

广州市初中毕业生学业考试·英语

模拟冲刺卷(二)

本试卷共四大题,8 页,满分 110 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

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;填写考点考场号、座位号,再用 2B 铅笔把对应两号码的标号涂黑。
- 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,并填写在相应位置上。

Have you ever thought about running a marathon (马拉松赛跑)? A friend of mine has started training for one, but the idea of completing 26 miles sounds terrible to me because I have to deal with 1 difficult and tiring things.

First, Stephen 2 to his doctor to make sure he didn't have heart disease. When he 3 he was healthy enough to do it, my friend started running every afternoon. He has been increasing 4 distance step by step. All this training help him 5 his body strong.

Some steps also must be followed in order to avoid getting hurt. It's important to do some warming-up exercises before the race. 6 problem during the marathon seems to be dehydration (脱水), that is, our bodies lose a lot of water through sweating while we 7. What's worse, if we don't get enough water, we 8 suffer from heat exhaustion (精疲力竭). It means that we will experience tiredness 9 because of the lack of water.

According to experts, 10 a great marathon runner takes part in the race, he should be able to go for 15 miles without feeling like breaking down. I am surprised to find 11 Stephen is close to achieving this. I am proud 12 my friend's effort. I ask him whether he will give up running if he doesn't do well in 13 this year's London Marathon. He says if he doesn't make it this time, he will keep trying! Suddenly, I realize he has the kind of spirit 14 I have lost. Perhaps 15 people like me have lost it but I believe we can find it back.

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. little |
| () 2. A. go | B. goes | C. went | D. will go |
| () 3. A. told | B. was telling | C. is telling | D. was told |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| () 4. A. he | B. him | C. his | D. himself |
| () 5. A. make | B. makes | C. making | D. to making |
| () 6. A. Big | B. Bigger | C. Biggest | D. The biggest |
| () 7. A. run | B. ran | C. are running | D. were running |
| () 8. A. should | B. need | C. may | D. must |
| () 9. A. bad | B. badly | C. worse | D. worst |
| () 10. A. though | B. when | C. before | D. because |
| () 11. A. that | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| () 12. A. in | B. of | C. for | D. with |
| () 13. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 14. A. who | B. which | C. when | D. why |
| () 15. A. two hundredth | B. hundreds of | C. hundred of | D. two hundreds |

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,并填写在相应位置上。

Is football an art form? If you have watched Pele with the ball at his feet, you will say yes.

Pele was born to a poor family in Brazil in 1940. His father was a soccer player, so he received his early lessons in football from his 16. In his early days, he was too poor to afford a football. But he didn't 17, he used boxes as his footballs. Because of his hard work and his 18 for the game, he became good at playing football and formed a style of his own. What's more, he 19 him a place in a junior football team, which was coached by football star Waldemar de Brito. Pele 20 the team to three victories from 1954 to 1956.

Pele's talent made a 21 impression on Waldemar de Brito. 22, Waldemar took him to Santos, and helped him join a professional club in 1956. At the beginning of 1957, Pele became a 23 player in the team and soon the top scorer of the league. Ten months later, the 17-year-old genius' 24 performance earned him a place in the national team of Brazil.

From then on, Pele scored a total of 1,281 goals in 1,363 games. It was his deep 25 for the game and skill for scoring that made him a star around the world. He was praised worldwide for his wonderful heading ability, powerful shot and excellent goal scoring. He created many records, some of which remain undefeated till now.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 16. A. mother | B. father | C. friend | D. classmate |
| () 17. A. give off | B. give away | C. give up | D. give back |
| () 18. A. talent | B. luck | C. kindness | D. courage |
| () 19. A. bought | B. showed | C. earned | D. sold |
| () 20. A. taught | B. led | C. won | D. called |
| () 21. A. worse | B. better | C. easy | D. strong |
| () 22. A. Sadly | B. Awfully | C. Luckily | D. Surprisingly |
| () 23. A. key | B. normal | C. ordinary | D. happy |
| () 24. A. usual | B. strange | C. real | D. excellent |
| () 25. A. work | B. joy | C. pain | D. love |

三、阅读(共两节;满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文,从 26-45 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

(A)

An American businessman spent his holiday in a small village near the sea. One day, he saw a young fisherman sailing his boat back. Inside the small boat, there were several large fishes. The American spoke highly of the young man's fish.

"How long did it take you to catch them?" the American asked.

"Oh, a few hours, " the young man replied.

"Why don't you stay out longer and catch more fish?" the American then asked.

The young man warmly replied, "With these I have more than enough to support my family's needs."

The businessman then became serious. "But what do you do with the rest of your time?"

The young fisherman answered with a smile, "I sleep late, play with my children, watch ball games. Sometimes in the evenings I take a walk to see my friends." The American businessman impatiently interrupted. "Look, I have an MBA from Harvard, and I can help you to earn more money. You can start by fishing several hours longer every day. You can then sell the extra fish you catch. With the extra money, you can buy a bigger boat and then earn more money. What's more, you can even set up your own fleet (船队)."

The fisherman asked, "But how long will all these take?"

"Probably about 15-20 years, maybe less if you work really hard."

"And then what, sir?" asked the fisherman.

"Why, that's the best part!" answered the businessman with a laugh. "When the time is right, you can also open a big company and become very rich. You would make millions."

"Millions? Really? What could I do with it all?" the young fisherman doubted.

The businessman answered proudly, "Then you could stop working with all the money you've made. You could move to a beautiful village where you could sleep late, play with your grandchildren, watch ballgames, take a walk to the village in the evenings and sing with your friends."

The fisherman thanked the businessman for his advice and said, "Isn't that what I'm doing now?"

() 26. Why do the American go to the village?

- A. For holiday. B. On business. C. At work. D. On an exchange.

() 27. What does the underlined word "them" (in Paragraph 2) refer to?

- A. Fishermen. B. Fish. C. Boats. D. Americans.

() 28. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The fisherman would take the American's advice.
B. The American was interested in catching fish.
C. The fisherman prefer staying with his family to making money.
D. The American would open a company in the village.

() 29. According to the American, what can the fisherman do with the extra money?

- A. Buy a house. B. Go on a holiday.
C. Live in a city. D. Build a fleet.

() 30. Where can we probably find the passage?

A. In a story book.

B. In a diary.

C. In a notice.

D. On a poster.

(B)

Plants have feelings, just like people. So, what happens when you feed one plant with praises and another with bad remarks (言辞)?

Recently, at an IKEA(宜家) store in Arab, scientists there do such an experiment. They take two plants and put them in the same place. Both of the plants share the same living conditions. However, the scientists play a recorded message time after time to one of the plants. By the way, there are all kinds of bad words in this message. More than this, the scientists even invite some students to attend this experiment. They also use bad words to bully (威吓) the plant.

Compared to the bullied plant, the other one is surrounded by good words. The scientists play a message only with compliments to it, that is, only good words can be heard by the plant. In addition, the students also come every day and praise this plant.

Can you imagine what will happen to these two plants in the future? 30 days later, the results speak for themselves. The bullied plant loses all its power. But the praised one becomes stronger. How can that be? In fact, plants have the same feelings as human beings. Plants can be influenced by bad words, and so can children. Actually, language violence (暴力) not only appears in your school, but also in your family. You should learn to say “no” to those bullies.

There is a living example. When you fail an exam, people’s bad words may make you feel even worse. Then it will be difficult to do well next time. On the other hand, people’s kind words can cheer you up. So try to say some good words to your family members and your schoolmates.

() 31. How do the scientists do the experiment?

A. Put two plants in the same place.

B. Put two plants in different places.

C. Put one plant in the same places.

D. Put two plants in many places.

() 32. What does the underlined word “compliments” (in Paragraph 3) mean in Chinese?

A. 赞扬

B. 感激

C. 同情

D. 批评

() 33. According to the passage, which of the following plants became weaker after 30 days?

A. The praised plant.

B. The tall plant.

C. The bullied plant.

D. The short plant.

() 34. What’s the purpose of the writer?

A. Ask people to protect the plants.

B. Ask people to protect children.

C. Ask people to say “no” to others.

D. Ask people to say good words to others.

() 35. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?

A. The Experiment of a Scientist

B. The Power of a Language

C. Two Different Plants

D. Two Different Places

(C)

After I come back to China, I talk to my friends who live in the US. One of the things they often ask me is whether I miss the food in America. I do miss certain things, like a kind of food that I can not find in Beijing—Americanized Chinese food.

Why would I want a foreign version (版本) of Chinese food when I can get the real thing?

Well, American Chinese food attracts me a lot in its own way.

Most American Chinese food can be dated back to Guangdong Province. In the early 20th century, thousands of Chinese came to the US from Guangdong to find work. They lived in the places like San Francisco, where they created the Chinatown communities that still exist today. And of course, they brought their skills of cooking with them. But they changed their dishes greatly in order to attract American tastes. At last, American Chinese food appeared.

American Chinese food is usually sweeter and heavier than traditional Chinese food. Traditional Chinese dishes use vegetables as a main part. But in American Chinese food, vegetables are considered to be side dishes (配菜).

Every American Chinese takeout (外卖) meal also comes with fortune cookies. These are thin, hollow (中空的) cookies that have a small piece of paper inside. Your “fortune” is written on the paper, along with your “lucky numbers”. You will never get these cookies when eating takeout in China.

Though I enjoy local Chinese food very much, there is something about American Chinese dishes, like General Tso’s chicken and chow mein that I really miss. When I go home for holidays, my families are always surprised when I ask them to order American Chinese takeout. But to me, it is a special treat indeed.

- () 36. Who was American Chinese food probably created by?
- A. Chinese from Guangdong. B. Chinese from Beijing.
C. People from the US. D. People from San Francisco.
- () 37. In what order did the following events take place?
- a. Chinese lived in San Francisco.
b. American Chinese food appeared.
c. Chinese brought their skills of cooking with them.
d. Chinese changed their dishes greatly.
- A. c-d-a-b B. c-a-d-b
C. c-b-d-a D. c-d-b-a
- () 38. What’s the difference between American Chinese food and traditional Chinese food ?
- A. American Chinese food is more healthy. B. Traditional Chinese food is heavier.
C. American Chinese food is heavier. D. Traditional Chinese food is sweeter.
- () 39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. Vegetables are used to be side dishes in American Chinese food.
B. General Tso’s chicken and chow mein are American Chinese dishes.
C. People can get cookies when eating takeout in the USA.
D. The writer likes traditional Chinese food instead of American Chinese food.
- () 40. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?
- A. Famous Chinese Food B. Chinese Food with US Style
C. American Chinese Food D. Two Different Dishes

(D)

How should you begin and finish an email message to someone you don't know? Find out here!

Starting and finishing emails

Here are some important points to consider when starting and finishing an email.

Formal or informal?

We write a formal email when we want to be polite, or when we do not know the reader very well. A lot of work emails are formal. We write informal emails when we want to be friendly, or when we know the reader well. A lot of social emails are informal. Here are some examples of formal and informal messages:

Formal	Informal
An email to a customer	A birthday greeting to a colleague (同事)
A job application	An email to a colleague who is also a good friend
An email to your manager	A social invitation to a friend at your workplace
A complaint to a shop	An email with a link to a funny YouTube clip
An email from one company to another company	A message to a friend on a social networking site

Before you start writing an email, decide if you want to write a formal email or an informal one.

Layout and punctuation(布局和标点符号)

Starting an email: We normally write a comma (逗号) after the opening phrase. We start a new line after the name of the person we're writing to.

Finishing an email: We normally write a comma after the closing phrase. We start a new line to write our name at the end.

Formal	Informal
Dear Mr Piper, I am writing to thank you for all your help. I look forward to seeing you next week. With best wishes, John Smith	Hi Tim, Many thanks for your help. See you next week. Cheers, John

- () 41. When should we write a formal email?
- A. When we want to be friendly. B. When we know the reader well.
C. When we want to be impolite. D. When we don't know the reader well.
- () 42. Which of the following belongs to an informal email?
- A. An email to your boss. B. An email to your good friend.
C. An email to a company. D. An email to your manager.
- () 43. What should we write after the opening phrase?
- A. A comma. B. A full stop.
C. A quotation mark. D. A colon.

- () 44. Where can we probably find the passage?
A. From a textbook. B. From a newspaper.
C. From a diary. D. From a website.
- () 45. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How to begin and finish an email. B. How to write an email address.
C. How to write a diary. D. How to write a letter.

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 A-E 选项,选出可以填入 46-50 各题空白处的最佳选项,并填写在相应位置上。

Alex is a 15-year-old boy living in California. One day, his father sent him to New York to stay with his grandma Kate. 46 And left him to find her house all alone. Alex got angry.

He thought he couldn't get along well with his grandma who always acted strangely. Surprisingly, Kate was busy preparing for a trip to the Amazon Jungle to discover something special. 47 Alex was excited about the adventure.

The next day, Kate and Alex took the trip to the Amazon Jungle with an expedition (考察队).

Alex soon made friends with Nadia Santos, the expedition guide's daughter, on the way to the forest.

One day, the team got lost in the forest. And a group of Indians caught Alex and Nadia. They took Alex and Nadia to an Indian tribe (部落). The tribe captain predicted (预知) Alex and Nadia would help his people be safe from outside harm. 48 Meanwhile, two members of the expedition, Doctor Torres and Mauro Carias were planning to kill all the Indians by using deadly virus (病毒). 49 Alex and Nadia discovered their plan and tried to stop them.

50 Will they be back home safely? Finish the book and you will find answers to these questions.

- A. And she said Alex would go with her.
B. However, Kate didn't meet him at the airport.
C. They pretended to help the Indians by using the virus.
D. Alex and Nadia promised that they would ask all outsiders to leave.
E. Do you think Alex and Nadia can stop the bad guys' trick?

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

四、写作(共三节;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。(每限填一词)

51. Many places of interest in Guangzhou are so beautiful that they a _____ lots of visitors every year.
52. I have made great progress because of Tom's h _____ suggestions.
53. This is a s _____ between you and me. Please don't tell others.
54. Though Jack and Lily are only seven years old, they can cook meals by t _____.
55. There are many things in this bag. It is too h _____ for me to carry.
56. Mary has set a good example for us. We should l _____ from her.

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。(每空限填一词)

57.直到晚上 11 点,他们才完成作业。

They _____ finish their homework _____ eleven in the evening.

58.天气真好! 我们出去散步吧。

_____ weather it is! Let's go out for a walk.

59.汤姆努力学习为了赶上班里的其他同学。

Tom studies hard to _____ the other classmates in class.

60.玩太多电脑游戏对眼睛不好。

_____ bad for our eyes _____ too much computer games.

61.露西如此忙碌以致她不能和我们外出购物。

Lucy is _____ busy _____ she can't go shopping with us.

62.为了保鲜,食物应该放进冰箱里。

In order to keep fresh, food _____ into the fridge.

63.我想知道你能否帮我买一支钢笔。

I want to know _____ buy a pen for me.

第三节 书面表达。(共 1 题;满分 15 分)

如今,西方的很多节日受到人们的追捧,但中国的传统节日也日益得到人们的重视。不同的国家有不同的风俗习惯,在庆祝方式方面也有所区别。现在请你介绍中秋节与感恩节的异同,并就这两个节日提出自己的看法。内容包括:

The Differences and Similarities Between Thanksgiving Day and the Mid-Autumn Festival	
感恩节	在美国,感恩节比圣诞节更重要。 1941 年起,感恩节在每年十一月的第四个星期四。 家人团聚,吃火鸡。 人们庆祝感恩节是为了感谢上帝 god 赐予的丰收。
中秋节	在中国是仅次于春节的第二个重要节日。 每年的农历(lunar calendar)八月十五日。家人团聚,赏月、吃月饼。 人们庆祝丰收(good harvest)
你的看法	更喜欢哪个节日,为什么?

注意:

(1) 词数 80 词左右(作文的开头已给出,不计入词数)。

(2) 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息,否则不予评分。

The Differences and Similarities Between Thanksgiving Day and the Mid-Autumn Festival

Nowadays, more and more Chinese celebrate foreign festivals. However, many Chinese traditional festivals are also important. _____
