

广大附中 2018-2019 学年初三年级英语一模试题

本试卷共 4 大题，满分 110 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生号、姓名、试室号、座位号，再用 2B 铅笔把对应这两个号码的标号涂黑。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域的相应位置上；如需要改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域；不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁；考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Alan was a skinny old man who lived all alone. One day he got __1__ bad cold and he called for a doctor.

While the doctor __2__ Alan, he asked, “Don’t you have a friend __3__ could come and take care of you?”

“No, I’ve never had __4__ friends,” the old man said.

“You’ve lived here all your life and never had a friend?” the doctor said __5__ surprise.

“I’m 64 years old, but I’ve never met anyone I __6__ call a friend,” Alan said. “If it isn’t one thing wrong with them, it’s another.”

“Our village head, Robin, will surely help you if he __7__ you are sick,” the doctor said.

“It’s so __8__ to listen to Robin,” Alan added. “You’d imagine there was nothing in this world __9__ his crops and his wonderful, healthy pigs.”

“Then what about Max, who lives down the road?”

“A selfish man, __10__ he’s smart and interesting to talk to,” Alan continued. “He visited me a lot before. But he’d come only when he felt like __11__ so. I don’t call that neighborly.”

“You can’t bring up anything against Toby. Everyone loves him,” the doctor laughed.

“Right,” agreed Alan. “If I let Toby __12__ on my doorstep, he would do so. But he’s __13__ noisy for me to stand him for more than five minutes.”

“I’m afraid you see too much of your neighbors’ __14__ and you’re blind to what good people they actually are,” the doctor said. “You’re a hard nut to crack, old man! Anyway, please call me if you need me.” The doctor left and not a word of “thank you” __15__.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.A. an | B. a | C. the | D. / |
| 2.A. has examined | B. was examining | C. examines | D. examine |
| 3.A. which | B. whose | C. who | D. where |
| 4.A. any | B. some | C. few | D. little |
| 5.A. on | B. for | C. of | D. in |
| 6.A. have to | B. need | C. can | D. must |
| 7.A. knows | B. know | C. knew | D. knowing |
| 8.A. bored | B. boring | C. bore | D. boringly |
| 9.A. and | B. so | C. or | D. but |
| 10.A. though | B. so | C. and | D. if |
| 11.A. to do | B. doing | C. does | D. do |
| 12.A. live | B. to live | C. living | D. lives |
| 13.A. so | B. very | C. quite | D. too |
| 14.A. weak | B. weakly | C. weakness | D. weaken |
| 15.A. heard | B. was hearing | C. is heard | D. was heard |

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Parents affect their children a lot. They can be a good example for their children in the daily life.

A man always stands out on different corners of our city, 16. I often don't have much extra to help him. 17, many times when my mom is with me, she always hands him some money, which makes me feel embarrassed.

Last night, I was on my way to the store to get 18 when I saw the man. My daughter and her friend were in the car. We all felt 19 that this man was standing out in the cold, wet weather.

Many people think that he should be able to work. Anyway, I don't feel it is my place to 20. I decided to help this man, because I wanted to show the girls the 21 of helping others, instead of worrying whether they were really struggling or not. Since he is standing out on different corners all day and night, no matter what the weather is, he must really 22 the help.

So we left our car and gave him some money. The girls and I were still concerned that he would be cold, standing out in this bad weather. So we got him a hot coffee. He was very 23 to us for our help.

All of us left with smiles, especially me! Because, as we were driving away, the girls were planning ways they could 24 money to help him and others like him.

It was the 25 trip I have ever made to get bread!

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. playing | B. singing | C. begging | D. snailing |
| 17. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Anyway | D. Besides |
| 18. A. chocolate | B. hamburger | C. bread | D. milk |
| 19. A. sorry | B. poor | C. doubtful | D. strange |
| 20. A. explain | B. judge | C. consider | D. worry |
| 21. A. guidance | B. difficulty | C. importance | D. difference |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 22. A. need | B. doubt | C. refuse | D. remember |
| 23. A. patient | B. grateful | C. kind | D. polite |
| 24. A. receive | B. spend | C. raise | D. pay |
| 25. A. best | B. busiest | C. fastest | D. shortest |

三、阅读（满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

The right name is important in the business world. All you have to do is think of the names for some of the products you buy every day and you'll agree that the name and the product are connected in everyone's mind.

In many countries, successful trade or brand names are protected by law. This is so that other companies cannot make a product that looks like another. People might think that they are buying one product and, in fact, be buying something different. Businesses register a company or a product name with the government. In fact, more than 1,000 products and company names are registered every hour. Many companies spend a lot of money finding the right name for their products. A good example of this is in the car industry. Some successful names for cars have powerful associations (联想). The Ford Mustang and the Jaguar are only two examples of choosing the names of animals that are fast and strong.

When a U.S. company decides to sell its product in another country, it has to make sure that the product's name translates properly. When Coca-Cola introduced its soft drink to China, it looked for the right name. It wanted a name that would do two things. One was to present its image in Chinese and the second was to be close to its first brand name—Coke. It took some efforts before finding the right word—which sounds similar and translates as “happiness in the mouth”. Asian company names are not new to the United States. The brand names of Samsung and Sony have been successful. Finding the right brand name is a big business. Asian companies that sell to foreign markets pay to find a name that will connect with its customers. There are even naming companies that specialize in inventing product names. These companies can charge up to \$100,000 a word for their creations. But it's worth it. Successful companies know how important the right brand names are for their growth.

26. Why are trade names protected by law in many countries?

- A. To make companies pay for naming service.
- B. To help people choose the best products
- C. To present good images of the products.
- D. To prevent good images from being copied

27. What's NOT true about the name of the Ford Mustang and the Jaguar?

- A. They are names for car companies.
- B. The words “mustang” and “jaguar” mean “fast and strong”.
- C. Mustangs and jaguars are animals.
- D. Mustangs and jaguars are fast and strong.

28. What was NOT considered when Coca-Cola tried to find a name in Chinese for its product?
- A. The name should sound powerful.
 - B. The name should have similar pronunciation to “Coke”.
 - C. The name should be able to pass on the image of the product.
 - D. The name took lots of efforts to find.
29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Many companies care about the cost of finding the right names
 - B. Creative trade names can help companies have a larger sale.
 - C. The government often does business with naming companies
 - D. It is necessary for cars to be named after animals
30. What’s the best title for the passage?
- A. The Business of Names
 - B. The History of Names
 - C. The Rules of Translating Names
 - D. The Methods of Choosing Names

(B)

Boston

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum

“Chairs”

February 11--May 8, 2018

Italian furniture expert Fausto Calderai and Indian photographer Dayanita Singh present an exhibition of chairs from the museum’s collection and “chair photographs” from around the world presented in a Venetian-style hall housing world-famous masterpieces.

For more information: www.gardnermuseum.org

New York

The Noguchi Museum

“Noguchi and Graham”

December 1, 2017--May 1, 2018

Noguchi’s long-term collaboration with dancer Martha Graham is regarded by many as a high point in the history of both modern dance and art. The exhibition highlights nine of the sets created through this collaboration.

For more information: www.noguchi.org

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

“In Full View: American Painting(1720--2017)”

January 11--April 10, 2018

Founded in 1805, the Pennsylvania Academy has been home to America’s artists for 200 years. The Academy collects and exhibits the works of famous American artists, and is well-known for training fine artists. It is the largest exhibition of Academy’s distinguished

American collection in the institution's history.

For more information: www.pafA.org

Seattle

Seattle Museum of Glass

“Murano: Glass from the Olnick Spanu Collection”

November 7, 2018

This exhibition includes over 200 pieces of beautiful glass from Murano, the island of glassblowers near Venice, Italy. Watch live glass-blowing shows in the Hot Shop and see other modern glass exhibitions.

For more information: www.museumofglass.org

Seattle

“Murano: Glass from the Olnick Spanu Collection”

This exhibition includes over 200 pieces of beautiful glass from Murano, the island of glassblowers near Venice, Italy. Watch live glass-blowing shows in the Hot Shop and see other modern glass exhibitions.

31. Which of the following websites offers information about the furniture show?
A. [www.pafA.Org](#) B. [www.museumofglass.org](#)
C. [www.noguchi.org](#) D. [www.Gardnermuseum.org](#)

32. We learn from the text that Martha Graham is _____.
A. a dancer B. a glassblower C. a painter D. a photographer

33. If you want to know the history of American painting, you may visit _____.
A. the Noguchi Museum
B. Seattle Museum of Glass
C. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
D. Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

34. If you want to watch live glass-blowing shows, you can go to _____.
A. Philadelphia B. Boston C. Seattle D. New York

35. We can go to the museums of the 4 cities above except _____.
A. February 15, 2018 B. May 10, 2018
C. December 10, 2017 D. April 8, 2018

I often went fishing during the summer. Personally I am very fond of strawberries, but I have found that strangely, fish prefer worms. So when I went fishing, I didn't put strawberries on the hook. Instead, I put a worm in front of the fish and said: "Wouldn't you like some?"

Why talk about what we want? That's childish. Absurd. Of course you're interested in what you want. You always are. But no one else is. The rest of us are just like you: we are interested in what we want.

Remember that tomorrow when you are trying to get somebody to do something. If, for example, you don't want your children to smoke, don't lecture at them. Don't talk about what you want; but show them that cigarettes may keep them from joining the basketball team or winning the hundred-metre race.

5

would last for 20 nights. I was a regular customer of this hotel and had held quite a few lectures there. But just before that year's lectures were about to begin, I was suddenly informed that I should have to pay almost three times as much rent as usual. I was shocked and didn't want to pay the increase, but what's the use of talking to the hotel about what I want?

Two days later, I sent the hotel manager a letter. In the letter, I drew two columns (栏), one for "Advantages" and the other for "Disadvantages". Under the "Advantages" column, I wrote: "You have your ballroom free to rent for dances and meetings. That's big business. From things like that you will make more money than if I tie your ballroom up for 20 nights during this season."

Under the "Disadvantages" column, I wrote: "First, instead of getting more money from me, I'm afraid you will earn nothing this time, because I can't afford the rent you're asking and I'm planning to hold my lectures at some other place. Second, as you know, my lectures attract groups of educated and cultured people to your hotel. For 20 nights! That's good advertising for you, isn't it. Of course you can pay \$5000 advertising in the newspaper, but you'll never bring as many people to look around in your hotel as I can by my lectures. That is worth a lot to you, right?"

And guess what, in the end, my rent increased only 50 percent, rather than 300 percent.

36. What does the underlined word "Absurd" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. silly B. careless C. clever D. selfish

37. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 4?

A. to talk about what they want, show them how to do it and make them want to do it.

B. to find out what they want and help them get it.

C. to talk about what you want and make them help you.

D. to give them good reasons why you want to do something and get them on your side.

38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Smoking does harm to one's physical (身体的) ability.

B. The writer sometimes talked to the fish when he was fishing.

C. Everyone is interested in his or her own benefits.

D. In the writer's opinion, getting people to visit the hotel is a better way of advertising than making advertisements in newspaper.

39. What is probably the writer's job?

- A. an actor B. a professor C. a painter D. a fisherman

40. What is the correct order for the following events?

a. The writer wrote a letter to the hotel's manager.

b. The writer was told that he had to pay more for his rent that year.

c. The writer was shocked.

d. The rent rose 50%.

e. The writer had several of his lectures in the hotel.

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

(D)

Some scientists say that animals in the oceans are increasingly threatened by noise pollution caused by human beings.

The noise that affects sea creatures comes from a number of human activities. It is caused mainly by industrial underwater explosions, ocean drilling, and ship engines. Such noises are added to natural sounds. These sounds include the breaking of ice fields, underwater earthquakes, and sounds made by animals themselves.

Decibels (分贝) measured in water are different from those measured on land. A noise of one hundred and twenty decibels on land causes pain to human ears. In water, a decibel level of one hundred and ninety—five would have the same effect.

Some scientists have suggested setting a noise limit of one hundred and twenty decibels in the oceans. They have observed that noises at that level can frighten and confuse whales (鲸鱼).

A team of American and Canadian scientists discovered that louder noises can seriously injure some animals.

The research team found that powerful underwater explosions were causing whales in the area to lose their hearing. This seriously affected the whales' ability to exchange information and find their way. Some of the whales even died. The explosions had caused their ears to bleed and become infected(被感染的).

Many researchers whose work depends on ocean sounds are against a limit of one hundred and twenty decibels. They say such a limit would mean an end to important industrial and scientific research.

Scientists do not know how much and what kinds of noises are harmful to ocean animals. However, many scientists don't think that noise is a greater danger than they believed. They want to prevent noises from harming creatures in the ocean.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is increasingly dangerous to sea creatures?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The sound of cars. | B. The sound of voices. |
| C. Man-made noise pollution. | D. The sound of steps. |

42. According to the passage, natural sounds include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. sounds made by animals themselves | B. ocean drilling |
| C. underwater earthquakes | D. the breaking of ice fields |

43. Which of the following is discussed in the third paragraph?

- A. The same noise level produces a different effect on land and in the ocean.
- B. Different places may have different types of noises.
- C. The decibel is not a right unit for measuring underwater noise.
- D. Different ocean animals may have different reactions to noises.

44. Which of the following is true of whales?

- A. They won't be confused by noises.
- B. They are deaf to noises.
- C. Their ability to reproduce will be lowered by high-level noises.
- D. Their hearing will be damaged by high-level noises.

45. According to the passage, what will scientists most probably do in the future?

- A. They will work hard to reduce ocean noise pollution.
- B. They will protect animals from harmful noises.
- C. They will try to set a limit of 120 decibels.
- D. They will study the effect of ocean noise pollution.

第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后选项，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Imagine you are studying abroad in London. Your parents have sent you a package. You go to the post office and ask the postman when it will arrive. He tells you in “a fortnight”. You walk away shaking your head. _____ 46 _____ If you don’t know what it means you have probably been studying American English, which sometimes uses different words from British English. In the US, instead of saying your package will arrive in “a fortnight”, they would say, in “two weeks”. _____ 47 _____

Besides simple differences like spelling, like “colour” in London compared to “color” in New York, there are even more different words. For example, In Britain you could be driving your car on a “dual carriageway” while in the US you would be driving down a “freeway” or “highway”. _____ 48 _____ However, in Britain you would ask for a “petrol station”. If you got really confused and wanted to call someone for help at a public telephone, you’d still have problems. _____ 49 _____ It definitely will get you even more confused.

_____ 50 _____ You can actually learn a lot from both two languages. It doesn’t matter which English you study, British or American, although people from each country will tell you their language is best. The key though, when writing a paper or sitting an exam, is to pick one and stick with it throughout.

- A. In Britain it’s called a “phone box” while in America it is called a “telephone booth”.
- B. But these differences make the language more exciting and help you continue to learn.
- C. This is just one of the examples of the different words between the two languages.
- D. When will your package arrive and what is a fortnight?
- E. What’s more if you need to fill up, you had better ask for a “gas station” in US.

四、写作（满分 35 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 6 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 6 分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空只写一词）

51. We can judge from his eyes that he is not telling the t _____.
52. I trust Larry because he is always h _____ with me.
53. After watching *Amazing China*, I feel very p _____ of my country.
54. Everybody should keep s _____ when we are listening to a concert and not to make any noise.
55. If you don’t respect others, don’t e _____ them to respect you.

56. It is believed that health is above w_____.

第二节 完成句子 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 14 分)

根据所给的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。(每空只写一词)

57. 车停了再下。

Don't _____ the bus _____ it _____.

58. 约翰太忙于工作了, 以至于没时间锻炼身体。

John was _____ his work _____ he had no time to do exercise.

59. 多么有趣的游戏呀!

_____ it is!

60. 你知道她每周去几次图书馆吗?

Do you know _____ to the library every week?

61. 张老师告诉他上学不要再迟到。

Miss Zhang told him _____ for school again.

62. 我们学校每年都举办艺术节。

The art festival _____ by our school every year.

63. 广州的气温没哈尔滨那么低。

The temperature in Guangzhou is not _____ low _____ the one in Harbin.

第三节 书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 15 分)

假如你是小凡, 初中三年你与同学们在一起学习, 参加各种活动, 互相帮助, 彼此之间建立了深厚的友谊。你们即将毕业, 校园网英语论坛开辟了 Thank-you letter 专题。请你按照要求给你的同学李明写一封感谢信, 内容包括:

1. 李明的性格 (自己发挥)
2. 简述感谢的原因, 包括李明对你的帮助和影响, 适当举例。
3. 你对未来的期待和对李明的祝福。

部分参考词汇: encourage, confident, moved, grateful

词数 80 左右 (信的开头已给出, 不计入总词数) 不能透露任何个人信息 (如具体学校和姓名等等), 否则不予评分

Dear Li Ming,

The high school entrance examination is coming, and our 3-year junior school life is going to be over. I would like to _____

Yours
Xiao Fan