

2016~2017学年9月广东广州白云区广东外语外贸大学 大学附属外语学校初三上学期月考英语试卷

一、语法选择

1 A student went to college after 1 all his school exams. He put his name in world geography, 2 after the first day, he did not go to class any more. The teacher noticed that this student 3 always absent and thought that he had changed to 4 class. He was very angry when he 5 the boy's name 6 the list of students who wanted to take the geography exam at the end of year.

The teacher had prepared a difficult examination paper, which covered 7 he had taught, and he was eager (急切) to see 8 this student answered the questions. He expected that his answer would be very bad; but when he examined his paper card 9, he found only one small mistake on 10. This surprised him very much. He went through the paper once more, but he was still not able to find more than one mistake, so he 11 the students to question him about his work.

When the student had 12 the room, the teacher said to him, "After the exam, I know that you came to my class only once and you have been absent from all the others. Yet I 13 only one small mistake in your paper. Why is that? "

"Oh, I'm sorry about that mistake, sir, " answered the student. "After the examination, I realized I would not have made that mistake 14 I had not been confused by your 15 lecture."

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|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. passes | B. pass | C. passing | D. past |
| 2. A. so | B. but | C. however | D. and |
| 3. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 4. A. another | B. the other | C. other | D. others |
| 5. A. see | B. saw | C. was seeing | D. sees |
| 6. A. at | B. with | C. on | D. below |
| 7. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 8. A. what | B. when | C. how | D. why |

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|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 9. A. careful | B. carefully | C. more careful | D. more carefully |
| 10. A. them | B. it | C. one | D. ones |
| 11. A. sent to | B. sent out | C. sent in | D. sent for |
| 12. A. reached to | B. arrived to | C. arrived into | D. come into |
| 13. A. will find | B. finds | C. have found | D. was found |
| 14. A. unless | B. if | C. because | D. as |
| 15. A. first | B. last | C. latest | D. later |

二、完形填空

2

Mr. Hamel now picked up a French grammar book and started to teach. It all seemed so 1 during that last lesson. I understood all the participles (分词) which Mr. Hamel explained.

"2 didn't French seem so interesting before" I asked myself.

But I knew the answer. It was my last French lesson, and I regretted not studying hard before. I 3 to listen very carefully. Mr. Hamel was trying to teach us everything he knew. He had never taught a lesson so well before.

The grammar lesson finished, and then we started 4. I had never seen so many hardworking students before. Everyone had their 5 down, and the sound of pens on paper was the only sound to be heard.

Students were usually distracted (分心) by even the smallest thing. However, when some beetles flew into the classroom, not one student looked at them today. It was very 6.

I looked at Mr. Hamel. He was sitting still in his chair. The only things he 7 were his eyes. He looked carefully at one thing in the classroom for a while 8 looking at the next thing. For forty years, the only classroom was like his 9, and now it was being taken from him.

Mr. Hamel looked at all of the walls, windows, desks, and chairs 10 we were working hard. I was sure he wanted to remember everything like it was now.

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. difficult | B. easy | C. common | D. great |
| 2. A. Why | B. Who | C. Where | D. When |
| 3. A. went | B. began | C. expected | D. continued |
| 4. A. listening | B. speaking | C. reading | D. writing |
| 5. A. heads | B. hands | C. pens | D. books |
| 6. A. impossible | B. excellent | C. unusual | D. valuable |
| 7. A. moved | B. closed | C. opened | D. noticed |
| 8. A. without | B. before | C. about | D. after |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 9. A. courage | B. dream | C. home | D. country |
| 10. A. because | B. unless | C. whatever | D. while |

三、阅读理解

3

A

William Shakespeare is one of the greatest writers in English literature. His plays can be divided into three categories: histories, tragedies (悲剧) and comedies. Shakespeare wrote eighteen comedies, although two were lost. These comedies usually have happy endings and a light-hearted tone and style that are quite different from his tragedies.

All of Shakespeare's comedies have five acts and the most important or exciting point always takes place in the third act. The hero does not appear until after other characters have talked about him. Shakespeare had some themes that he usually wrote about: the fight between good and bad, love's great effect on people, and the difference between first appearance and a person's true personality or face. Shakespeare also wrote his play in a certain style. For example, Shakespeare used words in such a clever and humorous way that they had more than one meaning. Some of the characters changed their appearances so that people didn't know who they were.

Even though the tone is lighter in these plays. Comedies in Shakespeare's day were quite different from modern-day comedies because their purpose was not to make people laugh. Shakespeare's comedies are very emotional(有感染力的) and often include serious topics to think about.

(1) How many Shakespeare's comedies can people enjoy now?

- A. 18
- B. 16
- C. 5
- D. 2

(2) Which word has the same meaning as the underlined word "categories" in Paragraph 1?

- A. types
- B. parts
- C. copies
- D. pages

(3) When does the hero in Shakespeare's comedies appear?

- A. At the beginning of the play.
- B. In the middle of the play.

- C. Near the end of the play.
- D. Not until other characters have mentioned him.
- (4) Which sentence is WRONG according to the passage?
- A. All Shakespeare's comedies have five acts.
- B. Shakespeare's plays are written in a certain style.
- C. The purpose of Shakespeare's comedies is to make people laugh.
- D. The fight between good and bad is one of the themes Shakespeare wrote about.
- (5) What's the best title for the passage?
- A. Comedies
- B. Tragedies
- C. Shakespeare's works
- D. Shakespeare's life

4

B

Passage 1

The Shenzhen Railway Station and the Shenzhen East

Railway Station will add six temporary (临时的) trains between Friday and Monday during the coming festival. The Shenzhen Railway Station will add train K6604 and K6606 to Guiyang, K6512 to Shantung, K6552 to Yongzhou and K9088 to Zhangjiajie. The Shenzhen East Railway Station will add K6532 to Nanxiong in Guangdong Province.



Passage 2

The 2016 Shenzhen Fashion Week began at OCT Bay in Nanshan District last Friday. Over 100 brands and designers (设计师) from more than 10 countries put on over 60 fashion shows during the week. A number of well-known designers attended Fashion Week. The event will end tomorrow.



Passage 3

Shenzhen became No.7 in traffic jams among Chinese cities, according to a quarterly report made by amap.com and Tsinghua University. Jinan City in Shandong Province passed Beijing for the second time to become the most **congested** Chinese city. Beijing, Hangzhou, Harbin and Chongqing were among the top five.



Passage 4

Zhang Yuetoigi, a 12-year-old girl from Shenzhen, won the Guangxi leg (赛区) of the National Rock-climbing Competition, which was held on Tuesday. She is the youngest winner in the history of the rock-climbing competition. She started training at the age of 4.



- (1) According to Passage 1, how many temporary trains will the Shenzhen Railway Station add?
- A. 1
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
- (2) What does the underlined word "congested" mean?
- A. 发达的
B. 拥堵的
C. 消费高的
D. 休闲的
- (3) From the report in Passage 3, we know that _____ became No. 1 in traffic jams.
- A. Beijing
B. Shenzhen
C. Jinan
D. Hangzhou
- (4) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The Shenzhen Railway Station will add Train K6512 to Yueyang.
B. There were more than 100 fashion shows during the fashion week.
C. You seldom get caught in a traffic jam in Shenzhen.
D. Zhang Yuetong has been trained to do rock-climbing for 8 years.
- (5) The four short passages probably come from _____ .
- A. tales
B. newspapers
C. storybook
D. novels

What should you do if there's an earthquake at school? How can you protect yourself when you are caught in a stampede (踩踏)? March 25 this year provides you with a good chance to learn about safety.

This day is called the National Day of Education on the Safety of Elementary and Middle School Students (NDESEMSS) (全国中小学生安全教育日). The theme of the day this year is to give students more knowledge about safety and make sure their lives safe.

A survey done by the China Youth and Children Research Center showed that school accidents kill more elementary and middle school students than anything else. The main

accidents come from stampedes, earthquakes, fires and sports injuries (伤害) . What can we do to keep ourselves safe? Staying calm (镇静) is the first and most important rule when facing accidents. But different accidents have different self-protection advice. A stampede is possible anywhere. The larger a human crowd gets, the more likely stampedes become. When students around you begin to push, stand still and try to hold onto something, or stay in a corner until the crowd leaves. If you fall down in a moving crowd, cover your head with both hands. Lean to one side, curl up your body and bend your legs.

Earthquakes are common natural disasters (灾难) . When you feel the ground shake, drop down, take cover under a desk and hold on. You should stay indoors until the shaking stops. If you are outdoors, don't stay near buildings, trees or power lines.

When there's a fire, follow the teachers' instructions, leave the classroom quickly and use a piece of cloth to cover your mouth and nose so that you don't breathe in smoke.

(1) What's the theme of NDESEMSS this year?

- A. To give students more knowledge about safety and make sure their lives safe.
- B. To give students more knowledge about health and make sure they eat healthily.
- C. To give students more knowledge about science and make their study better.
- D. To give students more knowledge about accidents and make them run away.

(2) What should you do first when accidents happen according to this passage?

- A. Run away.
- B. Stand there.
- C. Keep calm.
- D. Cry loudly.

(3) According to this passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Car accidents kill the most elementary and middle school students of all accidents.
- B. When there's a fire, you should use cloth to cover your mouth and nose.
- C. If you fall down in a moving crowd, you can do nothing but wait there.
- D. When an earthquake happens, you should stay near buildings or trees.

(4) What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Be afraid of accidents
- B. The earthquake is coming
- C. Run away from accidents
- D. How to protect yourself

(5) If the writer continues to write this passage, what will he write about?

- A. The changes of fires.
- B. The reasons of accidents.
- C. Sports injuries.
- D. Smoking disadvantages.

Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. "I was a clothes addict (有瘾的人)." he jokes. "I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled (褶皱)." Today David wears casual clothes—khaki pants and a sports shirt—to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. "I am working harder than ever." David says, "and I need to feel comfortable."

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work. In the United States, the change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday". "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing," said business consultant Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it's easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. "A lot of young people don't want to dress up for work," says the owner of a software company, "so it's hard to hire people if you have a conservative (保守的) dress code." Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study conducted by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers said that they believe that casual dress improves employee morale (心境, 士气). Only 4 percent of employers said that casual dress has a negative influence on productivity. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps them save money. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said. "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

(1) David Smith refers to himself as having been "a clothes addict," because _____.

- A. he often wore khaki pants and a sports shirt
- B. he couldn't stand a clean appearance
- C. he wanted his clothes to look neat all the time
- D. he didn't want to spend much money on clothes

(2) David Smith wears casual clothes now, because _____.

- A. they make him feel at ease when working
- B. he cannot afford to buy expensive clothes
- C. he looks handsome in casual clothes
- D. he no longer works for any company

(3) According to this passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Many employees don't like a conservative dress code.
- B. Comfortable clothes make employees more productive.

- C. A casual clothes code is welcomed by young employees.
D. All the employers in the U.S. support casual office wear.
- (4) According to this passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Company workers started to dress down about fifty years ago.
B. Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 90s.
C. "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favor from employers.
D. Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.
- (5) In this passage, the following advantages of casual office wear are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
A. saving employees' money
B. making employees more attractive
C. improving employees' motivation
D. making employees happier

四、阅读填空

7 Have you seen the cartoons of two penguins (企鹅) on the Internet? They sit on either side of a small boat. They are friends, but each does something selfish (自私的) which causes their friend "ship" to sink (沉没) .

_____1_____ It shows how much people value friendship and sometimes worry they may lose their friends. _____2_____ A friend is someone to talk to about your deepest feelings. And with a good friend you will never be alone.

_____3_____ The key to protecting your friend "ship" from sinking comes down to three simple things: sharing, caring and communicating. Good friends like to share everything with each other. They share their snacks, they share their knowledge about schoolwork, sometimes they even share their clothes!

_____4_____ They do whatever they can to make their friends happy.

But the most important part of friendship is communicating.

_____5_____ It also means that you keep in touch with your friends even though they may be in different schools or live far away. Without communication it is sure to send your friend "ship" to sink into the sea.

- A. And good friends also care about each other.
B. The cartoons have become very popular.
C. However, keeping friendship isn't always easy.
D. Communicating means talking to your friends and being honest with them.
E. A friend is someone you can share your happy and sad moments with.

五、写作

六、单词拼写

8 单词拼写。

- (1) He d _____ if she will keep her words.
- (2) We have difficulty s _____ this difficult problem.
- (3) Einstein is c _____ one of the greatest minds in the world.
- (4) He is not b _____ enough to report the loss of the documents.
- (5) All their answers are e _____ the same. How strange!
- (6) To r _____ the water pollution, the government has done much.

七、完成句子

9 完成句子，每空词数不限。

- (1) 当他给他的浴缸装水的时候，阿基米德还在思考这个问题。
Archimedes was still thinking about this problem _____ water.
- (2) 这个皇冠比同样重量的金子取代了更多的水，所以我确定它不是完全由金子做的。
This crown displaced more water than gold _____, so I'm certain that it's not _____ gold.
- (3) 他把它送到阿基米德那里，叫他查出真相。
He sent it to Archimedes and _____.
- (4) 为了确定她在家，我提前打电话给她了。
_____ that she was at home, I called her in advance.
- (5) 你们已经回家了，不是吗？
You've been back home, _____?
- (6) 我已经做了一个决定要成为一个天才。
I've _____ a genius.
- (7) 这是如此简单的一个问题以至于一个八岁男孩都能回答。
It is _____ even _____ boy can answer it.
- (8) 爱因斯坦经常接到一些不同大学的邀请，请他去解释他的理论。
Einstein often _____ his theories at different universities.

(9) 爱因斯坦坐下来，听了Hans毫无困难地做了他的演讲。

Einstein took a seat, listened to Hans _____.

(10) 他问了如此难的一个问题以至于Hans都不知道他在说什么。

He then asked a question so difficult that Hans _____.

(11) 这个问题看起来是要解决是困难的，我该怎么办哪？

This problem _____. What should I do?

(12) 给一个像你这样的天才开车真是我的荣幸。

_____ genius like you.