

2020年广东广州黄埔区初三一模英语试卷

一、语法选择题

(本大题共15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

1

Last year I was very lucky to have a week's holiday. So I wanted to spend ____1____ in the best hotel I could find. That was ____2____ I chose The Haven in a country park. I thought I would be able to escape problems and pressures of daily life. But, just 24 hours after arriving there, my wife and I ____3____ problems with the restaurant and security.

We were ready to return to our room when we saw two policemen ____4____ closely at the building outside. One of them showed us how ____5____ in through the windows into our room. It seems that the hotel has no locks on the windows. ____6____ we were a little worried, our concerns were forgotten ____7____ when we saw a good-sized bed, a flat-screen TV, a spa bath which more suggested a comfortable stay.

Things started to go from bad to worse the following morning when I found the restaurant only served low-fat meals: six days of rabbit food and only ____8____ meat and fruit. What had I let myself in for? Nobody had told us what the food ____9____ like before we booked. I ordered my breakfast ____10____ my will anyway, but I had waited forty-five minutes for it to arrive. This was not the service ____11____ I had expected.

That afternoon, when we returned from a tour around ____12____ university nearby, we found that nearly £ 200 ____13____ from our room. The Haven refused to pay back the money. They claimed that they ____14____ not be responsible for any loss if our window was not locked.

My holiday was then a total failure. I thought a "haven" was sure to be a quiet and peaceful place. But in fact, I have experienced ____15____ stress and worry in that one day than I usually do working in the office for a week.

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|------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. it's | B. it | C. its | D. them |
| 2. A. since | B. when | C. because | D. why |
| 3. A. experience | B. will experience | C. experienced | D. has experienced |
| 4. A. look | B. looking | C. looks | D. looked |
| 5. A. to climb | B. climbed | C. climb | D. to climbing |
| 6. A. If | B. Although | C. While | D. But |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 7. A. more quickly | B. quick | C. quickly | D. quicker |
| 8. A. a few | B. a little | C. few | D. little |
| 9. A. were | B. are | C. was | D. is |
| 10. A. for | B. as | C. against | D. with |
| 11. A. that | B. what | C. who | D. whom |
| 12. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 13. A. was stealing | B. steal | C. stole | D. was stolen |
| 14. A. will | B. had better | C. could | D. may |
| 15. A. most | B. many | C. much | D. more |

二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2

Laughter is natural for people. We start to laugh at about four months of age. We start to laugh even 1 we start to speak.

Laughter connects us with others. We laugh more when we are with other people. It's difficult to pretend to laugh. Laughter is 2 . When people pretend to laugh, most people know it's not real.

When do people laugh?

Only 10 to 20 percent of laughter is about something 3 . Most laughter is about being friendly with other people. Most laughter says, "I don't want to 4 with you. I want to be friendly with you." This kind of laughter brings people together.

We often laugh when we feel nervous. In movies, there is often a joke at an exciting moment when everyone feels nervous. It is usually a (n) 5 joke, but we laugh a lot. Our laughter helps us 6 .

Why doesn't everyone laugh at the same joke?

Not everyone has the same sense of 7 . Some people think a joke is funny, but other people don't think so. People have different ideas about what is funny.

Our idea of what is funny changes with 8 . For young children, the world is new. They are interested in many things, so they laugh 9 . Teenagers often laugh to protect themselves. Adults laugh at themselves and other people with similar problems. They laugh at things that give them stress. Our 10 for laughter change gradually.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. A. when | B. before | C. after | D. until |
| 2. A. honest | B. difficult | C. happy | D. different |
| 3. A. crazy | B. wonderful | C. funny | D. amazing |
| 4. A. laugh | B. work | C. play | D. compete |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 5. A. small | B. big | C. interesting | D. famous |
| 6. A. work | B. exercise | C. sleep | D. relax |
| 7. A. smell | B. duty | C. humour | D. safety |
| 8. A. knowledge | B. places | C. time | D. culture |
| 9. A. a little | B. a lot | C. loudly | D. happily |
| 10. A. examples | B. minds | C. results | D. reasons |

三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题，每小题2分，共40分)

3

Phil White has just returned from an 18, 000-mile, around-the-world bicycle trip. White had two reasons for making this **epic** journey. First of all, he wanted to use the trip to raise money for charity, which he did. He raised \$ 70, 000 for the British charity, Oxfam. White's second reason for making the trip was to break the world record and become the fastest person to cycle around the world. He is still waiting to find out whether he has broken the record or not.

White set off from Trafalgar Square, in London, on 19th June, 2004 and was back 299 days later. He spent more than 1, 300 hours in the saddle (车座) and destroyed four sets of tyres and three bike chains. He had the adventure of his life crossing Europe first, and then the Middle East, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and finally the Americas. Amazingly, he did all of this with absolutely no support team. No jeep carrying food, water and medicine. No doctor. Nothing! Just a bike and a very, very long road.

The journey was lonely and desperate at times. He also had to fight his way across deserts, through jungles and over mountains. He cycled through heavy rains and temperatures of up to 45 degrees, all to help people in need. There were other dangers along the road. In Iran, he was chased by armed robbers and was lucky to get away with the little money he had. The worst thing that had happened to him was having to cycle into a headwind on a road that crosses the south of Australia. For 1, 000 kilometers he battled against the wind that was constantly pushing him. This part of the trip was slow, hard and depressing, but he made it in the end. Now Mr. White is back and wants to write a book about his adventures.

- (1) When Phil White returned from his trip, he had _____.

A. broken the world record	B. destroyed several bikes
C. collected money for Oxfam	D. become the fastest cyclist
- (2) What does the underlined word "**epic**" in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?

A. Very slow but exciting.	B. Very lonely and upset.
C. Very smooth but tiring.	D. Very long and difficult.
- (3) What is the correct order for the following events according to the passage?

- a. He cycled through Europe.
- b. He will write a book.
- c. He raised the money at last.
- d. He met armed robbers in Iran but was lucky enough to run away.
- e. He started from London in 2004.

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

(4) What is True about Phil White?

- A. He experienced the highest heat of 40 degrees during the journey.
- B. He managed to ride against the wind in Australia.
- C. He had a team of people who travelled with him.
- D. It took him over 299 hours in the saddles during the trip.

(5) Which of the following can best describe Phil White?

- A. He is kind to people.
- B. He has a strong will.
- C. He loves his country.
- D. He is fond of travelling.

4

What makes you who you are as a person? You probably have some ideas of your own personality. Are you similar to Martin Luther King or Albert Einstein? Read about these types and find out.

<p>The Dreamer</p> <p>A dreamer thinks there is a "right" way to do things. This person wants to live in the "perfect world". A dreamer is often hard-working and organized. Many are good listeners and like to help others. Many dreamers work as teachers, lawyers, and in leadership roles.</p> <p>Famous dreamers: Mohandas Gandhi, Martin King Jr.</p>	<p>The Partners</p> <p>A partner wants to be in a group. For this person, group harmony is important. And rules can help us live in harmony because they can keep everything in good order and help the members avoid arguing. Partners are often serious, careful people. Many do well as teachers, managers, police officers, and politicians.</p> <p>Famous partners: Mother Teresa, Queen Elizabeth II</p>
<p>The thinker</p> <p>For thinkers, understanding things is very important. They like to solve problems and make new things. Thinkers can also be competitive. They like to win. They are independent and often have very strong opinions. Many thinkers work as scientists, inventors, politicians, and</p>	<p>The Artist</p> <p>Artists want to be free. They don't want to follow the rules all the time. Artists like action and are often impulsive (冲动的). They also like trying new things. Like thinkers, many artists have strong opinions. Many artists are creative and do well as musicians, actors, fashion designers, and athletes. The motto of artists might be "Variety is the spice of</p>

life."

Famous artists : Russell Crowe, Madonna

- ## 5 Animals

When an infectious pet was found in Hong Kong, some may wonder if one can get virus from their pets. Until today, there is no evidence that a dog, cat or any pet can transmit (传播) COVID-19. Please do not kill or give up pets!

Studies suggest that COVID-19 virus may stay on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. However, the number may change under different conditions such as type of surface, temperature or the environment.

Package (包裹)

Before delivering to your home, a package has been moved, travelled, and exposed to different conditions and temperature. Therefore, the possibility of being infectious because of your package from COVID-19-reported areas is rather low. There is no need to send your

package back.

Smoking

An article posted on Wechat recently says that cigarette can protect smokers from COVID-19 and thus make cigarettes sell very well. It is an online rumor (谣言) ! As has been known, smoking harms people's health. It weakens the immune system and worsens diabetes and blood pressure. No smoking is still a must!

Transportation

According to Feng Luzhao, an expert from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the major routes of transmission are still through respiratory droplets and direct contact. In order to protect yourself in underground station, wearing a mask and keeping your hands clean are good ways. People are also encouraged to use a personal transportation card or pay for the ticket via an app. After taking public transportation, washing hands is necessary.

- (1) Among the following actions, which will most probably cause infection?
- A. Visiting a zoo. B. Eating raw food.
C. Playing with your pet. D. Buying food from a live animal market.
- (2) From the passage, we can know that _____.
A. a smoker will not get the virus
B. we can touch surface with virus
C. we should pay for the subway ticket via an app
D. animals will certainly transmit COVID-19 virus
- (3) What is the main idea of Part 4 of the passage?
A. Smoking market is getting better and better because of the virus.
B. We should not smoke because of the virus.
C. Smoking is still harmful to our health.
D. An online rumor becomes a fact.
- (4) Which of the following is **Not** considered as a good way to fight against virus in this article?
A. Wearing a mask outside home. B. Using personal transportation card.
C. Protecting your pets. D. Sending your packages back.
- (5) Where can you read this article?
A. A medical guidebook. B. Your biology book.
C. A fashion magazine. D. A fiction.

America is a mobile society. Friendship between Americans can be close and real, yet disappears soon if situations change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while, then no more, If the

same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship.

This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendship between us flows more slowly but then may become lifelong feelings, extending (延伸) sometimes deeply into both families.

Americans are ready to receive us foreigners at their homes, share their holidays and their home life. They will enjoy welcoming us and be pleased if we accept their hospitality (好客) easily.

Another difficult point for us Chinese to understand Americans is that although they include us warmly in their personal everyday lives, they don't show their politeness to us if it requires a great deal of time. **This is usually the opposite of the practice in our country where we may be generous with our time.** Sometimes, we, as hosts, will appear at airports even in the middle of the night to meet a friend. We may take days off to act as guides to our foreign friends. Americans, however, express their welcome at home. But they truly cannot manage the time to do a great deal with a visitor outside their daily routine. They will probably expect us to get ourselves from the airport to our own hotel by bus. And they expect that we will phone them from there. Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves to be treated hospitably.

For Americans, it is often considered more friendly to invite a friend to their homes than to go to restaurants, except for purely business matters. So accept their hospitality at home!

- (1) The writer of this passage must be _____.
A. an American B. a Chinese C. a college student D. a traveller
- (2) Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?
A. Americans like to show their politeness even though it requires a lot of time.
B. Americans like to meet their friends at the airport in the middle of the night.
C. Americans like to phone and pick up their friends from the hotel.
D. Americans like to express their hospitality at their homes.
- (3) What are the two difficult points for the Chinese to understand friendship in the USA?
A. Friendship in the USA is changeable and Americans aren't generous with their time.
B. Friendship in the USA is lifelong and Americans are generous with their time.
C. Friendship in the USA is mobile and Americans are generous with their time.
D. Friendship in the USA is lifelong and Americans aren't generous with their time.
- (4) From the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4, we can know the Chinese people _____.
A. are strict with time B. don't take time seriously
C. don't know how to use time D. are willing to spend time for friends
- (5) What's the passage mainly about?
A. Americans' views on friendship.
B. Chinese people's views on friendship.

- C. American and Chinese people's views on friendship.
- D. Different views on friendship in the world.

四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

7

Schools in the UK are quite different from those in China. In the UK, at the beginning of the term, students must select their courses and teachers first.

___1___ So in the first term, don't select too many courses, or you'll feel nervous and it may influence your study. Then you have to ask for some teaching plans. There is some information about subjects, time arranging, marks and textbooks. ___2___ Different teachers have different teaching methods.

If the teacher is called "killer" by the last grade, many students will give up choosing him, because this kind of teacher will leave too much homework, give too many exams and too low grades.

___3___ How to buy textbooks makes each student feel hard. The textbooks in the UK are very expensive. Each copy is about \$ 30-50. In order to save money, many students buy some used textbooks. ___4___

In class, discussing is very important. The teachers always encourage you to ask questions or show your own opinions freely. They don't usually ask you to sit well. ___5___ They usually don't give you much homework to do. So in the schools in the UK you can learn knowledge and do exercises by yourself. You must do almost all things independently.

- A. And some students usually borrow textbooks from the school library.
- B. At the same time, you must select the teachers.
- C. Selecting is very important for your grades in the UK.
- D. Instead, they allow you to sit or stand everywhere you like.
- E. There is another thing after you select the courses and the teachers.

五、首字母填空

(本大题共6小题, 每小题1分, 共6分)

8

COVID-19 is horrible. It is said that it has made more than two hundred thousand people
I ___ their lives.

- 9 Do you agree that s _____ comes from hard work?
- 10 She left in a h _____ , so she forgot to take her handbag.
- 11 My sister often helps me with my homework. She is very h _____ .
- 12 Schools can not be o _____ until May.
- 13 People communicate with each other by Wechat i _____ of telephones nowadays.

六、汉译英

(本大题共7小题，每小题2分，共14分)

- 14 尽力去挽救这些处于危险中野生华南虎吧，否则它们会灭绝的。
Try to save the wild South China tigers _____ , or they will die out.
- 15 火神山医院是在 10 天内建成的。
Huo Shenshan Hospital _____ in ten days.
- 16 她不仅学习努力而且心地善良。
She is _____ hard-working _____ kind.
- 17 对于我们来说，尊敬医护人员是很重要的。
_____ very important for us _____ medical workers.
- 18 到处湿漉漉的。天气真糟糕！
It's wet everywhere. _____ the weather is!
- 19 没有人知道他最后是怎么减肥的。
No one knew _____ finally.

20 当我听着音乐的时候，我睡着了。

I _____ while I _____ to the music.

七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

21 假如你是李华，新学期开学以来，因为疫情你和你的同学们只能呆在家中上网课。在上网课的过程中你们班上的同学出现了许多问题。作为班长，请你描述出现的问题并在班级QQ群给同学们提建议（至少补充2点）。

上网课中遇到的问题	1. 总是忘记网课的时间 2. 听不清楚老师的声音 3. 不能积极回答老师问题 4. 没有按时提交作业
你的建议	1. 按照老师的时间表，提前登录 2. 维护家里的网络，保证顺利上网 3. ? 4. ?

备注：log in（登录） maintain（维护）

Dear all,

I am Li You're your monitor. We have all stayed at home to have online classes since the new term began because of the serious pandemic.