

2017~2018学年广东广州天河区初三上学期期末英语试卷

一、语法选择

1

One thorn (刺) of experience is worth many times of warning.

Ralph Wick was a 1 boy. In most things he was fine, but he would cry from time to time. When he could not have 2, he would cry for it. If he was told that it would hurt him, and he could not have it, he would 3 cry.

One day, he went with his mother into the garden. The sun shone. The grass 4. The flowers were starting to come out.

Ralph thought he was, for once, a good boy with a lovely face. He wished to do as he was told. Ralph helped his mother with the farm work and he felt very 5.

"Now you must be tired and hungry," said his mother. " 6 a good rest here and eat some cookies. I got a beautiful red rose 7 you." So his mother gave 8 red flower to him. When he saw his mother still had a white rose in 9 hand, Ralph asked for it.

"No, my dear," said his mother. "See how many thorns it has. You must not touch it, or you would hurt 10." When Ralph found that he could not have the white rose, he began to cry, and suddenly 11 it away. 12 he was soon very sorry. The thorns hurt his hand. It was 13 painful that he could not use it for some time.

Ralph would never forget this. From then on, when he wanted what he 14, his mother would point to his hand 15 had been hurt before. He at last learned to do as he was told.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. seven years old | B. seven year old | C. seven-year-old | D. seven-years-old |
| 2. A. what he wanted | B. what did he want | C. what he wants | D. what does he want |
| 3. A. too | B. also | C. as well | D. either |
| 4. A. cut | B. cuts | C. is cut | D. was cut |
| 5. A. happy | B. happily | C. happiness | D. happier |
| 6. A. Has | B. Have | C. To have | D. Having |
| 7. A. to | B. by | C. with | D. for |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 8. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 9. A. other | B. others | C. the other | D. another |
| 10. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 11. A. take | B. takes | C. took | D. taken |
| 12. A. Though | B. But | C. Because | D. However |
| 13. A. so | B. such | C. very | D. too |
| 14. A. will not have | B. may not have | C. can not have | D. should not have |
| 15. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. where |

二、完形填空

2

We all think eating fruits means just buying fruits, cutting them and putting them into our plates. It's not as easy as you think. It's important to know 1 and when to eat.

Fruit should be eaten on an empty stomach (胃). If you eat fruit like that, it will go straight through the stomach into the Intestines (肠道). It will be good to your health and provide you with plenty of 2 for life activities. So fruit is very important.

But when you eat two pieces of bread and then some fruit, it is stopped from doing so. Do you know the reason?

You have probably heard people saying - every time I eat watermelon, I burp (打嗝). When I eat a banana, I feel like 3 to the toilet. When the fruit is 4 with other food, it produces gas. That's why you will feel 5. Actually, we will not check if we eat the fruit on an empty stomach.

Eating a whole fruit is better than drinking the juice. When you 6 want to drink fruit juice, drink only 7 fruit juice, not from the bottles or cans. Don't drink juice that has been heated up. Don't eat cooked fruits because you don't get the nutrients (营养成分) at all. You only get the 8 of the fruit.

If you have understood the 9 way of eating fruits, you have the 10 of beauty, health, energy, happiness and a long life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. how | B. what | C. where | D. who |
| 2. A. harm | B. energy | C. pleasure | D. spirit |
| 3. A. returning | B. running | C. guiding | D. leading |
| 4. A. cooked | B. filled | C. mixed | D. joined |
| 5. A. unhappy | B. excited | C. relaxed | D. uncomfortable |
| 6. A. totally | B. hardly | C. clearly | D. really |
| 7. A. expensive | B. colorful | C. fresh | D. heated |
| 8. A. taste | B. weight | C. shape | D. smell |

9. A. easy

B. right

C. unusual

D. special

10. A. result

B. advice

C. style

D. secret

三、阅读理解

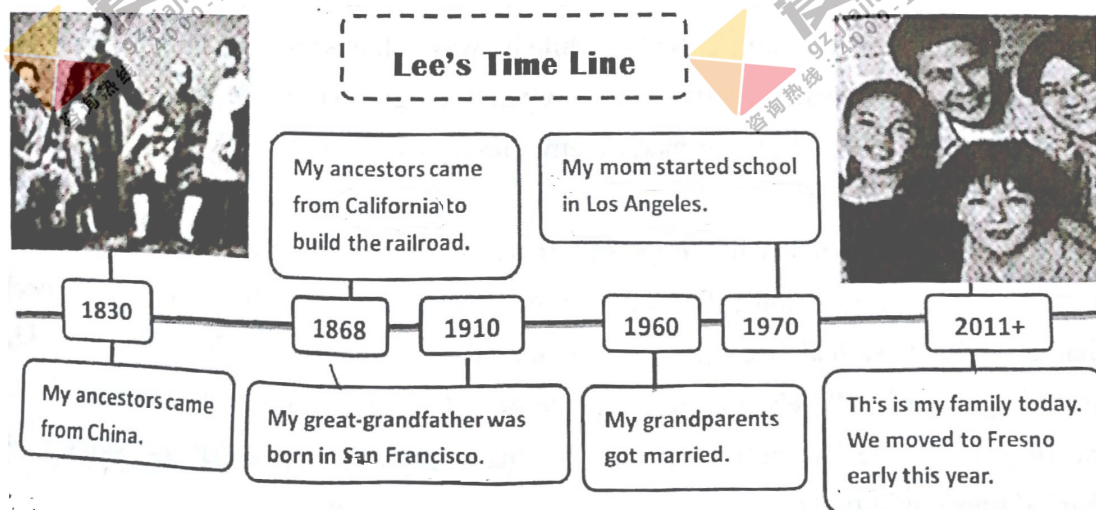
3

A

A Family's Past

It's important to learn about your family's history. You can pass it on to next generation (—代人). Someday, you can retell your family's stories. You will be a bridge from the past to the future.

Lee learned that her family moved to the United States from their native land of China. The time line shows what Lee found out about her family's history.



(1) How many cities have Lee's family stayed in America?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

(2) When did Lee's mother begin her school life in Los Angeles?

A. In 1910

B. In 1960

C. In 1970.

D. In 2011.

(3) Where do Lee's family live now?

A. In Los Angeles.

B. In San Francisco.

C. In California.

D. In Fresno.

(4) How long have Lee's family been in America?

A. For less than 40 years.

B. For less than 100 years.

C. For less than 140 years.

D. For less than 150 years.

(5) Which statement is not TRUE according to the passage?

A. Lee is the only child in her own family.

B. Lee's grandparents got married in 1960.

C. Lee's great-grandfather was born in America.

D. Lee's ancestors went to America to build the railway.

4

B

Ray Charles, a black singer and pianist of the USA. He had won 12 Grammy Awards (格莱美奖) and performed at 10,000 concerts around the world. Many musicians called him simply "the Genius".

Ray Charles was born into a poor family, without a father. When he was 5 years old, his younger brother died, and around the same time, Charles started to lose his sight. By the age of 7, he was completely blind. He had already been learning the piano for a year, and when he went blind, his mother knew this would be the only way he would make any money in the future. All his life, Charles remembered her saying, "Do it right, or don't do it at all."

Later he went to a school for blind and deaf children. There the teachers also encouraged him to study music. Sadly, while he was still at school, his mother died. He left school and in the early 1950s, Charles organized a group of players. He sang, played the piano and wrote music. He made many classical CDs with famous artists such as Elton John and the Beatles.

In 2003 a film of his life **Ray** was made. The part of Charles was played by a younger actor and musician called Jamie Foxx. The film director brought Foxx to meet Charles. After they had been playing together for two hours, Charles then aged 73, jumped up and said, **"He's the one...he can do it."** A year later Charles died aged 74. The film of his life has been as popular as his songs and means that the memory of Charles' music will live on.

(1) What can we learn from Ray's childhood story?

A. His father died when he was 5 years old.

B. He started to go blind at the age of 7.

C. He was born in a rich musician family.

D. He started to learn the piano at the age of 6.

(2) Ray Charles' mother encouraged him to play music because _____.

- A. his father was a musician as well
 B. his teacher thought he was a genius
 C. it was a good way for a blind person to get money
 D. because it would help him get used to being blind
- (3) Ray Charles went to a school for _____.
 A. normal children
 B. deaf and blind children
 C. talented children only
 D. children without parents
- (4) What does "He's the one...he can do it." mean?
 A. Foxx was the right person to play with Ray.
 B. Foxx was the right person to make the film of Ray.
 C. Foxx was the right person to be a good musician.
 D. Foxx was the right person to play Ray in the film
- (5) What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 A. The film of Ray's life
 B. Childhood story
 C. Becoming a musician
 D. Musical geniuses

5

C

Have you ever been in a conflict (冲突)? Do you know how to solve it? Conflict resolution (解决办法) is a peaceful way of trying to solve a conflict. Both sides in the conflict explain what they thought and what happened. The person who listens to both sides is called the mediator (调解人).

After both sides tell what they think happened to cause the conflict, they discuss ways to solve it. They try to come up with a "resolution" that both sides agree to. They cannot be angry during the communication. Everyone should use good listening and attending skills while someone else is talking. If voices get too loud or it appears that someone is angry, the mediator will speak up and have them treat each other with respect. After different suggestions are shared in how to mediate the conflict, it is time for discussing the best resolution.

Here is an example of how conflict resolution works step by step in a school playground setting.

- Someone says a student pushed him on the football field.
- The person who **was charged** as the "pusher" says it was actually an accident.
- The person who was pushed gets the mediator.

- The mediator takes the two persons to a quieter place, away from others to talk.

- The mediator calms them down and lets them know he understands their feelings.

- Each person describes what happened.

- The mediator repeats what he heard, so it is clear to everyone.

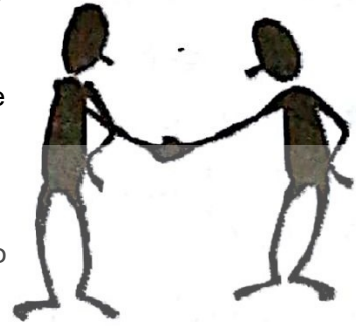
- The mediator asks for ideas to solve the problem.

- The two persons offer their own resolutions.

- The two persons have a discussion and come to an agreement.

- The mediator makes sure the persons follow the resolution.

- The mediator offers praise for solving the problem.



Conflict resolution can be used in many environments. It encourages people to tell what really happened, to share their feelings, and to work together peacefully to solve the problem. It offers people workable steps to reach an agreement with the help of a mediator.

(1) According to the passage, if two students have had a fight, they had better ____ .

- A. call the police
- B. get a mediator
- C. ask parents for ideas
- D. ask teachers for help

(2) In conflict resolution, the mediator's job is to ____ .

- A. describe what really happened to both sides
- B. help both sides reach an agreement in a right way
- C. listen to both sides and then punish the trouble maker
- D. write down what both sides have explained in the communication

(3) The underlined "was charged" in this passage might mean " ____ " in Chinese.

- A. 被淘汰
- B. 被轻视
- C. 被指责
- D. 被否定

(4) The writer gives the example in the passage in order to ____ .

- A. show how a mediator works in a football match
- B. help us know the importance of a mediator in daily life
- C. show how conflict resolution is used in different environments
- D. help us clearly understand the workable steps in conflict resolution

(5) What's the best title of the passage?

- A. How to solve a conflict peacefully

- B. What causes a conflict
- C. How to discuss conflict resolutions
- D. How to find a good mediator

6

D

Every boy wants to find treasure. And Tom was no different. One summer day Tom told Huck about his idea.

"Where can we look for treasure?" asked Huck.

"It's hidden on islands, under dead trees, but mostly under the floors in haunted (闹鬼的) houses."

So, one Saturday afternoon Tom and his friend went to look for treasure in the haunted house on Cardiff Hill. It was a quiet and lonely house which made the boys feel very frightened. They entered quietly, and explored downstairs. Everything was old, broken and dirty. They threw their tools in a corner and walked upstairs, but there was nothing there. They were just about to go downstairs and start digging when Tom stopped.

"What is it?" whispered Huck, going white with fright.

"Keep quiet! There's someone downstairs."

The boys lay down, looking through the holes in the wooden floor. There were two men downstairs. One was an old Spaniard in a wide sombrero hat and the other was dirty and unpleasant-looking.

Tom and Huck shook with fear when they heard the Spaniard speak because they found it was Injun Joe. He said,

"It's time for us to move, partner. What will we do with the \$650 from the robbery (抢劫)?"

"Let's keep \$30 each and leave the bag here."

The dirty man went to the fireplace and moved a stone. Then he lifted out a bag full of money and took out some coins. The two boys forgot all their fears when they saw there was real treasure downstairs.

Then Injun Joe started digging a hole with his knife and the knife hit something.

"What is it?" asked the other man.

"It's a box," said Injun Joe. And he put in his hand and pulled out a handful of gold coins. The other man found the boys' tools, and they soon pulled out the box.

"There're thousands of dollars in there," said Injun Joe.

"The Murrell Gang used this area one summer," said his partner.

"They must have hidden their money here."

"What will we do with this, Joe? Will we bury (埋) it again?"

"No, someone might find it," said Injun Joe. "Let's bury it in the **member two den** (巢穴) ."

Tom and Huck got up as soon as the two men left. They decided to watch out for the "man in the sombrero" when he came to town and find out where the **member two den** was.

(1) Where did the two boys go to find treasure one Saturday afternoon?

- A. To a haunted house.
- B. To a small island.
- C. To some dead trees.
- D. To the member two den.

(2) Who does the underlined word "He" refer to?

- A. Tom.
- B. Huck.
- C. Injun Joe.
- D. The dirty man.

(3) Where was the bag of money probably from?

- A. The two men robbed others of it.
- B. Some villagers hid it there.
- C. The owner of the house left it there.
- D. Tom and Huck buried it there.

(4) Which is the right order of what happened in the story?

- a. The two boys threw their tools in a corner.
- b. The dirty man lifted out a bag full of money.
- c. Tom and Huck went to look for treasure one day.
- d. Injun Joe found a box full of gold coins.
- e. The Murrell Gang hid their money in the house.

- A. c-a-b-d-e
- B. c-d-b-e-a
- C. e-c-a-d-b
- D. e-c-a-b-d

(5) What can we infer (推断) from the passage?

- A. The real treasure was \$650 in the bag.
- B. Tom and Huck would try to get the treasure.
- C. Tom would join Injun Joe and be a robber.
- D. The man in the sombrero was Injun Joe's partner.

四、阅读填空

7

A young man went to visit a wise man who lived deep in the mountain. 1

"Excuse me! 2 Is it the day we were born or the day we die? Is it the day we fall in love or the day we are successful?" the young man asked.

"None. The most important day in our lives is today." the wise man replied calmly.

"Why?" the young man was very surprised. " 3 "

"No. Nothing has happened today."

"So is it because of my visit?"

"Even if nobody visited me today, today is still very important, because today is the only wealth we have. No matter how important yesterday is, it has gone by; 4 No matter how ordinary and boring today is, it is in our hands."

The young man still wanted to ask something, but the wise man stopped him and said, "When we are talking about the importance of today, we have wasted a lot of it. That is to say, part of 'today' has passed."

Having understood this, the young man nodded and then went down the mountain.

5 Therefore, what we should do now is to forget yesterday and tomorrow and catch hold of today!

- A. Is it because there is some unusual event taking place today?
- B. Actually today is the only wealth and chance we have.
- C. No matter how wonderful tomorrow may be, it hasn't come.
- D. Could you tell me what is the most important day in our lives?
- E. He wanted to ask for wisdom of life.

五、单词拼写

8

根据下列句子意思及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。(每空只写一词)

- (1) You may have an accident easily if you don't o the traffic rules.
- (2) They are so l to get the chance to travel to Paris for free.
- (3) Just keep s and take it easy, Tom, and you can do it well.
- (4) Please take your s because the film is about to begin.
- (5) My dad often goes a on business. He flew to London again yesterday.
- (6) He was the first to reach the end a all the runners, and he won the 100-metre race.

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) 书写认真对于我们来说是很重要的。

_____ us _____ have a good hand-writing.

(2) 他没有让观众失望，轻而易举地就打破了记录。

He didn't _____ the audiences _____, he broke the record _____.

(3) 高铁好快!

_____ the high-speed train runs!

(4) 我们应该正确停放共享单车。

Sharing bikes _____ in the right place.

(5) 我想知道我们寒假什么时候开始?

I wonder _____ our winter holiday _____.

(6) 妈妈要求我帮忙做家务。

My mother _____ me _____ some housework.

(7) 为了逃离蜂群的袭击，他们冲进了山洞里。

_____ the attack of the bees, they rushed into the cave.

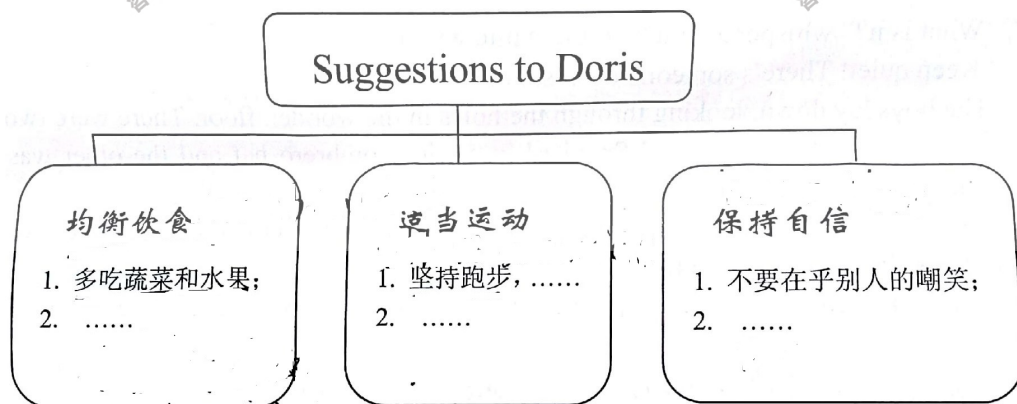
七、书面表达

10 假设你好友Doris最近因为肥胖常遭到同学的嘲笑而非常苦恼，于是给你写了一封信诉苦并寻求建议。请你根据以下提示给Doris回信并提出合理建议。

注意

- (1) 请覆盖所有要点，并就要点适当补充相关内容；
- (2) 词数：80—120词（开头已给出，不计入词数）；
- (3) 不能出现真实的校名和姓名。

内容提示：



After reading your letter, I can understand you. But don't worry, you're not alone, I am always on your side. Now, I want to share my experience with you.

