

# 2018~2019学年广东广州越秀区广州市执信中学初二下学期期中英语试卷

## 一、单项选择 (每小题1分, 共10小题, 共10分)

- 1 Many students enjoy the book **Harry Potter** \_\_\_\_\_ by JK Rowling.  
A. was written      B. written      C. is written      D. writes
- 2 The patient \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital 15 minutes after the accident. He couldn't hear and he could hardly speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reached; either      B. reached; as well      C. arrived in; neither      D. arrived in; either
- 3 —Mr. Brown, I have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ friends. What should I do?  
—Remember \_\_\_\_\_ friendly and kind to others.  
A. to make; being      B. making; being      C. making; to be      D. to make; to be
- 4 Jack said that he wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ for us.  
A. to wait      B. wait      C. waiting      D. waited
- 5 The boy is not \_\_\_\_\_ the box.  
A. enough strong to carry      B. strong enough carrying  
C. strong enough to carry      D. enough strong carrying
- 6 He used to \_\_\_\_\_ in a small village, but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city.  
A. live; live      B. living; live      C. living; living      D. live; living
- 7 This kind of shirts looks \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_.

A. nice; well

B. well; nice

C. good; good

D. well; well

8 A number of people in this village \_\_\_\_\_ caught flu and the number of the patients \_\_\_\_\_ reached nearly one hundred so far.

A. has; has

B. have; have

C. have; has

D. has; have

9 —Must this question \_\_\_\_\_ in the meeting today?

—No, it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. be risen; needn't

B. be risen; mustn't

C. be raised; mustn't

D. be raised; needn't

10 Nowadays students live a hard life because they \_\_\_\_\_ study for more than 10 hours every day.

A. are made

B. make to

C. made

D. are made to

## 二、语法选择 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

11 Nathan Sawaya is the first artist to ever take LEGO into the art world. He is considered one of 1 in the world. He liked 2 stories, drawing cartoons, and playing with plastic toy bricks when he was a child. His grandparents bought his first set of toy bricks at the age of five and he showed a great love for it. He thought playing with plastic toy bricks 3 of fun. He even took his building bricks with 4 to college! Instead of books and a computer, he had a model of Greenwich Village made 5 bricks on his desk.

Nathan started as a lawyer 6 gave up his highly-paid job to become an artist who uses toys in his art. He uses toy bricks 7 everything from the Statue of Liberty to Superman! He has as 8 as 1.5 million coloured bricks in his working room in New York. He started by building small models but then decided to do 9 and created a picture of his. It 10 him two days just to build the eyes.

Now Nathan's works 11 in museums around the world. Children love his art because it is made out of the same toys that they play with at home and adults love his work because it is 12. He had his first show in 2007 at the Lancaster Museum of Art. Since then, Nathan's exhibition (展览) "The Art of the Brick" 13 very popular with museum visitors everywhere.

"I'm proud that I took a dream I had as a child, to become 14 artist and I have actually made a job out of it," says Nathan. "To do 15 you love in life is the most important thing.

- |                             |                           |                        |                         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. the best LEGO builder | B. the best LEGO builders | C. better LEGO builder | D. better LEGO builders |
| 2. A. writing               | B. writer                 | C. to write            | D. wrote                |
| 3. A. was full              | B. were full              | C. was filled          | D. were filled          |
| 4. A. he                    | B. him                    | C. his                 | D. himself              |
| 5. A. in                    | B. by                     | C. from                | D. of                   |
| 6. A. and                   | B. until                  | C. but                 | D. or                   |
| 7. A. build                 | B. builds                 | C. building            | D. to build             |
| 8. A. little                | B. few                    | C. many                | D. much                 |
| 9. A. something new         | B. new something          | C. anything new        | D. new anything         |
| 10. A. spent                | B. took                   | C. paid                | D. cost                 |
| 11. A. shows                | B. showed                 | C. are shown           | D. was shown            |
| 12. A. amazing              | B. amazed                 | C. amazingly           | D. amazedly             |
| 13. A. is                   | B. will be                | C. was                 | D. has been             |
| 14. A. a                    | B. an                     | C. the                 | D. /                    |
| 15. A. when                 | B. why                    | C. what                | D. how                  |

### 三、完形填空 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

12 Have you ever been to America? I was only an 11-year-old girl when my parents 1 me that we would soon move to America. We were on the bus then. In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying 2 to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving, I even felt a little 3 because I thought about all the places I was going to see—the strange and 4 places I had known only from books and pictures.

The first four years in America taught me the 5 of optimism (乐观), but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really 6—having to study in three schools and I 7 most of my time learning the English language. I hardly had any time for fun. Sometimes I did not quite know what I was or what I should be. My mother remarried and things became even harder for me. It took me 8 to get used to my stepfather. I was often sad, and saw no end to "the hard times".

9, things got better and better later and almost all common troubles 10 at last. From those experiences I have learned one important rule: Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up and just wait a little!

- |             |                 |           |              |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. spoke | B. said         | C. told   | D. announced |
| 2. A. sorry | B. goodbye      | C. hello  | D. thanks    |
| 3. A. upset | B. disappointed | C. afraid | D. excited   |

- |                  |                  |                |               |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. magical    | B. boring        | C. necessary   | D. usual      |
| 5. A. success    | B. habit         | C. importance  | D. difference |
| 6. A. interested | B. happy         | C. lost        | D. confident  |
| 7. A. wasted     | B. spent         | C. used        | D. paid       |
| 8. A. some times | B. some money    | C. some words  | D. some time  |
| 9. A. Especially | B. Unfortunately | C. Immediately | D. Luckily    |
| 10. A. went away | B. went up       | C. went along  | D. went over  |

#### 四、阅读理解 (共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

13

Danny lived for football. He played it, watched it, talked and dreamed about it. His favourite football star was Keith Connolly—Lowgate's captain and their star striker.

One day in January, after school, Danny hurried through his homework. He wanted to watch TV. Keith Connolly was doing an interview on the local news programme.

Danny hoped that the television wouldn't go fuzzy (模糊的) or lose the sound when Keith Connolly was talking. It was an old set, and it did things like that.

It wasn't clear enough, but at last Keith Connolly's smiling face appeared on the screen.

"What I really like about playing for Lowgate, " he said, "is the fans. They're the best. They always support us. It's fantastic running towards the playground to all that cheering and chanting."

Danny wished he could be in that crowd at the Lowgate ground, but the price of a single ticket was way above anything he could afford. There was no chance of the whole family going, or even just Danny and his little brother.

"You won again on Saturday, " said the reporter. "Did the team go out to celebrate? We went for a meal together, " said Keith Connolly, "but I have to be careful about what I eat, because I want to stay fit. I love doughnuts very much ..."

Then the sound went fuzzy and Danny jumped up and **thumped** repeatedly the top of the set to make it come on again. He hadn't missed much. But he had missed something important.

Keith Connolly had been saying "...but I'm not allowed to eat doughnuts."

Danny hadn't heard **that**. All he heard was that Keith Connolly loved doughnuts. And at the end of Danny's street was a bakery. It sold the biggest and the best doughnuts!

When Danny went to bed, he lay wide-awake, making a plan.

(1) One day, Danny did his homework hurriedly so as to \_\_\_\_ .

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. play with Keith Connolly | B. watch a TV programme   |
| C. interview Keith Connolly | D. read a local newspaper |

(2) The writer described Danny's TV to tell us \_\_\_\_ .



- A. Danny needed to buy a new TV set      B. Danny's family was poor  
C. Danny liked football very much      D. Danny's wish came true
- (3) The underlined word "**thumped**" in paragraph 9 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. covered      B. reached      C. beat      D. managed
- (4) The underlined word "**that**" in paragraph 11 refers to " \_\_\_\_\_".  
A. we went for a meal together      B. I have to be careful about what I eat  
C. I love doughnuts very much      D. I'm not allowed to eat doughnuts
- (5) Danny most probably planned to \_\_\_\_\_ when he lay wide-awake on the bed.  
A. get less homework to do every day  
B. find a way of giving doughnuts to Keith  
C. celebrate the victory by watching TV  
D. tell Keith not to eat too many doughnuts.

14

Some animals can be trained to help humans. For example, specially trained dogs help blind people walk around the town safely. Some kinds of monkeys can be taught things too. They can learn how to help people who can't use their arms or legs. The monkeys pick up the phones when it rings, carry shopping bags and do housework.

In the wild, animals and humans are not usually friends, but there are a few interesting examples where they can work together. In Africa, the honeyguide bird works with humans to find food. The bird likes to eat grubs (蛆) —a type of insect that lives inside a beehive (蜂窝). It knows how to find beehives but it can't open them and get the grubs. People like to eat honey, but they are not very good at finding beehives, so the bird and the people help each other. The bird flies to a beehive and the people follow it. When the people open the beehive and take the honey, they give the grubs to the bird.

In Laguna in the south of Brazil, fishermen and dolphins work as a team. The ocean isn't very clean, so the fishermen can't see the fish. However, dolphins can find them easily by using sounds. When the dolphins find a large group of fish, they make a noise to tell the fishermen. Then the dolphins push the fish to the beach. The fishermen wait in the water near the beach and catch a lot of fish in their nets. The fishermen's nets make it easier for the dolphins to catch fish too. In Laguna, fishermen and dolphins have been working together for many years. The fishermen teach their children how to work with the dolphins. The dolphins must be happy to help because they teach their babies how to work with humans!

- (1) From the first paragraph, monkeys cannot help with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. answering phone calls      B. doing homework  
C. carrying bags      D. doing household chores
- (2) Honeyguide birds help people \_\_\_\_\_.

A. make honey      B. find honey      C. open beehives      D. find grubs

(3) How do dolphins help fishermen?

- A. They make sounds to send the fish away.
- B. They make sounds and then catch the fish.
- C. They make sounds and then push the fish to the beach.
- D. They make sounds to make the fish jump into the nets.

(4) Why are honeyguide birds glad to help people?

- A. Because they want to make friends with people.
- B. Because they are clever and friendly.
- C. Because people also help them get their favourite food.
- D. Because they are good at finding grubs.

(5) What is the main idea of this article?

- A. All animals are our friends.
- B. Some animals can help people.
- C. Animals are born to help people.
- D. Any kind of animals can work with humans.

15

A computer program that could help catch and even translate messages from aliens in outer space has been developed by a British scientist.

If aliens are discovered one day, scientists fear their language may make it impossible to understand them. But John Elliott of leads Metropolitan University in Britain has come up with a program that can figure out the structure of their language. He thinks that's the first step in understanding what they are saying.

Dr. Elliott's program would compare an alien language to a database (数据库) of 60 different languages in the world to look for a similar structure. He believes that even an alien language will have its own structure. "Language has to be structured in a certain way, or it will be hard to use," he told New Scientist magazine.

Research had shown that it is possible to know if a signal carries a language rather than a picture or music. Dr. Elliott has gone a step further by finding a way to pick out what might be words and sentences. Because languages have different word orders, Dr. Elliott has set up a library of the sentence structured of 60 human languages.

If a message is received from outer space, it could be compared against this database. Scientists would then be able to see if it's similar to any human language, or a mix of the languages.

However, Dr. Elliott also said that in order to translate what the aliens are actually saying, it may still be necessary to have a "code (密码) book".

- (1) Why did Dr. Elliott come up with the program?
- A. To learn more about outer space.  
B. To develop a new language.  
C. To help translate messages from aliens.  
D. To compare an alien language to human languages.
- (2) According to Dr. Elliott, what' the first step of understand ing an alien language?
- A. Coming up with a program.                      B. Knowing its structure.  
C. Understand ing aliens.                      D. Discovering aliens.
- (3) What does Paragraph 4 mainly tell us?
- A. Some necessary conditions for making the program work.  
B. Dr. Elliott's findings about different kinds of languages.  
C. Three importan t functions of the program.  
D. The number of sentence structures of human languages.
- (4) How does the program work when it receives a message from aliens?
- A. Mix the message with 60 human languages.  
B. Translate the message and send it to the database.  
C. Pick out the sentence structure and translate it.  
D. Compare the message to the database of 60 human languages.
- (5) What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Not all languages have their own structured.  
B. To translate alien languages, there is much work to do.  
C. The structure of alien languages is similar to that of human languages.  
D. Alien languages are signals carrying pictures and music.

16

Welcome to Blue Sky Hotel and we will do all we can to make your stay an enjoyable one.

We hope you will find the following useful to you.

Star Ratings: ★★★★★

Blue Sky Hotel, sincerely looks forward to your arrival!

Hotel Facilities			
General	√Dining room √Coffee shop √Gym centre √Outdoor swimming pool √Business Centre √Elevatorft	Room	√Safe box
		Internet	√Air-condition √International direct dial √Hair drier √Mini-fridge √A private dial

	√ATM √Nightclub		√Television Wi-Fi free in the whole hotel
Hotel Services			
Services	24-hour front Desk, Morning call. Ticket service, Taxi service, Message and fax service, etc.		
	◆A single room: 150yuan per night.		
	◆Double room:200yuan per night		
	◆30yuan per meal, children under 12years are half off.		
Hotel Rules			
●Pets are not allowed			
●Guests are responsible for their own property and safety.			
●Smokes only in smoking area.			
Things to Remember			
Check-in time:2:00p.m. (present your ID card, passport)			
Check-out time:noon			
Meal time: Breakfast (8:00-9:30)			
Lunch (12:00-14:00)			
Dinner (18:30-20:30)			
Your reservation is absolutely safe. All personal data is <u>encrypted</u> and will only be used for your booking.			

- (1) You can't \_\_\_\_\_ when staying in Blue Hotel.  
 A. raise pets                      B. go swimming                      C. have meals                      D. play table tennis
- (2) If Mr. Brown and his 8-year-old son have a meal in the hotel, how much should they pay?  
 A. ¥ 30                      B. ¥ 45                      C. ¥ 60                      D. ¥ 75
- (3) Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. No free Wi - Fi in the hotel.                      B. You can enjoy dinner at 18:00.  
 C. Smoking is not allowed in the hotel.                      D. You can check out at 12 o'clock.
- (4) The underline word "encrypted" (in the last section) probably means " \_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. protected                      B. stored                      C. sold                      D. collected
- (5) The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to introduce the hotel  
 B. to make people enjoy their trips  
 C. to attract more people to live in the hotel  
 D. to share the writer's stay in the hotel

## 五、阅读填空 (共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

17 Have you had a headache during a test? Have you ever been so worried about something that you have a headache or even can't sleep at night? If so, then you know what stress is. Stress is what you feel when you are worried about something. 1 you may feel angry, sad, scared or afraid—all of which can give you a stomachache or a headache.

2 Some kinds of stress are good and others are bad. Good stress might happen when you are called to answer questions in class or when you have to give a speech. 3 For example, you may do a better job in your test if the stress pushes you to prepare better before the test.

On the other hand, bad stress can happen if the stress lasts too long. You may not feel well if your parents are fighting, if a family member is sick, if you're having problems at school or if anything else makes you unhappy every day. That kind of stress isn't going to help you. 4

5 Make sure you keep yourself in mind: sleep, exercise, leisure and food. If you get enough sleep and eat healthily, and if you exercise and leave time for fun, you'll probably feel less stressed.

- A. This kind of stress can help you to get things better done.
- B. This worry in your mind can make your body feel bad.
- C. The best way to face the stress is to have a balanced life.
- D. That kind of stress isn't going to help you, and it can actually make you sick.
- E. However, there are different kinds of stress.

## 六、单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

18 It requires lots of c \_\_\_\_\_ to give a speech in public.

19 She has decided not to a \_\_\_\_\_ this job.

20 They s \_\_\_\_\_ hands and introduced themselves to each other when they first met.

21 You look unhappy today. What is the m \_\_\_\_\_ ?

22 After the serious car accident, he was d \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't walk any more.

23 The p \_\_\_\_\_ of this city is so large that we always find the streets are crowded.

24 The scenery here is so beautiful that I cannot d \_\_\_\_\_ it with words.

25 If you don't know the b \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of math, you won't work out this problem.

26 The clock is h \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall to tell time.

27 Amy's eyes almost p \_\_\_\_\_ out when she saw her low score.

## 七、完成句子 (共8小题, 每小题0.5分, 共4分)

28 他可以自己完成这个任务。

He can finish this task \_\_\_\_\_ .

29 比赛获胜后她情绪一直高涨。

She was still \_\_\_\_\_ after winning the game.

30 我常被提醒要和别人礼貌交流。

I am often \_\_\_\_\_ others politely.

31 我常被提醒要和别人礼貌交流。

I am often \_\_\_\_\_ others politely.

32 别提我的名字, 免得给我惹麻烦。

Don't mention my name or you'll \_\_\_\_\_ .

33 凯特似乎认识那个穿蓝衣服的男人，因为刚刚她对他微笑了。

Kate \_\_\_\_\_ know the man in blue because she \_\_\_\_\_ him just now.

34 男孩家离学校如此远，以致于他不得不每天一大早就出发。

The boy lives \_\_\_\_\_ far from the school \_\_\_\_\_ he has to \_\_\_\_\_ in the early morning.

35 这场大雨阻止了我们如期举办运动会。

The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ our sports meeting on schedule.

## 八、书面表达 (共1小题, 共20分)

36 有一批外国交换生要来中国进行参观学习，他们对我国的传统技艺非常感兴趣并打算学习。请你根据以下提示写一篇英语短文向他们介绍4种中国传统技艺，并推荐你认为最值得学习的一种，说明原因。

面人dough toy

- 颜色丰富
- 通常是出名的人物或动物



水墨画Chinese ink-wash painting

- 通常为黑、白、灰色
- 常画自然风景、动植物、人物等



糖画sugar painting

- 通常是黄色的
- 既漂亮又好吃



剪纸paper cutting

?

(请你补充至少2点)



要求:

1. 参考词汇: 风景scenery;
2. 短文应包括表格中所有要点, 可适当发挥, 层次清晰, 语法正确并补充相关内容。

注意:

1. 字数: 80-120词 (文章开头已给出, 不计入总字数);



2. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

China is a big country with all kinds of unique traditional skills. I would like to introduce some of them.

