**罗湖外语初中学校**

**初三英语学业水平评估试卷（第15周）**

**班级： 姓名：**

**一、阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选山最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将相应字母编号涂黑。**

Peking Opera is one of the Chinese traditional drama art forms and the largest Chinese opera form. Having a history of about 200 years, it is developed from many other drama form, mostly from the local drama "Huiban". It was especially popular in south China during the 18th century.

Theatrical (喜剧的) art forms in many other countries do not have singing, dancing and spoken parts together in one single drama. An opera singer, for example, neither dances nor speaks on stage; there are no singing or dancing parts in a modern play; in a dance drama, the dancer doesn't speak or sing. Traditional Chinese drama, including Peking Opera, is a kind of entertainment. It includes spoken parts, singing and dancing.

Peking Opera has spread to many other places. Mei Lanfang, one of the most famous performers of all, was the first to introduce Peking Opera to foreigners and made highly successful tours to foreign countries.

"You will doubt and sometimes be a little bored, but you will be interested gradually. You will be strongly attracted to Peking Opera, even if you know nothing about the drama background." This is how one traveler described his first experience in watching Peking Opera.

Peking Opera is China's national opera and it is full of Chinese cultural traditions. Welcome to China and enjoy Peking Opera!

21. Peking Opera is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unpopular in north China B. only developed from the local drama "Huiban"

C. a much larger Chinese opera form D. a Chinese traditional drama art form

22. After watching Peking Opera for the first time, the traveler felt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. busy B. nervous C. interested D. uneasy

23. The underlined word "\_it" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Peking Opera B. local dramas C. an opera singer D. a modern play

24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Peking Opera is a kind of entertainment.

B. An opera singer neither dances nor speaks on stage usually.

C. Only old people are interested in Peking Opera.

D. Mei Lanfang was the first one to introduce Peking Opera to foreigners.

25. The main purpose of writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ask young people to learn Peking Opera

B. tell us something about Peking Opera

C. show why Peking Opera is popular in Europe

D. introduce everything about foreign Opera

**二、以下是一则短文, 请阅读短文, 并从下列六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中, 使原文的意思完整、连贯。并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共5 小题, 每小题1分）**

A. Now, there is some science behind this idea.

B. If so, you may have ended up becoming friends with this person.

C. Friends share a lot of similarities, though there are some differences.

D. But brain similarity is not the only thing that can result in friendship.

E. However, people who weren't friends had different reactions to the same videos.

F. At the same time, scientists scanned their brains and recorded their brain activity.

**Close friends, think alike?**

"What! You, too? I believed I was the only one." Have you ever said something like this to someone? \_\_26\_\_\_

It seems that similarity often helps form friendship. The Greek thinker Aristotle once said, "People regard friendship as a matter of similarity; they say that we love those who are like ourselves." \_\_\_27\_\_\_ Scientists from University of California said friends have similar behaviors, Scientific American reported.

The scientists invited 42 university students to take part in a test. Each student watched the same set of videos, which included a comedy, a discussion and a soccer match. 28 According to their scans, friends who watched the same video reacted in similar ways. Similar parts of their brains lit up while watching the videos, especially parts that are connected with motivation(动机), learning and memory. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_

"Seeing one's friends have similar behaviors will reinforce(强化)one's own values, opinions, and interests," lead scientist Carolyn Parkinson told Business Insider. \_\_\_30\_\_\_ Scientists from the University of Leipzig, Germany, found that friendship is also based on how physically close you are to someone. The scientists did a test with first-year college students the first time they met in class. In this test, students who sat in neighboring seats were more likely to become friends.