武汉中学2019年初中毕业生调研测评

英 语 试 卷

武汉中学命制　　考试时间：2019年4月21日 9:40 — 10:10

亲爱的同学，本试卷共4页，45小题，满分40分，考试用时30分钟。答题前，请将你的毕业学校、姓名、准考证号、元调成绩填写在答题卡左侧密封线内，所有答案均填写在答题卡上，写在试卷上无效。

祝你考试成功！

第一部分：词汇知识运用（共两节，满分25分）

第一节：多项选择（共10小题，每小题0.5分，满分5分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并将代表该选项的字母填写在答题卷的相应位置。

1. — How is the weather in Beijing?
— I don't know. But wait a moment, I _____ it for you.
A. check　B. checked　C. will check　D. have checked

2. I don't want to _____ my friend when he asks me for help.
A. turn off　B. turn down　C. turn on　D. turn up

3. The boy, who helped me go across the street, left _____ I could thank him.
A. while　B. before　C. after　D. since

4. —Why not go out for a walk after studying for such a long time?
— That's a good _____.
A. suggestion　B. question　C. information　D. situation

5. — Is Jane coming tonight?
— _____. If she should come, she would have told me.
A. Go ahead　B. Certainly　C. That's right　D. I don't think so

6. John is selfish and _____, always looking for someone else to blame and never admitting his own mistakes.
A. strict　B. sympathetic　C. stubborn　D. sensitive

7. Error Correction: Vitamin D, which the body needs in order to absorb <u>calcium and produces it</u> when skin is exposed to ultraviolet rays.
A. calcium, and is produced　B. calcium, producing it
C. calcium, is produced　D. calcium and produces

8. Which of the following phrases is correct?
A. an European country　B. an umbrella　C. a honor　D. a NBA player

9. In triangle ABC, AD = DB, DE is parallel to BC, and the area of triangle ABC is 40. What is the area of triangle ADE?
A. 10　B.15　C.20　D.30

10. In a sports club with 30 members, 17 play badminton and 19 play tennis and 2 do not play either. How many members play both badminton and tennis?

A. 7　　B.8　　C.9　　D.10

第二节：完型填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并将代表该选项的字母填写在答题卷的相应位置。

We had not seen our daughter in a year __11__ we met her at the airport. As we __12__ our car, an elderly man followed us. He asked where he could find a pay phone; he had a friend who lived in a nearby town. We were not sure. None of us had a (an) __13__ phone, and the man had __14__ . "Come in the car," I said. "We'll __15__ you near the shops." He and our daughter got into the back. On the way home, my husband asked the man his name — Ed — and introduced us. I remembered there were no pay phones __16__ .

Then I __17__ a talk I once gave to a writing class on the theme of the stranger. The myths（神话）of old cultures often __18__ deep truths. A message that the myths give us __19__ is "welcome the stranger". So I decided to give Ed a __20__.

I took Ed home. When we entered the kitchen, I __21__ him our phone. His large fingers pressed the keys and __22__ his friend. I gave his friend __23__. My husband __24__ red wine for all. Ed told us that he was 80 and his wife had died a year ago. His friend nearby had been his best friend for years. I told Ed that my husband was also 80. My worst fear was that he would die before me, and leave me __25__ in this house. The four of us laughed, but a __26__ conversation developed. This stranger had something to teach me. After some time, a man knocked at the door. He introduced him __27__ Francis, and we chatted __28__ . The three of us watched the two of them slowly drive away.

I was shocked by the way this little __29__ accorded with（符合）the old myths. The stranger appears often as someone who needs help. Only gradually will we know who and what he or she really is. I found Ed's email address and contacted him. He __30__ . We invited Ed and Francis to join us for a meal the next time he came to Hamilton.

11.	A. when	B. where	C. although	D. because
12.	A. asked for	B. headed for	C. cared for	D. sent for
13.	A. amazing	B. working	C. touching	D. moving
14.	A. cabbage	B. luggage	C. courage	D. message
15.	A. develop	B. draw	C. discover	D. drop
16.	A. once more	B. much more	C. any more	D. no more
17.	A. recalled	B. recorded	C. reported	D. returned
18.	A. bring	B. fetch	C. carry	D. take
19.	A. repeatedly	B. immediately	C. hardly	D. nearly
20.	A. lesson	B. lift	C. chance	D. call
21.	A. borrowed	B. handed	C. bought	D. found
22.	A. interviewed	B. reached	C. got	D. invited

23.	A. suggestions	B. solutions	C. questions	D. directions
24.	A. paid	B. collected	C. checked	D. poured
25.	A. alone	B. out	C. aside	D. off
26.	A. meaningful	B. successful	C. hopeful	D. peaceful
27.	A. for	B. as	C. to	D. of
28.	A. friendly	B. especially	C. happily	D. lively
29.	A. advice	B. answer	C. excuse	D. tale
30.	A. replied	B. appeared	C. continued	D. explained

第二部分：阅读理解（共 5 个小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并将代表该选项的字母填写在答题卷的相应位置。

When you hear someone say they're "going to college", you know, generally, what it means: they're going to an institution（机构）of higher learning. But that doesn't necessarily mean that they're going to a college. They could very well be going to a university—so what is the difference between college and university, anyway?

Of the two terms, "university" is older. Its usage dates back all the way to the 13th century. "University" mainly refers to an institution that offers both undergraduate（本科）programs and graduate（研究生）or professional ones. Although, for the most part, no strict guidelines dictate any requirements for a school to call itself a university, some U.S. states do have such guidelines. In New Jersey, for instance, a university must offer graduate degrees in at least three fields.

The term "college" most often refers to a school that puts more emphasis（重要性） on its undergraduate programs, like associate's and bachelor's degrees, than its graduate programs, and may not have graduate programs at all. However, colleges certainly can have graduate programs, and many do. "College" can also refer to individual（个别的）schools within a larger institution. For instance, the University of Michigan has a College of Engineering, among others.

The most obvious similarity is the fact that we use the word "college" to mean both of them. But there are other ways the two are similar. They can also be both public and private, and one is not necessarily more difficult to get into or more challenging than the other. These things depend more on the individual school. Therefore, whether a school is a "college" or a "university" shouldn't play a big role in choosing a school.

As a whole, universities tend to have larger student bodies, while colleges may be smaller, with lower student-to-faculty ratios—but there are numerous exceptions. A university is more likely to offer extensive graduate programs, but many colleges do so too. Another difference between college and university is that, over time, the word "university" has developed a slightly more prestigious hidden meaning than "college." This is the most likely reason some schools with "college" in their name have changed, or are considering changing, it to "university".

31. Which of the following statements is true according to Paragraph 2?

A. A university is older than a college.

B. The first university was founded in the 13th century.

C. New Jersey has guidelines for a school to call itself a university.

D. All the universities must offer graduate degrees in at least three fields.

32. What can the term "college" refer to?

A. a school within a university

B. a school that puts more emphasis on its graduate programs than its undergraduate programs

C. a school that has graduate programs

D. a school that offers associate's and bachelor's degrees

33. In which way are "university" and "college" similar?

A. They are both public.

B. They are both difficult to get into.

C. They both depend on the individual school.

D. They can both be referred to by the word "college".

34. What would be the best subtitle（小标题） for the last paragraph?

A. what is a university?

B. what is a college?

C. How are colleges and universities the same?

D. What's the difference between colleges and universities?

35. Which of the following has the closest meaning with the underlined word in the last paragraph?

A. correct　　B. famous　　C. different　　D. direct

第三部分：短文填词（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分，满分 5 分）

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容和首字母的提示，在短文空白处填入适当的单词，使短文内容通畅，合理，并将答案填写在答题卷的相应位置。

Dragon Boat Festival, also called Duanwu Festival, is a t__36__ holiday in China. Originated（起源） from south China, Dragon Boat Festival is more p __37__ in southern areas, such as Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong and Fujian Provinces.

Why is it c__38__ on the f__39__ day of the fifth lunar month（农历月）? It is said to be closely related to Qu Yuan (340-278 BC), an a__40__ Chinese poet in the Warring States Period (475 – 221BC). He wrote a lot of works to show his care and devotion to his country, but he was exiled（流放）by the king. After that, he c__41__ to drown himself in the river rather than seeing his country r__42__ by the State of Qin. So people decided to r__43__ him on that day every year.

Many customs and a__44__ are held by people in China and even by people in neighboring Asian countries. Among them, a dragon boat r__45__ and zongzi are most commonly seen.