2019~2020学年广东广州越秀区广州市第三中学初 一下学期期中英语试卷

-、语音辨析

(本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

A) 请找出下列选项中划线部分字母与所给音标发音相同的单词

请找出下列选项中划线部分字母与所给音标发音相同的单词。

(1) //

	A. Fr <u>a</u> nce	B. s <u>a</u> ve	C. m <u>ou</u> ntain	D. disc <u>u</u> ss
(2)	/3/			
	A. jump	B. u <u>s</u> ually	C. oran <u>ge</u>	D. <u>J</u> anuary
(3)	/z/			
	A. store <u>s</u>	B. cat <u>s</u>	C. buse <u>s</u>	D. drink <u>s</u>
(4)	/ບə/			
	A. p <u>oor</u>	B. c <u>oo</u> l	C. n <u>ear</u>	D. h <u>air</u>

B) 请指出句中带有划线的单词的字母发音与其它三个不同的一项

2 请指出句中带有划线的单词的字母发音与其它三个不同的一项。
 A group of people follow the tour guide to go into the tower because of the narrow steps.
 A
 B
 C
 There they enjoy a wonderful show .

3 请指出句中带有划线的单词的字母发音与其它三个不同的一项。

It is hard to believe the blind man could climb over the wall and finally got saved.

A B C D

	<u>Th</u> rough	the	window	, he	looked	to	the	sou <u>th</u> ,	but	could	see	no <u>th</u> ing	over	r <u>th</u> ere.
	А							В				С		D
	出下列各 下列各句中 From tha	划约	美单词的	重音	位置与其	其它 <u>re</u>	划约	戋单词不	同的	的选项。		<u>s</u> .		
 指出了	下列各句中	划纣	美单词的	重音	位置与其	美 它	划约	线单词不	同的	り选项				
He is <u>w</u>	orried be	ecal	<u>use</u> he	may	/ not be	abl	le to	<u>finis</u>	<u>h</u> his	s <u>home</u>	worl	<u>k</u> on tin	ne.	
	А	В	5					С			D			
Α. Α			В. В				(C. C				D. D		
	下列各句中 A French										ımer	<u>holiday</u> B	<u>y</u> , b	ut if you
		tow	n by the	sea	a is the	<u>pe</u>	e <u>rfec</u> A	<u>t</u> place	e for	a sum		В		-
<u>prefer</u>	A French	tow	n by the	sea	a is the	<u>pe</u>	e <u>rfec</u> A	<u>t</u> place	e for	a sum nounta		В		-
 C	A French	tow ance	n by the	sea er, y	a is the	pe ry :	e <u>rfec</u> A	<u>t</u> place	e for	a sum nounta		В		-
 C 、 单 : (本大题	A French to visit Fra 项选择	tow ance 王	rn by the e in winte	sea er, yu 远分,	n is the ou can t 共15分	<u>pe</u> rry s	erfec A skiin	<u>et</u> place	e for	a sum nounta		В		-
<u>prefer</u> C 、 单 (本大题	A French to visit Fra 项选择 亟共10小题 man in the	tow ance 王	rn by the e in winte	sea er, yu 5分,	a is the ou can t 共15分 aying _	<u>pe</u> rry s	<u>erfec</u> A skiin	<u>et</u> place	e for	a sum nounta		В	ench	-
<u>prefer</u> C 、 单 : (本大題 r A. A; the	A French to visit Fra 项选择 亟共10小题 man in the	tow ance 夏, 名	rn by the e in winte orple suit B. Th	sea er, yu 5分, is pl e; th	a is the ou can t 共15分 aying ne	<u>pe</u> ry :)	<u>erfec</u> A skiin	t place	e for	a sum nounta		B n the Fre	ench	-
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10	Lily arrived the	railway station 8:0	00 April 17.		
	A. at; at; on	B. at; on; on	C. in; at; of	D.	in; on; in
11	You had better not take	e this book. It is useless	it's too expensive	2	
	A. because	B. and	C. but		or
		D. and	0. 540	υ.	
12	It's time to scho	ol. Please wake up your			
	A. to go	B. to going	C. going	D.	go
13	It's too hot. Please kee	p the windows			
	A. opens	B. opened	C. opening	D.	open
14	" as to the librar	w this Saturday? " Sam	augaastad		
14		ry this Saturday? " Sam		П	Mby dida't
	A. Why don't	B. How about	C. Why hot	D.	Why didn't
_					
15	We must make people	the dirty water in	to the river.		
	A. stop to put	B. stop puting	C. stopping to put	D.	stop putting
16	Don't speak so loudly.	Your father in the	bedroom you		?
	1		B. is sleeping; Do; kno		
	C. is sleeping; Are; kn		D. sleeps; Are; knowir		
		C		0	
17		sh, boys. It tastes			
	A. themselves; well	B. themselves; good	C. yourselves; good	D.	yourselves; well
=	E、语法选择				
	(本大题共10小题,每	小题1分, 共10分)			

Washington was the first president of the U.S. and he was every clever even when he was <u>1</u> 12-year-old boy.

Once a thief stole some money from Uncle Post, Washington's neighbor. 2 the door of the house was not broken, and things in the room were in the same place as usual. Washington <u>3</u> that the thief must be one of the <u>4</u>.

That evening at the villagers' meeting, he said "<u>5</u> stole the money? We don't know! But God knows. God sends his wasp (黄蜂) <u>6</u> the answer. Every night, the wasp flies among us but few people see it." Then, Washington cried out excitedly, "Look! The wasp <u>7</u> on the thief's hat. It is going to sting (叮)!"

People began <u>8</u> and made a loud noise. Everybody turned to look for the thief. But soon the noise stopped. All eyes were <u>9</u> a man who was trying hard to drive the "wasp" off <u>10</u> hat.

"Now we know who stole the money." Washington said with a smile.

1. A. a	B. the	C. an	D. /
2. A. When	B. But	C. So	D. If
3. A. thought	B. thinks	C. think	D. thinking
4. A. villager	B. villagers'	C. villagers	D. villager's
5. A. Who	B. What	C. How	D. Why
6. A. tell	B. to tell	C. telling	D. tells
7. A. were	B. was	C. are	D. is
8. A. talking	B. talk	C. to talking	D. talked
9. A. after	B. in	C. on	D. at
10. A.he	B. his	C. him	D. himself

四、完形填空

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(本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

When the Spring Festival falls, red flowers bloom (盛开) on the windows of my home. Of course, these are not <u>1</u> flowers. But in the cold of <u>2</u>, these wonderful flowers bring warmth to us. They are made of paper by my <u>3</u>, who is now aged 70. With a few cuts, she <u>4</u> a piece of paper into a beautiful work of art.

When my grandma was young, she was considered clumsy (笨拙的) in the <u>5</u>. But on a cold winter night, she saw some beautiful red paper <u>6</u> on her new neighbor's windows. She was so interested in it and decided to <u>7</u> from her neighbor. Tons of paper was wasted, and her fingers were cut many times. But she <u>8</u> practicing. It took 10 years <u>9</u> my grandma could make paper art skillfully (娴熟地). The red flowers, blooming like burning fire, light up her world. Now, everyone in the village <u>10</u> her.

My grandma's story has shown me what it takes to realize one's dream.

1. A. nice	B. real	C. full	D. sweet
2. A. spring	B. summer	C. autumn	D. winter
3. A. sister	B. aunt	C. mother	D. grandma
4. A. changes	B. cooks	C. places	D. ticks
5. A. city	B. town	C. villages	D. block
6. A. art	B. money	C. walls	D. books
7. A. buy	B. steal	C. learn	D. borrow
8. A. ended up	B. kept on	C. put off	D. thought about
9. A. before	B. after	C. while	D. since
10. A.serves	B. allows	C. respects	D. laughs

五、阅读理解

(本大题共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)



London is a wonderful and large city. The Thames River runs through the city from west to east, just like the Hudson River in New York. So London has two parts, the South and North. In the North are shops, big parks and quite good places.

The weather in London is **mild.** In winter it is not very cold and in summer it is not very hot. People say that London is a foggy (多雾的) city and it often rains. It is true. My friend, Linda, lives in London. One day last year, the fog was very thick. All the buses and trains stopped. So she had to walk to school that day.

The food in London is very nice, too. Many people have hamburgers for lunch. They also like Chinese food. Sometimes they have noodles and soup for dinner. But people like fish and chips best. Most visitors in London would like to have fish and chips.

(1) What river runs through New York?

A. Yellow River.	B. Changjiang River.

C. The Thames River. D. The Hudson River.

(2) What CAN'T we see in the north of London?

- A. Shops.B. Big parks.C. Famous farms.D. Quite good places.
- (3) The underlined word "mild" means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 恶劣的
 B. 温和的
 C. 炎热的
 D. 寒冷的
- (4) How did Linda get to school on that foggy day?
 - A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By train. D. By bike.
- (5) What would most visitors like to eat if they visit London?
 - A. Noodles. B. Soup. C. Hamburgers. D. Fish and chips.

Sports can help you keep fit and get in touch with nature. However, whether you are on the mountains, in the waves, or on the grassland, you should be aware (知道) that your choice of sports might have a great influence (影响) on the environment.

Some sports are resource-hungry (资源饥渴的). Golf, as you may know, eats up not only large areas of countryside, but also tons of water. Besides, all kinds of chemicals (化学物质) and huge amounts of energy are used to keep its courses (高尔夫球场) in good condition (状态). This causes major environment effects (影响). For example, in the dry regions of Portugal and Spain, golf is often held responsible for serious water shortage (缺乏, 短缺) in some local areas.

There are many environment-friendly sports. Power walking is one of <u>them</u> that you could take up today.

You don't need any special equipment (器材) except a good pair of shoes, and you don't have to worry about resources and your purse. Simple and free, power walking can also keep you fit. If you walk regularly, it will be good for your heart and bones. Experts (专家) say that 20 minutes of power walking daily can make you feel less worried, sleep well and have better weight control.

Whatever sport you take up, you can make it greener by using environment-friendly equipment and buying products made from recycled (再循环的) materials. But the final goal should be "green gyms". They are better replacements (替代物) for traditional health clubs and modern sports centers. Members of green gyms play sports outdoors, in the countryside or other open spaces. There is no special requirement (要求) for you to get your membership. And best of all, they're free.

- (1) Which of the following is the author most probably like?
 - A. Cycling around a lake. B. Driving a car on the street.
 - C. Playing basketball in a gym. D. Swimming in a sports center.
- (2) What do we know about golf from Paragraph 2?
 - A. It is unpopular in Portugal and Spain.

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- B. It causes water shortage around the world.
- C. It protects the earth from chemicals and wastes.
- D. It needs water and electricity to keep its courses green.
- (3) What does the underlined word "them" in the Paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. Resource-hungry sports B. Outdoor sports
 - C. Environment-friendly sports D. Indoor sports
- (4) The author uses power walking as an example mainly because _____.
 - A. it is an outdoor sport

B. it uses fewer resources

C. it improves our health

- D. it is recommended by experts
- (5) The author writes the passage to _____
 - A. show us the function of major sports
 - B. encourage us to go in for green sports
 - C. discuss the major influence of popular sports
 - D. introduce different types of environment-friendly sports

Many people know that rubbish is a big problem on planet Earth. What many people don't know is that junk (垃圾) has become a problem in outer space too.

According to BBC News, there are more than 22, 000 pieces of space junk floating around the earth. And <u>these</u> are just the things that we can see from the surface of the earth by telescopes (望远镜). There are also millions of smaller pieces of junk that we can't see.

Objects, like bits of old space rockets or satellites, move around the planet at very high speeds fast that even a very small piece can break important satellites (卫星) or become dangerous to astronauts. If the tiniest piece of junk crashed (撞击) into a spaceship, it could damage the vehicle.

To make things worse, when two objects in space crash, they break into many smaller pieces. For example, when a U.S. satellite hit an old Russian rocket in 2009, it broke into more than 2, 000 pieces, increasing the amount of space junk.

To reduce additional (额外的) space junk, countries have agreed that all new space tools can only stay in space for 25 years at most. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere (大气层) after that time. In the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.

Many scientists also suggesting different ways to clean up space junk. In England scientists are testing a metal net that can be fired into space junk. The net catches the junk and then pulls it into the earth's atmosphere to burn up.

The Germans are building robots that can collect pieces of space junk and bring them back to Earth to be safely destroyed. "The problem is becoming more challenging (挑战性的) because we're sending more objects into space to help people use their mobile phones and computers, " says Marco Castronuovo, an Italian space Researcher. "The time to act is now. The longer we leave the problem, the bigger it will become, " he says.

- (1) What does the underlined word "these" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. Telescopes. B. Satellites.
 - C. Pieces of space junk. D. BBC news reports.
- (2) Why is space junk considered a problem?
 - A. It burns up after it re-enters the atmosphere.
 - B. It often stops the view of telescopes on Earth.

- C. It could force new space tools to travel at slower speeds.
- D. It may crash into other space tools causing damage or death.
- (3) Countries want future space tools to be able to fall back into the earth's atmosphere so that .
 - A. the tools can be reused later
 - B. the tools don't become space junk
 - C. the earth's atmosphere can stay clean
 - D. the effects of space flight can be studied
- (4) How do the Germans plan to deal with space junk?
 - A. Use robots to collect it. B. Catch it with nets.
 - C. Burn it in the earth's atmosphere. D. Send it further away from the earth.
- (5) In which section of the newspaper would you probably read this article? A. Fashion. B. Local News. C. Education. D. Environment.

六、单词拼写

(本大题共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

23 When we face the difficulty, we should be p _____ and no hurry.



24 Factories make a lot of h _____ gases.

25 Though I go to Mary's home many times, I still don't know her a _____ .

26 Science and technology(技术) makes our lives more c _____ .

When we f _____ got home from the airport, it was 11 o'clock at night.

七、词形变化

(本大题共3小题,每小题1分,共3分)

28 Look! Two basketball teams are _____ (fight) for honor!

29	I can't go anywhere by (I) without my guide dog.
30	Dictionary is (help) for learning English.
八	、完成句子
	(本大题共6小题,共17分)
31	工人们夜以继日地工作。 Workers
32	导游带我们到博物馆的入口。 The guide us the entrance to the museum.
33	巴黎以埃菲尔铁塔而闻名。 Paris the Eiffel Tower.
34	我更喜欢在安静的地方听音乐。 I listen to music in a quiet place.
35	我的宠物狗想吃东西时总是蹲下来看着我。 My pet dog always and looks at me when he wants to eat.
36	实际上,多年以前这个地方被树覆盖着。

_____ , this place was covered with trees many years ago.