

2018~2019学年广东广州越秀区广州市培正中学初二下学期期中英语试卷

一、单项选择 (共10题, 每题0.5分, 共5分)

1 —Do you know _____ girl with long curly hair?

—Yes, she is Mary. She plays _____ piano well.

- A. a; / B. the; / C. the; the D. a; an

2 To keep children away from danger, we warn parents _____ children at home alone.

- A. leave B. to leave C. not to leave D. not leave

3 I don't mind _____ in my garden at weekends.

- A. work B. working C. to work D. worked

4 —Lily, will you go to Jenny's birthday party this Saturday?

—I am not sure, because I _____ so far.

- A. haven't invited B. wasn't invited
C. haven't been invited D. to join; finish

5 Tina is busy _____ at school, but she never forgets _____ her mother every day.

- A. work; to call B. working; to call C. working; calling D. to work; to call

6 —Final exam is coming, Tom. Don't watch TV for too long.

—I'm not a child any more. I _____ what to do.

- A. should always be told B. should always tell
C. shouldn't always be told D. shouldn't always tell

7 This kind of sweaters looks _____ and sells _____.
A. beautifully; well B. beautiful; well C. beautifully; good D. beautiful; good

8 —Does he need _____ there at once?
—No, he _____ leave so hurriedly because he has enough time.
A. to go; doesn't need B. go; needn't
C. to go; needn't D. going; doesn't need

9 Our headmaster _____ for Beijing to attend an important meeting last week.
A. put off B. fell off C. set off D. take off

10 If you are over 18 years old, you _____ to drive a car in our country.
A. can allow B. can't allow C. can be allowed D. can't be allowing

二、语法选择 (共10题, 每题1分, 共10分)

11 Mary Poppins is a series of eight children's books by British author P.L. Traders. The books were published _____ 1 _____ 1934 to 1988.

They tell the story of a magical English nanny (保姆) named Mary Poppins. She _____ 2 _____ by the east wind to Cherry Tree Lane to look after the four children of the Banks family, including Jane, Michael and two baby twins. But unlike _____ 3 _____ nannies, Mary Poppins can move up banisters (楼梯扶手), pull wonderful things out of _____ 4 _____ bag and even fly with an umbrella! From the moment Mary Poppins stepped through the Bank's door, the children's lives _____ 5 _____ amazing experiences. Some of their adventures include going to a tea party in a painting, finding a lost dog and spending _____ 6 _____ night at the zoo.

The Mary Poppins books are suitable for all age groups. They're not only educational, _____ 7 _____ quite fun. P. L. Travers is a great author. Her writing style is unique (奇特的) because she includes detailed descriptions in stories. They are written in a fast-paced way. What I _____ 8 _____ like about P. L. Travers' writing is the advanced vocabulary that she uses in her stories. You have to work hard to understand _____ 9 _____ some of her sentences mean. I suppose some readers might find it annoying to read. But I think it is a good way to make stories _____ 10 _____ and more fun.

1. A. with B. for C. from D. in

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. blow | B. blew | C. is blown | D. was blown |
| 3. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the others |
| 4. A. she | B. her | C. hers | D. herself |
| 5. A. was full with | B. was filled of | C. were filled with | D. were fill of |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 7. A. and | B. also | C. as well | D. but also |
| 8. A. person | B. personal | C. personnel | D. personally |
| 9. A. which | B. what | C. when | D. why |
| 10. A. more | B. interestingly | C. more interested | D. interested |
- interesting

三、完形填空 (共10题, 每题1分, 共10分)

12

Few people enjoy taking walks quite like 95-year-old Harvey Djerf. He has been seen taking walks as long as anyone can 1.

"I've always liked to walk, " the World War II veteran (老兵) says. "I feel better if I walk."

Then one day, somebody put out a 2 for him.

"People saw me 3 and taking a break, " he says. "They thought that maybe Harvey needed a place to 4."

And they were right. Harvey is getting 5 and needs to take a break from time to time.

One day, another person in the 6 put out a chair. And then, another. Today, the neighbourhood is full of chairs.

"I'll just look out the window, 'Harvey's in the chair!' " says Ann Kleiner, a proud lady whose family put out a chair near the end of the driveway.

The 7 doesn't end there. In winter when there is 8, people will shovel a path (铲出一条路) to the chairs. And sometimes, when the weather's a little warmer, people will 9 him a fresh-cooked meal.

Harvey is 10 thankful for the comfort of the chairs and the sense of community behind every one of them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Wait | B. learn | C. forget | D. remember |
| 2. A. desk | B. chair | C. flower | D. book |
| 3. A. talking | B. stopping | C. moving | D. continuing |
| 4. A. rest | B. eat | C. read | D. sleep |
| 5. A. quick | B. rich | C. weak | D. angry |
| 6. A. army | B. park | C. school | D. neighbourhood |
| 7. A. fairness | B. kindness | C. shyness | D. sadness |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 8. A. rain | B. snow | C. wind | D. cloud |
| 9. A. sell | B. show | C. bring | D. return |
| 10. A. suddenly | B. nearly | C. hardly | D. really |

四、阅读理解 (共20题, 每题2分, 共40分)

13

Comic books are not just easy books for kids. In both the East and the West, they are now part of our culture.

In Japan, some primary school books use manga to help teach lessons. What's more, a university in Kyoto has a Manga Department. Students who take a class there will have **Astro Boy** on their reading list. **Astro Boy**, The cute robot with big eyes and black hair is still popular across the world. The creator of **Astro Boy** is Osamu Tezuka, who is known as the God of Manga. He also made Black Jack, one of the first medical comic books. Tezuka was a doctor himself, so he had the ability to make the stories real.

Astro Boy and **Black Jack** started a new type for comic books in Japan. Tezuka once said that he believed that comics were able to be more than just making people laugh.

Five years after Tezuka's death, a museum was built in memory of his life and his comic art. There, visitors can watch Tezuka's short films, enjoy his art, and learn about his life. Tezuka's drawings were once shown in Taipei's Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall in Taiwan. There were also human-sized models and 3D anime of the characters in his drawings on show. A visit there is like watching through the pages of his comic books.

(1) In Japan, if students take classes in the Manga Department, they should ____ .

- A. have a model of the cute robot
- B. get the chance to enjoy the film of **Astro Boy**
- C. read the famous comic book **Astro Boy**
- D. get a picture of the cute robot

(2) What does Astro Boy look like?

- A. It has big eyes and black hair.
- B. It has round eyes and yellow hair.
- C. It has blue eyes.
- D. It has short blonde hair.

(3) The underlined word "He" in Paragraph 2 refers to ____ .

- A. Astro Boy
- B. Tezuka
- C. the God
- D. Jack

(4) Visitors can ____ in the museum in memory of Tezuka in his home town.

- A. watch Tezuka's short films and learn to draw comics
- B. learn about Tezuka's life and enjoy his short movies
- C. see Tezuka's drawings and human-sized models
- D. walk through pages of Tezuka's comics and films

(5) Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Comic books are used as textbooks in schools in Japan.
- B. Astro Boy and Black Jack started a new kind of comic books in Japan.
- C. Tezuka could make Black Jack feel real because he was a doctor.
- D. Tezuka thought comics could be more than just making people laugh.

14

Pingshu, or storytelling, a Chinese traditional art form, has been popular mostly in northern China. Speaking of it, we can't fail to mention Shan Tianfang. With a simple backdrop (usually a pair of screen doors), a table, a folding fan (折扇) and a piece of wood (known as xingmu), Shan won a large number of fans, as a "forever electric wave (电波)".

Shan Tianfang was born into a Quyi family in Yingkou, Liaoning Province in 1934. His grandparents and parents were either storytellers or Xihe Dagu (a kind of folk music) singers. Influenced by his family, Shan could vividly (生动地) tell stories when he was only five to six years old.

In 1953, Shan entered Northeast Engineering College but dropped out soon because of health problems. In the same year, Shan began to learn storytelling from Li Qinghai, an experienced storytelling artist. Soon Shan became famous in Anshan, Liaoning Province. The teahouses where Shan told stories were always very crowded.

In 1957, to enrich his knowledge about history and literature (文学), Shan attended some classes of Liaoning University's History Department, where he studied for three years. Whenever speaking of the decision, Shan said proudly, "It's impossible to achieve my later success without the three years' study."

As many good storytelling materials were lost over time, Shan decided to write down all the stories he knew. In more than ten years, he finished nearly 50 storytelling novels, with more than 20 million words. Also, he started an art school, and especially opened classes of storytelling performance, hoping to educate more young storytellers to develop the art.

On 11 September, 2018, Shan died in a hospital in Beijing at the age of 84.

(1) How many things were needed when Shan Tianfang was telling stories?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

(2) Which paragraph talks about Shan's family background?

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 3.
- D. Paragraph 4.

(3) When did Shan begin to study under Li Qinghai?

- A. In 1953.
- B. In 1954.
- C. In 1955.
- D. In 1956.

(4) The underlined words "the decision" in Paragraph 4 refer to "_____".

- A. starting an art school
- B. recording storytelling materials
- C. studying in Liaoning University
- D. learning storytelling from Li Qinghai

(5) Which of the following about Shan is TRUE?

- A. He died in his home.
- B. He came from Anshan.
- C. He graduated from Northeast Engineering College.
- D. He spent over 10 years writing storytelling novels.

15

In January and February of 2016, a total of 13 young whales were washed up on the beach near the town of Tönning in Germany. The young whales all died of heart trouble. The researchers believe that the young whales may have entered the North Sea by mistake. Since the sea floor here is not deep enough for these animals, it caused the whales to lose their way and their lives.

While that is certainly sad, what is worse is the plastic that the scientists discovered inside the whales' stomachs (胃). Among the man-made rubbish eaten by the young whales was the remains of a 13-meter long and 1.2-meter wide plastic safety net used for fishing. The scientists also found a big plastic cover from a car and some plastic bottles pieces.

Though the plastic was not responsible for the death of the whales, the discovery shows the harmful result of our throwing plastic rubbish everywhere. Ursula Siebert, a scientist says, "If the whales had survived, the rubbish in their stomachs might have caused serious problems." Also, as the whales eat more rubbish, it may give them the wrong comfort of being full and reduce their desire to feed, resulting in illnesses.

Whales are not the only animals hurt by the plastic waste in our oceans. Sea turtles (龟) also mistake the brightly-colored rubbish for food. As plastic rubbish stays in the animal's stomach, it results in building up gas and then the turtles can no longer dive deep into the ocean to look for food. Instead, they just move on the surface of the water and if not saved in time, they will die of hunger.

According to researchers, in the past six to seven years, the number of sea animals' eating or taking in plastic has greatly increased. The scientists warn that even little plankton (浮游生物), the food source (来源) for many sea animals, is taking in the rubbish.

(1) The young whales all died of heart trouble because _____.

- A. they were too hungry to live on
- B. they were too young to live alone
- C. the water wasn't deep enough
- D. the water was too dirty for them

(2) What did the scientist find inside the whales' stomachs?

- A. Many small fish.
- B. Nothing at all.
- C. Many bottles.
- D. Much plastic rubbish.

(3) We can learn from the third paragraph that _____.

- A. plastic rubbish is bad for whales

- B. the rubbish caused the death of the whales
 C. whales don't like carting plastic rubbish
 D. the whales were kept in the fish nets
- (4) What may happen if sea turtles eat plastic rubbish?
 A. They may die of the plastic rubbish. B. They would like to eat nothing else.
 C. The rubbish may build up gas. D. They can't swim any longer.
- (5) We can we learn from the last paragraph?
 A. We are trying our best to deal with the rubbish problem.
 B. The problem that sea animals eat plastic is serious.
 C. Little plankton really lives on big sea animals.
 D. Little plankton can't eat plastic rubbish at all.

16

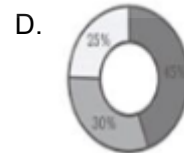
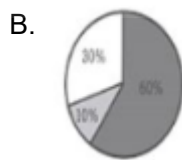
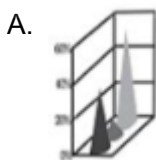
As space science develops, man has learned more and more about space. Space is not only amazing but also dangerous. While working in space, spacemen are facing danger as well as success.

Scientists have found out that the radiation is the greatest danger to spacemen in space. When spacemen are working in space, they are in danger of the radiation from the sun and other stars, which is bad for their health. The harm of the radiation won't be found until their children even grand children are born. Some special medicine may work a little, but no really effective medicine has been found so far.

Space rubbish is also thought to be a great danger to spacemen. It's reported that there were 9, 000 human-made things flying in space. About 30% of these are satellite, 10% are spaceships, and the rest are space rubbish. An explosion in space in 1999 made a cloud of 300, 000 fragments, each at least 4 mm in size. A small piece of these even knocked a spaceship window and caused some damage.

Scientists are watching and reporting any possible danger all the time. They are working to deal with space rubbish. Although space is really dangerous, it interests many people on the earth. In the near future, it may become possible for people to spend a few days in a space hotel. We may even choose to leave the earth and live in space in a few years. So we should do something to help improve the space environment.

- (1) _____ shows the man-made things in space in a correct way.



- (2) The radiation from the sun and other stars is _____ to spacemen.

A. good B. helpful C. useful D. harmful

- (3) The underlined word "fragments" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 碎片 B. 泡沫 C. 烟雾 D. 飞碟
- (4) The passage talks about _____ kinds of danger in space.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- (5) Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Scientists have found out ways to solve any problem in space.
B. Every one of us can have a travel to space in ten years.
C. The harm of the radiation may be found in the spacemen's children.
D. Space is really dangerous, so it doesn't interest anyone on the earth.

五、阅读填空（共5题，每题1分，共5分）

17

The death of an orangutan（红毛大猩猩）in August broke the hearts of many people.

____1____ He was one of the world's first apes（猿）to learn sign language.

In 1979, when Chantek was just 9 months old, he was taken to the University of Tennessee in Chattanooga, US. Researcher Lyn Miles led an unusual experiment there ____2____.

The scientist then taught Chantek sign language. ____3____ He even came up with his own words, including "tomato toothpaste" for ketchup（番茄酱）. He was also taught other basic human skills, such as using a bathroom and cleaning his room.

Chantek stayed at the university for 8 years. He sometimes even walked to classes with students. But in 1986, Chantek escaped from his room and frightened a student. ____4____ He spent 11 years there, living in a cage and becoming overweight and unhappy.

Chantek was moved to the Atlanta Zoo in 1997, where he could finally go outside and swing from tree to tree.

____5____ But he was too shy to do it with strangers.

Miles visited Chantek often at the zoo. She said that Chantek still saw himself as half human, and called the zoo's other orangutans "orange dogs".

On August 7, Chantek died of heart disease at the age of 39.

- A. The university had to send him to live in an animal center.
B. Chantek was not an ordinary orangutan.
C. She wanted to teach Chantek like a human child.
D. The zoo said the orangutan often used sign language to "talk" with his caretakers.
E. He learned at least 150 words in American Sign Language.

六、单词拼写（共10题，每题1分，共10分）

18 He is d _____. He lost one of his legs in an accident.

19 Everyone sang and danced with j _____ in the party. How happy they were!

20 Frankie likes making noise in class. No one would like to a _____ him as their group member.

21 You look pale and scared. What's the m _____ with you?

22 I'll join you I _____ because I have to finish my work first.

23 A _____ it was raining heavily, the students didn't stop running in the playground.

24 When you go into the room, you can see a nice painting which is h _____ on the wall.

25 I'll never forget those p _____ days I spent with you. I hope we can get together next time.

26 The people in the painting look real and they really a _____ to be alive.

27 You can't wash the white shirt and the red one together. You must wash them s _____.

七、完成句子（共20空，每空0.5分，共10分）

28 爷爷很老了，走路都有困难。

Grandpa _____ because he is too old.

29 为了准时到校，他每天都很早起床。

He gets up early _____ get to school on time.

30 在过去这几年来，很多大楼在广州被建了起来。

Many tall buildings _____ in Guangzhou in the past few years.

31 他们想保持这种传统艺术形式继续存在。

They want to _____ this traditional art form _____.

32 这项任务将会在两天后完成。

The task _____ in two days.

33 露露听到这个消息之后就上蹿下跳。

Lulu jumped _____ after hearing the news.

34 不要告诉妈妈我把手表丢了，否则就会给我带来麻烦。

You'll _____ me _____ if you tell Mum that I've lost my watch.

八、书面表达 (共15分)

35 很多学生总是抱怨自己记不住学过的东西。请根据下面的提示写一篇题为 "The ways to improve memory" 的短文。

要点提示：

集中精神做事 (focus your attention)；要想记得牢，必须先理解好文章；及时复习，防止遗忘；多吃对大脑有益的食物，如牛奶、鸡蛋、鱼类等；多做运动、保证充足的睡眠和休息，这是增强记忆力的关键。

注意：

1. 所写内容必须包括上面提示的所有要点，可适当发挥，但不要逐字翻译；
2. 词数：80个词左右；开头已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 语句通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，字迹工整；
4. 文中不得出现真实校名、姓名等其它信息，否则，不予评分。

The Ways to Improve Memory