

2016~2017学年9月广东广州越秀区广州大学附属 中学初二上学期月考英语试卷

一、语法选择

1 Many books have been written about "the art of giving". And we also know that it's hard to give people a gift, 1 a personal one. If we want to make it better, we should understand who you will give the gift to and their likes and 2 .

As is often the case, some little kids think they don't get enough gifts 3 some old people think they get too many gifts. Different people like different kinds of gifts. Some presents are never too 4 .

For example, when a little child just gives his or her mother a leaf from a tree, it is enough to make her very 5 . Gift giving is different in different 6 . Here are some of their likes. In Japan, people sometimes give special gifts. But they are not opened.

Later, the same gift may be given away to someone 7 , because many people have enough things and don't want 8 gifts themselves. In Canada, a tree can help remember 9 . In the USA, some people ask their families and friends to give money to charity rather than buying them gifts. In Sweden, doing something for someone is the best gift. People don't need to 10 too much money. Instead, making a meal for him or her is enough. To make things 11 , some people would rather just give money. In some cultures, however, 12 money can make people uncomfortable. "When someone gives me money, it just makes me think they're being lazy," says John Wilson. "In England, we have a saying: It's the thought that 13 . When someone gives me money, I feel they don't think it about at all. I prefer to receive a gift 14 has some thought behind it."

Different people have very different thoughts 15 this subject! So maybe the art of giving is difficult! What do you think?

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|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. specially | B. especially | C. commonly | D. usually |
| 2. A. displays | B. disadvantages | C. disagreements | D. dislikes |
| 3. A. while | B. when | C. as | D. if |
| 4. A. same | B. similar | C. small | D. huge |

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|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5. A. lonely | B. happy | C. sad | D. angry |
| 6. A. cities | B. towns | C. provinces | D. countries |
| 7. A. else | B. other | C. another | D. else's |
| 8. A. too much | B. much too | C. too many | D. many too |
| 9. A. a child | B. a person | C. a guide | D. a chef |
| 10. A. spend | B. take | C. cost | D. make |
| 11. A. more difficult | B. easy | C. difficult | D. easier |
| 12. A. using | B. giving | C. receiving | D. fetching |
| 13. A. counts | B. discovers | C. finds | D. invents |
| 14. A. who | B. what | C. where | D. that |
| 15. A. to | B. on | C. up | D. in |

二、完形填空

2 In some science fiction movies, the robots are just like humans. They help with the housework and do the most 1 jobs.

Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future. 2, they agree it may 3 hundreds of years. Scientists are now trying to make robots 4 people and do the same things as us.

But robot scientist James White 5. He thinks that it will be 6 for a robot to do the same things as a person. 7, it's easy for a child to wake up and know where they are. Mr White thinks that robots won't be able to do this. But other scientists disagree. They think that robots will be able to talk to people 8 25 to 50 years. Robot scientists are not just trying to make robots look like people. For example, there are already robots 9 in factories. They do simple jobs over and over again. People would not like to do such jobs and would get bored. But robots will 10 get bored.

In the future, there will be more robots everywhere, and humans will have 11 work to do. New robots will have many different 12. Some will look like humans, and 13 might look like snakes. After an earthquake (地震), a snake robot could help look for people under buildings. That may not seem possible now, but computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes 14 impossible a hundred years ago. We never know 15 will happen in the future!

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|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. interesting | B. unpleasant | C. pleasant | D. popular |
| 2. A. But | B. So | C. However | D. While |
| 3. A. use | B. spend | C. pay | D. take |
| 4. A. look like | B. look at | C. look for | D. look up |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 5. A. agrees | B. disagrees | C. likes | D. dislikes |
| 6. A. easy | B. difficult | C. important | D. possible |
| 7. A. For example | B. Instead | C. Such as | D. Besides |
| 8. A. after | B. for | C. over | D. in |
| 9. A. worked | B. work | C. working | D. to work |
| 10. A. always | B. easily | C. never | D. often |
| 11. A. more | B. less | C. fewer | D. little |
| 12. A. shapes | B. colors | C. sizes | D. actions |
| 13. A. the other | B. other | C. the others | D. others |
| 14. A. seem | B. seemed | C. got | D. look |
| 15. A. that | B. how | C. what | D. where |

三、阅读理解

3

A

We each have a memory (记忆力). That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got surprising memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too.

But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

(1) Some people can easily learn many things by heart because _____.

- A. they always sleep very well
- B. they often eat good food
- C. they read a lot of books
- D. they have very good memories

(2) Everybody learns his mother language _____.

- A. at the age of six
- B. when he is a small child
- C. after he goes to school
- D. when he can read and write

- (3) Before a child can speak, he must _____ .
- A. read and write
 - B. make sentences
 - C. hear and remember the sounds
 - D. think hard
- (4) In school the pupils can't learn a foreign language well because _____ .
- A. they have no good memories
 - B. they have no recorders
 - C. they have too much time for it
 - D. they are busy with other subjects
- (5) Your memory will become better and better _____ .
- A. if you have plenty of good food
 - B. if you do more and more exercises
 - C. if you do morning exercises every day
 - D. if you get up early

4

B

Mr. Brown was born in a poor family. He couldn't go to school when he was young. Now he's a porter and works at a station. He doesn't think it necessary to know some knowledge of science. His son, Bill, began to go to school last year. The boy likes nothing except playing. He doesn't listen to the teachers in class and can't do his homework after class. It's the hardest thing for him to do math exercises. And he wants to drop it.

Last evening Mrs. Brown heard Bill crying in the next room while she and her husband were watching TV. She came up to him and asked, "What's the matter, Bill?"

"I can't do my math homework," said the boy, "I won't go to school tomorrow!"

"No, no, don't do that!" said the woman. "Maybe your father can help you."

Then she asked her husband to help their son with his math. Mr. Brown said, "But I don't know math, either."

"It doesn't matter," said his wife. "You'll only coax him out of crying."

Mr. Brown had to do as his wife said. The next afternoon Bill came back and showed his exercise book to his father. The man had a look at it and shouted to his wife, "Come here quickly, dear! I got an A in math!"

- (1) Which of the following is true?
- A. Mr. Brown was going to be a porter when he was young.
 - B. Mr. Brown's parents were too poor to send him to school.
 - C. Mr. Brown wasn't interested in science when he was young.

- D. There was no school in Mr. Brown's hometown.
- (2) Bill can't do his homework because _____ .
- A. his father wouldn't help him
 - B. he doesn't listen to his teachers
 - C. he doesn't like studying
 - D. he wants to drop maths
- (3) Bill cried to _____ .
- A. get his parents' help
 - B. go to bed earlier
 - C. get something to eat
 - D. watch TV with his parents
- (4) The phrase "coax sb. out of crying" in the story means _____ .
- A. 制止某人哭泣
 - B. 惹得某人哭泣
 - C. 哄某止哭泣
 - D. 哄某人停止哭泣
- (5) _____ is good at math in their family.
- A. Bill
 - B. Mr Brown
 - C. None
 - D. None

5

C

Wild animals are our friends, but many of them are getting fewer and fewer. We should try to protect them. The four animals below are now in danger.

Tibetan Antelopes

Tibetan antelopes (藏羚羊) are medium-sized animals. They mainly feed on grass. They are usually found in groups of about 20. They are killed for their wool, which is warm, soft and fine and can be made into expensive clothes. Although people can get the wool without killing the animals, people simply kill them before taking the wool. The number of them is dropping year by year. There are less than 75,000 Tibetan antelopes left in the world, down from a million 50 years ago.

Golden Monkeys

Golden monkeys are mainly found in Sichuan, Gansu, Shanxi provinces and Shengnongjia mountainous area of Hubei Province. Golden monkeys have golden-orange fur. They move around in the daytime, usually in groups of as many as 100 to 200 heads, or 20 to

30 heads. They feed on fruits and young leaves of bamboos. But people are destroying the environment where they live. Trees and bamboos are disappearing, so golden monkeys have less and less to eat.

Elephants

Elephants are very big and strong. They are bigger than any other animals on land. They are grey and have long trunks and tusks. They have poor eyesight, but very good hearing and smell. They can lift heavy things and break down branches with their trunks. Elephants are very friendly towards each other and towards their neighbours. Normally, they live in a group for many years. Young male elephants do not leave the group until they are about 12 years old. Now, there are very few elephants in the world. The number of them is becoming smaller and smaller because their living areas are used for farming. Also, people hunt them for their tusks.

Wolves

Wolves are not very big. They have grey fur. Wolves have very good eyesight, hearing and smell. Wolves' food is various. They eat animals, insects and snails. They are friendly to each other and never attack people. They do not kill for fun. Wolves are in danger, too. They are losing their living areas because people cut down forests. Soon they will have no home or food.

- (1) Tibetan antelopes usually live in groups of about _____.
 - A. twenty
 - B. thirty
 - C. one hundred
 - D. two hundred
- (2) Which of the following animals are the biggest on land?
 - A. Tibetan antelopes.
 - B. Golden monkeys.
 - C. Elephants.
 - D. Wolves
- (3) Which of the following sentences is right?
 - A. There are less than 7,500 Tibetan antelopes left in the world now.
 - B. Golden monkeys usually move around during the night.
 - C. Elephants have good eyesight, but very poor hearing and smell.
 - D. Wolves are friendly to each other and they never attack people.
- (4) What is the correct meaning of the underlined word "trunk" in paragraph 3?
 - A. 象牙
 - B. 象鼻
 - C. 躯干

D. 树干

(5) What can be the best title of the passage?

A. Wild animals in danger

B. How to hunt wild animals

C. Animals in the zoo

D. How to train the animals

