

# 2015~2016学年广东广州越秀区初一上学期开学 考试英语试卷

## 一、语音

### 1 语音辨别

(1) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

- A. sad
- B. fat
- C. save
- D. crash

(2) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

- A. rest
- B. less
- C. upset
- D. feed

(3) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

- A. ill
- B. bite
- C. into
- D. history

(4) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

- A. photo
- B. holiday
- C. often
- D. frog

(5) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

- A. run
- B. June
- C. lunch

D. jump

(6) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

A. Christmas

B. teacher

C. Mach

D. chair

(7) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

A. know

B. yellow

C. window

D. now

(8) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

A. word

B. important

C. first

D. word

(9) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

A. should

B. house

C. mouth

D. blouse

(10) 选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的单词

A. played

B. carried

C. planted

D. lived

## 二、单词分类

### 2 单词分类

(1) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

A. plane

B. travel

C. train

D. ship

(2) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. famous
- B. inventor
- C. musician
- D. painter

(3) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. gym
- B. clinic
- C. office
- D. class

(4) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. usually
- B. always
- C. slow
- D. often

(5) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. April
- B. Saturday
- C. August
- D. December

(6) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. sport
- B. skirt
- C. shirt
- D. jacket

(7) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. chicken
- B. beef
- C. meat
- D. fish

(8) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. bored
- B. running
- C. tired
- D. excited

(9) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

- A. tiger
- B. kiwi

C. panda

D. animal

(10) 找出每组中与其他三个不同类的单词

A. Ottawa

B. Wellington

C. Chinatown

D. Paris

### 三、单选

3 William Shakespeare was born \_\_\_\_\_ April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 15

A. on

B. in

C. for

D. of

4 Nancy usually has bread and milk \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

A. to

B. for

C. with

D. of

5 Kangaroos can jump very far because \_\_\_\_\_ back legs are very strong.

A. they

B. them

C. their

D. theirs

6 The trousers \_\_\_\_\_ forty yuan.

A. am

B. are

C. is

D. was

7 — \_\_\_\_\_ is thirty-five and eleven, Jack?

—It is forty-six.

A. How

B. Which

C. Who

D. What

8 Look! The children \_\_\_\_\_ basketball over there.

A. are playing

B. play

C. is playing

D. plays

9 South Africa is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its animals and forests.

A. of

B. for

C. at

D. to

- 10 Your uncle is a bank manager, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are you                      B. aren't you                      C. is he                      D. isn't he
- 11 Tony often helps his parents \_\_\_\_\_ the housework.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. of                      D. about
- 12 Nancy usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bike.  
A. by                      B. on                      C. at                      D. in
- 13 Mr. Li looks so young because he knows the secret \_\_\_\_\_ good health.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. to                      D. for
- 14 It's impolite to laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. for
- 15 Abraham Lincoln was \_\_\_\_\_ important leader \_\_\_\_\_ American history.  
A. an; in                      B. a; in                      C. the; for                      D. an; with
- 16 People cut down the forests and pollute the ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ the animals have no place to live in.  
A. so                      B. but                      C. if                      D. because
- 17 — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip to Hong Kong last summer holiday?  
— Yes. It was my first trip there, and I was very excited.  
A. Were...went                      B. Was...go                      C. Did...went                      D. Did...go

#### 四、完形填空

- 18 People of many countries like to say "thank you" when others help them. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ thing to do. You should say "Thank you" when someone \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ you the salt (盐) on the table, when someone walks \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ and keeps the door \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ for you, when someone says you did work \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_, or your city is nice. People use "Thank you" not only between \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_, but also between parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands

and 7 .

"Excuse me" is another short sentence we 8 use. When you 9 someone say it behind you, you know that somebody wants to walk past you without touching you. It's not polite to stop others when they are talking. People say "Excuse me" 10 If you want to speak to one of them.

- |                |             |            |           |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. polite   | B. impolite | C. silly   | D. funny  |
| 2. A. cooks    | B. gives    | C. makes   | D. helps  |
| 3. A. behind   | B. into     | C. after   | D. before |
| 4. A. closed   | B. clean    | C. open    | D. heavy  |
| 5. A. well     | B. good     | C. nice    | D. fine   |
| 6. A. families | B. friends  | C. workers | D. pupils |
| 7. A. uncles   | B. aunts    | C. cousins | D. wives  |
| 8. A. never    | B. just     | C. often   | D. only   |
| 9. A. listen   | B. hear     | C. think   | D. see    |
| 10. A. first   | B. last     | C. later   | D. after  |

## 五、阅读理解

19

A

Halloween (万圣节) comes every October 31. Children like this festival very much. Every autumn, children pick large orange pumpkins (南瓜) . Then they cut funny faces in the pumpkins and put candles in them. These are called Jack-O-Lanterns, which means "Jack of the lantern". Children also put on strange clothes and hats every Halloween. Some children paint their faces to look like monsters (怪物) . Then they take boxes or bags from door to door. When they come to a house, they knock at the door and say, "Trick or treat!" Money or eat!" People in the house will open the door and give some money and sweets to them. The children will put money and sweets in their boxes or bags. If the people in the house don't give anything, the children may play tricks (作弄) on them.

- (1) Halloween is always on \_\_\_\_ .
- A. October 30  
B. October 31  
C. November 30  
D. November 31
- (2) Children use \_\_\_\_ to make Jack-O-Lanterns.
- A. large oranges  
B. big boxes

- C. some sweets
  - D. large pumpkins
- (3) Children usually put on \_\_\_\_\_ every Halloween.
- A. beautiful hats
  - B. funny shoes
  - C. strange clothes
  - D. cool jackets
- (4) Some children \_\_\_\_\_ in Halloween.
- A. paint pictures of monsters
  - B. paint their faces to look like monsters
  - C. play with monsters
  - D. paint on the monsters' faces
- (5) Children always say " \_\_\_\_\_ " when they come to a house.
- A. Happy Halloween
  - B. Money or sweets
  - C. Trick or treat!
  - D. Jack-O-Lanterns
- (6) Children will put money and sweets in their \_\_\_\_\_
- A. pumpkins
  - B. boxes or bags
  - C. hats or clothes
  - D. houses
- (7) Children will \_\_\_\_\_ the people in the house if they don't give anything.
- A. play tricks on
  - B. give sweets to
  - C. pay money on
  - D. give pumpkins to

Mr. And Mrs. Green lived in an old building in a modern city. Mr. Green worked as a bank clerk and he was very busy every day. Mrs. Green was a teacher and she was very busy, too. Mrs. Green always called her husband "Mr.-going-to-do" , because Mr. Green always said he was going to do something, but he never did it. For example, he often said to his wife, "I'm going to help you with some housework. I'm going to cook a big meal for you. I'm going to wash our car. I'm going to water the flowers in our garden....." But he did nothing. His wife had to do all the housework. So she was very angry and wanted to **teach him a lesson**.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. Green told her husband, "I'm going to cook breakfast for you. " But she didn't cook this time. Mr. Green waited and waited but his wife didn't cook anything for him. When it was 12:00, he felt very angry. Then Mrs. Green said, "I'm going to cook lunch for you. " She still did nothing. When it was 5:00 in the afternoon, poor Mr. Green stood up and said to his wife, "I'm going to cook dinner for you ." He really cooked this time. He knew he was wrong before. He didn't want to be "Mr. Going-to-be" any more.

- (1) Mr. Green lived in an old building with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his wife  
B. his children  
C. his parents  
D. his friends
- (2) Mr. Green was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bank manager  
B. bank clerk  
C. teacher  
D. officer
- (3) Which one is not true (正确的) ?  
A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Green were very busy.  
B. Mrs. Green was not happy about her husband.  
C. Mr. Green often said he was going to wash his car.  
D. Mr. Green often watered the flowers in the garden.
- (4) Why did Mrs. Green often call her husband "Mr. Going-to-be" ?  
A. Because he often did all the housework at home.  
B. Because Going-to-be was his name.  
C. Because he often said he was going to do something but he did nothing.  
D. Because his friends also called him "Mr. Going-to-be" .
- (5) To "**teach him a lesson**" means " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. 帮他做功课  
B. 教他上课  
C. 给他上课  
D. 给他一个教训
- (6) Last Sunday morning, Mrs. Green \_\_\_\_\_ for her husband.  
A. cooked breakfast  
B. didn't cook anything  
C. cooked a big meal  
D. bought some food
- (7) Mr. Green felt very \_\_\_\_\_ at twelve o'clock last Sunday.



- A. hungry
- B. angry
- C. happy
- D. busy

(8) Mr. Green \_\_\_\_\_ for Mrs. Green last Sunday.

- A. cooked breakfast
- B. cooked lunch
- C. cooked dinner
- D. didn't cook

## 六、适当形式填空

21 用括号中单词的适当形式填空

- (1) We should always \_\_\_\_\_ (share) with others.
- (2) My father often \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at the weekends.
- (3) Uncle Sam has some \_\_\_\_\_ (goose) on his farm.
- (4) Ben has a cold because he \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) wet clothes yesterday.
- (5) Qi Baishi was a famous painter. He was good at \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) flowers.
- (6) Alice is a good girl and she often helps her mother \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the floor.

## 七、单词填写

22 按图意把句子补充完整，每空填一个单词

67



68



69



70



71



- (1) That sign says, "Please be \_\_\_\_\_."
- (2) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the tallest animal in the world.
- (3) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ apples from the apple trees.
- (4) Jacky has a \_\_\_\_\_ leg because he fell from his bike yesterday.
- (5) Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the light bulb in 1879.

## 八、连线题

23 从Ⅱ栏找出Ⅰ栏相对应句子的应答语

1. 1. John was a good boy back then, wasn't he? A. Great. I'd love to.
2. 2. Would you like to go shopping with me? B. Poor you!
3. 3. Here's a gift for you, Ann. Happy birthday! C. I hope you will get well soon.
4. 4. Tom took all food from the table. D. Yes, he was.
5. 5. My holiday was no fun at all. It was boring. E. How impolite.
6. 6. I have a headache and I feel bad. F. Thank you very much!

## 九、补全对话

24 Doctor: Morning. Wendy! 1 ?

Wendy: Good morning, Doctor. I feel very bad today.

Doctor: Yes, you look pale. 2 Open your mouth and say "Ah".

Wendy: Ah.....

Doctor: Do you feel tired?

Wendy: 3 Sometimes I feel hot and sometimes I feel cold.

Doctor: 4

Wendy: No, I have a lot of homework and I go to bed at about twelve o'clock.

Doctor: Well, that's too late for a pupil.

Wendy: 5

Doctor: Well, you just need to take a good rest. You'd better go to bed early and drink a lot of water. You'd be better in three or five days.

Wendy: 6

- A. let me give you a check-up first.
- B. Yes, I am always tired.
- C. What's the matter with you.
- D. Do I need to take medicine.
- E. Thank you, doctor.
- F. Do you go to bed early?

## 十、完成句子

25 根据中文提示完成下列句子

- (1) 我妈妈通常在周日去购物。

My mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.

- (2) 在公交车上, 我们应该给有需要的人士让座。

On the bus, we should always give our seats to people \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (3) 桂林以其自然风光著称。

Guilin is very famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (4) 父母亲会在春节时给孩子们红包。

Parents will give their children some \_\_\_\_\_ during the Spring Festival.

## 十一、看图或按实际情况回答问题

26 看图或按实际情况回答问题



- (1) Where is Dora from?
- (2) What is Tony doing now?
- (3) How do the children usually go to school?
- (4) What day was it yesterday?

(5) What is the capital of England?

(6) What is the most important festival in western countries?