

# 2020年广东广州番禺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 This was a very interesting story. I 1 thousands of classes since I started school nine years ago. But one class was 2 of all.

It happened last term just after I had got a bad result in 3 exam. I was sad and had lost my confidence. I decided 4 to a class 5 can tell me how to be successful. The speaker walked into the room. 6 he did not start talking like a teacher. Instead, he held up a twenty yuan note!

"Who wants this?" he asked. Unsurprisingly, 7 of us in the class held up our hands. The speaker smiled. Then he put up the note on the blackboard and asked the same question. Again, we put up our hands. The speaker kept 8, but said 9. Suddenly, he threw the note onto the floor! Then he asked the same question for 10 time.

I didn't understand the speaker. Why was he asking the same question again and again? I didn't know 11 to do. I wanted the note, so I put my hand up again. "You have all just told me how to become successful." He said to us 12 the note in his hand. "The note is worth twenty yuan. It is always worth twenty yuan, even though I throw it on the floor. You are like the note. No matter what happens to you, you still have your worth."

Hearing those words, I 13 deeply. Suddenly, I realized I was worth a lot. I may have failed, but it doesn't mean I 14 do well in the future. If I believe in 15, I will be successful!

- |                 |                   |                   |                       |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. have      | B. had            | C. am having      | D. have had           |
| 2. A. important | B. more important | C. most important | D. the most important |
| 3. A. a         | B. an             | C. the            | D. /                  |
| 4. A. go        | B. going          | C. to go          | D. gone               |
| 5. A. which     | B. who            | C. when           | D. where              |
| 6. A. So        | B. Or             | C. But            | D. And                |
| 7. A. both      | B. neither        | C. all            | D. none               |
| 8. A. smile     | B. smiling        | C. smiled         | D. to smile           |

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 9. A. something | B. anything  | C. everything | D. nothing   |
| 10. A. three    | B. third     | C. thirdly    | D. the third |
| 11. A. what     | B. how       | C. why        | D. which     |
| 12. A. to       | B. by        | C. with       | D. for       |
| 13. A. move     | B. moved     | C. was moved  | D. has moved |
| 14. A. can't    | B. shouldn't | C. should     | D. can       |
| 15. A. my       | B. me        | C. mine       | D. myself    |

## 二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2

As my father walked into the room, my brother became nervous; he knew that he had done something 1. From a distance I could see that he had opened my father's new book and drawn all over the first page with a pencil. Now, staring at my father fearfully, he and I both waited for his 2.

My father picked up his much-loved book, looked at it 3 for quite a while, and then sat down, without saying a word. Books were important to him; he was a teacher and had several degrees. For him, books were knowledge, and yet he loved his children. What he did next was remarkable. Instead of punishing my brother, he sat down, took the pen from my brother's hand, and then 4 in the book himself, alongside the drawings made by John: John's work, 1959, age 2. You have made the book priceless, I'm very thankful to you for drawing in my book.

The years and the books came and went. Our family 5 what all families go through and perhaps a little bit more: success and failure, gain and loss, 6 and tears. From time to time we would open the book, look at the drawings, read my father's words of 7, and feel uplifted.

Now I know that through this simple act my father 8 us how every bad event in life can have a positive side—if we are prepared to look at it from another angle—and how precious it is when our lives are touched by the 9 of others. But he also taught us about what really 10 in life: people, not objects; tolerance, not judgment; love, not anger.

Each time I think about these things, I will smile and whisper, "Thank you, Dad."

- |                  |             |               |                |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. reasonable | B. new      | C. wrong      | D. brave       |
| 2. A. praise     | B. comment  | C. punishment | D. turn        |
| 3. A. carelessly | B. casually | C. quickly    | D. carefully   |
| 4. A. wrote      | B. looked   | C. drew       | D. cut         |
| 5. A. took       | B. stood    | C. forgot     | D. experienced |

- |                |             |          |            |
|----------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 6. A. sadness  | B. laughter | C. pain  | D. pride   |
| 7. A. life     | B. regret   | C. love  | D. faith   |
| 8. A. gave     | B. taught   | C. took  | D. made    |
| 9. A. kindness | B. power    | C. joy   | D. sorrow  |
| 10. A. cares   | B. needs    | C. hopes | D. matters |

### 三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)

3

I am a music store owner. One day, when I was cleaning the instruments in my store, I saw an old man come in. "Is 77 too old to learn the banjo (班卓琴) ? " he asked.

"You can learn to play it well, " I replied, holding back my doubts. My mind told me I was giving false encouragement. I passed him the teaching schedule, the available time and the information that he would need. To my surprise and joy, the old man, Carl, began banjo lessons three days later with my most patient teacher.

With nothing to do at home but practice, Carl made surprising progress. After breakfast he practiced for his required half an hour. While waiting for lunch he picked up his banjo again for just a couple of minutes. Since TV was difficult for him to see and hear, he often played the banjo in the evenings. Carl was always early for lessons so it was a surprise that he didn't arrive one Tuesday.

The next morning I listened to the answering machine with sadness. "Carl's in hospital, " the voice recorded.

Two months later, I shared the newspaper obituary with the banjo teacher. We both felt sad for losing a surprisingly clever banjo student.

Several months later, a woman came into the store carrying a plant. "This is for Carl's banjo teacher, " she said. "I'm his wife Mary."

"Why did Carl want to play the banjo? " I asked. Mary took a deep breath and let it out slowly. "Carl was at a show when he was 10 years old. He came close to the stage to watch the performers. When they were packing up their instruments, the banjo player said to Carl, 'You want to see this up close? ' Carl climbed up on the stage and from then on he wanted to play the banjo." Carl had waited 67 years to realize a dream! Mary gave the plant to Carl's banjo teacher. "Thank you for the best six months of his life, " she said.

(1) From the first 2 paragraphs, we can know the author \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. gave Carl some help        | B. refused Carl indirectly |
| C. was sure of Carl's ability | D. taught Carl in person   |

(2) How did Carl learn to play the banjo well?

- A. By following the best teacher.                      B. By working hard.  
 C. By asking his wife to help him.                      D. By teaching himself.
- (3) The underlined word "obituary" in Paragraph 5 means a notice announces \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a gift for somebody                                      B. somebody is needed  
 C. a piece of good news                                      D. somebody has died
- (4) In what order did the following events take place?  
 a. Mary gave a plant to Carl's banjo teacher.  
 b. Carl began his banjo lessons with the banjo teacher.  
 c. Carl was in hospital.  
 d. Carl made surprising progress.  
 e. The music store owner shared the newspaper obituary with the banjo teacher.  
 A. abedc                      B. abdec                      C. bdcea                      D. bdeac
- (5) Why did Carl want to learn the banjo?  
 A. To be a banjo performer.                                      B. To have his dream come true.  
 C. To make his wife happy.                                      D. To make best use of the six months.

4

According to legend, tea was first discovered by the Chinese emperor and inventor Shennong in 2737 B.C. It is said that the emperor liked his drinking water boiled before he drank it, so that was what his servant did. One day, on a trip to a distant place, he and his army stopped to rest. A servant began boiling water for him to drink, and a dead leaf from the wild tea bush fell into the water. **It** turned brown, but it was unnoticed and presented to the emperor anyway. The emperor drank it and found it very refreshing, and tea came into being.

The origin of tea as a medicine for staying awake is unclear, China is considered to have the earliest records of tea drinking, with recorded tea use in its history dating back to the first millennium (千年) B.C. The Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—220 A.D.) used tea as medicine. The use of tea as a drink for pleasure on social occasions dates from the Tang Dynasty (618—907 A.D.) .

The Tang Dynasty writer Lu Yu's (729—804 A.D.) *Cha Jing* is an early work on the subject. According to *Cha Jing* writing, around 760 A.D., tea drinking was very popular. The book describes how tea plants were grown and how the leaves were processed. It also describes how tea was developed. The book also discusses where the best tea leaves were produced.

At this time in tea's history, the nature of the drink and style of tea preparation were quite different from the way we experience today. Tea leaves were processed into the forms of cakes. The dried teacake, generally called brick tea was placed in a stone mortar (臼) . Hot water was added to the powdered teacake and then enjoyed as a hot drink.

- (1) From the first paragraph, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Shennong's servant first discovered tea leaves
  - B. tea came into being only by accident
  - C. the emperor was angry at his servant's work
  - D. the emperor won the battle after drinking tea
- (2) What does the underlined "it" in Paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. The water.
  - B. The wild tea bush.
  - C. The medicine.
  - D. The teacake.
- (3) What was tea probably used for in the Han Dynasty?
- A. Keeping one pleased.
  - B. Making one feel comfortable.
  - C. Helping one stay relaxed.
  - D. Dealing with illness.
- (4) What can you find in *Cha Jing*?
- A. How to plant tea plants.
  - B. How to make teacake.
  - C. How to store the tea.
  - D. How to tell different kinds of tea.
- (5) What's the best title for the passage?
- A. A Way to Prepare Tea
  - B. The Person Who Discovered Tea First
  - C. The Early History of Tea
  - D. The Nature of Tea

5

A British man has learned the skills needed to perform Beijing Opera, making the audience enjoy his lively performance of the Monkey King.

Ghaffar Pourazar, born in Iran, said he had been a big fan of Bruce Lee since he was a child and was full of interest about China. In 1993, he happened to watch Beijing Opera performed in London by professionals from Jingju Theatre Company of Beijing. Ghaffar said he fell in love with the beautiful voices, colorful costumes, excellent shows and so on. So after one year, he arrived in China alone and became a student of Beijing Opera at a Beijing school.

At the age of 32, he had to learn with teenage students every day, starting from the most basic training of the legs and waist. At the time, he was mostly troubled by the dialogue in Beijing Opera. To him, it was the biggest problem. But he never gave up.

Four years later, he began to learn to perform the Monkey King, a traditional character from the Chinese classic story *Journey to the West*. He said he arrived at the workroom an hour earlier than other performers and also bought books and CDs to better understand the character.

Ghaffar today is not only good at speaking Beijing dialect (方言) but has also built a fame for Beijing Opera. He once got a top international prize for performing the Monkey King.

To help more people enjoy Beijing Opera, Ghaffar often teaches the traditional art form in schools in the United States, Britain and other countries. When he found that the language was

difficult to understand, he started to translate Beijing Opera song lyrics. Ghaffar took a group of actors to perform 66 times in a month and a half in the United States. He also took a 48-member team to perform in Malaysia. In the past 10 years, he has performed in more than 400 shows.

- (1) In the year of 1994, Ghaffar began to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. learn Beijing Opera in Beijing                      B. take an interest in China  
 C. make friends with Bruce Lee                      D. act the part of the Monkey King
- (2) Why did Ghaffar buy books and CDs about *Journey to the West*?  
 A. To learn the dialect.                                      B. To teach the traditional art form.  
 C. To translate song lyrics.                                      D. To know more about the Monkey King.
- (3) It can be inferred from the passage that Ghaffar \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. is successful in performing Beijing Opera  
 B. has written some books about Beijing Opera  
 C. got a prize for translating *Journey to the West*  
 D. doesn't need any more members in his team
- (4) Which of the following about Ghaffar is true?  
 A. He felt ashamed to learn with teenagers.  
 B. He performed 66 times in Malaysia.  
 C. He first watched Beijing Opera in Jingjiu Theatre.  
 D. He began his opera study from the most basic training.
- (5) The passage is most probably from the part of \_\_\_\_\_ in a newspaper.  
 A. sports                      B. business                      C. culture                      D. education

6

Q: At recess (课间休息) , I don't know what to do because all my friends are playing games I don't like or don't want to play. So I end up standing by myself at recess doing nothing. What should I do?

Alex Rider, 13

<p>A: In fact, recess was my least favorite part of the school day for Grades 1 to 5. I was never really into playing kickball. So, like you, I spent many days at recess standing alone. Take advantage of the extra time you have. I learned that reading a book is the best way to pass time, especially if it is sunny. Books are good for a lonely recess, because they take you out of your world and</p>	<p>A: Do you believe in time travel, Alex? Because you just dragged me 40 years into the past. When I was 13, half my friends threw themselves into kickball at recess—which was too vigorous (剧烈的) for me right after lunch. So, like you, I stood around a lot. Then, one day, my teacher, Susie, asked me, "What do you want to do?" I had no answer for her. But suddenly, it came to me: marbles! I asked</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>into another. If reading isn't your thing, then try making new friends. Some other things I would do at recess were chess and paper cutting. Those might be worth trying. Maybe the teacher who is watching over all the kids needs someone to talk to as well. Whatever you want to do, don't let your time go to waste.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Johnny Hayes, 15</p>	<p>a few friends, and they were happy to join me. Now, I'm not suggesting you play marbles, only that you consider what you feel like doing and can make you happy. And one last idea: There's no harm in trying games your friends are playing that you think you won't like. You might just surprise yourself.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Philip Galanes</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- (1) Who is asking for advice?
- A. Alex Rider.      B. Johnny Hayes.      C. Susie.      D. Philip Galanes.
- (2) One of Philip's suggestions is to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. read a book      B. talk to a teacher  
C. do what you feel like doing      D. stand without doing anything
- (3) Why do Johnny and Philip mention the kickball game at their schools?
- A. To encourage Alex to surprise himself with a new game.  
B. To show they shared similar experiences.  
C. To encourage Alex to make use of the new game  
D. To show they were good at the kickball game.
- (4) Who may Philip be?
- A. A student.      B. A doctor.      C. A teacher.      D. An adult.
- (5) What is the "Q&A" about?
- A. Science Study.      B. Teenage Problems.  
C. Sports World.      D. Hobbies.

## 四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

7

Why is pink or purple a color for girls and blue or brown for boys?

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ To the Egyptians, green is a color that represents the hope and joy of spring, while for Muslims, it means heaven. Red is a symbol of good luck in many cultures. In China, children are given money in a red envelope to bring good fortune in the New Year. For many nations, blue is a symbol of protection and religious beliefs. \_\_\_2\_\_\_

People's choice of colors is influenced by their bodies' reactions toward them. Green is said to be the most restful color. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ People who work in green environments have been found

to have fewer stomachache.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ Many decorators will include different shades of red in the restaurant. Similarly, many commercial websites will have a red "Buy Now" button because red is a color that easily catches a person's eye.

Blue is another calming color. Unlike red, blue can cause people to lose appetite. \_\_\_5\_\_\_

The next time you are deciding on what to wear or what color to decorate your room, think about the color carefully.

- A. Greek people often wear a blue necklace hoping to protect themselves against evils.
- B. So if you want to eat less, some suggest that eating from blue plates can help.
- C. The answer depends largely on cultural values as well as personal experiences.
- D. Red can cause a person's blood pressure to rise and increase people's appetites.
- E. It has the ability to reduce pain and relax people both mentally and physically.

## 五、首字母填空

(本大题共6小题, 每小题1分, 共6分)

- 8 People from all over the world love p \_\_\_\_ .
- 9 I can h \_\_\_\_ understand what you said. Would you please repeat it?
- 10 Be careful! You should a \_\_\_\_ making the same mistake again.
- 11 As a student, you should o \_\_\_\_ the school rules.
- 12 Please don't make any n \_\_\_\_ , the old man is sleeping.
- 13 We should keep s \_\_\_\_ when we see a film in the cinema.

## 六、完成句子

(本大题共7小题, 每小题2分, 共14分)





十年后再次相聚，他们太激动了以致说不出话来。

They were \_\_\_\_\_ a word when they met again 10 years later.

15 玛丽跳舞真优美啊!

\_\_\_\_\_ Mary dances!

16 从广州坐飞机到上海需要多长时间?

\_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ to fly from Guangzhou to Shanghai?

17 这款智能手机能够用来操纵汽车。

This type of smart phone \_\_\_\_\_ to operate cars.

18 我想知道你昨晚几点回到家。

I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ home last night.

19 他的粗心导致了他的失败。

His carelessness \_\_\_\_\_ his failure.

20 她做完作业才会睡觉。

She \_\_\_\_\_ to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she finishes her homework.

## 七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

21 人们越来越关心自己的健康问题。请你以 "Caring for our health" 为题表述以下内容，并适当表达自己的看法。

1. 均衡的饮食 (多喝牛奶, 多吃鸡蛋、蔬菜)
2. 保持充足睡眠, 不要熬夜
3. 保持适当的运动, 多听音乐
4. 保持良好的习惯, 勤洗手
5. 你的看法 (1~2点)

注意:

1. 参考词汇：熬夜 stay up late
2. 词数：80个左右（开头和结尾已给出，不计入词数）；
3. 不能透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

### **Caring for our health**

Now more and more people care about their health.