

# 2020年广东广州白云区初三一模英语试卷

## 一、语法选择

(本大题共15小题，每小题1分，共15分)

1

Abigail Adams was the wife of one American president and the mother of another American president. Adams was born \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ November 22, 1744. She married John Adams, the second president of the United States in October, 1764. John and Abigail Adams \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ six children together. One of their sons, John Quincy Adams, would later become the sixth president of \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ United States. Abigail Adams was remembered for the letters that she wrote back and forth to her husband while he \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ with the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Adams would \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ write to her and ask for her advice on \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ social and political issues of the time. The letters of Abigail Adams to her husband, John Adams, are part of Revolutionary War history \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ they serve as a firsthand eye-witness account of political life during this time. Abigail Adams is \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ known as the first "First Lady" to live in the White House \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ became the official residence of the presidential family, after the nation's capital was relocated to Washington, D.C. in 1800. The "First Lady" enjoyed \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ at the newly built White House. When Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams in the presidential \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ of 1800, Abigail and her family moved back to Quincy, Massachusetts. After \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ the White House, Abigail Adams continued \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ letters to famous Americans of the time like Thomas Jefferson. She followed John Quincy's political career with great interest. Abigail Adams died \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ typhoid fever (伤寒症) at the age of 73 on October 28, 1818. Both John and Abigail \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ together in a family crypt in Quincy, Massachusetts.

- |                |                 |                  |                |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in       | B. on           | C. at            | D. to          |
| 2. A. had      | B. have         | C. has           | D. is having   |
| 3. A. a        | B. an           | C. the           | D. /           |
| 4. A. worked   | B. were working | C. has worked    | D. was working |
| 5. A. frequent | B. frequency    | C. more frequent | D. frequently  |
| 6. A. neither  | B. all          | C. both          | D. either      |
| 7. A. and      | B. because      | C. so            | D. or          |
| 8. A. as well  | B. too          | C. also          | D. neither     |

- |                    |             |            |              |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 9. A. which        | B. who      | C. what    | D. why       |
| 10. A. live        | B. lives    | C. living  | D. lived     |
| 11. A. elect       | B. election | C. elected | D. electing  |
| 12. A. leave       | B. leaving  | C. left    | D. leaves    |
| 13. A. write       | B. writing  | C. wrote   | D. to write  |
| 14. A. from        | B. for      | C. at      | D. in        |
| 15. A. were buried | B. buried   | C. bury    | D. is buried |

## 二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2

One day, I was waiting for my friend at the bus station. A man came to sell 1 and I just smiled and said thank you. I didn't know if it was because of my smile, the young man came closer and stood 2 me and started talking to me. "You know, I wasn't born like this, selling shoes. I had a family, but one day my life just 3 upside down and all was gone." he said. He told me that his wife took away all his money, sold his car and the house. It was really a hard time for him and he was 4 at that time. He had nothing and then 5 to sell shoes to make a living. I stood next to him and listened, but I was still 6 how someone could be so open to a total stranger like that. Then I realized that some people get 7 in that way. We often meet people with troubles in their hearts. For some of them, there isn't anybody to listen to them, 8 I've learned to be kind to them. I always spare my time to listen to them. By doing this, the one 9 listens can not only help others but also himself, because he gets to learn something from what others 10 and see other sides of life. This will make the world a better place to live in for all of us.

- |                 |              |             |            |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. shoes     | B. socks     | C. flowers  | D. books   |
| 2. A. between   | B. behind    | C. below    | D. beside  |
| 3. A. lifted    | B. managed   | C. turned   | D. entered |
| 4. A. sleepy    | B. awful     | C. tiny     | D. painful |
| 5. A. preferred | B. regretted | C. decided  | D. wished  |
| 6. A. glad      | B. surprised | C. sad      | D. mad     |
| 7. A. money     | B. victory   | C. fame     | D. relief  |
| 8. A. because   | B. so        | C. although | D. but     |
| 9. A. which     | B. who       | C. why      | D. when    |
| 10. A. express  | B. perform   | C. educate  | D. receive |

### 三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题，每小题2分，共40分)

3

"Can I have a glass of hot water? " This is a very common question in a restaurant. For many Chinese people, nothing is more common than drinking hot water every day. However, the simple habit is like a mystery to people from other countries.

For many Westerners, the idea of drinking hot water is very strange. However, most Chinese people think the Americans' habit of drinking ice water is also strange and even unhealthy. Some old people would carry a tea kettle (茶壶) when they travel. Chinese doctors are encouraging more people to take on the habit of drinking hot water, especially for women.

But in Western countries, drinking hot water isn't common. Westerners often have drinks with ice, not just on hot days but almost every day.

There is a story online about a British man, who has been in Beijing for over five years. He visited a local cafe when going back to England. He asked for a glass of hot water in a British accent (口音) . But this request surprised the waitress. "To...to...to drink? " she doubted. Finally, the man received the hot water **but felt cold stares from every corner of the cafe.**

Westerners wonder why Chinese people drink hot water as Chinese are wondering why Westerners drink cold water. This cultural difference is not a simple problem, but related to (与.....有关联) history, culture and science.

As matter of fact, many teenagers now depend on bottled water for daily drinking. With the younger generation growing up, will drinking hot water become a less popular life habit? Who knows?

- (1) What do most Chinese think of drinking icy water from the passage?

A. Normal and healthy.	B. Strange but healthy.
C. Normal but unhealthy.	D. Strange and unhealthy.
- (2) Who is especially advised to drink hot water by Chinese doctors?

A. Westerners.	B. Students.	C. Women.	D. The elderly.
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- (3) What's the meaning of the underlined part in the fourth paragraph?

A. Other people in the restaurant were angry at the man's request.
B. Other people in the restaurant laughed at the man.
C. Other people in the restaurant thought the man's request was strange.
D. Other people in the restaurant were interested in the man's request.
- (4) What can be inferred (推断) from the passage?

A. Drinking hot water is very good for health.	
B. Drinking cold water is very harmful to health.	
C. Different drinking habits are probably related to different cultures.	

D. More and more people will take a tea kettle for daily drinking.

(5) What's the best title for the passage?

A. Different Drinking Habits

B. Drinking Hot Water in China

C. Healthy Life Habits

D. How to Drink Water

4

The history of Chinese characters dates back to ancient times, with the history of at least several thousand years.

There are many tales and legends about the origin of *hanzi*, Chinese characters: there is Cangjie, the legendary inventor of Chinese characters; the ancient practice of knot-tying; the eight trigrams (八卦) ; and ancient painting legends to name a few. It is generally agreed that *hanzi* began as simple pictures, images that the ancient Chinese people drew, painted or carved to describe nature or their lives. Other ancient cultures developed picture—based writing systems as well, such as the hieroglyphs (象形文字) of ancient Egypt or the script of the ancient Mayan civilization. *Hanzi*, however, is the only one of these ancient writing systems to survive.

Today, Chinese characters are the oldest continuously used system of writing in the world. Researchers generally agree that the oldest symbols recognizable as Chinese characters are those found on ancient oracle bones (甲骨文) . These 3000-year-old symbols, known as *jiaguwen*, were carved on turtle shells or bones of animals. The *jiaguwen* can give all of us in the modern era insight into how ancient Chinese saw the world around them and into their great creativity in expressing their observations. Take, for example, the modern character *jia*, meaning home or family. The *jiaguwen* character looks like a house with a nice pig inside, originating from the ancient idea that a good family home has plenty of food. Over thousands of years, this *hanzi* evolved into a variety of different forms but finally developed in a more stable manner after the unification of China under Emperor Qinshihuang.

When you first look at Chinese characters, you will most likely feel that they are very complicated. However, if you know just a little about how these characters are formed, you will find that they are not nearly as difficult as they seem. **About 80% of Chinese characters are composed of smaller parts, known as radicals (部首), which are combined in many different ways to form tens of thousands of *hanzi*.** Fortunately, you need to know only about two or three thousand characters for use in daily life!

As China takes its place in the international community, the Chinese writing system has spread to other countries. Today, many international students are studying Chinese, both the spoken and written language, and are coming to appreciate China's fascinating culture. And, as China's culture and society have continued to develop, the amazingly versatile (多功能的) Chinese characters (*hanzi*) have been adapted for use in digital format on computers and

other devices. And so written Chinese lives on, spreading Chinese culture wherever it goes.

- (1) According to the passage, we can learn that Chinese characters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a long history with seven thousand years  
B. began as simple pictures  
C. are the only one ancient writing system  
D. are so complicated that nobody can understand
- (2) Why did the writer mention Emperor Qinshihuang in the passage?  
A. Because he was the inventor of Chinese characters.  
B. Because *hanzi* evolved into a variety of different forms.  
C. Because he helped developed *hanzi* in a more stable manner.  
D. Because he unified China and created *hanzi*.
- (3) What can we learn from the underlined sentence (划线句子) in Paragraph 4?  
A. Radicals are smaller parts which can be combined to form *hanzi*.  
B. Chinese characters are composed of radicals.  
C. Chinese characters can be combined.  
D. Radicals can be combined into thousands of *hanzi* only.
- (4) What may the writer probably talk about Chinese characters in the next paragraph?  
A. The relation between Chinese characters and Chinese culture.  
B. Tips for foreigners on how to learn Chinese well.  
C. Another Chinese traditional culture.  
D. The origin of Chinese characters.
- (5) What is NOT true about the *jiaguwen*?  
A. The *jiaguwen* is known as the oldest Chinese character.  
B. From the *jiaguwen*, we can know how ancient Chinese saw the world.  
C. The *jiaguwen* was invented 3000 years ago.  
D. We can find the *jiaguwen* on turtle bones.

5

## Volunteers

### We Need Your Help

#### About the activity:

The sports and mentoring (辅导) program (S.M.P) was set up to help left-behind children (留守儿童) in schools.

#### Place and time:

- Each volunteer will be sent to one primary or middle school in Jurong GRC.
- Weekday afternoons.
- Volunteers will have one meeting weekly, 1.5 hours per meeting.

**Requirements:**

- Age 18 and above.
- You should be there for at least six to nine months.
- A four-day training course will be held at Boys' Town to train volunteer mentors.
- Retirees（退休人员），working professionals and university students are welcome to take part in it as well.

**Volunteers'Advantages:**

You will learn how to understand and better communicate with children.

If you are interested, please call Ms. Yao at 6567-4166 or send an e-mail to [cindy@lovingheart.Org](mailto:cindy@lovingheart.Org) for an interview.

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The warnings are few. The signs are sudden. The ground shakes. The tide goes into reverse. A great roaring sound fills the air. And then... It strikes. Wave after wave of crashing, crushing water. And when it is over, nothing is left. A tsunami.

The word in Japanese means "harbor wave". Japan has been hit by many tsunamis in its history, as a result of its location. It lies across the edges of 4 tectonic plates (地殻板块) . Most earthquakes are born in such places. When two tectonic plates push together, the earthquake sends enormous amounts of energy up through the ocean. A series of waves expands in all

directions. In deep water, these waves travel fast—up to 500 miles an hour—but reach a height of only a few feet. A passing ship may not even notice them. But as the waves enter shallow waters and come into contact with the ocean floor, their speed is reduced but their height is raised. As they move onto land, the waves can rise as high as a 10-story building.

A tsunami wave doesn't break like an ordinary wave. Instead, it advances like a wall of water, crashing over everything in its way, sometimes reaching more than a kilometer inland. More damage is caused when the wave moves back out to sea. It drags everything in its path underwater and out to sea. Most tsunamis have several waves. They arrive between 10 and 60 minutes after the first strike—just when survivors think the danger has passed.

The deadliest tsunami ever recorded occurred in December of 2004. An earthquake off the coast of Indonesia caused a tsunami that rushed across the Indian Ocean and reached as far as the coast of Africa. Whole sections of cities were destroyed. More than 200, 000 people died.

Most had no way of being warned. Five thousand miles away in Hawaii, scientists at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center monitor the earth's movements 24 hours a day. They hope to prevent a similar disaster from happening in the Pacific region. If they discover a quake big enough to cause a tsunami, the scientists try to find out where the wave will head and warn people in its path. Their advice is simple: leave the coastal areas and move to higher ground. Wait for news that the danger has passed. And be ready to deal with the damage that a tsunami leaves behind.

- (1) What is the first paragraph mainly about?
  - A. What is a tsunami like?
  - B. What is a tsunami?
  - C. Where does a tsunami come from?
  - D. How strong is a tsunami?
- (2) Why has Japan been hit by many tsunamis in its history?
  - A. Because of its location of 4 tectonic plates.
  - B. Because of most earthquakes.
  - C. Because a series of waves expands in all directions.
  - D. Because it lies across the edges of 4 tectonic plates.
- (3) What does the underlined word "**them**" refer to in Paragraph 2?
  - A. Tsunamis.
  - B. Waves in deep water.
  - C. Waves in shallow water.
  - D. Ocean floors.
- (4) Which of the description of tsunami is proper according to the passage?
  - A. The deadliest tsunami ever recorded caused 200, 000 people to die.
  - B. An ordinary wave advances like a wall of water, crashing over everything in its way.
  - C. Most tsunamis can be warned now because scientists monitor the earth's movements 24 hours a day.
  - D. When a tsunami wave moves back out to sea, more damage happens.
- (5) Where is this article probably from?

- A. A newspaper.
- C. A storybook.

- B. A nature magazine.
- D. A science research.

## 四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

7 There are some skills for students to listen to the teacher in class, which means you have to practise them. Just as you would have to practise basketball to be a better player, you also have to practise listening. How to listen in school? 1

One of the things you need to do is to make sure that your mind doesn't wander (漫游) . It's easy to start thinking about other things, especially when you're not interested in the subject. 2

Next, listen for the main ideas. If you want to catch every little piece of information, you'll feel tired and bored. 3 Not only does this show respect to the teacher, it also helps prevent your mind from wandering. What can distract (使分心) you from listening? It might be a friend who is trying to pass you a note, or a group of kids who are talking loudly as they pass by your classroom. 4

Finally, you need to take notes because you will not remember everything the teacher said. You'll have to take down the notes so that you can review it after class. 5

Listening isn't always easy, but if you follow these simple ways, you'll be much more successful in your classes.

- A. Here are some suggestions.
- B. You'll need to look at the teacher.
- C. So make yourself pay attention to what the teacher is saying.
- D. Taking notes also makes you pay attention to the class.
- E. It can even be some birds outside the classroom window.

## 五、单词拼写

(本大题共6小题, 每小题1分, 共6分)

8 He left without a word a moment a          .

9 Please give your name, address and d          of birth.



10 There is nothing in the fridge. It is e \_\_\_\_.

11 You have to s \_\_\_\_ your ticket as you go in the cinema.

12 Eat plenty of fresh f \_\_\_\_ and vegetables. It can make you healthier.

13 I walk to a street corner and w \_\_\_\_ for the school bus.

## 六、完成句子

(本大题共7小题，每小题2分，共14分)

14 老师想知道他为什么在角落哭。

The teacher wanted to know \_\_\_\_ crying in the corner.

15 孩子们很有礼貌，主动给老人让座。

\_\_\_\_ polite of the children \_\_\_\_ seats to the old.

16 他们将问你许多问题。

You \_\_\_\_ a lot of questions by them.

17 这些蛋糕多好吃啊！

\_\_\_\_ these are!

18 我因为大雨没出去看电影。

I did not go to the cinema \_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

19 Rose对弹钢琴不感兴趣。

Rose \_\_\_\_ playing piano.

20 要不就是你，要不就是他错了。

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ he is wrong.

## 七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

21

2020年春节前，新冠病毒在中国武汉开始传播，中国举全国之力投入到抗疫中，每位中国人都响应国家号召居家配合抗疫，作为“李华”的你，经历了有史以来最长的寒假，请根据以下内容提示给你英国朋友Anna发邮件告诉她你的寒假特别经历。

主要内容如下：

1. 春节期间，不探亲访友、取消旅行；
2. 与家人，共处时间多了，共同面对困难；
3. 2月17日开始上网课，逐步养成自律习惯；
4. 关注健康：出门戴口罩，回家勤洗手；
5. 你的感受和愿望是什么？

参考词汇：

新型冠装病毒肺炎：COVID-19、自律：self-discipline (n.)、传染；感染：infection (n.)

注意：

1. 短文应包括所有要点，可以适当发挥，使文章连贯；
2. 词数80左右（文章开头已给出，不计入总词数）；
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Dear Anna,

I had a long winter holiday that I have ever had due to the outbreak of the COVID-19. Here I want to share your something special I have experienced. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua