at anything and never heard her say a harsh word to anyone or about anyone.

Happy and her husband Ben, 70, have a huge garden. They spent many happy hours together working on it. Most of the neighbors watched interestingly as Ben doubled the size of their garden. As the cost of food climbed faster than Ben's beans, we all wished we also had such a large garden. As the rest of us spent our dollars at the market, Happy could be seen picking beans in her back yard.

Last month, Happy and Ben invited most of the neighborhood over for an "all-day food fest (集会)". We were told to bring gloves and arrive very early in the morning. We didn't know what was about to take place.

By 9:00 am, there were nine of us in the garden picking tomatoes, beans, okra, and squash. By 10:00 am, there was lots of laughter. We shared a lot of stories. By five o'clock, everyone was a little drunk from the wine and beer. After dinner, we played games. As we were leaving, Happy and Ben handed each of us a shopping bag filled with the bounty of the day, already packaged and frozen. What a delightful gift!

Well, the point wasn't so much about the food. The true gift was a day of friends enjoying one another's company. None of it would have happened if it had been for Happy and Ben's garden. Now they have a blog about gardening in case we decided to plant a garden. And I am so proud of my tomato plants!

- (1) We can infer that Happy and her husband Ben _____ .
- don't like spending time with others
 - sometimes quarrel with each other
 - live on the food they grow in their garden
 - are happy to share what they have with others
- (2) According to paragraph 2, people wished they also had a garden so that _____ .
- they didn't have to spend so much money on food
 - they could grow vegetables and sell at the market
 - they could invite their neighbors and hold parties in it

- D. they could spend happy times together with their family in it
- (3) Happy and Ben invited the neighbour to their garden _____ .
- A. to attend a birthday party
 - B. to help them get to know each other
 - C. to enjoy what they grew in the garden
 - D. to share some interesting stories
- (4) Which of the following is the right order according to the passage?
- a. We drank wine and beer, shared stories and laughter.
 - b. We picked tomatoes, beans, cabbages, carrots and pumpkins.
 - c. We received Happy and Ben's invitation.
 - d. Happy and Ben gave each of us a shopping bag filled with vegetables.
 - e. We went to their house with gloves very early in the morning.
- A. e-b-c-a-d
 - B. e-b-c-a-d
 - C. c-e-b-a-d
 - D. e-b-c-d-a
- (5) What did the writer most probably think of the time he spent in the garden?
- A. It was too long.
 - B. It was wonderful.
 - C. It was not as good as he thought.
 - D. It was too terrible.

4

B

I have tried to write a ghost story that won't make you unhappy with yourselves, with each other, with the seasons, or with me. I hope it haunts your houses pleasantly.

By Charles Dickens

One Christmas Eve, old Scrooge and Bob were working busily in his office. It was a cold, foggy day. The fog was so thick that the houses opposite were like ghosts. It was only three o'clock in the afternoon, but it was already quite dark.

"Merry Christmas, Uncle! God bless you!" cried a happy voice. It was Scrooge's nephew (侄子) .

"Bah!" said Scrooge "Humbug (骗人的话) !"

"Christmas is a humbug?! Surely you don't mean that, Uncle." said his nephew.

"I do," said Scrooge. "Merry Christmas! What reason have you got to be merry? You're poor."

"OK, then," replied the nephew cheerfully. "What reason have you got to be sad? You are rich. Don't be angry, Uncle!" said his nephew.

"What else can I be?" answered the uncle, "I live in a world of fools! Merry Christmas! What's Christmas time to you? It's a time for paying bills without money. It's a time for finding yourself a year older, but not richer. Everyone who goes around saying "Merry Christmas" should have his tongue cut out. Yes, he should!"

"Uncle! Please don't say that!" said the nephew. "I've always thought of Christmas time as a good time, a kind, and a charitable (慈善的) and happy time. And so, Uncle, Christmas has never put any gold or silver in my pocket, but I think it has done me good. And it will do me good. I'm sure."

Bob, standing in the corner of the room, applauded. He realized his mistake very soon, and went quickly back to his work, but Scrooge had heard him.

"One more sound from you, Bob Cratchit," said Scrooge, "and you'll celebrate Christmas by losing your job!"

"Don't be angry with him, Uncle. Come and have dinner with us tomorrow." said Scrooge's nephew.

"No," said Scrooge.

"I'm sorry that you don't want to celebrate Christmas. But I do. So a Merry Christmas, Uncle!"

"Good afternoon!" said Scrooge.

"And a Happy New Year!" said his nephew.

"Good afternoon!" said Scrooge again.

His nephew left the room. He stopped to wish Bob a Merry Christmas. And Bob replied, "A Merry Christmas to you, too."

(1) In which season did the story take place?

- A. Spring.
- B. Summer.
- C. Autumn.
- D. Winter.

(2) What did Scrooge think of Christmas wish?

- A. It was simple.
- B. It was important.
- C. It was stupid.
- D. It was necessary.

(3) What did Scrooge's nephew mean by saying "Christmas time is a charitable time"?

- A. Christmas was a time to be generous and kind.
- B. Christmas was a time to do some challenging work.

- C. His uncle should give some money to his family.
D. His uncle should give away his money to the poor.
- (4) Which of the following is TRUE about Scrooge and Bob?
- A. Scrooge was Bob's uncle.
B. Bob worked for Scrooge.
C. Scrooge celebrated Christmas with Bob.
D. Bob was Scrooge's visitor.
- (5) What can we infer (推断) from the story?
- A. Scrooge was working busily in his office before Christmas.
B. No rich people wanted to waste their time to celebrate Christmas.
C. Bob believed in Christmas wish as well as Scrooge's nephew.
D. Scrooge refused his nephew's invitation to dinner on Christmas day.

5

C

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase "once in a blue moon"? People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate "once in a blue moon". Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say "I visit the shore once in a blue moon." While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never really blue. This is just an expression of fact, the phrase "blue moon" has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail (指甲尖). When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the whole moon is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a blue moon.

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. **This fact** has led people to use the expression "once in a blue moon" to describe other very rare events in their lives.

- (1) Which of the following would be a good example of using the phrase "once in a blue moon"?
- A. Simon often tells jokes. Simon tells jokes once in a blue moon.
B. Tom rarely remembers to do exercise. Tom does exercise once in a blue moon.

- C. Mary likes to go shopping every weekend. Mary goes shopping once in a blue moon.
 D. Cindy hates to stay up, but she stays up every day. Cindy stays up once in a blue moon.

(2) When does a blue moon happen in nature?

- A. When the moon has a blue moon.
 B. When we cannot see the moon at all.
 C. When there are two full moons in one month.
 D. When we can only see a small part of the moon.

(3) Which of the following is another example of something that has a crescent shape?

- A. The letter "O"
 B. The letter "M"
 C. The letter "H"
 D. The letter "C"



(4) How often will a blue moon happen over the next twenty years?

- A. Once a year.
 B. Less than once a year.
 C. More than once a year.
 D. At least twice a year.

(5) What does the underlined part "**This fact**" in the last paragraph refer to (所指)?

- A. A blue moon is a very rare event.
 B. The moon appears to change shape.
 C. The moon itself is never really blue.
 D. A blue moon has to do with the shape of the moon.

6

<p>Budgee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ He was created by Five Elements Robotics. ▲ With two wheels and a little basket, he can carry things for you while you're at the shops. 		<p>Paro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ He was made by Takano Robotics. ▲ He is used on patients in hospitals. ▲ He can learn a name and even show feelings such as surprise, happiness and sadness. 	
<p>Rover</p>		<p>Simon</p>	

▲ He was created by a team at Sydney University.

▲ He is used to make cows move together from a field to a dairy (牛奶场) .



▲ He was developed by the Georgia Institute of Technology.

▲ He can clean up offices.

▲ In tests, he could tell whether someone was paying attention to him or not.



(1) Which robot can help you when you are shopping?

- A. Budgee.
- B. Simon.
- C. Paro.
- D. Rover.

(2) We can learn from the passage that Paro _____ .

- A. can tell whether others pay attention to him
- B. was created by Five Elements Roboties
- C. can help cows produce more milk
- D. is used on patients in hospitals

(3) What can Simon do according to the passage?

- A. Show feelings.
- B. Clean offices.
- C. Move cows.
- D. Learn names.

(4) What is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Robots can comfort sick people.
- B. Robots can reduce people's hard work.
- C. Robots can do things that people can't do.
- D. Robots can sense people's attention

(5) Where does the passage probably come from?

- A. health report.
- B. A tourist map.
- C. A science magazine.
- D. A medical dictionary.

第二节、阅读填空

Do you know what a MOOC is? MOOC is short for Massive Open Online Course. Thousands of people can take a MOOC at the same time. You can be anywhere in the world to take it 1

For years, many colleges have had classes online. MOOCs are always used in subjects like computer science and engineering. 2

Scott Anderson teaches philosophy at a university in Canada. 3 He says, "When students take some lessons, they needn't be present to hear and get them." He says more and more students in MOOCs can mean less communication between them and the teachers. He says more and more students in MOOCs can mean less communication between them and the teachers. He also gives two ways to solve this problem - adding more teachers and making online discussion groups.

4 She says online education has more weaknesses for her subjects. She says, "What's lost in online education is face-to-face communication. But the teaching of literature needs that. 5 However, she believes that hybrid courses work best."

- A. He thinks MOOCs have both advantages and disadvantages.
- B. All you need is a computer and the Internet.
- C. Lisa Jadwin teaches literature and writing at a college in New York.
- D. She says some students can learn very well from talks and discussion groups.
- E. Can MOOCs be used in subjects like arts or philosophy (哲学) ?

四、写作

第一节、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。(每空限填一词)

- (1) I r _____ not helping the sick lady lying on the street yesterday. I feel ashamed of myself.
- (2) It is necessary for us to have a balanced d _____ which means having different kinds of healthy food every day.
- (3) Mark Twain, the w _____ of the Adventures of Tom Sawyer, is very famous in the USA in 1830s.
- (4) Ben wanted to prove that he could paint the fence as well as Tom, so he promised that he would be very e _____ .
- (5) Julia and Linda often Wechat each other since Linda went a _____ for further study.
- (6) Angela did really well in the quiz and soon she was a _____ of the other two contestants.

第二节、完成句子

9 根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词）

(1) 共享单车是如此的方便以至于越来越受欢迎。

Bicycle sharing is _____ convenient _____ it becomes more and more popular.

(2) 《汤姆历险记》是一本多么有趣的书!

_____ _____ interesting book the Adventures of Tom Sawyer is!

(3) 他问了一个很难的问题以至于汉斯丝毫不知道他在说什么。

He asked a question so difficult that Hans _____ _____ _____ what he was talking about.

(4) 你们必须每天按时交作业。

All your homework _____ _____ _____ in on time everyday.

(5) 我经常请教音乐老师怎样才能弹好钢琴。

I often ask my music teacher _____ _____ _____ play the piano well.

(6) 他把罐子装满了水，把皇冠放进罐子中，水就溢出来。

He _____ the pot _____ water, put the crown into it, then water _____ _____ the pot.

(7) 你最好早点到餐厅里并愿意为了你的食物等待很长的时间。

You'd better get to the restaurant early and _____ _____ a lot of time waiting for your food.

第三节、书面表达

10 一年一度的“羊城书香节”即将来临，某校对九年级学生的课外阅读情况做了个问卷调查。请根据下列调查数据和相关文字提示，以Let's Read More!为题，用英语写一篇短文，说明课外阅读的现状和意义，并就中学生如何更好地开展课外阅读活动提出你的建议。

要点	内容										
调查数据	<p>某校学生每天的课外阅读时间</p> <table border="1"> <caption>某校学生每天的课外阅读时间分布</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>阅读时间</th> <th>百分比</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1小时内</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2小时</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3小时以上</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>其他</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	阅读时间	百分比	1小时内	56%	1-2小时	33%	3小时以上	11%	其他	0%
阅读时间	百分比										
1小时内	56%										
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其他	0%										
阅读的意义	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 增长知识; 2. 提高解决问题的能力; 3. 培养良好的习惯; 										
你的建议	(至少两点)										

注意：

- 1) 所写内容必须包括表格中的所有信息，可适当发挥；
- 2) 文中不得出现你的真实姓名或学校名称；
- 3) 表达清楚，语句通顺，意思连贯，书写规范；
- 4) 词数不少于80。文章的开头已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Let's Read More!

To go with the Yang Cheng Reading Festival, our school has done a survey.

