

2017~2018学年9月广东广州白云区广东外语外贸 大学附属学校初三上学期月考英语试卷

一、语法选择 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1 What would happen if you tried to blow a soap bubble in freezing weather? Would it freeze solid (固体) and ___1___ to the ground? Would you have to hit it to break it? These questions happened to me ___2___ a cold winter day. It was too cold ___3___ in the snow, but it was a perfect time to experiment with blowing frozen bubbles.

To blow frozen bubbles, I used dishwashing soap and a drop of glycerin (甘油) to make it ___4___ better. I chose a place out of the wind, and blew bubbles the same way ___5___ I always do. I watched to see what ___6___ happen. Here's ___7___ I learned.

If the temperature is low enough, the skin of the bubbles frosts over (结霜), becoming cloudy instead ___8___ clear. And what about those rainbow swirls (旋转) you see in soap bubbles? The rainbow color stay even when the bubbles frost, but they don't swirl anymore. The bubbles still stay in the air. They don't fall to the ground any ___9___ than they would on a warm summer day.

When ___10___ frozen bubbles break, they don't turn into small water drops as summer bubbles ___11___. They turn into flashing rainbow confetti (碎屑) and move ___12___ to the ground. Sometimes a frozen bubble will roll across the snow without breaking. If ___13___ disturbs the bubble, it may stay there for a long time. Sometimes I could catch a bubble and hold it until the heat of my hand made it pop.

I learned ___14___ thing about blowing frozen bubbles. It's so interesting ___15___ I want to try it again next year.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. falling | B. fell | C. fallen | D. fall |
| 2. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| 3. A. play | B. to play | C. to playing | D. playing |
| 4. A. very | B. so | C. even | D. quite |
| 5. A. which | B. what | C. / | D. in that |
| 6. A. would | B. will | C. should | D. shall |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 7. A. why | B. that | C. what | D. which |
| 8. A. for | B. of | C. between | D. in |
| 9. A. fast | B. faster | C. fastest | D. more faster |
| 10. A. this | B. these | C. a | D. that |
| 11. A. do | B. did | C. does | D. done |
| 12. A. slowly | B. slow | C. slower | D. more slowly |
| 13. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. someone |
| 14. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. others |
| 15. A. who | B. which | C. that | D. / |

二、完形填空 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

2

There was a boy who was sent by his parents to a boarding school (寄宿学校). Before he was sent away, the boy was the 1 student in his class. He was at the top in every exam.

But the boy changed after 2 home and studying in the boarding school. His grades started to 3. He hated being in a group. He was lonely all the time. And there were especially dark times when he felt like committing suicide (自杀). All of this was because he felt no one loved him.

His parents started to 4 the boy. But they even did not know what was wrong with him. So his father decided to go to the school and talk with him.

They sat by the lake near the school. The father started asking him some casual questions about his lessons, teachers and 5. After some time his father said, "Do you know, son, why I'm here today?"

"To 6 my grades," the boy replied back.

"No, no," his father said. "I'm here to tell you that you're the most 7 person for me. I want to see you 8. I don't care about grades. I care about you. I care about your happiness. You're my life."

These words caused the boy's eyes to be filled with tears. He hugged (拥抱) his father. They didn't say 9 to each other for a long time.

Now the boy had everything he wanted. He knew there was someone on the earth who cared for him deeply. And today this young man is in university at the top of his class and no one has ever seen him 10.

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|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. laziest | B. cleverest | C. calmest | D. worst |
| 2. A. coming | B. returning | C. leaving | D. going |
| 3. A. drop | B. increase | C. rise | D. turn down |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. A. look for | B. learn from | C. worry about | D. shout at |
| 5. A. friends | B. family | C. study | D. grades |
| 6. A. find | B. teach | C. check | D. hear |
| 7. A. famous | B. important | C. outstanding | D. interesting |
| 8. A. happy | B. serious | C. excellent | D. honest |
| 9. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 10. A. ill | B. pleasant | C. pleased | D. sad |

阅读 (满分45分)

三、阅读理解 (共20小题; 每小题2分, 满分40分)

3

(A)

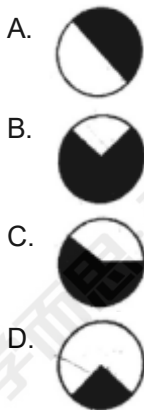
CBC is a famous air company which has over twenty planes carrying passengers and goods, flying along 12 fixed lines all over the world. Its service is very good but some **passengers** are still not satisfied with it and that is why in 2003 and 2004 the company received letters of complaints from consumers or passengers who pointed out over a dozen kinds of problems which are divided in groups in the following table. Those about passengers' things carried by the plane are Baggage problems. Customer service refers to service work with passengers are not satisfied with. Oversales of seats are about the fact that more seats are sold and as a result the plane is too crowded to be safe. Refund problems appear when passengers fail to receive the money paid back to them because of what they have lost. Fares are problems about the price of tickets.

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Category	2003	2004
Flight problems	20.2%	22.1%
Baggage	18.3%	21.8%
Customer service	3.1%	11.3%
Oversales of seats	10.5%	11.8%
Refund problems	10.1%	8.1%
Fares	6.4%	6.0%
Reservation & Ticketing	5.8%	5.6%
Tours	3.3%	2.3%
Smoking	3.2%	2.9%
Advertising	1.2%	1.01%
Credit	1.0%	0.8%

Special passengers	0.9%	0.9%
Others	6.0%	5.3%
Total Number of Complaints	2,988	1,792

- (1) About how many complaints about Credit were received by the CBC in 2003?
- A. 28
B. 29
C. 30
D. 31
- (2) What does the underlined word **passengers** mean?
- A. 机长
B. 空姐
C. 乘客
D. 技师
- (3) By about what percent did the total number of complaints decrease from 2003 to 2004?
- A. 40%
B. 60%
C. 75%
D. 100%
- (4) If the circle graphs below show total consumer complaints for 2003, which graph shows a dark part that is about Flight problems and Refund problems together?



- (5) From the passage we can know that _____ .
- A. customers are not satisfied with CBC
B. Sometimes CBC sells more tickets than its plane's fixed seats
C. CBC has more than twenty planes which fly to all the capital cities of the world
D. Customers can only buy tickets with ready money

A famous study was done in a school by a professor from a university. At the start of the school year, the teachers were given the names of five children. They were told that these five were the most excellent students in the class. But the fact was that these students were only average, and they were not the best students at all. Well, guess what? At the end of the year, all the five average students scored among the highest in the class.

What made these average students change so much to become top students? The only difference was the change in their teachers' attitude (态度). Because the teachers believed that these five kids were the top students, they expected more from them. And so these five average students began to believe and expect more from themselves. So they worked harder to do as well as they could.

Do you know why? If you expect the best from people, they'll usually want to give you their best. A great leader said, "Treat a person just how he appears to be on the outside, and you'll make him even worse. But treat a person like he's already a success, and you'll help make him the best he can be."

Like the true story of 7-year-old Johnny, his teacher got so angry with him that one day she said, "Johnny, you're the naughtiest boy in this class. I'm sure you'll never change." The next year Johnny had a new teacher. And on the first day of class, she met with Johnny after school and said, "Johnny, I've heard a lot about you! But do you know that I don't believe a word of it." And every day after that, this new teacher treated Johnny as if he was one of the smartest students even when Johnny did naughty things. Later on, Johnny became a school leader. Because that's the power of our belief and attitude toward children.

- (1) The professor started his research by _____.
 - A. teaching the five children himself
 - B. asking the five children to find a new teacher
 - C. telling the five students to work harder than ever before
 - D. telling the teacher the five students were the best in the class
- (2) The five average students became top students mainly because of _____.
 - A. the professor's study
 - B. the teachers' hard work
 - C. the change in the teachers' attitude
 - D. the change in the professor's attitude
- (3) Why did the writer tell us the story of 7-year-old Johnny?
 - A. To let us know how good his new teacher was.
 - B. To show the importance of encouragement.
 - C. To show that the boy was clever enough.
 - D. To let us know the famous boy.
- (4) The writer writes the passage mainly by _____.

- A. giving reasons and result
 - B. giving result and examples
 - C. describing what he thinks
 - D. asking and answering questions
- (5) What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. If you want to get more, you should have new teachers.
 - B. A professor's study can help you score highest.
 - C. Only teachers can make you a top student.
 - D. Attitude and belief can change a person.

5

(C)

People usually imagine they are much more likely to win the lottery (彩票) than they really are. The American lottery is promoted (促销) with the phrase "It could be you", which, of course, is technically true. To tell the whole truth it should be read: "It could be you, but it almost certainly won't be."

Recently thousands of people began pouring into Pennsylvania from other states. They wanted to buy lottery tickets. The tickets cost only \$ 0.9 each. But that small spending could bring them a reward of \$90 million. That was the second largest lottery jackpot (积累奖金) in history.

More than 87 million tickets were bought for the Pennsylvania lottery drawing (抽奖). Those who bought tickets had to choose seven numbers from 1 to 80. The chance of winning was one in 9.6 million, but that little chance certainly didn't affect ticket sales. In the last few days before the drawing, tickets were sold at the unbelievable rate of 500 per second.

Experts say many people buy lottery tickets because they just want to have a piece of the action. Others say the lottery is a stock market for poor people. It allows them to dream about wealth they'll probably never have.

But many people believe lotteries are no better than legalized (合法化的) gambling. Some critics (评论家) note that most people who play are poor and may not be able to afford the tickets. There are also many addicts (入迷的人) who take the game seriously. They may pour their life savings into lottery tickets. Some clubs have been formed to help them get rid of the habit.

Politicians like lotteries because they provide money that would otherwise have to come from new taxes. The profits from lotteries are usually used to pay for education or programs for the old people. But critics say this arrangement just allows states to legalize vice (恶习) under the name of social progress. Whether you regard stock lotteries right or not, you cannot refuse to accept their extreme popularity with many Americans.

- (1) There is _____ chance to win the lottery for most of the people.
- A. never a
 - B. little
 - C. a big
 - D. a good
- (2) People who bought lottery tickets had to choose _____ numbers from one to eighty.
- A. phone
 - B. postal
 - C. seven
 - D. lucky
- (3) In just one hour in the last few days, the Pennsylvania lottery sold tickets totaling _____ .
- A. \$ 1.62 million
 - B. \$ 1.82 million
 - C. \$ 9.6 million
 - D. \$ 87 million
- (4) The main idea of the passage is that _____ .
- A. lotteries are of great benefit to everyone who buys them
 - B. playing a lottery is just like investing in the stock market
 - C. many people buy lottery tickets, but lotteries cause disagreement
 - D. lotteries are nothing but legalized vice
- (5) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Politicians don't like lotteries because they like to pay extra taxes.
 - B. The popularity of lotteries in America actually is social progress.
 - C. Some critics don't like lotteries because many poor people waste money on them.
 - D. People love the lottery because it is a stock market.

6

(D)

"Everything happens for the best," my mother said whenever I faced disappointment. "If you can carry on, one day something good will happen."

After graduating from college in 1932, I decided to try for a job in radio, then work my way up to sports announcer. I took the bus to Chicago and knocked on the door of every station, but I was refused every time.

In one studio, a nice lady told me that big stations didn't want to accept inexperienced person. "Go to the countryside and find a small station that'll give you a chance," she said.

I returned home, Dixon in Illinois. While there were no radio-announcing jobs in Dixon, my father said Smith Ward had opened a store and wanted a local sportsman to manage its sports department. Since I had played high school football in Dixon, I applied. The job sounded just right for me. But I still failed in the interview.

At that moment, mom's words came to my mind: "Everything happens for the best." Dad offered me the car to look for a job. I tried WOC Radio in Davenport in Iowa. The program director, named Peter MacArthur, told me they had already hired an announcer.

As I left his office, I felt frustrated. I asked aloud, "How can a man become a sport announcer if he can't get a job in a radio station?"

I was waiting for the lift when I heard MacArthur calling, "What did you say about sports? Do you know anything about football?" Then he made me stand before a microphone and asked me to broadcast an imaginary (想象的) game. As a result, I did a wonderful job and was told to broadcast Saturday's game!

On my way home, I thought of my mother's words again: "Everything happens for the best if you carry on, one day something good will happen."

(1) After the writer graduated from college, he tried to look for a job _____ at first.

- A. In Chicago
- B. In Dixon
- C. In Davenport
- D. In Illinois

(2) The writer couldn't find a job in Dixon because _____ .

- A. he had played high school football
- B. he did not pass the interview
- C. he had no working experience
- D. he had no interest in the job

(3) The underlined word "[frustrated]" means _____ .

- A. tired
- B. pleased
- C. excited
- D. disappointed

(4) The writer was encouraged to realize his dream all the way by _____ .

- A. his mother's words
- B. the nice lady's suggestion
- C. his father's help
- D. the program director's advice

(5) The passage mainly tells us that _____ .

- A. it is hard to find a job

- B. mother's help is necessary
- C. we should hope for the best
- D. life is full of disappointed

四、信息匹配 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

7 The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear?

___1___ It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

Quiet background music used to be called "elevator music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one-third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" everyday. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. ___2___ .

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? ___3___

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. ___4___ Supermarket shoppers buy 38 % more groceries.

___5___ They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!

- A. Some people don't like Muzak.
- B. The music gives them extra energy.
- C. Music is playing in the background.
- D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.
- E. They get as much as \$4 million a year if their songs are used.

写作 (共三节, 满分35分)

五、首字母填空 (共12小题; 每小题0.5分, 满分6分)

8 首字母填空

- (1) I never d _____ you. I was sure you would return me the money.
- (2) If you t _____ someone to do something, you believe that they will do it.
- (3) To tell you the t _____, he never really liked drinking coffee. He was doing it to look cool.
- (4) I don't know how to s _____ this problem. It is extremely difficult.
- (5) You must get up early in order to a _____ being late.
- (6) I think you are too careless because you have made too many m _____.
- (7) It is a p _____ to dance with you. I really enjoy it.
- (8) I am very glad to receive your i _____ of your wedding (婚礼).
- (9) You look p _____ today. Are you ill?
- (10) You are a b _____ person because you can face your inner fear.
- (11) The l _____ given by Steve Jobs is very educational.
- (12) Please take a s _____ and enjoy their performance.

六、完成句子 (共12小题; 每空0.5分, 满分14分)

9 完成句子

- (1) 这个男孩好高啊! 他打排球打得很好。
_____ the boy is! He can play volleyball very well.
- (2) 这个工具真有用啊!
_____ tool it is!
- (3) 她送给我一份这么好的礼物, 以至于我说不出话来。
She gave me _____ I couldn't say a word.
- (4) 我其中一个梦想是帮助贫穷的孩子学习英语。
One of my dreams _____ the poor students learn English.
- (5) 如果犯法, 一定会被送进监狱。
If you break the law, you must _____.
- (6) 书包里装满了各种各样的书。
The bag is _____ all kinds of books.
- (7) 老师经常让我们不要在课堂上讲话。
My teachers often ask us _____ in class.
- (8) 离开教室前, 确保灯都关了。

_____ all the lights are out before leaving the classroom.

(9) 我们不能捉弄新来的同学。

We can not _____ the new student.

七、书面表达 (共1小题; 满分15分)

10 根据以下提示以及你对居里夫人的评价写一篇英语短文。

人物	居里夫人 (Madame Curie)
身份	世界上最伟大的科学家之一
出生	1867年11月7日, 波兰 (Poland)
生平	勤奋好学; 24岁时前往法国巴黎求学; 1894年皮埃尔·居里 (Pierre Curie) 走进了她的生活, 这是因为他们对物理学有着共同的兴趣; 她终生致力于科学研究 (scientific research)
成就	是世界上第一位两次获得诺贝尔奖 (the Nobel Prize) 的科学家

要求: 可适当拓展, 词数80-110词。