人大附中初三英语期中试题卷及答案

一、 听力理解（共 30 分）
（A）听句子，选择恰当的答语。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）
1. A. I am, what's the matter? B. Yes, speaking. C. Excuse me, who are you?
2. A. It's a pleasure. B. I'm glad to hear it. C. You're very kind.
3. A. Best wishes to you! B. Congratulations! C. I like them very much, thank you.
4. A Yes, please. B. Sure, I'll get it right away. C. Thank you all the same.
5. A. That's all right. B. Yes, I will. C. Sony. I'm busy recently.
（B）听对话，选择最佳答案。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）
听下面对话，从 6—10 小题中所给的三个选项中选出可以回答问题的最佳答案。
6. What did Lucy drink?
   A. Orange B. Milk C. Tea
7. What is the man doing?
   A. He's helping his brother work on the farm.
   B. He's looking for a new house for his brother.
   C. He's still living in a village with his brother.
8. What time will Linda go to school tomorrow morning?
   A. 7:30 B. 7:15 C. 6:45
9. Who runs the fastest of the three?
   A. John B. Jack C. Peter
10. Where did the man finish college?
    A. The USA B. The UK C. Australia
（C）听短文，判断下列句子正误。正确的写 A，错误的写 B。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）
11. The food in the White Rose Restaurant was neither cheap nor good.
12. A few people come to eat at the restaurant at first.
13. A few weeks later it changed a lot.
14. The menu given to the men gave the right price.
15. The ladies thought the men were really generous (大方的)
（D）听短文和短文后面的问题，选择最佳答案。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）
17. A. Look out! B. Look up! C. Look at!
18. A. Clean water. B. Hot water C. Dirty water.
19. A Yes. he was very happy. B. No. he wasn't happy. C. No He was very happy
20. A. Because another man laughed at him
二、单项填空。（共 20 分，每小题 1 分）
从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. The workers will build 800-metre long bridge across the river.
   A. one B./ C. an D. a

22. Boys, don't touch the machine, or you may hurt
   A. yourself B. themselves C. himself D. yourselves

23. If these shoes are too small, buy a big _________.
   A. set B. copy C. one D. pair

24. We should try our best to make ______ possible.
   A. as fewer mistakes as B. as few mistakes as
   C. mistakes as few as D. as less mistakes as

25. 16-year-old school leavers in England should understand 15 ______ words.
   A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of

26. In the UN, six languages ______ for business.
   A. have chosen B. have spoken C. are chosen D. are speaking

27. Mr White said ______ was still unknown.
   A. that B. what to do C. what D. how to do

28. If we work with a strong ________, we'll overcome any difficulty.
   A. will B. heart C. hard D. head

29. We ______ that Mary ______ a lot of housework yesterday.
   A. are told, was made to
   B. say, did
   C. are told, was made to do
   D. say, to

30. It is ______ delicious food that everybody wants to have some.
   A. such a B. so C. so a D. such

31. Let him in, _______
   A. shall we B. will he C. will you D. don’t you

32. His dad is famous ______ a doctor.
   A. for B. as C. to D. with

33. The students can't ______ the difference between the two words.
   A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk

34. We're sorry to say you aren't a good speaker, ______ your brother.
   A. so does B. neither does C. neither is D. so is

35. - Have you read today's newspaper?
- No, there lots of sports news in it?
A. Are  B. Is  C. Was  D. Were

36. Do you still remember me somewhere in Nanjing?
A. seeing  B. see  C. to see  D. saw

37. The old man _____ lonely at all since we began to visit him once a week.
A. hasn't felt  B. don't feel  C. didn't feel  D. haven't felt

38. - Tom wants to know if a picnic next Sunday.
- Yes. But if it ____, we'll visit the museum instead.
A. you will have, will rain  B. you will have, rains  
C. will you have, rains  D. you have, will rain

39. The weather in summer here is like in Shanghai.
A. it  B. that  C. its  D. this

40. - You don't look well, Peter; You'd better stay in bed, _____
A. With please  B. That's very kind of you  
C. Oh, it's nothing  D. No, it's very cheap

三、阅读理解。（共 30 分，每小题 2 分）
阅读下面短文，根据其内容从各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

A
Notes for Visitors to the Evergreen World
• Children under 140 centimetres and the old above sixty-five are at half price and children under five, the old above seventy are admitted free.
• Car parking is free.
• Parties of 15 or more visitors are at reduced (降低的) price and will have tour-guides if their visit is arranged ahead of time.
• Dogs: Dogs must be kept out of the Evergreen World except guide dogs for the blind.
• Disabled visitors will get special service.

41. According to the notes, who can get free tickets?
A. Children under 140 centimetres.
B. Children under five and the old above seventy.
C. Children under 140 centimetres and the old above seventy.
D. Children under five and the old above sixty-five.

42. From the notes we know that reduced price is given to ______
A. the disabled  
B. children under five  
C. old people above seventy  
D. large parties of visitors
43. Can you take your dog into the Evergreen World?
A. Yes, if your dog is a guide dog. B. Yes, if your dog is a pet dog.
C. Yes, if your dog is a big dog. D. Yes, if your dog is a blind dog.

B

The class teacher thought that hobbies were very important for every child. She hoped that all her pupils would have one, and sometimes she arranged for their parents to come and see the work they had done as a result. One Friday morning the teacher told the class that those who had a hobby could have a holiday that afternoon to get the things they had made as parts of their hobbies ready for their parents to see the following afternoon. So on Friday afternoon, while those of the pupils who had nothing to show had their usual lessons, the lucky ones who had made something were agreed to go home, but they had to return before five o'clock to bring what they were going to show, and to arrange it.

When the afternoon lessons began, the teacher was surprised to see that Tommy was not there. She found it difficult to believe that he had a hobby. However, at a quarter to five, Tommy arrived with a beautiful collection of butterflies in glass boxes. After his teacher had helped him to arrange them on a table in the classroom, she was surprised to see Tommy pick them up and began to leave.

"What are you doing, Tommy?" she asked, "Those things must be here until tomorrow afternoon. That's when the parents are coming to see them."

"I know they are coming then," answered Tommy, "and will bring them back tomorrow, but my big brother does not want them to be out of house at night because they might be stolen."

"But what has it got to do with your big brother?" asked the teacher, "Aren't the butterflies yours?"

"No," answered Tommy. "The" are his."

"But Tommy, you are asked to show your own hobby here, not somebody's else." said the teacher.

"I know that," answered Tommy, "My hobby is watching my brother collecting butterflies."

44. One Friday morning the teacher told the class that those who had a hobby_______
A. could do the things they like
B. could have a holiday to go home and play
C. could be free from school that afternoon to get things they had made
D. could ask their parents to come to the school
45. The teacher was surprised to see that Tommy was not at afternoon's lessons, for___
A. Tommy was not a clever boy
B. she could hardly believe that Tommy had a hobby
C. Tommy didn’t say he would go home.
D. she had no idea whether Tommy was ill
46. Aren't the butterflies yours! implies(暗示)________
A. she began to have a feeling that Tommy was not showing his own hobby
B. she knew for sure whom the butterflies belonged to
C. nothing but great surprise
D. she only couldn't believe Tommy's words

C

Betty could not do her work. She felt too tired. She put down her book, yawned (打哈欠) and felt better. Betty looked up. Had the teacher seen her? To her surprise, the teacher was yawning, too. He took a long breath and opened his mouth wide. He closed his eyes a bit and let out his breath in a big, slow yawn. Then Betty heard other yawns.

The teacher said, "Betty yawned because our doors and windows are closed. And the room is warm. Her body needed more air. Maybe she yawned because she was tired. Or she just needed to move a bit. Do you feel better now, Betty?" be asked.
"Yes," said Betty.
"Yawns wake us up," the teacher said, "When you yawn you stretch (伸展) many parts of your body. That stretching makes you feel good. 'There were more yawns. 'People do not know why they yawn,' the teacher said, 'But if you see a yawn, hear one, or even read about one, you may yawn too. And once your yawn starts, you can’t stop it. You may close your mouth to stop it. But the yawn will still come.

The teacher stood up and said. "Let's open the window and let some air in. You may also go out for a drink. A cold drink or water on your face helps to stop yawns. Betty may go first."

How do you feel now after you have read this story? Did you yawn? Watch a friend read this. See if your friend starts to yawn. If you see a yawn, you will know why!
47. Betty yawned because  
A. the teacher yawned  B. she put down her book  
C. she felt tired  D. she felt hungry  
48. When you yawn _______.  
A. parts of your body stretch  B. you close your mouth  
C. you open your eyes wide  D. you put up your hands  
49. You may yawn when _______.  
A. someone else yawns  B. you have a cold drink  
C. you look up  D. you get some cold air in the room  
50. Something that helps to stop yawns is __________.  
A. watching others yawn  B. hearing your friend yawn  
C. closing your mouth  D. water on the face  

D  
Computer programmer David Jones earns £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque (支票) card. Instead, he had been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.  
The 16-year-old works for a small firm (= business company) in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm produces two new games for the development of home computer market each month.  
But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. In spite of his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules (= plans), with bonus (= payments), he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage (=抵押), or obtain credit (=贷款) cards.  
He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay £150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.  
David got his job with the Liverpool-based company a few months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels (ordinary levels) and working for a time in a computer shop: I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs,” he said.  
"I suppose £35,000 sounds a lot but actually that being pessimistic (=悲观的). I hope it will come to more than that this year. He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.  
"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. “But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time.
knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear"

51. Why is David different from other young people of his age?
A. He earns an extremely high salary. B. He is not unemployed.
C. He does not go out much. D. He lives at home with his parents.

52. David's greatest problem is how to ______
A. make the banks treat him as an adult B. invent computer games
C. spend his salary D. learn to drive

53. He was employed by the company because
A. he had worked in a computer shop
B. he had written some computer programs
C. he worked very hard
D. he had learnt to use computers at school

54. He left school after taking O-levels because ______
A. he didn't enjoy school education at all
B. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him
C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing
D. he wanted to earn a lot of money

55. Why does David think he might retire early?
A. He has to be young to write computer programs.
B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire.
C. He thinks computer games might not always sell so well.
D. He thinks his firm might go bankrupt.

四、完形填空（共 20 分，每小题 1 分）

(A)
Small children often laugh at a lame (跛脚的) or blind person, or at someone who isn't dressed as well as they are. But 56 they grow up, they learn not to hurt people's feelings by laughing at their 57 . They learn to laugh at other things. Most 58 , they learn to laugh at 59 .

Suppose you're playing a game. You make a silly 60 and lose. Do you become angry? 61 can you laugh at yourself and hope to do it 62 next time? Suppose you're at a special 63 You accidentally spill (无意喷出) some food. Why keep worrying about 64 clumsy (笨拙的) you looked? Why not laugh it off and enjoy yourself anyway? If you can, it's a good sign you've 65 grown up.

56. A. because B. as C whether D before
57. A. legs B. old clothes C. eyes D. problems
58. A. important B. serious C. interesting D. terrible
59. A. the others B. other things C. themselves D. problems
60. A. face B. mistake C. noise D. friend
61. A. Or B. But C. So D. While
62. A. faster B. nicer C. more D. better
64. A. dinner B. table C. shop D. meeting
64. A. too B. why C. how D. so
65. A. hardly B. really C. nearly D. certain
(B)
The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not 66 earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo de Vincihad drawn pictures for bicycles and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced 67 long after he died.
A person riding a bicycle uses 68 energy (能源) to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution (污染) at all when you are riding. Even so, in developed 69, most people don’t travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycles are expensive or people feel 70 if they ride to work. It's because 71 cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes 72 to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycles away and go to work 73 their cars and in this way, the situation (情形) is made more serious. 74 the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths (开设通道) only for bicycles, and to make 75 so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bicycles.
66. A. invent B. inventing C. invented D. to invent
67. A. before B. when C. since D. until
68. A. much B. quite a lot of C. very little D. many
69. A. world B. countries C. land D. earth
70. A. lucky B. glad C. sorry D. tired
71. A. the number of B. a number of C. this kind of D. all kinds of
72. A. safer B. more dangerous C. much dangerous D. safe
73. A. by B. in C. use D. drive
74. A. Hardly B. May be C. Perhaps D. Nearly
75. A. it B. them C. us D. that

五、单词拼写。（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）
根据句意，补全单词中所缺的字母。
1. Shirts made of c_ tt _n are comfortable.
2. She had an a _ _ d _ _ _ on her way home yesterday.
3. Everybody ___ ce ___ John and Peter was able to answer that question.
4. I'm afraid your ideas are not m ___ d ___ n. They are very traditional.
5. Even in winter. Beijing is full of v ___ t ___ s for sightseeing.
6. Next Monday is the twen ___ anniversary (纪念日) of our school
7. You needn't wait for the boat. You can go across the b ___ d ___ over there.
8. - Did you go to the c ___ m ___ last night? - Yes. I saw a wonderful film with my mother.
9. He is famous for his much knowledge in medical sc ___ n ___ e.
10. We should brush our t ___ ___ before going to bed every day.

六、补全对话。（共 10 分，每空 1 分）
根据对话内容在每个空白处填入一个适当的词使对话完整，合乎情景。
D: What's your I, madam?
M: I 2 very weak, I can hardly do any work, doctor.
D: How long have you 3 like this? .
M: Ever 4 last month.
D: Have you had a headache?
M: No. I haven't got a headache.
D: Do you sleep well at night?
M: Yes. I sleep very well.
D: Do you often have breakfast?
M: No, I don't 5 have breakfast. And I have a little food for lunch, 6 I want to 7 thin.
D: Oh, I see. There's 8 much wrong with you. You 9 to take more food and have three meals a day. And do some exercises every day. Then you will get better 10

七、完成句子。（共 15 分，每空 1 分）
根据中文意思完成下列句子，每空只填一词，缩写算一词。
1. 我喜欢弹钢琴。
   I playing the piano.
2. 这个门够宽，这个箱子可以过去。
   This door is ____ and ____ for this box ____ go through.
3. 你已不再是小孩子，而是一名共青团员了。
   You're ____ a child, but a League Member.
4. 她不仅对数学感兴趣，并且对电脑也很感兴趣。
   She is interested in ____ maths ____ computers.
5. 赵老师是我校最受欢迎的老师之一。
   Miss Zhao is one of the ____ in our school.
6. 昨晚我没看电视，而是看电影了。
I saw a film ______ ______ watching TV last night.

八、书面表达（60-80词，共15分）
根据中文意思和英文提示的词语，写出意思连贯，符合逻辑的英文文段。所给英文提示词语必须都用上，中文提示内容不必逐句翻译。
英语是世界上最重要的语言之一，它不仅被广泛地用于不同国家间的商务往来，而且还是许多国际会议的工作语言。
2008年奥运会将在北京举行，你看到许多中国人在做什么呢？作为一个学生，你打算怎样做呢？……
widely used, business between... working language, at international meetings, hold, Chinese, be busy..., learn, do my best ..., learn... well, should, do, listening, speaking, reading, writing, work hard at..., help with, Beijing Olympic Games