

2020年广东广州荔湾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

Have you heard of the Chinese idiom "taoli mantianxia" ?

"Taoli" refers to peach and plum trees. Peach and plum trees ___1___ as a metaphor for a number of students. One of ___2___ things that can happen to a teacher is to see his or her students grow up to be productive members of society.

You ___3___ wonder: why are students compared to these two types of trees?

It actually ___4___ from an ancient story about Zizhi, an official ___5___ lived in the state of Wei during the Spring and Autumn Period (BC 770—BC 476) . Zizhi, an educator, was a wise person. But the king didn't like him at the time. Zizhi had to leave his state ___6___ he was not well liked by the emperor. Zizhi opened a private school and started to teach students to make a ___7___ .

After ___8___ the school, Zizhi chose his students based on neither their wealth ___9___ social status. He often gave his students useful advice. He often pointed at a peach and a plum tree in his garden and said "You should become ___10___ useful person and work hard to benefit society, just like when the peach and plum trees bloom and yield fruit. "

Keeping teacher's words in ___11___ minds, many of Zizhi's students went on to different places around the country and achieved great things along the way. They planted many peach and plum trees to show their gratitude and respect ___12___ their teacher.

Later, ___13___ Zizhi traveled around the country, he saw his students and the trees they had planted. He was ___14___ moved. "My students are like peach and plum trees. They are everywhere, and they ___15___ great results. " he said.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. use | B. are using | C. are used | D. used |
| 2. A. good | B. best | C. the better | D. the best |
| 3. A. may | B. shall | C. need | D. have to |
| 4. A. came | B. comes | C. is coming | D. has come |
| 5. A. / | B. whom | C. who | D. whose |
| 6. A. but | B. because | C. though | D. or |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. lives | B. live | C. living | D. leave |
| 8. A. open | B. opened | C. to open | D. opening |
| 9. A. nor | B. or | C. and | D. but |
| 10. A. / | B. the | C. an | D. a |
| 11. A. they | B. their | C. theirs | D. themselves |
| 12. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 13. A. when | B. while | C. if | D. though |
| 14. A. deep | B. deeper | C. deeply | D. deepest |
| 15. A. achieves | B. achieved | C. have achieved | D. had achieved |

二、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

2

High street shops use a variety of means to attract shoppers, such as striking window displays, huge red "Sale" signs and special promotions. Online retailers also deploy 1 techniques to entice people to their websites and to make a 2. In the Internet boom years, online retailers competed on 3, but today you just pay the same price online as offline. Today's online retailers are using e-mail marketing, personalized technology, smart 4 engines and multimedia in an effort to increase 5 and sales. Some online retailers are using targeted e-mail services to 6 customers to visit their sites. The travel and leisure retailer bestbuy.com, for example, sends more than 2 million emails to customers every week. The content of the email is tailored to fit the recipient's age, lifestyle and other factors. Carl Lyons, head of marketing at bestbuy.com UK said: "E-mail is a different medium with its own culture, so you have to know how to use it properly if it's going to be 7. What you're trying to do is to convert lookers into buyers."

"Finding your way around an online store can be difficult because many product search engines are not 8." said Nick Bidmead, chief operating officer of Ncorp, a technology company.

"Some search engines are too precise so you get no results. Others are broad and so you end up with lots of results, most of which are 9 to your needs. What you want is the online equivalent of the shopkeeper who can find the product you want or suggest an alternative." Ncorp's technology, which is used by many online retailers, uses a pattern recognition system to find 10 products, based on parameters set by the customer.

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|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. same | B. identical | C. similar | D. different |
| 2. A. discount | B. sale | C. bargain | D. purchase |
| 3. A. price | B. time | C. product | D. service |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. surf | B. browse | C. logging | D. search |
| 5. A. traffic | B. population | C. inducement | D. convenience |
| 6. A. persuade | B. encourage | C. pretend | D. convince |
| 7. A. active | B. supreme | C. effective | D. exclusive |
| 8. A. useful | B. smart | C. special | D. prepared |
| 9. A. relevant | B. irrelevant | C. connected | D. disconnected |
| 10. A. cheap | B. compatible | C. suitable | D. matchable |

三、阅读理解

(本大题共20小题，每小题2分，共40分)

3

At some time in your life you may have a strong desire to do something strange or terrible. However, chances are that you don't act on your impulse (冲动), but let it pass instead. You know that to take the action is wrong in some way and that other people will not accept your behavior.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the phenomenon of **taboo** behavior is how it can change over the years within the same society, how certain behavior and attitudes once considered taboo can become perfectly acceptable and natural at another point in time. Topics such as death, for example, were once considered so upsetting and unpleasant that it was a taboo to even talk about them. Now with the publication of important books such as *On Death and Dying* and *Learning to Say Goodbye*, people have become more aware of the importance of expressing feelings about death and, as a result, are more willing to talk about this taboo subject.

One of the newest taboos in American society is the topic of fat. Unlike many other taboos, fat is a topic that Americans talk about constantly. It's not taboo to talk about fat, it's taboo to be fat. The "in" look is thin, not fat. In the work world, most companies prefer youthful-looking, trim executives to sell their image as well as their products to the public. The thin look is associated with youth, vigor, and success. The fat person, on the other hand, is thought of as lazy and lacking in energy, self-discipline, and self-respect. In an **image-conscious society** like the U.S., thin is "in", fat is "out".

It's not surprising, then, that millions of Americans have become obsessed with staying slim and "in shape". The pursuit of a youthful physical appearance is not, however, the only reason for America's fascination with diet and exercise. Recent research has shown the critical importance of diet and exercise for personal health. As in most technologically developed nations, the life-style of North Americans has changed dramatically during the course of the last century. Modern machines do all the physical labor that people were once forced to do by hand.

Cars and buses transport us quickly from point to point. As a result of inactivity and disuse, people's bodies can easily become weak and vulnerable to disease. In an effort to avoid such a fate, millions of Americans are spending more of their time exercising. The effect of this new appreciation of the importance of exercise is evident. Parks are filled with joggers and bicyclists, physical education programs are enjoying a newly found prestige and many companies are providing special exercise facilities for their employees to use during the work day.

- (1) What does "**taboo**" refer to in the passage?
 - A. a strong desire to do something strange or terrible.
 - B. a crime committed on impulse.
 - C. an unfavorable impression left on other people.
 - D. behavior considered unacceptable in society's eyes.
- (2) In the U.S., thin is "in", fat is "out". This means _____.
 - A. thin is "inside", fat is "outside"
 - B. thin is "diligent", fat is "lazy"
 - C. thin is "fashionable", fat is "unfashionable"
 - D. thin is "youthful", fat is "spiritless"
- (3) The phrase "image-conscious society" in the third paragraph can be replaced by _____.
 - A. very imaginative society with new appearance
 - B. fast-developing society which is built on a clear image
 - C. the society whose image has been mined because of money
 - D. the society in which image has been attached importance to
- (4) Apart from this new understanding of the correlation between health and exercise. The main reason the passage gives for why so many Americans are exercising regularly is _____.
 - A. their eagerness to stay thin and youthful
 - B. their changed life-style
 - C. their appreciation of the importance of exercise
 - D. the encouragement they have received from their companies
- (5) Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. There are fewer taboos in American society than ever before.
 - B. Nowadays Americans are free to talk about taboo topics.
 - C. The widespread use of machine has contributed to the poor physical health of many Americans.
 - D. In the United States today, if a thin person and a fat person have the same qualifications, the fat person is more likely to get the job.

Mary Anning was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis on the southern coast of England. At the edge of that town are cliffs that contain fossils. There are so many fossils that today it is called the Jurassic Coast. In the early 19th century, scientists were just beginning to understand the history of life on Earth. They realized that fossils were the remains of ancient living creatures. Mary Anning's fossil discoveries contributed to that understanding.

When Mary Anning was a girl, her father taught her how to collect fossils. The fossils were mostly sold as curiosities to visitors who came to the seaside. Richard Anning was a cabinetmaker, and the family was poor. When he died in 1810, the family became even poorer. Mary and her family continued to sell fossils. Mary Anning and her brother discovered a complete Ichthyosaurus in 1810. Joseph found the skull of the ancient marine reptile, and Mary uncovered the rest of its 17-foot (5-meter) skeleton. In 1823, people took notice when Mary Anning discovered the first Plesiosaurus. It was a complete skeleton of the long-neck marine reptile.

Anning would explore the shore beneath the cliffs with her dog, Tray. There was danger from rockslides, especially after storms. One day, she lost her trusty pet in a rock slide. When her brother found another line of work, Mary Anning continued her work, mostly alone. Museums, scientists, and collectors bought from her. She learned geology and anatomy on her own. She made drawings of the fossils she found. **Other scientists bought her fossils and often took credit for them, but her name was not mentioned in their scientific papers.** The Geological Society of London did not allow women to be members. Besides being a woman, Mary Anning was poor and lower class.

Mary Anning was not always given the credit she deserved during her lifetime. But by the time of her death in 1847, she had earned the respect of other scientists. Today she is regarded as one of the most important women scientists in British history.

(1) What was Mary Anning?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. A geologist and doctor. | B. A geologist and painter. |
| C. A fossil businesswoman. | D. A fossil scientist. |

(2) A marine animal ____ .

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| A. lives on a cliff | B. has a short neck | C. lives in the sea | D. is ancient |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|

(3) What is the meaning of the underlined sentence in the third paragraph?

- A. Other scientists bought her fossils and never believe her.
B. Other scientists bought her fossils and never praise her work.
C. Other scientists bought her fossils and often treated her fair.
D. Other scientists bought her fossils and often paid money for them.

(4) How old was Mary when she died?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. 58. | B. 48. | C. 37. | D. 24. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

(5) What do you know about Mary Anning?

- A. She loved her family but left it behind.
- B. She had a poor family but happy childhood.
- C. She was curious about nature and hardworking.
- D. She was good at making money and selling fossils.

5

What is a wave? A wave is a disturbance that moves through matter. Energy create the disturbance that makes a wave. Ocean waves are created when energy disturbs the water. Most water waves are caused by wind blowing across the water's surface.

Tsunami waves are not like most water waves, however. The energy that creates tsunami is a disturbance in the Earth—an earthquake. The shaking energy of an earthquake pushes the water. Tsunami waves can be more powerful than ordinary water waves, too. Tsunami waves in deep ocean waters can be gigantic. They can be miles long and lift up the watch by about 3 feet. These waves move with the speed of a jet plane until they approach land. Then they slow down and grow taller.

Scientist study tsunami in order to be able to wad people. They use tools that measure seismic waves. Seismic waves are the shaking energy that moves through the Earth during an earthquake. Seismic waves tell scientists where and when earthquake are happening under the ocean. They tell how much energy is in an earthquake.

Tsunamis do not happen very often, but they can be very dangerous. For your safety, know if where you live or ravel is in a tsunami zone. If there is an earthquake, a tsunami could follow, so listen to a radio or watch TV for instructions. The important thing is to get to higher ground and go as far inland as you can. You could be told you have two hours to get to safety, or only minutes.

Sometimes, people at the beach observe the water pulling back unusually far from the shore. This is called "drawback" and it can happen before a tsunami hits. People may be curious and go toward the water when they see the water drawing back. NEVER do this! Run to safety in the opposite direction, away from the water.

- (1) Two kinds of energy that cause waves are ____ .
- A. long and tall
 - B. solids and liquids
 - C. depth and speed
 - D. wind and earthquakes
- (2) Which is NOT about the tsunami waves according to the passage?
- A. They can affect a wide area.
 - B. They are caused by earthquakes.
 - C. They can be miles long and faster.
 - D. They are created when energy disturbs the water.
- (3) What does the underlined "They" refer to in the third paragraph?

- A. Scientists. B. Tsunamis. C. Seismic waves. D. Earthquakes.
- (4) If you see the water draw back, you should _____ .
- A. run inland B. go down to the beach
C. wade into the water D. stand and watch
- (5) What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Tsunami Waves B. Ocean Waves
C. Safety in Tsunamis D. Dangerous Earthquakes

6

It's a hot summer's day, and Clara is outside on her back porch drinking lemonade. Her mom is in the backyard cutting the grass with a lawn mower. The lawn mower is loud, and Clara wishes her mom would play with her instead. But her mom says because it's been sunny and then rainy and then sunny again, the grass has had everything it needs to grow. Now it is very long and has to be cut.

Suddenly, the lawn mower turns off. Clara's mom looks upset. Clara wonders what is wrong. Her mom bends over and picks something up out of the grass, and walks over to the porch.

Clara's mom has a turtle in her hand! The turtle is small, and as Clara looks closer, she sees that one leg is at an odd angle. "I think I broke its leg, " Clara's mom says. "I'm really very sorry. Will you help me nurse it back to health? "

Clara feels bad for the little turtle. Turtles move slowly, so it probably could not run away when it saw the lawn mower coming. And Clara's mom could not see the turtle in the long grass! It was a mistake, but Clara and her mom will make it right. Clara names the turtle Phillip.

Clara and her mom take Phillip the turtle to the veterinarian. The vet takes an x-ray of Phillip's leg, and confirms that it is broken. Phillip the turtle gets a little splint and bandage for his broken leg. The vet tells Clara that Phillip needs plants to eat and water to drink, plus a place to live. Clara and her mom buy a small tank and some rocks at the pet store on the way home for the turtle to recuperate in.

At home, Clara takes good care of Phillip the turtle. She puts water and rocks in the tank. She brings him fruit and leaves to eat, and keeps his water bowl clean. Phillip seems to be in a better mood.

After eight weeks, Clara and her mom take Phillip back to the vet, who says that his leg is healed. Clara is both happy and sad. Happy because Phillip is better, but sad because she has to let him go now. When Clara gets home, she kisses Phillip's shell, says goodbye, and lets him go in the backyard. Clara will always remember Phillip.

- (1) Who is Phillip?
A. Clara's brother. B. Clara's neighbour.

- C. A turtle. D. A veterinarian.
- (2) How was Phillip's leg probably broken?
- A. It was caught on a piece of grass in the backyard.
B. It was run over by the lawn mower.
C. Clara hurt it with a piece of grass.
D. Clara hurt it with a lawn mower.
- (3) What do Clara and her mom buy at the pet store for Phillip?
- A. A little sprint and bandage. B. Plants and water.
C. A tank and some rocks. D. Some fruit and leaves.
- (4) Why is Clara sad at the end of the story?
- A. Because Phillip was dead.
B. Because Phillip hated her.
C. Because Clara needed to pay much money for Phillip.
D. Because Clara needed to set Phillip free to the nature.
- (5) What is the theme of this story?
- A. A mistake can be fixed. B. Pets are a lot of trouble.
C. Everything has a price. D. Children are kind-hearted.

四、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

7

The world has many beautiful sounds. We can hear the songs of birds and the laugh of people.

You can listen to cool music and news reports. 1 They bring you a world of sounds.

But some people can't hear any sound at all. 2 Others can hear well in their childhood, but too many loud sounds hurt their ears later on. Many people in China can't hear ordinary sounds clearly. Lots of them are children. About six children of every 1, 000 have hearing problems when they are born. And if a children has hearing problems, he or she usually will also have some learning problems at school.

3 For example, too much earwax is not good for your hearing. If you think you have too much earwax, ask your parents to help you clean it out. And noise louder than 85 decibels (分贝) can hurt your ears and make you lose your hearing for a short time or even forever.

Hearing is important. 4 Don't forget to do the following:

5 If you have to go, wear earplugs. A pair of good earplugs can reduce the noise by 30 decibels.

When swimming, remember to put earplugs into your ears to stop water from getting in.

Never put anything sharp into your ears.

Keep these things in mind. Then you won't be saying "WHAT? WHAT? " when you are older.

- A. Try to stay away from places with too much noise.
- B. A lot of things can cause hearing problems.
- C. They are born deaf.
- D. It's all because of your ears!
- E. So you should do your best to give your ears special care.

五、单词拼写

(本大题共6小题，每小题1分，共6分)

8 The company rented the building, occupied part and sublet the r _____ .

9 She buried her head under the pillow, pretending to be a _____ .

10 Warm weather has attracted the flat fish c _____ to the shore.

11 It seemed a p _____ to let it all go to waste.

12 Those people who took up weapons to defend t _____ are soldiers.

13 The plane has to w _____ for clearance from air traffic control.

六、完成句子

(本大题共7小题，每小题2分，共14分)

14 我不知道我们将在什么时候去度假。

I don't know _____ holiday.

15 这些文章都是鲁迅写的。

These articles _____ by LuXun.

16 他跑得太慢，没能赶上那辆车。

He ran _____ slowly _____ he _____ the bus.

17 这个房子真是个安全的地方啊！

_____ the house is!

18 建这个房子将要花多长时间？

_____ will _____ to build the house?

19 我过去常收拾房间。

I _____ my room.

20 他不仅在平时工作，在周日也工作。

He works _____ on weekdays _____ on Sunday as well.

七、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共15分)

21 有人认为儿童应该学会竞争，而别的人却认为儿童应学会如何互相合作，因为这样他们才能够成为对社会有用的人。请分别分析两个观点并给出你的理由和见解。

注意：词数不得少于80词；