

# 2017~2018学年9月广东广州海珠区广州市南武实验学校初三上学期月考英语试卷

第卷

## 一、语法选择 (每小题1分, 共15分)

1 In a far-away place, there was a village. The village was 1 in potatoes than anywhere else in the country. At the end of every growing season, 2 potatoes were dug out of the ground, and readied for market. In each home, men and women would 3 divide the potatoes into three groups, large, medium and small.

One year, there was a young man 4 received his share of the potatoes. As the other villagers 5, he walked around the village laughing and talking. 6 villagers thought he was lazy, and they worried that this man would never get 7 potatoes ready in time. When it was time for the villagers 8 to market, they were greatly surprised to find that the man's potatoes 9 perfectly into three groups.

After 10 the man how he did it, they understood he was not lazy, 11 very clever. He had put all his potatoes in a cart and pulled it along the village's rough dirt road. As the cart moved up and down over the road, the potatoes moved 12. The small potatoes moved to the bottom, the larger potatoes rose to the top and the medium potatoes rested 13 the middle.

Life 14 like this too. The rough roads we travel along can also 15 us.

- |                     |                   |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. rich          | B. richer         | C. richest      | D. more rich    |
| 2. A. thousand with | B. thousands with | C. thousand of  | D. thousands of |
| 3. A. busily        | B. busy           | C. more busily  | D. busier       |
| 4. A. who           | B. which          | C. what         | D. whose        |
| 5. A. work          | B. was working    | C. were working | D. works        |
| 6. A. A             | B. An             | C. The          | D. /            |
| 7. A. he            | B. him            | C. himself      | D. his          |
| 8. A. go            | B. going          | C. to go        | D. went         |
| 9. A. are divided   | B. were divided   | C. are dividing | D. divided      |

- |                |          |           |            |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 10. A. asking  | B. asked | C. ask    | D. asks    |
| 11. A. so      | B. and   | C. or     | D. but     |
| 12. A. too     | B. also  | C. either | D. neither |
| 13. A. on      | B. in    | C. with   | D. by      |
| 14. A. has     | B. are   | C. were   | D. is      |
| 15. A. to help | B. help  | C. helps  | D. helped  |

## 二、完形填空 (每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2

A rabbit named Bunny lived in a village near a forest. He was very clever and never gave up 1. He chose a dead tree and made a home in the roots. People 2 him singing in the morning every day. As soon as the sun shone on his door, he left his home and went across a bridge to the 3. He looked for some food there.

One morning, while he was getting ready to sing as usual, a big storm began. It rained 4. What was worse, the bridge was 5. Bunny was very hungry, but there was no food in his home. He needed to 6 to find some food. He couldn't swim, so how could he find food in such a storm?

After thinking for a long time, he finally came up with a good idea. He thought he would solve the 7 successfully. He decided to 8 a boat with some lotus leaves. Here is his plan:

- First: Search for some lotus leaves by the pond. If necessary, ask the frogs to help him.
- Second: Tie the lotus leaves together to make a little boat.
- At last: Get into the boat. Be careful in the storm and don't be afraid at all.

So, Bunny, the wise rabbit, 9 the river in the boat carefully. His plan was so 10 that he arrived at the forest after only an hour. There he found some food and then he went home happily. He had a big meal and began to sing as usual.

- |               |               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hardly  | B. really     | C. slowly     | D. easily    |
| 2. A. tasted  | B. smelt      | C. heard      | D. felt      |
| 3. A. forest  | B. farm       | C. garden     | D. park      |
| 4. A. quickly | B. heavily    | C. badly      | D. greatly   |
| 5. A. opened  | B. stolen     | C. broken     | D. lost      |
| 6. A. go out  | B. come back  | C. get off    | D. give away |
| 7. A. danger  | B. accident   | C. problem    | D. question  |
| 8. A. buy     | B. borrow     | C. bring      | D. make      |
| 9. A. ran     | B. walked     | C. climbed    | D. crossed   |
| 10. A. funny  | B. successful | C. convenient | D. different |

### 三、阅读理解 (每小题2分, 共40分)

3

"Save the whales!" That's what the picture on Jake Smith's bedroom wall said. Jake liked having a picture that said something important: that showed he cared. He just never expected to get a chance to save a real whale, one night in his own neighbourhood.



It was a Saturday morning when the newspaper first reported the whales' coming. A group of the animals were swimming close to the beach in Jake's hometown. All the local people rushed out to the beach to see them. They were expecting a beautiful show, better than a movie, but nothing they'd have to do anything about.

Then one whale swam in the direction, directly towards land. It came in with the waves, and when the waves **receded**, its huge body was on the sand. Suddenly, Jake and his family and all the others were no longer sightseers. They had to become rescuers. A few people ran towards the animal. They pushed and tried to force the whale back into the water, but it was no use.

An animal rescue service team soon arrived in a truck with heavy lifting machinery, to help move the animal. Jack and his family couldn't do much on the beach, so they went back to their house and made sandwiches and hot tea for the rescuers. At least, Jake thought, they could help in some way.

Back at the beach, they offered the food to the rescuers and were happy to see that it was needed. It was getting dark. Some people lined up their cars along the beach and shined the headlights on the sand. The rescuers would not give up. After trying many times they were finally able to lift the whale into the water. Everyone cheered when it headed out to sea. It swam out about a mile and then disappeared for a moment under the sea. Then, in what looked like a jump of joy, it rose high above the water—a thank-you to those who had worked so hard to save his life.

(1) What does the picture on Jake's wall tell us about him?

- A. He lived near the ocean.
- B. He cared about the environment.
- C. He worked as an animal rescuer.
- D. He thought whales were the most beautiful animals.

(2) Why did the local people go down to the beach that morning?

- A. To swim with the whales.
- B. To help rescue the whales.

- C. To see the whales swimming.  
D. To watch a movie about whales.
- (3) The underlined word "receded" in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't move  
B. went back out  
C. washed over  
D. got up
- (4) How did Jake and his family help save the whale?  
A. By calling the rescue service.  
B. By asking their neighbours for help.  
C. By giving the rescuers food and drink.  
D. By controlling the people on the beach.
- (5) In what order did the events of the whale rescue take place?  
a. The whale disappeared under the sea.  
b. People turned on the lights of their cars.  
c. Rescuers lifted the whale into the water.  
d. People pushed the whale towards the sea.  
e. A whale's body rested on the sand.  
A. e-d-b-c-a  
B. e-b-c-d-a  
C. d-b-e-a-c  
D. a-e-b-d-c

4

## B

It may be hard to believe, but the American Revolution (革命)—the war that freed the American states from British control—began over a cup of tea. Tea was not the only thing that caused the war, of course, but it played a very big part.

The British people's love of tea is well-known. When the British won control over much of North America in the early 1700s, they brought their tea-drinking habits with them. Tea quickly became the continent's most popular drink. As tea could not be grown locally, just as in Britain, it was shipped into the country—mostly from India.

In the early 1700s, the Britain government made a special deal with the East India Company, as an English trading company. They agreed that no other company was allowed to bring tea to Britain or any country controlled by Britain, including America. It was a great deal for the East India Company, since it meant that the company could decide whatever price it wanted for its products. And it always decided on a high price!

In North America, the local people did not like having to pay such high prices. Instead of overpaying for tea from the British, they turned to Dutch traders, who secretly brought tea to the country that was just as good—and much less expensive. Although this broke the law, the American people didn't care. They got the same cup of tea at a much lower price.

The East India Company, however, didn't like this at all. By the 1760s, they were losing millions of pounds each year to Dutch traders—a huge amount of money in a time when £60 a year was considered a good income. Instead of reducing their prices to compete with the Dutch, the company asked the British government for help and the government agreed.

In 1767, the British introduced new law that increased the prices of all goods which were brought into America. These laws helped make the East India Company even richer forced local people to pay much more for everything. The American leaders asked the British government not to do so, but the British refused to listen. These unfair laws increased Americans' anger about British rule and the rest, as they say, is history.

(1) In the early 1700s where did most tea drunk in America come from?

- A. China
- B. India
- C. America
- D. Britain

(2) The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the tea maker
- B. the American government
- C. the British government
- D. the East India Company

(3) Why did many Americans begin to buy tea from the Dutch traders?

- A. The tea was much cheaper.
- B. The tea was a lot healthier.
- C. They could buy it more easily,
- D. They didn't want to support the British.

(4) What did the East India Company do to stop losing money?

- A. It reduced the price of its tea.
- B. It improved the taste of its tea.
- C. It introduced a new kind of tea.
- D. It asked the British government for help.

(5) What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Tea trade in eighteenth-century America.
- B. The relationship between America and Britain
- C. A reason for the start of the American Revolutionary War.

D. The introduction of British tea-drinking habits into America.

5

C

Getting electricity has always been a problem for the 173 people living in Nuevo Saposoa, a small village in Peru, South America. However, things went from bad to worse in March 2015 after heavy rains damaged the only power cables in the area. The villagers were forced to use oil lamps, which are not only expensive but also dangerous because of the harmful gases they produce.

Luckily, researchers at the University of Technology (UT) in Lima, Peru heard about their problem and found a wonderful solution. They made a lamp that can be powered by plants and soil, both of which can be easily found in the Amazonian rainforest where the village lies. The lamp takes energy from a plant growing in a wooden box and uses it to light up an LED light bulb.

While that may sound amazing and even impossible, the science behind the ideas is quite simple. As plants create their food (using the sun's energy, water and chemicals from the soil), they also produce waste which they return to the soil. Tiny animals in the soil eat this waste and they produce electrons the building blocks of electrical energy. The UT team put special sticks inside the soil to capture the energy and keep it in the lamp's batteries for later use. The researchers say a single charge can power a 50-watt Led light for two hours-enough time for local villagers to get their evening work done.

The university gave ten Plant Lamps to the villagers of Nuevo Saposoa in October 2015. So far, they have been a huge success! Elmer Ramirez, the UT professor who invented the lamp, believes the Plant Lamp could help improve the lives of many people, especially small rainforest communities, 42% of whom have no electricity.

(1) What are the problems of oil lamps according to Paragraph 1?

- A. They are difficult to use and create pollution
- B. They are expensive to buy and easily damaged
- C. They are difficult to repair and produce little light
- D. They are expensive to use and can be bad for health

(2) What is true about the Plant Lamp?

- A. It can be made by local people
- B. It is much easier to use than oil lamps
- C. It can produce all the electricity the village need
- D. The things it needs to make electricity are easy to find

(3) The electricity made by the Plant Lamp comes from \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. plant food

- B. plant waste  
 C. the soil's heat  
 D. the sun's energy
- (4) The Plant Lamp's inventor believes it could be most helpful for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rainforest communities  
 B. cars  
 C. poor people in cities  
 D. farmers
- (5) What is the purpose of the passage?  
 A. To report on a new invention  
 B. To explain a new scientific theory  
 C. To describe how electricity is made.  
 D. To discuss the problems of poor villages.

6

D

### Christmas Singing Competition 2016

#### Entry Form (参赛表)

<b>Singer's Name</b>		<b>Singer's Age</b>
<b>Competition Type</b>	<b>Music</b>	<b>Age</b>
Singing	Bring your own CD, Prepare 2 songs	13-19 year olds only
<b>Prizes</b>	<b>Entry Date</b>	<b>Fee</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Before November 30, 2016	None

#### Competition Rules

Relatives of judges (评委) and organizers are not allowed to take part in the competition.

All singers must be between 13 and 19 years of age

Singers aged 17 or younger need the permission of a parent to take part (See Parent Permission below)

All singers must arrive at least 30 minutes before the start of the competition. Late comers will not be allowed to take part.

#### Prizes:

1<sup>st</sup> Prize-\$1000 (one prize only)

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize-\$250 (3 prizes)

3<sup>rd</sup> Prize-\$100 (5 prizes)

#### Winners will be decided according to the following:

Voice Quality	Song Choice	Audience Response	Dancing Ability
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50%	15%	25%	10%
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<p>Christmas Singing Competition  Head Organizer: William Daniels  Tel: 2343 43453  Email: w_daniels@gmail.com  Website: www.christmassing2016.com</p>	<p>Date of Event: December 20, 2016  Where: City Town Hall  191 King Street  Newtown  time: 1:30p.m. to 8:30 p.m.  Tickets: <b>15</b> (<i>adults</i>) 5 (children under 17)</p>
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Parent Permission (needed for signers aged 17 or younger) Parent Name _____ Signature _____ Date signed _____
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- (1) How many people will be given prizes in total?
  - A. Three.
  - B. Five.
  - C. Nine.
  - D. Ten.
- (2) Who can take part in the competition?
  - A. A 20-year-old singer.
  - B. A 19-year-old daughter of a judge.
  - C. A 15-year-old friend of an organizer.
  - D. A 12-year-old friend of William Daniels.
- (3) If one singer's parents want to watch the competition, how much will they pay?
  - A. \$15.
  - B. \$20.
  - C. \$25.
  - D. \$30.
- (4) Which of the following is the most important for deciding the winners?
  - A. Voice Quality.
  - B. Song Choice.
  - C. Audience Response.
  - D. Dancing Ability.
- (5) If an 18-year-old singer wants to enter the competition, which parts of the form must be completed?
  - A. Singer's Name.
  - B. Singer's Name and Singer's Age.
  - C. Singer's Name, Singer's Age and Date of Event.



## 四、阅读填空 (共5小题, 每小题1分, 满分5分)

7

### Jellyfish and Crocodiles (水母和鳄鱼)

Hi, my name's Ben. My family, that's Mum, Dad and me, live in Broome in Western Australia. Western Australia is about 80 times larger than Italy, but only 1.5 million people live there. 1 It has a population of about 12, 000. It's right on the coast and is known for its famous Cable Beach, which is 20km long.

We live in the town in a house with a large garden. 2 We drive to Cable Beach and look for a quiet place to swim or to fish. We don't go swimming from October to March because there may be box jellyfish in the water. The box jellyfish is one of the most dangerous jellyfish. 3 If you are attacked by one, the best thing to do is to pour vinegar (醋) over the area of your body where you are hurt. That's why we always take a bottle of vinegar with us.

4 A year ago I went camping in the bush with my friend Bill and his dad. We wanted to do some fishing and set up camp about 20 meters from a river. 5 Bill's father told us to get up and we quickly got out of the tent and ran to the car, which was only 10 meters away.

Bill's dad started the car and turned on the headlights. In the light, we could see a big crocodile pulling the tent into the river!

- A. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year.
- B. Broome is a town in the north of Western Australia.
- C. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile.
- D. At weekends I often go fishing or swimming with my friends or my parents.
- E. Suddenly, at 3 o'clock in the morning, we felt something pulling on our tent.

## 五、单词拼写 (共6小题, 每小题1分, 满分6分)

8

### 单词拼写

- (1) Tell me the t \_\_\_\_\_ if you trust me, please.
- (2) Janet looks p \_\_\_\_\_ because of some illness.
- (3) I made a decision to i \_\_\_\_\_ my friends to my birthday party.
- (4) The boy didn't want to f \_\_\_\_\_ in the English test, so he worked very hard.

- (5) He is strong because he has a healthy d \_\_\_\_\_ and takes exercise every day.
- (6) People know little about this actor because he hardly talks about his p \_\_\_\_\_ life in public.

## 六、完成句子 (共7小题, 每小题2分, 满分14分)

### 9 完成句子

- (1) 广州飞到悉尼需要多长时间?  
\_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ to fly from Guangzhou to Sydney?
- (2) Emily可以毫无困难地阅读英文杂志。  
Emily can read English magazines \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (3) 你讲得太快了, 我听不懂, 能再说一次吗?  
You spoke \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't understand you. Would you say it again?
- (4) 妈妈, 您可以给我示范一下怎么熨烫衬衫吗?  
Mum, can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ the shirt?
- (5) 在他年轻的时候, 他对音乐毫无兴趣。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ music when he was young.
- (6) 他被国王关进了监狱。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ by the king.
- (7) 这本书真有用啊! 我看了很多遍。  
\_\_\_\_\_ book it is! I have read it many times.

## 七、书面表达 (共1小题, 满分15分)

- 10 五四青年节那天, 你参加了学校组织的志愿者活动。你的英语老师要求你写一则英文日志, 包括以下要点:

时间: 2016年5月4日

地点: 广东博物馆

内容:

1. 七年级学生: 当导游, 带参观者到不同展馆
2. 八年级学生: 表演短剧, 介绍广州历史
3. 九年级学生: 制作海报, 帮助人们了解岭南文化
4. 意义 (活动对你个人和社会的意义)

注意:

1. 参考词汇：展馆 (display room) 、海报 (poster) ；
2. 词数：80词左右 (日记的开头已给出，不计入词数) ；
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Wednesday, May 4th, 2016

Dear Diary,

I went to the Guangdong Museum with my schoolmates to do some voluntary work today.

