

# 2020年广东广州从化市初三一模英语试卷

## 一、语法选择

(本大题共15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

1 Bad behaviour is a problem for some young people and for their parents and teachers! But children \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ behave badly in a classroom environment are not necessarily bad at heart. Some children may have difficult experiences in their home lives, and some may never \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ how to behave properly.

Sometimes children like this are far \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ than they seem. \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ children might behave badly for a more positive reason—they do not pay attention in the classroom because \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ they are learning is not difficult enough for them.

A popular way for parents to deal with "problem children" is \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ them to summer camps. At these camps, the children are forced to improve their behaviour under strict rules, \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ not to be punished. \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_, such programs usually only have a short term effect. A more effective choice might be a program which helps children develop new interests. Comedy (喜剧) Camp tries to do just that.

At Comedy Camp, professional comedians train children and help them \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ their confidence \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ performing on stage. Children get a chance to try different forms of comedy: stand-up, skits (滑稽短剧), monologues (独白), impersonation (模仿) and so on. Then they choose a piece \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ work on and practise it \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ they can perform it well. \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ the course, children perform on stage to show how much they have grown. Hopefully, they \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ the course with a new interest which they can take away. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ may help to improve their behaviour.

- |                   |              |                |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. who         | B. whom      | C. which       | D. whose        |
| 2. A. have taught | B. be taught | C. be teaching | D. teach        |
| 3. A. smart       | B. smarter   | C. smartest    | D. the smartest |
| 4. A. Other       | B. The other | C. Others      | D. Another      |
| 5. A. which       | B. what      | C. whom        | D. who          |
| 6. A. being sent  | B. to send   | C. sent        | D. send         |
| 7. A. so          | B. unless    | C. in order    | D. otherwise    |

- |                      |                  |                  |                |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 8. A. So             | B. But           | C. However       | D. Because     |
| 9. A. developing     | B. developed     | C. develop       | D. development |
| 10. A. by            | B. on            | C. to            | D. with        |
| 11. A. to            | B. which         | C. for           | D. what        |
| 12. A. before        | B. when          | C. because       | D. until       |
| 13. A. By the end of | B. In the end    | C. At the end of | D. To the end  |
| 14. A. finished      | B. have finished | C. are finishing | D. will finish |
| 15. A. Which         | B. This          | C. Those         | D. They        |

## 二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分)

2

Have you ever had problems in your life and don't know how to be happy? If so, you will find "Being a happy Teenager" by Andrew Matthews 1.

Andrew Matthews is a 2 cartoonist and speaker. His books have been put into 20 languages. In his book, Matthews tells us how to have a happy life and 3 the questions of teenagers.

There are many topics such as parents and friends, and the book says we should 4 being angry and forgive (原谅). The book tells us useful skills such as how to put something you have learned into pictures of your mind to make your 5 better. Many teenagers think that 6 comes from a good exam marks. But you can still be happy when there are no such "good" things.

If you think about problems in a positive way, you will have 7 in the future. If you are tall, people will notice you and pay 8 attention to you; if you are 9, your clothes and shoes take less room in your bedroom! This is Matthews' most important lesson: you 10 to be happy!

- |               |               |              |               |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. awful   | B. unusual    | C. useful    | D. harmful    |
| 2. A. worker  | B. scientist  | C. adviser   | D. writer     |
| 3. A. answer  | B. share      | C. say       | D. search     |
| 4. A. keep    | B. stop       | C. remember  | D. prefer     |
| 5. A. memory  | B. interest   | C. topics    | D. questions  |
| 6. A. sadness | B. difficulty | C. happiness | D. excitement |
| 7. A. trouble | B. lessons    | C. money     | D. success    |
| 8. A. less    | B. fewer      | C. better    | D. more       |
| 9. A. fat     | B. short      | C. thin      | D. big        |
| 10. A. hate   | B. choose     | C. forget    | D. teach      |

### 三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题，每小题2分，共40分)

3

It's three thirty in the afternoon at Raynham Primary School in London. Students are ready for their after-school math lesson. Thousands of kilometers away, their math tutors are also arriving for class. Each pupil gets an online tutor. The students work on their computer and wear a earphone to talk to their tutor.

Their classroom teacher, Altus, says he has seen an improvement in results. Nine-year-old Samia says she enjoys the online lessons. She says, "It helps me because sometimes when we're doing it in class, I don't hear the teacher very much and I don't understand, but online tutoring is better." Tom Hooper started the company. It offers the online tutoring. The company is called Bright Spark Education.

Children today feel very confident online, so they enjoy their learning. Online tutoring costs between twenty and twenty-five dollars an hour. An online tutor is about half the cost of traditional face-to-face coaching.

Bright Spark Education says the online tutoring is used only as an addition (附加物) to the regular teaching. The company says its service docsn't threaten (威胁) the teachers' jobs in Britain.

Some parents say they are pleased with the results. But some students still hate math. Even with the latest technology to teach it, math is still not everyone's favorite subject.

(1) Why does Samia like to learn online?

- A. Because the tutor is only for her.
- B. Because it's interesting and cool.
- C. Because she can understand the tutor better.
- D. Because she likes playing on the computer.

(2) How much do you have to pay for leaning for two hours online at least?

- A. 40 dollars.
- B. 50 dollars.
- C. 20 dollars.
- D. 25 dollars.

(3) The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_ .

- A. online tutor
- B. online tutoring
- C. the company
- D. after-school lesson

(4) What can we learn from the text?

- A. Tom Hooper started the company and had a lot of money.
- B. All students like math in London.
- C. Tutors online are better than the classroom teachers.
- D. Some students in Britain may not be good at math

(5) What's the main idea of the text?

- A. Math is not everyone's favorite subject.    B. Students in London learn math online.  
C. Each pupil gets an online tutor.                      D. Children feel very confident online.

4

Born in 1983 in Sierra Vista, Arizona, the USA, Jessica had no arms and all the doctors didn't know why. There were many questions at that time about whether Jessica would be able to live a normal life. However, her father had full confidence in his daughter.

With the help of her family, Jessica started to explore the world with her feet. As a child, she started learning to dance. When the first performance arrived, she asked to be put in the back row. Her dance teacher told her there was no back row. Feeling anxious and worried, she began her performance with other students. When she finished, the applause (掌声) from the audience gave her encouragement and the confidence to continue dancing for 14 years.

Jessica's parents eventually met a Taekwondo (跆拳道) coach named Jim Cunningham who was very willing to teach her. As a result, she had been Jim's student for years. At the age of 14, Jessica won her first Black Belt in the International Taekwondo competition.

After graduating from high school, Jessica attended the University of Arizona where she got a bachelor's degree (学士学位) in Psychology.

Jessica's most famous skill was learning how to fly. It took her nearly a whole year to find the right airplane. Later she received the Guinness World Record for being the first person to fly an airplane with only feet.

Jessica now works as a free speaker. She travels around the world sharing her story and encouraging people to be brave and creative. "Think outside the shoe" is her most famous saying.

So, next time if you are ready to give up, remember this amazing young woman.

(1) How many skills did Jessica learn according to the passage?

- A. Four.                      B. Five.                      C. Two.                      D. Three.

(2) Who was the first person that believed Jessica could live a normal life?

- A. Her Taekwondo coach.                      B. Her dance teacher.  
C. Her father.                      D. Her mother.

(3) What might Jessica mean by saying "Think outside the shoe" ?

- A. We can do much with the shoe.  
B. We can always find new ways to do many things.  
C. People should think twice before they act.  
D. People like thinking about the shoe.

(4) In what order did the following events take place in Jessica's life?

- a. She had her first dancing performance with other students.

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

A. She can move us a lot with her stories.

B. She ever went alone to learn Taekwondo.

C. She received the Guinness World Record at the age of 14.

D. She lost her arms in an accident.

Experts say that little can be done to predict such a storm. Governments around the world are trying to work together before the next storm, although they are not sure when that may happen.

A. a travel booklet                      B. a science book  
C. a film review                         D. a magazine about culture

A. the satellite systems go wrong

B. our cell phones are dead

- C. the Earth goes round the Sun faster  
D. we cannot enjoy the live football matches at home
- (3) The underlined word "**explosions**" in the third paragraph means " \_\_\_\_\_ " in Chinese.  
A. 爆炸                      B. 星系                      C. 卫星                      D. 灾难
- (4) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Experts say that they can predict the next solar storm.  
B. Some developed countries, like the USA, can reduce the solar storm.  
C. Solar flare activity is becoming less and less.  
D. A solar storm may cause lots of trouble for human beings.
- (5) Which do you think is the best title for the passage?  
A. Great Disasters                                      B. New Science Discovery  
C. A Solar Storm                                      D. The Secret of the Sun

6

Here is the result of a questionnaire (问卷调查表) about the teachers in a middle school.

Read the table carefully and answer the following questions.

Question Items	New teachers	Middle-aged teachers	Veteran (资深的) teachers
1. Shows a sense of humor in class	42	56	70
2. Explains clearly	33	58	68
3. Teaches in a relaxed manner	30	46	65
4. Writes tidily on the blackboard	9	43	56
5. Lets students ask questions in class	18	30	47
6. Makes checks in notebooks	22	30	43
7. Speaks loudly and clearly	45	85	54
8. Treats all students equally	43	58	42
9. Cares about students' opinions	47	43	17
10. Spend time with students between classes	25	10	6

- (1) The middle-aged teachers seem to do better than the others in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. treating all students equally                      B. teaching in a relaxed manner  
C. explaining clearly                                      D. making checks in notebooks
- (2) As for Question Items \_\_\_\_\_, students' evaluations (评价) can be said to rise at a steady rate (稳定的比率) as their teachers' experience increases.  
A. 1 and 4.                      B. 3 and 5.                      C. 6 and 8.                      D. 9 and 10.
- (3)

Compared to the new teachers, the middle-aged and veteran teachers seem to have made a great improvement in their ability to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. be fair to any student
- B. speak loudly and clearly
- C. write tidily on the blackboard
- D. understand and play with students

(4) Students seem to think that the new and the middle-aged teachers are more \_\_\_\_\_ than the veterans.

- A. relaxed in class
- B. interested in students'ideas
- C. tidy in appearance
- D. skillful at explaining

(5) From the table, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the new teachers are the most popular
- B. the veteran teachers are the most popular
- C. the middle-aged teachers are the most popular
- D. teachers with different ages have different advantages

## 四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

7

### The Art of Paper

Chen Zijiang is a paper-cutting expert whom I interviewed for my article on Chinese Art. Paper-cutting is something that he learned to do from an early age.

"It is a Chinese folk art with a long history, " Mr Chen told me, "Paper cuts of animals have been found in tombs (坟墓) . 1 " He added that by the Southern Song Dynasty, paper-cutting had become an important part of everyday life.

2 They are paper cuts for decoration, for religious purposes (宗教目的) and for design patterns.

Paper cuts for decoration are often seen on windows and gates. 3 They are also used on presents. A present for parents whose child has recently been born might show a paper cut of children, for example. Paper cuts which show the Chinese character for double happiness are often used to celebrate weddings.

Paper cuts for religious purposes are often found in temples. 4

The third kind of paper cuts are those used to make patterns on clothing. They are also sometimes used to decorate jewellery boxes. 5

- A. They are usually put up during holidays to bring good luck.
- B. They are also used as offerings to the dead.
- C. Dragons are very popular patterns for these designs.
- D. They can date back to the time of the Northern and Southern Dynasty.

E. Mr Chen went on to explain that there are three types of paper cuts which people still make.

## 五、首字母填空

(本大题共6小题, 每小题1分, 共6分)

- 8 Can you f \_\_\_\_\_ me? Would you like me to speak more slowly?
- 9 Taking regular exercise is good for your h \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 10 You are 16 years old. You should learn to s \_\_\_\_\_ the problems by yourself.
- 11 Last night, I didn't go to bed u \_\_\_\_\_ my parents got home.
- 12 Can you give me some a \_\_\_\_\_ about how to learn English well?
- 13 Dou Yin is very p \_\_\_\_\_ now, many people like to watch the short videos on cell phones.

## 六、汉译英

(本大题共7小题, 每小题2分, 共14分)

- 14 那只兔子跑那么快, 我抓不住它。  
That rabbit ran \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ catch it.
- 15 他们想和Alice交朋友。  
They'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ Alice.
- 16 只有一张票, 汤姆和你只能一个人去看这部电影。  
There is only one ticket. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ you will go to see the film.
- 17 昨天音乐会的票给她了。



The ticket for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ to her yesterday.

18 北京将举办2022年冬奥会。这是个多么令人激动的消息啊!

Beijing will hold Winter Olympic Games in 2022. \_\_\_\_\_ news it is!

19 对于我们来说，出门戴口罩太重要了。

\_\_\_\_\_ for us \_\_\_\_\_ a mask when we go out.

20 没人告诉我明天什么时候离开。

Nobody tells me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

## 七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

21 当前，随着网络的发展，许多学生沉溺于智能手机 (smart phones)。针对这一现象，学校将组织开展一次 "拒绝手机诱惑，健康学习生活" 的演讲活动。请你根据下面的提示用英语写一篇演讲稿。

活动内容	1. 花大量时间玩游戏，上课睡觉，不按时完成作业。
	2. 伤害眼睛，不利健康。
建议	1. 远离智能手机，认真学习。
	2. 多花时间与家人、朋友交流。
	3. ? (请你补充)

要求:

1. 字迹工整，书写规范，包含全部要点，适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实的学校、班级名称;
3. 80词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Girls and boys,

With the development of the Internet, many students have smart phones.

That's all. Thank you!