

青岛市二〇一四年初中学业考试

英语试题

(考试时间: 100 分钟; 满分: 90 分)



友情提示: Hi, 亲爱的同学, 欢迎你参加本次考试, 祝你答题成功!

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分, 共五道大题。第 I 卷包含: 单项选择和阅读理解, 共 40 个小题; 第 II 卷包含: 综合填空 A、B, 阅读表达 A、B、C 和书面表达。所有题目均在答题卡上作答, 在试题上作答无效。

第 I 卷 (共 40 分)

1. 单项选择 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出能够完成或回答这一小题的最佳答案。(共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

1. _____ Father's Day is coming. Jerry will buy a new wallet for his father.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
2. There is only _____ yogurt left. We need to buy some more.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
3. Peter can play the guitar, _____ he can't play it very well.
A. because B. so C. and D. but
4. Alice felt happy to receive some gifts on _____ birthday.
A. twelve B. twelfth C. the twelfth D. next
5. — _____ is it from your home to school?
— It's three miles.
A. How far B. How long C. How big D. How high
6. _____ away from the lake, boys. It is deep.
A. Stays B. Stay C. Staying D. To stay
7. It's better to keep your _____ down in public places even if you're with your friends.
A. sound B. noise C. voice D. throat
8. The potato chips have been in the paper bag for half an hour. They are not _____ any more.
A. crispy B. sweet C. salty D. sour
9. I _____ the school bus this morning. Luckily, Tony's father gave me a ride.
A. took B. caught C. saw D. missed

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 8 页)

10. Children these days _____ their parents too much. They should learn how to look after themselves.
A. get on B. keep on C. hold on D. depend on
11. There is a nice picture in the little _____ bedroom. She likes it very much.
A. girl B. girls C. girl's D. girls'
12. — What do you think of the trip to Yunnan?
— It's _____ trip I've ever had.
A. the most excited B. more excited C. the most exciting D. more exciting
13. The students arrived at the top of the mountain _____ two hours later.
A. successful B. successfully C. success D. succeed
14. — Where is Jenny?
— I'm not sure. She _____ in the school library.
A. maybe B. must be C. may be D. will be
15. Everyone likes Lisa. She always speaks _____ a _____ way.
A. in, friend B. with, friendship C. on, friends D. in, friendly
16. Robert turned on the computer and _____ an e-mail to his friend.
A. sent B. send C. sends D. will send
17. Betty can play the piece of music very well because she _____ many times.
A. practiced B. will practice C. is practicing D. has practiced
18. — How do you like western food?
— Well, it's not bad. Now I _____ sandwiches.
A. am used to eat B. am used for eating C. am used to eating D. used to eat
19. You have worked for several hours. You'd better _____ a rest.
A. to stop to have B. stop to have C. to stop having D. stop having
20. I _____ my hometown for many years. I miss my friends there.
A. will leave B. have left C. will be away from D. have been away from
21. If everyone _____ the traffic rules, there will be fewer accidents on the road.
A. follows B. follow C. breaks D. break
22. You don't know whether the shoes fit you _____ you try them on.
A. when B. if C. until D. as soon as
23. Cigarettes must _____ before you go into a room.
A. put out B. be put out C. put up D. be put up
24. Although Mary is a new teacher, she knows _____ student in her class.
A. either B. all C. every D. none
25. I asked Jack _____ so much progress in English.
A. that he made B. when he makes C. if he makes D. how he made

II. 阅读理解 阅读下列短文，做出正误判断或选出最佳答案。A 篇为判断正(A)误(B)题，B、C 篇为选择题。(共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

A

Do you try to save electricity (电) and magazines at home? Do you make your bed every day? Read about the home habits of Americans. Are they the same as yours?

<i>Lights out</i>	<i>Saving magazines</i>
Are you careful about saving electricity? 25% of people turn off the lights when they leave a room. 8% never do, 80% leave the lights on when they go out in the evening.	How long do you save magazines? About half the population throws away old ones after six months. But 20% keep them for years and years.
<i>Clean and tidy</i>	<i>Making beds and doing dishes</i>
Are you an organized person? 13% of people like to keep the rooms clean and tidy. The common home has fourteen cleaning products around the house.	74% of people make their beds every morning. 5% never do. And 3% actually change their sheets (床单) every day. Do you wash the dishes right after eating? 58% of Americans do, but 5% let theirs sit for several days.

26. The passage mainly talks about the home habits of Americans.
27. 80% of Americans go out in the evening with the lights on.
28. One fifth of Americans keep magazines for years and years.
29. Most Americans like to keep the rooms clean and tidy.
30. The people who make the beds are as many as those who wash the dishes every day.

B

Many people think the dinosaurs (恐龙) were the biggest animals that ever lived. They are wrong. The world's biggest animal is still living and it lives in the ocean. It is called the blue whale (鲸鱼). Blue whales can be as long as 30 meters and weigh as much as 1,000 kilos. The largest dinosaurs weighed only 500 kilos.

The whale is not only the world's biggest animal, it is also one of the smartest. We know that whales can communicate with each other, although we do not know what they are saying. Perhaps one day we will learn how to communicate with whales, and then they will be able to tell us about themselves.

Although they live in the ocean, whales don't lay eggs like fish do. They are mammals (哺乳动物). They give birth to babies and produce milk inside their own bodies to feed them. Humans are also mammals.

There are lots of stories about whales, but perhaps the most famous story is *Moby Dick*, which was written by an American writer named Herman Melville. In this book, a sailor named Captain Ahab spends a lot of time trying to find and kill an enormous white whale named Moby Dick.

Sadly, there are not many kinds of whales left. People have killed them for food and other things for thousands of years. However, there are now laws (法律) to stop people killing most kinds of whales. So perhaps there will be more of them in years to come.

31. Which picture shows the correct size of the largest whale?



32. Whales can _____.

- A. tell us about themselves
- C. communicate with each other

- B. lay eggs
- D. live on land

33. *Moby Dick* is _____.

- A. a story written by Herman Melville
- C. the name of a blue whale

- B. a sailor
- D. a famous dinosaur

34. There are not many kinds of whales left because _____.

- A. they don't lay eggs
- C. they live in the ocean

- B. people have killed them
- D. there are laws against them

35. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the world's biggest animal
- C. laws to stop people killing whales

- B. lots of stories about whales
- D. the differences between dinosaurs and whales

C

Some people can never be forgotten. That's because their names become common words. As many as 50,000 words in the English language get their meaning from people's names. Some are real people, others are characters in books or stories.

Often a new dish is given the name of its inventor. The Chinese dish Gongbao chicken was created in Sichuan Province by Ding Baozhen. He served the hot dish when he was governor (总督) of the province from 1876 to 1886. After Ding died, people named the dish for him.

The fisherman Willem Beukelz began to pickle (腌制) fish in the 14th century. His method of pickling fish was widely used, but people didn't pronounce his name "Beukelz" correctly. Soon "pickles" became popular in many countries.

Granny Smith apples are named for Maria Ann Smith, a grandmother. Maria was born into a farm family in Britain in 1799 and married Thomas Smith at the age of 19. Then they moved to Australia. On their farm near Sydney, they grew apple trees. Their special kind of apple became known in Australia as a Granny Smith.



More than just foods take people's names. Many people enjoy riding on a Ferris wheel, named for engineer George W. G. Ferris. He designed the first one for Chicago's World Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Scientific laws, diseases (疾病), sports terms and places around the world also use people's names. You can't escape them, they're everywhere!

36. About 50,000 English words get their meaning from _____.
 A. people's interests B. people's names
 C. the names of places D. the names of countries
37. Who created the hot dish Gongbao chicken?
 A. Maria Ann Smith B. Willem Beukelz C. Ding Baozhen D. George W. G. Ferris
38. The method of pickling was from _____.
 A. a farmer B. a governor C. an engineer D. a fisherman
39. Which statement about Granny Smith apples is TRUE?
 A. The name is from Maria's grandmother.
 B. Maria named the apples before she got married.
 C. Granny Smith apples became famous in Australia.
 D. The Smiths grew apples on their farm in Britain.
40. Which of the followings was named for its inventor earliest?
 A. Granny Smith apples. B. Pickles. C. Gongbao chicken. D. Ferris wheel.

第 II 卷 (共 50 分)

III. 综合填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

A. 用所给词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。(7 分)

invent, listen to, appear, hear from, water, encourage, visit

- Look! My aunt _____ flowers in the garden.
- The pop singer Sun Nan _____ on CCTV next week.
- Qingdao Aquarium is one of the most wonderful places _____.
- My best friend always _____ me when I do badly in exams.
- Tom _____ many songs by *The Beatles*, now he can sing some of them.
- I have a new pen pal. I'm looking forward to _____ her as soon as possible.
- Tea became popular after it _____.

B. 选择恰当的单词填空。每词限用一次。(有两个多余的选项)(8分)

over, took, what, before, happy, found out, after, doing, basket, cost

Amy was a dear little girl, but she was always wasting time in getting ready to do her tasks, instead of 8 them at once as she should.

One day Mr. Thornton said to Amy, "Would you like to make some money?" "Oh, yes," she replied, "I noticed some fine blackberries on Mr. Green's farm today, and he said that anybody was welcome to them. I will pay you thirteen cents a quart (夸脱(容量单位)) for all you pick for me." Mr. Thornton said.

Amy was 9 at the thought of making some money. So she ran home to get a 10 and was ready to go to pick the berries at once.

Then she thought she would like to know how much money she would get if she picked five quarts. And with the help of the paper and pencil, she 11 that she would get sixty-five cents. "How much would I get if I picked 12 quarts, fifty, a hundred, and two hundred quarts?" It 12 her some time to do this, and then, it was so near dinner time that she had to stay at home until afternoon.

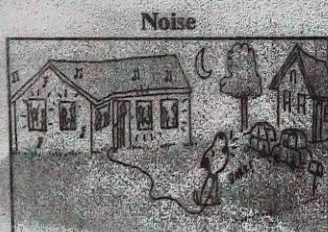
As soon as dinner was 13, she took her basket and hurried to the farm. Some boys had been there 14 dinner, and all the berries were picked. She could not find even one quart.

As Amy went home, she thought of 15 her teacher had often told her — "Do your task at once, then think about it," for "One doer (实干家) is worth (值) a hundred dreamers."

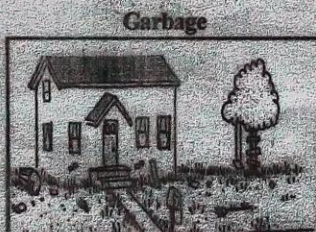
IV. 阅读表达 (共20分)

请根据图片和文字信息, 完成短文。每个空白处不超过两个词。(每小题1分, 共5分)

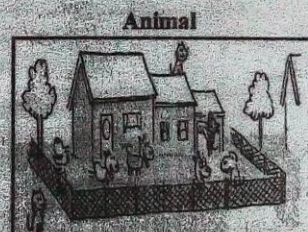
Troubles from Neighbors



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

The pictures show troubles from neighbors. In Picture One, the neighbor has loud parties 1. The dog barks, too. The 2 makes it difficult for people to fall asleep. In Picture Two, the neighbor is too busy to 3 the yard, so the garbage blows everywhere. In Picture Three, the neighbor likes animals. He 4 many cats and dogs in the yard. Look! The yard just looks like a 5.

英语试题 第6页 (共8页)

B

阅读下面短文，按要求完成各项任务。(共8分)

People love proverbs. They are always impressed because the proverbs express a lot of information in just a few words. A good proverb quickly sums up (概括) ideas that are sometimes hard to express. And the person can understand it at once.

Proverbs come from two main places — ordinary people and famous people. These two sources (来源) are not always distinct (明显的). Common and popular proverbs are often used by famous people. And the common people often borrow something that is said or written down by a well-known person. For example, "Bad news travels fast" probably comes from the experience of housewives. However, "All's well that ends well" was written by the famous writer — William Shakespeare.

Proverbs are used everywhere in the world. If you can understand a culture's proverbs, you can better understand the culture itself. There are many different ways that we use proverbs in our life. Here are some examples.

Proverbs can	Proverbs	Meanings
give advice	① <i>A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.</i>	Something you have is better than something you might get.
teach a lesson	② <i>Money doesn't grow on trees.</i>	It isn't easy to get money.
express a common truth	③ <i>One person's meat is another one's poison (毒药).</i>	What one person loves, another person may hate.
give a warning (警告)	④ _____	Don't plan on a good result until it actually happens.

任务一 请将表格中的①、②、③句谚语与下列图片匹配。将图片字母代号填写在答题卡上。(每小题1分，共3分)

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____



A



B



C

任务二 请从文中找出第一段划线单词 it 指代的内容。(1分) _____

任务三 请从文中找出第二段的段落大意。(1分) _____

任务四 请将划线句子 There are many different ways that we use proverbs in our life. 译为汉语。(2分) _____

任务五 请选出表格④处所缺的谚语。将谚语前的字母代号填写在答题卡上。(1分)

A. *One finger can't lift a small stone.*

B. *Don't count your chickens before they hatch (孵化).*

C. *You can't wake a person who is pretending to be asleep.*

阅读下面短文，按要求完成各项任务。(共7分)

When we think of heroes, we often think of strong, brave people. But anyone can be a hero. A hero is someone who helps another person in the face of difficulties or in danger. Fred Hollows was such a person.

Fred Hollows was born in New Zealand and became an eye doctor. He believed that all people, rich and poor, should have good medical treatment. After he began working as an eye doctor in Australia, he learned that many Aboriginal (土著的) Australians had eye disease because of dirty environment and bad health. He set up a program to help people take care of their eyes. Because of his work, many Aboriginal people could see again and fewer Aboriginal people became blind.

Later, Fred Hollows learned blindness was also a big problem in Africa. Many people in Africa needed small eye surgeries (外科手术) to cure (治愈) their blindness. The cost of this surgery was only twenty-five dollars. But that is a lot of money to a poor person in Africa. There were also no doctors to help.



Fred Hollows wanted to help the people in Africa. But he couldn't go to Africa because he had become sick. So he started the Fred Hollows Foundation. This foundation collected donations from people in rich countries. This money provided equipment for eye surgeries and helped to train doctors. The foundation helped thousands of people to see again.

Unfortunately, Fred Hollows died before the foundation began its wonderful work in Africa and then other countries. Now the foundation helps save the eyesight (视力) of poor people all over the world. Even after his death, Fred Hollows is still helping people. He is a true hero.

任务一 请根据短文，猜测划线词组 in the face of difficulties 的汉语意思。(1分)

任务二 根据文章内容完成句子。每空不超过两个词。(每空1分，共2分)

Fred Hollows learned that many Aboriginal Australians and Africans needed small eye surgeries, money and _____ to cure eye disease, so he _____ a program and a foundation.

任务三 请列举任意三个 the Fred Hollows Foundation 所做的贡献。(每小题1分，共3分)

1. Collect _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

任务四 回答问题 Why does the writer believe Fred Hollows is a true hero? 回答不超过10个词。(1分)

Because _____

V. 书面表达 (共15分)

现在，有的同学不吃早饭就去上学。请针对这种现象写一篇短文。内容包括：

1. 学生不吃早饭的原因；
2. 不吃早饭对学生的影响 (至少两个方面)；
3. 你认为应该如何合理安排早餐？

要求：1. 字数：80—100字。开头已给出，不计入总字数。

2. 文中不得出现真实的校名与人名。

Some of us go to school without having breakfast. _____

青岛市二〇一四年初中学业考试

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第 I 卷

I. 单项选择

1—5 DBDCA

6—10 BCADD

11—15 CCBCD

16—20 ADCBD

21—25 ACBCD

II. 阅读理解

26—30 AAABB

31—35 DCABA

36—40 BCDCB

(评分说明: 1—40 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 40 分。凡与答案不符者不得分。)

第 II 卷

III. 综合填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

A. 1. is watering

2. will / is going to appear

3. to visit

4. encourages

5. has listened to

6. hearing from

7. was invented

(评分说明: 只选对单词可得 0.5 分。)

B. 8. doing

9. happy

10. basket

11. found out

12. took

13. over

14. before

15. what/fully

IV. 阅读表达 (共 20 分)

(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. at night / at home / indoors

2. noise

3. clean (up)

tidy (up) sweep clean

4. keeps / has / raises / feeds

5. zoo / farm

6. pet's home

7. sweep

B. 任务一

① B ② A ③ C

(每小题 1 分, 共 3 分)

任务二 a (good) proverb (1 分)

任务三 Proverbs come from two main places — ordinary people and famous people. (1 分)

任务四 在我们的生活中, 有很多不同的方面可以使用谚语。(2 分)

任务五 B (1 分)

C. 任务一 面对困难 (1 分)

任务二 doctors, set up / started (每空 1 分, 共 2 分)

任务三 Collect donations from people in rich countries / Provide equipment for eye surgeries / Train doctors / Help thousands of people to see again (Save the eyesight of poor people all over the world)

(写出任意三个即可) (每小题 1 分, 共 3 分)

任务四 Because he is still helping people even after his death / he helped save the eyesight of poor people / he helped people in the face of difficulties.

(写出他帮助别人即可得分) (1 分)

(评分说明: 阅读表达各小题只要符合句意, 无语法, 拼写错误都可得分。)

V. 书面表达 (共 15 分)

评分原则:

1. 本题满分为 15 分, 按 5 个档次给分。
2. 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定档次, 然后以该档次的具体要求来确定分数。
3. 词数少于 70 或多于 120 的, 从总分中减去 1 分。
4. 内容要点全面, 词汇和语法应用正确, 字数符合要求, 语篇上下文的连贯性好。
5. 英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

各档次的给分范围和要求:

书面表达评分时分为五个档次:

1. (13-15 分) 要点齐全, 语句通顺完整, 有个别语法、拼写错误, 书写工整。
2. (10-12 分) 能写出大部分要点, 语句较通顺完整, 有少量语法、拼写错误, 但不影响句意理解, 书写工整。
3. (7-9 分) 能写出部分要点, 语句基本通顺完整, 语法、拼写错误较多, 但尚能达意, 书写较工整。
4. (4-6 分) 能写出个别要点, 语句不够通顺完整, 语法、拼写错误多, 只有个别句子可读, 书写不够工整。
5. (0-3 分) 未能写出基本要点, 不知所云, 书写潦草。

Possible Version One:

Some of us go to school without breakfast. We stay up late studying. We prefer sleeping a little longer to getting up early. So we don't have enough time for breakfast.

In the morning we usually have four classes. It's a long time before lunch. If we don't eat breakfast, we may feel hungry in class and won't concentrate on our study. What's more, it's bad for our health.

From now on, we'd better get up a little earlier, and have noodles for breakfast. It's also good to have bread, milk and eggs. It's better to have some fruit after breakfast.

Let's have breakfast every day. (98 words)

Possible Version Two:

Some of us go to school without breakfast. One reason is that they may not feel like eating anything early in the morning. Another reason could be that they don't think the food is delicious.

If they don't have breakfast, they'll get hungry during the classes, so they won't listen to the teacher carefully. Even worse, it'll be bad for their health. A growing child needs enough nutrition.

Breakfast provides the energy our body needs. I really hope everyone can have breakfast at a regular time. Milk, eggs, bread, vegetables and fruits are all good for us. A good breakfast is really necessary for us. (97 words)