

2019~2020学年广东广州越秀区广州大学附属中学 初二下学期期末英语试卷

一、语法选择

(本大题共15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

1 Eyes can speak. Much meaning can be carried ___1___ with our eyes, so it is often said that eyes can speak.

Do you have such kinds of experience? On a bus you may look at a stranger, ___2___ not too long. And if he ___3___ that he is being looked at, he may feel uncomfortable. If you are looked at for ___4___ than necessary, you will look at yourself up and down to see if there is anything wrong ___5___ you. If nothing goes wrong; you will feel ___6___ towards the person who is looking at you that way. Eyes do speak, right?

___7___ too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But ___8___ things are different. If a man looks at ___9___ woman for more than 10 seconds, it may mean that he wishes to attract her attention and to make her ___10___ that he wants to get to know her. ___11___ two people are in a conversation, the speaker will only look at the listener from time to time, in order to make sure that the listener does pay attention ___12___ what he or she is speaking. Lovers will enjoy looking at each other or being looked at for a long time, ___13___ something that words cannot express. Clearly, eye contact should ___14___ according to the relationship between two people and the place where ___15___ stay.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. clear | B. clearly | C. clearness | D. clearing |
| 2. A. if | B. or | C. so | D. but |
| 3. A. found | B. is finding | C. finds | D. will find |
| 4. A. much | B. many | C. more | D. most |
| 5. A. with | B. of | C. on | D. by |
| 6. A. angrily | B. angry | C. anger | D. more angrily |
| 7. A. Look | B. Looks | C. Looking | D. Looked |
| 8. A. sometime | B. sometimes | C. some time | D. some times |
| 9. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |

10. A. to understand B. understanding C. understands D. understand
 11. A. Until B. Unless C. When D. Before
 12. A. on B. to C. in D. into
 13. A. to show B. show C. shows D. to showing
 14. A. being made B. make C. be made D. be making
 15. A. them B. theirs C. themselves D. they

二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2 Different people have different ideas about time. People in the USA think that it is 1 to know the time. In cities in America, there are 2 in stations, factories and other buildings. Radio announcers give you the correct time during the day. Most Americans also have watches with them 3 they go. They want to do certain things 4 certain time. They don't like to be late. They think everyone is supposed to do 5 on time.

But time is not 6 important to everybody in the world. When 7 that people there you visit a county in South America, you will don't like to rush. If you had an appointment with somebody, ' he could probably be late 8 he might not want to arrive on time.

In South America, even the radio programs may not begin on time. The men on the radio may not think it is important to tell the exact 9 . People in South America think that clocks or watches are just machines. They think that you 10 a clock or a watch control your life if you do everything on time.

1. A. quiet B. useless C. important D. easy
 2. A. clocks B. cars C. books D. watches
 3. A. whenever B. however C. whatever D. wherever
 4. A. at B. on C. for D. in
 5. A. nothing B. everything C. something else D. some things
 6. A. such B. as C. so D. only
 7. A. understand B. find C. forget D. remember
 8. A. while B. but C. though D. because
 9. A. time B. place C. weather D. news
 10. A. put B. want C. let D. expect

三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

3

David Beckham was born in 1975, in London, at a place called Leytonstone. When he was a young boy, his greatest passion was football, he played it whenever he had the chance. Sometimes he would go and watch a game with his friends. When David Beckham was 12 years old, he won the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills award. This was an important step forward for this young boy, and it led him to go for a visit to a football training camp in Spain. As a boy he played for the schools of Essex and also for his county team.

In 1991, he became a trainee with Manchester United. This meant that he could practice football as much as he wanted to and play for the highly successful Manchester United Youth Cup team and Under-21 team. In April, 1995, he played his first football leagues game against Leeds United. During 1995 and 1996. David became a regular member of the team and Manchester United won in both football seasons, with David scoring many goals.

His goals made him a household name. In the first game of the 1996-1997 seasons, he scored a surprising goal from beyond the halfway line; seeing the goalkeeper a little way out of his goal, Beckham sent the ball over the goalkeeper's head and into the goal. It was a wonderful goal and Beckham became famous overnight. He continued to score astonishing goals, especially from free-kicks. The speed of one of his shots was timed at 157 kph. He also had the ability to make the ball go from left to right, or right to left, whenever he chose, Goalkeepers were never sure where the ball was going, and it regularly ended up in the goal.

(1) Which word can take the place of the underlined word "passion" in Paragraph 1?

- A. success B. interest C. prize D. skill

(2) What does the underlined "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. David Beckham had a great passion for football.
B. David Beckham would go and watch a game with his friends.
C. David Beckham won the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills award.
D. David Beckham played for Schools of Essex.

(3) The unusually surprising way that David Beckham scored goals _____ .

- A. helped him to gain many prizes for Essex
B. kept him playing for Leeds United
C. offered him the chance to join the national team
D. made him popular and famous

(4) Which of the following shows the right order of what Beckham experienced?

- a. Beckham played his first football league game
b. Beckham won the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills award.
c. Beckham played for Manchester United Youth Cup team.
d. Beckham went to Spain to join a football training camp.

e. Beckham played for the schools of Essex.

A. e, d, a, c, b B. b, e, d, a, c C. e, b, a, d, c D. b, d, e, c, a

(5) The passage mainly talks about _____ .

- A. how Beckham became a successful football player
- B. what abilities Beckham had to score so many goals
- C. when Beckham became famous all over Britain
- D. why Beckham could win in football league games

4

Doctors have discovered a new way to help sick people who need surgery (手术). Instead of making a big cut into a patient's body to find out what is wrong inside, they can now insert a laparoscope—a long, narrow tube with a video camera at one end—through a much smaller hole. The view the camera has of the body's interior is shown on the monitor of a machine outside, thus allowing the doctors to see how it is inside.

If there is a diseased or damaged part, the doctor can perform the surgery using another cable which sends out a laser beam at one end. The beam acts like a sharp knife and allows the doctor to repair or cut away the damaged part. While the doctor performs the surgery, an assistant moves the laparoscope to give him close-up views.

One of the names for this kind of operation is "keyhole surgery", as the cut may be as small as a keyhole! There are a number of advantages in using this method. Among them are: one, as the cut is much smaller, the patient suffers less pain and so needs less medicine for pain. Two, since the wound is smaller, it can heal faster. Three, as the patient recovers more quickly, hospital stay is shorter and so a lot less money is spent!

But there are a few problems with the method. One involves the use of the laser. As it is not always easy to control the beam, the doctor may accidentally cut some veins (静脉) and cause excessive bleeding. Such accidents do not happen often, however. They will be even less likely as technology and skills improve.

(1) How does the doctor see the inside of the patient's body?

- A. He makes a big cut and look inside.
- B. He peers through the long, narrow tube of the laparoscope.
- C. He plays back the tape on which the camera has recorded images.
- D. He looks at the monitors showing the view the video camera is taking.

(2) How does the doctor cut away the damaged part inside the body?

- A. He uses the laser beam sent out through a cable.
- B. He uses the sharps knife attached to the end of the cable.
- C. He uses the sharp end of the cable.
- D. He uses a scalpel to cut away the damaged part.

- (3) Why is the kind of surgery known as "keyhole surgery"?
- A. The doctor uses a special key to make the cut in the body.
 - B. The cut made is much smaller than the ones made in traditional surgery.
 - C. Like a key, the cut opens up the body for viewing.
 - D. The laparoscope is inserted in the cut like a key.
- (4) Which of these statements is TRUE?
- A. The doctor's assistant moves the laparoscope to let him see properly.
 - B. The doctor moves the laparoscope himself to get a good view.
 - C. The patient guides the laparoscope to show the doctor the damaged part.
 - D. The laparoscope is set to move about automatically.
- (5) Which of these is NOT an advantage of keyhole surgery?
- A. The patient spends less money on the whole operation.
 - B. The patient suffers less pain.
 - C. The patient may have some veins cut accidentally.
 - D. The wound is smaller and heals faster.

5

Just a few months ago, Sue Smith considered herself a healthy eater. She ate salads with kale and quinoa. She counted calories. She eliminated processed sugar from her diet. She avoided dairy products (乳制品).

But in the past month, as the coronavirus pandemic (瘟疫) made her housebound, Ms. Smith, a writer in Los Angeles, began shopping—and eating—completely differently. During a trip to the grocery store, she bought Spaghetti. She threw two large boxes of Goldfish crackers into her shopping cart. And she went all in on dairy. "I'm eating ice cream, ice cream bars," Ms. Smith said. "And tonight, I'm making a spinach-artichoke lasagna. There's so much dairy in it. But I just need the comfort that I get from that food right now."

As the coronavirus shutdowns continue across the United States, two growing trends (趋势) involving how people eat—the rising amount of money spent on meals outside the home and the increased purchase of fresh or organic foods in grocery stores have been reversed. Many restaurants have closed, and shoppers are reaching for frozen pizza and boxes of cereal instead of organic greens and whole grains.

Shoppers, uncertain of when they would be able to return to grocery stores and whether they would find any food restocked, bought foods that could sit on their shelves for months.

These simple and easy-to-make meals also fill the bill for people trying to squeeze a fast lunch in between Zoom meetings for work or for parents feeding their newly home-schooled children.

For many people, some of the strict rules they had around food before the quarantines (隔离) are now being eased. "We don't normally have chips at home. But now we have Doritos and Cheetos. Chips made with orange stuff and all sorts of seasonings that we normally don't eat," said Connie Huynh, an organizer with the grass-roots activist network People's Action in Pasadena, Calif "We are relaxing some of the rules during this stressful time just to get through it".

For others, the food purchases are purely an emotional reaction. Consumers are reaching for foods that trigger a comforting childhood memory or are simply their go-to snack when they need to relieve stress. "One of the first things I grabbed was Kraft Easy Cheese, the disgusting orange stuff in a can. But it was one of the foods I ate growing up, so it's a nostalgia thing," said Hana Thompson, who works for a software start-up in Denver. "I also have a bag of Flamin' Hot Cheetos that I haven't opened. How long can I last and not eat these? It's a low-entertainment game that I've been playing."

- (1) According to the passage, which of the following food is healthy?
 - A. Spaghetti
 - B. Goldfish crackers
 - C. frozen pizza
 - D. whole grains
- (2) What does the underlined word "reversed" in paragraph three probably mean?
 - A. 排除
 - B. 忽略
 - C. 增加
 - D. 反转
- (3) As the coronavirus shutdowns continue across US, people do the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. spend more money on meals outside home
 - B. shop for boxes of cereal
 - C. buy food that they can eat for months
 - D. buy food that is easy to make
- (4) The following may be the reasons why people eat differently EXCEPT _____.
 - A. they just want to eat in this way to get through the difficult time
 - B. they want to be healthier
 - C. they eat to trigger a comforting childhood memory
 - D. they need to relieve their stress
- (5) What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. A difficult time
 - B. Unhealthy food
 - C. Comfort from food
 - D. Coronavirus shutdowns

6

Medicine is something people nowadays are very familiar with. There are three branches of medicine. One is named "doctor medicine" or "scientific medicine". Scientific doctors try to observe sicknesses, look for logical patterns (逻辑模式), and then find out how the human

body works. From that they figure out what treatments may work. This kind of medicine is believed to date from the 4th century BC. Although nowadays it is successful, in the ancient world this approach probably did not cure many patients.

The second kind of medicine is titled "natural cures" or "traditional medicine", in which less educated people try to cure sicknesses with herbs (草药). These folk (民间的) healers also use observation and logic, but they aren't so aware of it. They try stuffs until they find something seeming to work, and then they keep doing that. Folk medicine thrived long before the development of scientific drug and was more successful in ancient times than doctor drug.

The third kind is known as "health spas" or "faith healing (信仰疗法)". Sometimes this may be as simple as touching the holy man and being immediately healed. Other times, a magician may make you a magic charm, or say a spell to heal you. Some religious groups organize special curing shrines for the sick. In these places people take a rest, get plenty of sleep, eat healthy food, drink water instead of alcohol, and exercise in various ways. They also talk to the priests and pray to the gods. If you are feeling depressed or you have been working too hard, going to these places may be just the right stuff to make you feel better.

- (1) According to the passage, doctor drug _____.
 - A. was a lot successful in healing illnesses in ancient times
 - B. bases its treatments on observation and logic
 - C. has been practiced for around 1, 600 years
 - D. has a longer history than traditional drug
- (2) Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Natural cures worked better than scientific drug in ancient times.
 - B. The success of folk drug led to the development of doctor medicine.
 - C. People who practice folk drug need lots of formal education on herbs.
 - D. Folk healers select diverse herbs to cure illnesses without a good basis (基础).
- (3) The following are all used in health spas EXCEPT _____.
 - A. a healthy lifestyle
 - B. religious faith
 - C. various herbs
 - D. magic power
- (4) The focus of the second paragraph is _____.
 - A. faith healing
 - B. health spas
 - C. folk drug
 - D. scientific medicine
- (5) Which of the following is the author's primary purpose to write this passage?
 - A. To analyze (分析) the educational background of three different types of patients.
 - B. To show the important role religion plays in medical treatments.
 - C. To argue for the importance of medicine in health care.
 - D. To describe different branches of drugs.

四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

7

Learn from the virus

The epidemic (疫情) is scary. But it's not all bad. In fact, we can learn some lessons from it.

Learn to be responsible

When facing the epidemic, everyone has to be ready. People have different responsibilities (责任). Doctors fight on the frontline to treat patients. Police officers stay in position to keep us safe. Delivery men (快递员) deliver daily things to us. What are your responsibilities? 1.

Learn to respect

Feeling afraid is not a bad thing. 2. When you respect laws, you are careful about what you do. When you respect others, you are kind to them. When you respect nature, you try to protect it. Don't just be afraid. Try to do what you believe in and do it with a respectful mind.

3

If you want to learn about something, you can easily find a lot of information about it online. But is all of it correct? Don't get lost (迷失) in a sea of information. Think critically (审辨性地). You can also ask your parents or teachers and listen to what they say.

Learn to be calm

4. These feelings are normal. When there are unexpected (意外的) changes, people might feel like this. But life is full of unexpected changes. Try to accept them calmly.

Learn to be alone

The epidemic forces us to stay at home. 5. But being alone isn't a bad thing. You have time to do things that you didn't have time to do before. Also, you can learn to be independent (独立的).

- A. Learn to tell right from wrong
- B. You can learn to replace your fear with respect
- C. Just follow the news and keep healthy to keep the virus away
- D. You might feel bored and miss your friends
- E. You might feel nervous and worried

五、首字母填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

8 How much does a giant panda usually w _____ ? Is it heavier than a brown bear?

9 We can tell from the boy's e _____ that he is angry now.

10 They met a few d _____ , but they didn't give up. Luckily, they succeeded at last.

11 B _____ it or not, the story is true because I saw it happen myself.

12 Tom d _____ something strange and he told the teacher right away.

13 I am w _____ what he is going to do next. Tell me if you know anything.

14 There are all kinds of international _____ (机构) in this area.

15 According to the _____ (描述) of the witness, the police finally caught the thief.

16 After _____ (喂养) the animals, the farmer went out.

17 Please put the materials into _____ (分开的) boxes. They cannot be mixed.

六、完成句子

(本大题共5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

18 她年老时饱受各种病痛折磨。

She _____ many kinds of _____ when she was _____ old.

19 现在, 学生们正为期末考做准备。

In the _____ , students _____ the final exams.

地震发生后，很多人恐惧地跑下楼。

After the earthquake _____ , many people ran downstairs _____ .

21 谢天谢地！我们最后终于成功了！

_____ ! We _____ at last.

22 大部分人都不同意这个计划。他们会继续为自己的合法权益斗争。

Most people _____ the plan. They will _____ fighting for their legal rights.

七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

23 最近，同学们在讨论什么动物可以做最佳宠物。李华认为狗是最佳宠物。他打算用英语写一篇短文发表到校报上，详述自己的观点。请你根据以下提示，帮他完成这篇投稿。

1. 短文必须包含所给要点，可适当增加细节。
2. 词数80-120，短文开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

狗是最佳宠物：

1. 喂养方便、容易照顾
2. 狗能给主人带来欢乐
3. 狗很忠诚
4. 狗能帮主人.....

These days, there is a heated discussion about what kind of animals makes the best pets in our class. In my opinion, dogs make the best pets for the following reasons.