

# 2018~2019学年广东广州越秀区广州市铁一中学初三上学期期中英语试卷

## 一、语法选择 (共15小题; 每题1分, 满分15分)

1 There is once a man called Mr. Flowers, and flowers are his only joy in life. He spends all his free time 1 care of his favourite glass-houses and grows flowers of every color, with long and difficult names, for competitions. He works 2 to one of the silver 3 for the best Rose of the Year.

Mr. Flowers' glass-house is very close to a school. Boys are often tempted to throw a stone or two at Mr. Flowers' glass-house. So Mr. Flowers does 4 best to be in or near his glass-house at the beginning and end of the school day.

However, it is not always possible to be on watch. Mr. Flowers tries in many ways to protect his glass-houses, but nothing 5 to be useful. Although he goes to school to report to the headmaster, 6 this does not do any good. He tries to drive away the boys 7 threw stones into his garden; but the boys could run even 8, and they laughed 9 him from far away. He even picks up all the stones he 10 find around his garden 11 the boys have nothing to throw; but they soon find others. Mr. Flower thinks hard 12 to solve this problem?

At last, Mr. Flowers has 13 idea. He puts up a large notice 14 of good, strong wood, some meters away from the glass-houses. On it the words 15: DO NOT THROW STONES AT THIS NOTICE. In this way, Mr. Flower stops the trouble.

- |             |            |            |                |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. take  | B. to take | C. taking  | D. taken       |
| 2. A. hope  | B. hopes   | C. hopeful | D. hopefully   |
| 3. A. cup   | B. cups    | C. a cup   | D. one cup     |
| 4. A. he    | B. his     | C. him     | D. himself     |
| 5. A. seem  | B. seemed  | C. seems   | D. is seeming  |
| 6. A. but   | B. so      | C. and     | D. /           |
| 7. A. which | B. what    | C. who     | D. where       |
| 8. A. fast  | B. faster  | C. fastest | D. the fastest |

- |                  |            |                |                 |
|------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 9. A. at         | B. in      | C. on          | D. for          |
| 10. A. can       | B. must    | C. should      | D. may          |
| 11. A. such that | B. so that | C. in order    | D. in order to  |
| 12. A. way       | B. where   | C. what        | D. how          |
| 13. A. a         | B. an      | C. the         | D. /            |
| 14. A. make      | B. makes   | C. making      | D. made         |
| 15. A. writer    | B. wrote   | C. are written | D. were written |

## 二、完形填空 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

2 The first time I remember noticing the crossing guard was when he waved to me as I drove my son to school. He 1 me with a puzzle-all because he waved to me like someone does on seeing a close friend. There was a big 2 smile on his face. For the next few days I tried to 3 his face to see if I knew him. I didn't. Perhaps he had 4 me for someone else. By the time I satisfied myself with the fact that he and I were strangers, we were greeting each other warmly every morning like old friends.

Then one day I found out the truth. As I walked near the school, he was standing in the middle of the road 5 his stop sign. I was in line behind four cars. After the kids had reached the safety of the sidewalk, he lowered his sign and let the cars through. To the first he waved and smiled in just the same way he had done to me over the last few days. The kids already had the window down and were happily waving their reply. The second car got the same 6 from the crossing guard, and the driver, a businessman, gave a short wave back. Each following car of kids on their way to school responded heartily.

Every morning I continued to watch the man with 7. So far I haven't seen anyone 8 to wave back. I find it interesting that one person can make such a (n) 9 to so many people's lives by doing one simple thing like waving and smiling warmly. His cheerfulness armed the start of my day. With a friendly wave and smiling face he had changed the 10 of the whole neighbourhood.

- |                   |               |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hit         | B. disagreed  | C. presented  | D. bored      |
| 2. A. shy         | B. false      | C. funny      | D. bright     |
| 3. A. research    | B. study      | C. realize    | D. explain    |
| 4. A. praised     | B. respected  | C. mistaken   | D. remembered |
| 5. A. holding out | B. handing in | C. putting on | D. setting up |
| 6. A. idea        | B. reply      | C. notice     | D. greeting   |
| 7. A. surprise    | B. interest   | C. doubt      | D. hope       |
| 8. A. fail        | B. try        | C. wish       | D. manage     |

9. A. offer                      B. promise                      C. mess                      D. difference  
10. A. habits                      B. expression                      C. rules                      D. feelings

### 三、阅读 (共两节, 满分45分)

#### 第一节、阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 满分40分)

3

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Clarke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in it, pulled the door behind her to lock it and went to the over 60s Club. She always went there on Thursdays. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone.

At six o'clock she came home, let herself in and at once smelt cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke in her house? How? Had someone got in? She checked the back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of someone breaking in. Over a cup of tea she wondered whether someone might have a key that fitted her front door—"a master key" perhaps. So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? On the Thursday after that she went out at her usual time, dressed as usual, but she didn't go to the club. Instead she took a short cut home again, letting herself in through her garden and the back door. She settled down to wait.

It was just after four o'clock when the front door bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making a cup of tea at the time. The bell rang again, and then she heard her letter-box being pushed open. With the kettle of boiling water in her hand, she moved quietly towards the front door. A long piece of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a hand: The wire turned and caught around the knob (门把手) on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. There was a shout outside, and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove. The wire fell to the floor, the hand was pulled back, and Mrs. Clarke heard the sound of running feet.

- (1) Mrs. Clarke looked forward to Thursday because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. she worked at a club on the day  
B. she lived alone  
C. she visited a club on Thursday  
D. a special visitor came on Thursday
- (2) If someone had broken in, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Mrs. Clarke would have found a broken door or window  
B. he or she was still in the house  
C. things would have been thrown about  
D. he or she would have needed a master key
- (3) On the third Thursday Mrs. Clarke went out \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. because she didn't want to miss the club again

- B. to see if the thief was hiding outside
  - C. to the club but then changed her mind
  - D. in order to trick the thief
- (4) The lock on the front door was one which \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. needed a piece of wire to open it
  - B. could be opened from inside without a key
  - C. couldn't be opened without a key
  - D. used a knob instead of a key
- (5) The wire fell to the floor \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. because Mrs. Clarke refused to open the door
  - B. when the man's glove dropped off
  - C. because it was too hot to hold
  - D. because the man just wanted to get away

4

Nowadays, the food that you buy comes from many different countries. Have a look in your fridge, cupboard, and fruit bowl and check the origins (来源) of the food. Perhaps there are apples from California, lamb from New Zealand, or potatoes from Egypt. You will probably be surprised how far food travels to get to your plate. This journey, from "field to plate" is called "food miles" . A food mile is the distance that food travels from the farmer's field to the person who buys the food. Nowadays, food often travels thousands of miles to get to the buyers. Why is this, and what are the effects (影响) of these long distanced?

Traditionally, farmers sold their food in the local market, so the food didn't have to travel very far. The consumers also did not travel very far because they went to their local market to buy the food. This was a good system for farmers and consumers. However, there were some disadvantages. For example, consumers could only buy food that farmers produced locally. In addition, they could only get food that was in season. Now, because of modern technology, food comes from all over the world. We do not have to wait for spring or summer to buy strawberries or tomatoes. They are **available** in winter if we want.

Some countries have to import (进口) most of their food. This is because they have difficult climate. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) , for example, gets 85% of its food from other countries. Even food made in the UAE often uses imported materials.

What's wrong with "food miles" ? Is this not a good way of increasing international trade? I believe these miles are worrying for a number of reasons. First of all, because food travels such long distanced, we need more planes, lorries, and ships to move the food. This means we use more oil or petrol, so there is more pollution and more global (全球的) warming. In addition, food that travels a long way is not fresh and usually not very tasty. Tomatoes, for example, are

picked early and stored for their long journeys. For this reason, they are usually tasteless when they get to the consumer. Local food has a better taste, and it also reduced the amount of global pollution. We need to buy more local food.

- (1) What is called "food miles" according to this passage?
  - A. The origins of the food.
  - B. The effects of long distances.
  - C. The journey from field to plate.
  - D. The disadvantaged of imported food.
- (2) The underlined word "available" in paragraph 2 most probably means " \_\_\_\_\_ ".
  - A. easy to get
  - B. not busy
  - C. willing to talk
  - D. impossible to get
- (3) Some countries, like the United Arab Emirates, have to import most of their food because of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. long distanced
  - B. difficult climates
  - C. fresh and tasty food
  - D. modern technology
- (4) What is the writer's attitude (态度) toward the "food miles" ?
  - A. positive
  - B. negative
  - C. worried
  - D. Indifferent
- (5) This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. how local food travels from field to plate
  - B. what "food miles" is and its effects
  - C. how some countries import their food
  - D. where different kinds of food come from

5

The chief designer of China's first generation of nuclear submarine's (核潜艇) drew people's attention again recently when he was greeted by President Xi Jinping at a ceremony (典礼) on 21st November, 2017.

To show his respect, President Xi Jinping took him by hand and invited him to sit with him for a group picture at the Great Hall of People in Beijing.

Huang Xuhua, retired director of the Nuclear Submarine Institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corp, led research and development on the nation's first nuclear submarine's. On December 26, 1970, Long March First, China's earliest nuclear submarine prototype, set sail on its first voyage. Huang, aged 44 at the time, set the world record as first chief engineer to be onboard a submarine for its test dive.

Being born in the wartime, he had to struggle for a living from an early age. In the face of great difficulties, he made up his mind to pursue achievement in engineering and shipbuilding. In 1944, he was sent on a recommendation to the department of Aeronautic, Centre College. As the top one student, he was admitted to the Shanghai Jiao Tong University just one year later.

After four-year study in the shipbuilding department, he graduated and started his life long career in engineering and ship building. He was ordered to lead the team to work on China's nuclear submarine in 1958.

As a result of the strict secrecy system, he could not tell anything about his work to his relatives. With Huang and other scientists' hard work, China's nuclear submarine grew out of nothing and developed from small to large in a very short time. Because of this, Huang Xuhua hasn't gone back to his hometown to visit his parents for just once from 1958 to 1986. He met his 95-year-old mother in 1988 for the first time after 30-year separation. His relatives and the whole country knew nothing about his great contribution until 2013. After his retirement, he still devoted himself to the development of China's nuclear submarine, bringing up a large number of excellent engineers and scientists who continued his work.

As the father of the China's nuclear submarine, he cared nothing about his own life or the fame. There was no air conditioner in his office. He neither owned a car nor a cellphone.

Recalling the early days working on the nuclear submarine, where they had to start from nothing and sometimes use to abacuses (算盘) to do the calculation, Huang said he's proud to be Chinese and called on the young to contribute to the country.

"Young people should remember their responsibility, and connect their personal goals with China's development, " he said.

(1) Which of the following words can be best described Huang Xuhua?

- A. Faithful and outgoing.
- B. Positive and cold-blooded.
- C. Humorous and tire less.
- D. Devoted and Selfless.

(2) The underlined word "its" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. China Shipbuilding Industry Cop's
- B. the team of Huang Xuhua's
- C. Long March First's
- D. Nuclear Submarine Institute's

- (3) Why did people consider Huang Xuhua as the father of China's nuclear submarine? .
- A. Because he devoted himself to the development of China's nuclear submarine.
  - B. Because he played the leading role in the submarine's research and development.
  - C. Because he cared nothing about his own life or the fame.
  - D. Because he was the first chief engineer to be onboard a submarine.
- (4) In what order did the following event take place?
- a. Huang Xuhua was greeted by President Xi Jinping at a ceremony.
  - b. Huang Xuhua became the first chief engineer to be onboard a submarine for its test dive.
  - c. Huang Xuhua graduated from the Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
  - d. Huang Xuhua was appointed to lead the team in research on China's nuclear submarine.
  - e. Huang Xuhua's important role started to be known by the public
- A. d-c-b-e-a
  - B. d-c-b-a-e
  - C. c-d-b-e-a
  - D. c-d-b-a-e
- (5) What is the best title of this passage?
- A. Huang xuhua's life experience.
  - B. The father of China's nuclear submarine.
  - C. The history of China's nuclear submarine.
  - D. China's first nuclear submarine.

6

Here are some winter camps for kids.

<b>Frozen/Winter Wonderland Themed</b>	<b>Zoo Camps</b>
<p><b>Dance Camp</b></p> <p>Let your daughter dance her heart out in this camp. It's a full week of dancing, and each week ends in a performance for family and friends. Healthy lunches and snacks are provided daily by Corner Bakery Cafe, so your little dancer has healthy food to eat.</p> <p>Ages: 4-8</p> <p>Cost: \$245 per week</p> <p>When: Session 1 starting on December 29, Session 2 starting on January 5</p>	<p>Who hasn't wanted to live at the zoo at one time or another? If you have got a kid who loves all great and small animals, send them to Zoo Camp. There they will meet the Zoo's hundreds of animals behind the scenes.</p> <p>Ages: 4-12</p> <p>Cost: \$ 65/day for non-members and \$ 60/day for members</p> <p>When: December 29 to January 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.</p>

Online: <a href="http://abcsofdancewebo.com">abcsofdancewebo.com</a>	Online: <a href="http://lazoo.org">lazoo.org</a>
<p><b>Tumbleweed Camp</b></p> <p>Set against the Santa Monica Mountains, Tumbleweed Camp offers campers horseback riding, rope courses, and other activities in nature. Tumbleweed Camp offers transportation to and from the site, at meeting places conveniently located throughout Los Angeles.</p> <p>Ages: Pre-K through Grade 8</p> <p>Cost: \$128 per day</p> <p>When: December 22 to January 2 (hours change)</p> <p>Online: <a href="http://tumbleweedcamp.com">tumbleweedcamp.com</a></p>	<p><b>School of Rock</b></p> <p>Tiny rock stars will love this week-long camp. Your kids will take part in drum, guitar and other workshops, with a performance at the end of the week. It's all about learning music and playing music.</p> <p>Ages: 7&amp;up</p> <p>Cost: \$525 per week</p> <p>When: Dates have not been announced.</p> <p>Check the website.</p> <p>Online: <a href="http://schoolofrock.com">schoolofrock.com</a></p>

- (1) How much should a group of five Zoo Camp members pay for a one-day visit?
  - A. \$125.
  - B. \$245.
  - C. \$300.
  - D. \$325.
- (2) When can you go for horseback riding through one of the camps mentioned above?
  - A. On December 20.
  - B. On December 25.
  - C. On January 3.
  - D. On January 5.
- (3) Which Site would you visit for more information on guitar workshops?
  - A. schoolofrock.com
  - B. abcsofdancewebo.com
  - C. lazoo.com
  - D. tumbleweedcamp.com
- (4) Which of the following saying is **True**?
  - A. Frozen/Winter Wonderland Themed Dance Camp is for children and adults.
  - B. None-members can't join Zoo Camps.
  - C. Tumbleweed Camp costs the most among the four camps.
  - D. School of Rock lasts for four days.
- (5) What's the purpose of this passage?
  - A. To compare some camps.



- B. To encourage outdoor camps.
- C. To advertise for some winter camps.
- D. To tell kids about the ways of having fun.

## 第二节、阅读填空 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

7 When you talk with someone, you'll need to end your conversation at some point. 1 Either you or the other person may need to continue an activity such as working or shopping. Or you may have run out of things to say. You just want to keep the conversation short.

But how do you end a conversation in a polite way? 2 It may also depend on your relationship with the other person. If you know that person, you can just say, "I need to go now." Or you can say, "I will catch you later." 3 "I really need to go-my piano class will start in ten minutes."

Perhaps you just meet someone in a social situation, and you have a nice talk. 4 You can say, "It was nice meeting you. Maybe we can talk happily at sometime in the future." 5 If you see the other person is not patient, you can say, "Well, I'm sure you have a lot to do today."

You can use these ways to end a conversation, and you should notice that others may also use them. If they do so, you should know that it's time for you to stop and get on well with your day.

- A. But then you have to go.
- B. Another way to end a conversation is to make it easy for the other person to leave.
- C. You may also give a reason for ending the conversation.
- D. It may depend on where and how the conversation started.
- E. And there are many reasons why you need to do that.

## 四、写作 (共三节, 满分35分)

### 第一节、单词拼写 (共8小题; 每小题0.5分, 满分4分)

8 If you work hard, I'm c \_\_\_\_\_ that you will make great progress in English next term.

9 It's a p \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy the wonderful music concert.

10 You can hardly a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting her if you both work in the same office.

11 She is so \_\_\_\_\_ that she always forgets to bring her homework back to school.

12 China is in a good r \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of countries around the world.

13 Don't e \_\_\_\_\_ him to tidy up the whole things. He is so lazy.

14 It's impolite of you to see your sisters p \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

15 It's so cold today that n \_\_\_\_\_ of us would like to go outside.

第二节、完成句子 (共8题, 每题2分, 共16分)

16 我已经决定大学去国外学习。

I have made the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ when I am in university.

17 你多久能收到他的来信?

How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ him?

18 不要嘲笑处于困境中的人。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ people who are \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ .

19 不要让你的父母失望, 好么?

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

20 露西对弹琴毫无兴趣。

Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano at all.

21 我想知道为什么你今天上学又迟到了。

I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for school again today.

22 妈妈经常抱怨弟弟把房间弄得一团糟。

Mother always complains about my younger brother's room \_\_\_\_\_ is often \_\_\_\_\_ by himself.

23 不要放弃。我们不应该为我们的失败而感到羞愧。

Never give up. We \_\_\_\_\_ our failure.

### 第三节、书面表达 (共1小题, 满分15分)

24 初三已经到来, 面临升学, 学生与家长们都倍感压力, 在学习与生活方面容易发生分歧。该如何解决呢? 请你根据以下要点写一篇短文, 并谈谈你会如何处理这些分歧。

学生表现:

1. 作业多, 考试多, 紧张, 容易生病
2. 空闲时间大大减少
3. 想放松, 如看电视, 打游戏, 睡觉

家长反应:

1. 担心考试成绩
2. 制定很多家庭规则, 如.....
3. 要求周末上补习班

解决办法:

1. (尊重父母, 多沟通)
2. ....

要求:

1. 词数80个左右。
2. 不得透露学习, 姓名等任何信息, 否则不予评分。
3. 文章题目及开头已给出, 不计入词数, 请注意衔接。

The final year of junior high school has come. Both the students and parents are under great pressure.