**2021学年第二学期**



**广州市西关外国语学校初三英语科学科素养培育训练（四）问卷**

时量：100分钟 满分：90分

**一、语法选择（共15题，每题1分，共15分）**

Honey, a wonderful gift of nature to human beings, has been well known since ancient times. It \_\_\_1\_\_\_ as a product full of nutrition (营养) all the time. \_\_\_2\_\_\_ bodies need it for their development. It can also help us \_\_\_3\_\_\_ after a disease.

Some studies show \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the microelement content (微量元素含量) of honey is similar to that of our blood. That is why it is 30 good for our body. In honey, the quantity of vitamins (维他命) is different according to the kind of nectar (花蜜) that is collected \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the bees and the soil where the plants grow. There are \_\_\_6\_\_\_ kinds of honey from different kinds of flowers.

Honey is a useful natural food \_\_\_7\_\_\_ you have problems with your sleep. Put one teaspoonful of honey into \_\_\_8\_\_\_ glass of milk before you go to bed. You will \_\_\_9\_\_\_ have sweet dreams that night.

If you feel sick because you have eaten too much one day, \_\_\_10\_\_\_ you have stomachache, then the solution will be a glass of water with honey and lemon. In addition, if your throat hurts, \_\_\_11\_\_\_ a cup of tea with honey will help a lot.

\_\_\_12\_\_\_ love honey. They \_\_\_13\_\_\_ honey if they have problems with their voices or before a concert when they really feel tired.

For women, beauty products made of honey \_\_\_14\_\_\_ be very helpful. They are \_\_\_15\_\_\_ for their hair.

1. A. was considered B. considered C. considers D. is considered

2. A. We B. Ours C. Our D. Us

3. A. recovering B. recover C. to recovering D. recovered

4. A. what B. that C. when D. where

5. A. to B. by C. with D. for

6. A. both B. all C. none D. neither

7. A when B. unless C. although D. because

8. A. the B. an C. a D. /

9. A. certain B. more certain C. certainly D. more certainly

10. A. but B. so C. and D. or

11. A. having B. had C. have D. to have

12. A. Sing B. Singing C. Singers D. Singers’

13. A. use B. will use C. used D. were using

14. A. can B. should C. can’t D. shouldn’t

15. A. well B. better C. best D. good

**二、完形填空（共10题，每题1分，共10分）**

In the eyes of five-year-old Youyou, his mother is like UItraman (奧特曼), a super hero in a TV series, who is fighting bad men every day.

His mother, Lu Jingjing, a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ at Wuhaf Children’s Hospital, is now working at a mobile hospital looking after the sick.

Since Lu left home and started to work at the mobile hospital on Feb. 4th, Youyou has kept asking his mother through video cal: Mum, how many viruses (病毒) did you \_\_\_17\_\_\_ today?

While she was \_\_\_18\_\_\_ the mobile hospital from horre, Yoityou cried an tried to stop Lu from leaving. Lu patiently \_\_\_19\_\_\_ to him what the virus is, and told him that she would fight the virus with the cartoon superhero, Ultraman. “He then cooled down and let me go because in his mind, UItraman is the \_\_\_20\_\_\_ in the world and could certainly help me win,” Lu said.

Since then, her \_\_\_21\_\_\_ keeps asking through video call how many viruses Lu has killed every day and helps her add them up.

“He may not know \_\_\_22\_\_\_ about why I’m away from home, but he knows that I’m fighting against the super virus,” she said. “He told me that he had planted an apple tree and would give me some apples as a \_\_\_23\_\_\_ when I get back. Every time he said ‘Mum, I \_\_\_24\_\_\_ you’, I couldn’t help crying.”

“We will win the fight against the virus soon as possible, so that \_\_\_25\_\_\_ workers and sick people can go back home,” she strongly believed that.

16. A. cleaner B. cook C. doctor D. driver

17. A. beat B. discover C. lose D. protect

18. A. returning to B. getting out of C. leaving for D. learning about

19. A. turned B. explained C. expressed D. reported

20. A. shortest B. tallest C. weakest D. strongest

21. A. son B. daughter C. husband D. parent

22. A. clearly B. carefully C. separately D. immediately

23. A. surprise B. product C. prize D. choice

24. A. miss B. follow C. choose D. hate

25. A. practical B. musical C. historical D. medical

**三、阅读（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

**(A)**

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| **Making the most of your visit**  **Opening time:** 9:00-17:00 Closed on Mondays  **Add:** No.2 Zhujiang Dong Lu, Zhujiang New Town, Tianhe District, Guangzhou  **Underground:** Line3, Line 5  **Bus:** No.40, No.44, No.183, No.293, No.886, No.886A  **Contact us on:** +86 020-38046886 |
| **General Introduction**  Guangdong Museum, a comprehensive museum with collection of over 160,000 pieces (sets), was open to the public on Oclober lst, 1959. In 2003, the People’s Government of Guangdong Province decided to build a new building for Guangdong Museum in Zhujiang New Town, Guangzhou. On May 18th，2010, the brand-new Guangdong Museum started to welcome visitors. The new building covers an area of 41,027 m2 with construction area of 66,980 m2 and display area of21,000 m2. |
| **Information and tickets**  Free admission tickets can be got at Ticket Office from 8:50 a.m. to 4 p.m. Valid ID is required for one person to get one ticket. Tickets are valid on the day of issue only (children under 1.2m accompanied by adult can be admitted without tickets) .  The museum’s daily ticket issuance quota is 5,000.  For more information and tickets booking, please visit our website at www. gdmuseum.com |
| **On exhibition**  **Ancient Civilization of The Andes, Peru A Tale of Three Cities**  Jan. 22, 2021-May 5,2021 3F Dec.4, 2020-Apr. 11, 2021 4F |

26. When can you visit the museum?

A. 8 a.m. on Tuesday, B.10 a.m. on Monday

C.5 p.m. on Saturday D. 3 p.m. on Sunday.

27. When was the new Guangdong Museum reopen to the public?

A. On October 1st, 1959. B. On May 18th, 2010.

C. On January 22, 2021. D. On December 4th, 2020.

28. If Mr Wang wants to take his 7-year-old son to watch the exhibition of A Tale of Three Cities, how should he get the ticket? ?

A. Go to the Ticket Office at 4:30 p.m. with his ID card.

B. Go to the Ticket Office at 9:00 a.m.( without ) his ID card.

C. Book a ticket online on April 5th, 2021.

D. Book a ticket online on May 4th, 2021.

**(B)**

If you look at the map of China, you will find that the shape of Gansu is like a handle symbolizing the good luck of everything; if you look at the map of Lanzhou City, you will find that it is also a handle of good luck. Lanzhou is located in the middle of Gansu Province, jusk like a big Ruyi contains a small Ruyi, so many people call Lanzhou the place of Ruyi.

Lanzhou is a beautiful city, capital of Gansu Province, which was built over two thousand years ago in Northwest China’s Gansu Province. Ht is an important industrial city and a key transportation hub (交通枢纽) in Northwest China, as well as a famous site on the Silk Road Economic Belt (丝绸之路经济带) .

Lanzhou is located in the upper reached (上游) of the Yellow River. The Yellow River comes from the southwest to the northeast, crossing the whole city, and there are many bridges across the river here. The Zhongshan Bridge, built in 1909, is the oldest bridge in Lanzhou and the first real bridge over the Yellow River. Therefore, it is known as "the first bridge spanning (模跨) the Yellow River under Heaven”. At the same time, the Shen’an Bridge and Yuantong Bridge are modern bridges built in the 21st century. These three bridges not only bring convenience to traffic but are also three beautiful scenic spots over the Yellow River.

Lanzhou is famous for its traditional culture as well. Shehuo is from the sacrificial (祭祀的) ceremonies which were performed by northern Chinese cultures in the past. It is an old and widespread folk tradition. Since the 1980s, Shehuo performances have grown popular in the towns and counties of Lanzhou during the Spring Festival. People perform Shehuo in both the first and twelfth months of the Chinese lunar calendar, in order to avoid disasters, wish for good

luck, and provide entertainment.

Lanzhou has very rich tourism and cultural resources. Come and visit the Gansu Provincial

Museum, the Shen’an and Yuantong bridges, the Confucius Temple, Xinglong Mountain, and Yantan Park. And don’t miss the Lanzhou Beef Noodles!

29. Which of the following bridges in Lanhzou was NOT built in the 21st century?

A. Yantan Yellow River Bridge. B. Yuantong Bridge.

C. Shen’an Bridge. D. Zhongshan Bridge.

30. When is Shehuo performance probably held?

A. At the Dragon Boat Festival. B. At the Mid-Autumn Festival.

C. At the Spring Festival D. On the National Day.

31. The passage is written for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. students B. tourists C. teachers D. parents

32. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Scenic spots and traditional culture of Lanzhou.

B. The natural sites of Lanzhou.

C. Famous bridges in Lanzhou.

D. The popularity of Shehuo performances

**(C)**

When I was nine years old, I loved to go fishing with my dad. But the only thing that wasn’t very fun about it was that he could catch many fish while I couldn’t catch anything. I usually got

pretty upset and kept asking him why. He always answered, “Son, if you want to catch a fish, you have to think like a fish” I remember being even more upset then because, “I’m not a fish!” I didn’t know how to think like a fish. Besides, I reasoned, how could what I think influence what a fish does?

As I got a little older, I began to understand what my dad really meant. So, I read some books on fish. And I even joined the local fishing club and started attending the monthly meetings. I learned that a fish is a cold-blooded animal and therefore is very sensitive water temperature. That is why fish prefer shallow water to deep water because the former is warmer. Besides, water is usually warmer in direct sunlight than in the shade. Yet, fish don’t have any eyelids and the sun hurts their eyes. The more I understood fish, the more I became effective at finding and catching them.

When I grew up and entered the business world, I remembered hearing my first boss say, “We all need to think like sales people.” But it didn’t completely make sense. My dad never once said, “If you want to catch a fish, you need to think like a fisherman”. What he said was, “You need to think like a fish.” Years later, with great efforts to promote long-term services to people much older and richer than me, I gradually learned what we all need is to think more like customers. It is not an easy job. I will show you in the following chapters.

33. Why was the author upset in fishing trips when he was nine?

A. He could not catch a fish. B. His father was not patient with him.

C. His father did not teach him fishing. D. He could not influence a fish as his father did.

34. What did the author’s father really mean?

A. To read about fish B. To learn fishing by oneself.

C. To understand what fishermen think D. To study fishing in many ways.

35. According to the author, fish are most likely to be found

A. in deep water on sunny days B. in deep water on cloudy days

C. in shallow water under waterside trees D. in shallow water under direct sunlight

36. After entering the business world, the author found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it easy to think like a customer B. his first boss’s sales ideas reasonable

C. his father’s fishing advice inspiring D. it difficult to sell services to poor people

**(D)**

Idioms can be a problem for language learners. They often seem to make no sense at all. For example, imagine your English friend Sam tells you his math exam was “a piece of cake”. Do you imagine him at school, sitting in front of a sweet dessert with nothing but a pen to eat it with? In fact, he’s saying that the exam was really easy. It’s important to learn useful English idioms, and knowing how they came into being helps us to remember them. Here are stories of three English idioms.

If you ask a friend to hang out, you might hear, “Sorry, I can’t tonight. I’m feeling a little under the weather.” It may sound like rain is coming, but really, it means that your friend feels sick. This expression came from sailors, who often got seasick when bad weather shook the ship from side to side. The sailors went down to the bottom part of the ship, away from the storm and where the ship’s rocking was gentler.

If you have a difficult roommate, you might say, “My roommate has loud parties every night, but last night was the last straw. They played music till 5 a.m.! I’m moving out.” “The last straw” is a final problem that makes someone take action. This expression is a short form of the phrase “the straw that broke the camel’s back”. The idea is that even though a single piece of straw is very light, many pieces added together will be too heavy for the camel to carry.

Have you ever asked someone if they know something and they reply, “That rings a bell.”? They are not hearing music! They mean that what you’re saying sounds familiar, and they think they’ve heard it before. This idiom comes from the fact that bells are used to remind people of many things. Traditionally, bells would ring for an important event, like a wedding. School bells tell you that class is starting, and even the alarm chime on your phone reminds you that it’s time to get up.

37. Why does the author use the example “a piece of cake” in the first paragraph?

A. To tell us he has an English friend Sam.

B. To tell us how to have a piece of cake at school.

C. To say that the maths exam was really easy for Sam.

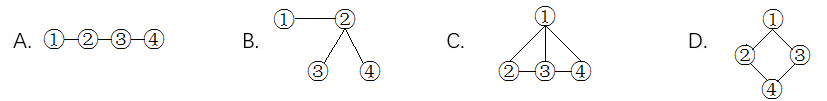
D. To tell us the importance of learning useful English idioms.

38. If your friend talks about a film you have seen before, you can say “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. It’s a piece of cake. B. I’m under the weather.

C. This is the last straw. D. That rings a bell.

39. What is the structure of the passage?

40. In which magazine can you probably read this passage?

A. In *National Geography*. B. In *Science*.

C. In *English Learning*. D. In *Business*.

**第二节 阅读填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

Once upon a time there was no tea at all in our county In England. in the old days, people used to drink beer, and a sweet kind of wine.

When tea was first brought to England, it was said that once an old couple had some sent to them as a great treat. 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ At last, they cooked the leaves. They ate the leaves, and threw the tea away!

In those days, a pound of tea cost s0: much money that only the rich could buy it. 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tea is the leaf of a plant which grows in China, Japan, and other Eastern lands. The Chinese drink their tea without either milk or sugar. Whenever visitors come into a house, a host always brings them tea.

When a man has & large piece of ground, and grows a great many tea plants, he is called a tea farmer. 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They pull off the leaves and throw them into baskets. When the baskets are full, they are carried into the house.

The leaves are dried in iron pans over a fire. 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Then the working people use their hands to press all the juice out of them. After being once more dried in the air, the leaves have to go into the pan again over the fire. At last they look as we see them in this country.

The farmer then picks out the best leaves, and gets them ready for market. 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The businessman looks at it, and he will buy it if he thinks it good. Then the farmer goes home with money.

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| --- |
| A. Now it is so cheap that even the poorest can enjoy it.  B. But when they got it, they did not know how it should be used.  C. While they are drying, men and women keep turning them over.  D. When the tea leaves are ready to be picked, the farmer and his family are very busy.  E. He goes to shop for tea trade and offers his best tea for sale. |

**四、写作（共三节，共30分）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

阅读短文，根据上下文意思及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。

The topic of this programme is environmental protection. We human beings have done a lot of things at the cost of the environment to develop economy (经济) 46.q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the past few years. I do think it is time for us to understand that it is 47. i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect the environment and do something about it. The public should raise environmental awareness (意识) and 48. r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is everyone’s job to protect the environment. Also, the government should take 49. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s necessary to make laws to guide people’s 50. t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let’s work hand in hand to protect the environment!

**第二节 完成句子（共5小题，每题2分，满分10分）**

51. 他们发现要在如此短的时间内解出这道数学题是很困难的。

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work out this Maths problem in such a short time.

52. 很多城市禁止燃放烟花爆竹。

People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fireworks in many cities.

53. 她习惯早起。她通常是最早来上学的人。

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early. She is usually the earliest one to come to school.

54. 昨晚我直到爸妈回家才睡觉。

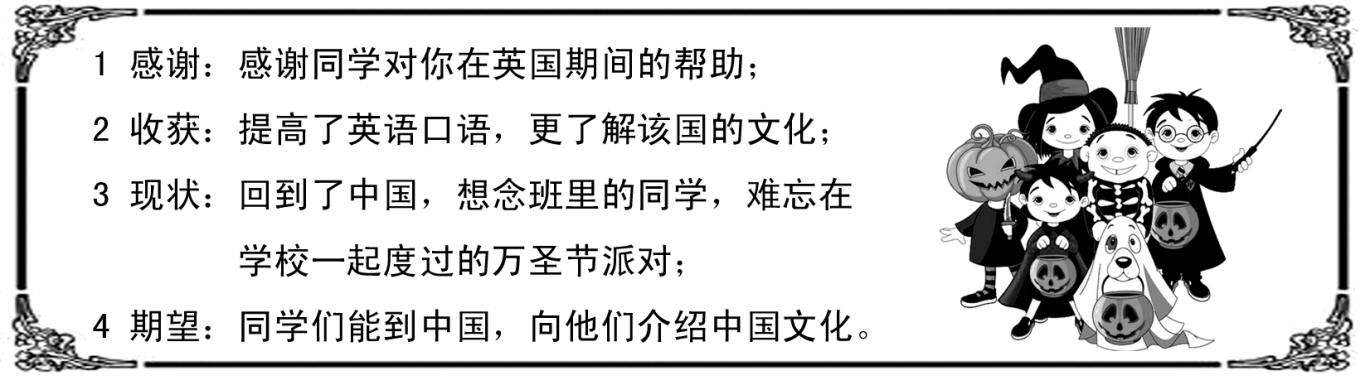
Last night I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my parents got home.

55. 这件紫色的衬衣真好看!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt is!

**第三节、书面表达（15分）**

假设你是李勇，去年你作为交换生去了英国，就读于Rainbow Secondary School的八年级二班，期间同学们给予你许多帮助，请你就此写一封感谢信。内容如下：



注意：词数80个左右，已给出部分不计入总词数。

Dear students of Class Two, Grade Fight, Rainbow School, How are you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**广州市西关外国语学校2021-2022学年度**

**英语 素养训练四 （答案）**

1. **语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15）**

11-15 DCBBB BACCD ACBAD

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

16-25 CACBD AACAD

**三、阅读（共两节：满分35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

阅读理解KEYS:

26---28 DBC

29---32 DCBA

33---36 ADCC

37---40 DDCC

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）**

41-45 BADCE

**四、写作(共三节，满分30分)   
第一节 语篇填词(共5小题;每小题1分，满分5分)**  
46. quickly

47. important

48. realize

49. action

50. behaviours, behaviors

**第二节、完成句子。（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

51.found it， difficult to

52.aren’t allowed to set off

53.gets/is used to getting up

54.didn’t go, until

55. How beautiful, purple****

**第三节 书面表达：**Dear students of Class Two, Grade Eight, Rainbow School, How are you?

Thanks for the help from all of you when I was in the UK. After spending a year there, I improved my spoken English greatly and learnt a lot about the culture of the country. Now I’ve come back to China, and I miss all of you. I will never forget the Halloween party we had together at school. I hope that all of you can come to visit China some day. Then I can show you more about the culture of my country.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Nan