

广州外国语学校 2021 届初三三月月考

英语科目试卷

命题：初三英语备课组

审题：初三英语备课组

本试卷共 8 页， 56 小题，满分 90 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

一、 语法选择(共15小题，每小题1分，共15分)

阅读下面短文，然后从1-15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将代表这个答案的代号涂黑。

Computers, smartphones, and 1 machines are the perfect servants. They always do 2 they are “told”. We usually “tell” them to do things by using a mouse or keyboard. But what if we could just talk to them normally and literally（真正地）tell them what to do?

This type of technology, 3 as voice control or voice recognition(识别), 4 in films and TV shows since the 1960s. The Star Trek TV series, which debuted（首播） at this time, showed spaceships that could reply to human voice commands（命令）. The 1968 film 2001: A Space Odyssey “starred” HAL 9000, a computer 5 human astronauts could talk to. It was 6 used to play chess and maintain the astronauts’ spaceship.

Real-world voice recognition, on the other hand, is used for more everyday tasks. You 7 be familiar with Siri and Alexa, two examples of voice recognition software made by Apple and Amazon. They can be asked to do many things, 8 setting alarms and playing music to 9 online grocery orders and activating household appliances.

One of the nice things about voice recognition 10 that it can be used when we’re on the go. When you’re driving a car or 11 down the sidewalk, it can be 12 or even dangerous to pick up your smartphone and type away on the keyboard. Voice recognition 13 you to focus on whatever you’re doing at the moment while still doing other tasks.

People with hearing disabilities can also benefit, 14 speech recognition software can be used to “listen” to 15 words and turn them into text that deaf people can read. Advanced speech recognition software can even hear words spoken in one language and then translate them into another language.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. the other | B. other | C. others | D. another |
| 2. | A. when | B. where | C. which | D. what |
| 3. | A. known | B. knows | C. knew | D. knowing |
| 4. | A. shows | B. is shown | C. has shown | D. has been shown |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 5. A. when | B. where | C. that | D. what |
| 6. A. main | B. remain | C. mainly | D. mains |
| 7. A. might | B. can | C. should | D. must |
| 8. A. in | B. for | C. as | D. from |
| 9. A. placing | B. places | C. placed | D. place |
| 10. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 11. A. walk | B. walks | C. walked | D. walking |
| 12. A. convenient | B. convenience | C. inconvenient | D. inconvenience |
| 13. A. allow | B. allows | C. allowed | D. allowing |
| 14. A. when | B. as | C. if | D. so |
| 15. A. speak | B. spoke | C. spoken | D. is spoken |

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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。

I have lived beside the Loch Ness (尼斯湖) for many years. My house has a good, clear 16 of the lake. In fact, it's only about a hundred meters from the lake. I've never been 17 the Loch Ness- monster. Until last Tuesday, I thought it was just a good story to attract tourists. But I've had to change my 18 after last Tuesday's experience.

I got up as usual at about 7 and went into my garden. Something attracted my attention to the loch. There was almost no mist (薄雾) that morning, and I could see there was something 19 quite fast, going north, in the middle of the loch. It 20 like a giant snake, with its head and part of its body above water. It was about thirty meters long. I rushed into the house to get my camera, 21 when I was back, it had gone.

I waited and it 22 again, this time nearer the road and my house. I could see it very well. I took several photographs of it. Most of the photos haven't come out, unluckily. But one or two of them show the creature quite 23. At one point it swam straight towards me. It was a 24 that a truck passed at that moment. It perhaps heard the noise of the engine because it 25 again. The whole incident (事件) lasted for about fifteen minutes, because I looked at my watch the last time, and it said a quarter past seven. I've never seen anything so strange in my life.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. message | B. prize | C. memory | D. view |
| 17. A. interested in | B. proud of | C. bored with | D. tired of |
| 18. A. life | B. interest | C. mind | D. place |
| 19. A. moving | B. writing | C. reading | D. drawing |
| 20. A. felt | B. tasted | C. seemed | D. sounded |
| 21. A. so | B. but | C. if | D. or |
| 22. A. ran away | B. joined in | C. passed out | D. came along |

23. A. clearly B. easily C. quickly D. slowly
24. A. honour B. chance C. shake D. pity
25. A. failed B. sang C. disappeared D. came

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

An old farmer lived on a farm with his young grandson. Each morning Grandpa was up early to read his Bhagavat Geeta. His grandson wanted to be just like him and tried to imitate him in every way he could.

One day the grandson asked, “Grandpa, I try to read the Bhagavat Geeta just like you but I don't understand it. What good does reading the Bhagavat Geeta do?”

The grandfather quietly turned from putting coal in the stove and replied, “Take this coal basket down to the river and bring me back a basket of water.”

The boy did as he was told to, but all the water leaked out（漏出）before he got back to the house. The grandfather laughed and said, “You'll have to move a little faster next time,” and sent him back to the river with the basket to try again. This time the boy ran faster, but again the same took place. He told his grandfather that it was impossible to carry water with a basket.

The old man said, “You're just not trying hard enough,” So the boy again dipped the basket into the river and ran hard, but when he reached his grandfather the basket was again empty. He said, “See Grandpa, it's useless!”

“So you think it is useless?” The old man said, “Look at the basket.”

The boy looked at the basket and for the first time realized that the basket was different. It had been transformed from a dirty old coal basket into a clean one inside and outside.

“You might not understand or remember everything, but when you read it, you will be changed, inside and out. That is the work of Krishna in our lives.”

26. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that the grandson _____.

- A. was fond of reading B. liked his grandpa very much
C. got up early to carry water every day D. helped his grandpa on the farm

27. We can learn that by getting water with a basket, the grandson _____.

- A. washed the dirt off the basket B. kept some water for the future
C. was punished for what he had said D. became stronger and cleverer

28. What would the grandson like to do in the future?

- A. To help his grandpa carry water. B. To hold water with a bucket.
C. To read the Bhagavat Geeta. D. To remember everything in his life.

B

We see logos on signs, buildings, television, and even on the clothes we wear. Logos are used to stand for brands (品牌). There are logos such as the Nike "swoosh", the Apple logo and the colorful rings of the Olympic Games. All of these logos are designed to attract our attention. They also help us remember a product or service connected to the logo. However, research performed at the University of California, Los Angeles finds that remembering the details of logos is very difficult. The researchers try to explain this.

Logos are typically designed to be simple and easy to recognize. Yet the frequent exposure (频繁接触) to these logos can actually make our brains **overlook** the details of logos. It would be challenging to try to remember every single thing that crosses our path. We take in so much information every day that the brain works to notice information that does not need to be stored. It allows the unimportant information to disappear gradually from our memory.

The details of product logos are just the kind of information our brains tell us we do not need. This may be discouraging to logo designers and to companies that use these eye-catching logos. But there are still many business experts who believe in the importance of a recognizable logo.

Even though the brain is likely to pay no attention to unnecessary details, it is also programmed for recognition. When we see logos over and over again, we become familiar (熟悉) with them. This repeated exposure leads our brains to remember the basic idea without all of the details. This general sense of memory has its own benefits. It can make us feel like we really know the product behind the logo. In fact, familiarity with a logo can even make people feel more comfortable about buying or using certain products.

Logos are everywhere we look today. Those people who create logos need to know that people will only remember what they believe is important. A clever design may be interesting, but most people will forget the details.

29. In the first paragraph, the writer mainly _____.
A. introduces some famous brands B. describes the design of some logos
C. shows the popularity of famous brands D. explains the purpose of designing logos
30. The word "overlook" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".
A. try to remember B. see the importance of
C. take no notice of D. fail to understand
31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Business experts think the details of logos are unnecessary.
 - B. Our brains can choose which logos to notice and remember.
 - C. The repeated exposure to a logo can lead people to buy the product.
 - D. People know more about the products behind logos with more details.
32. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. What Makes a Good Logo?
 - B. What Can We See in a Logo?
 - C. Why Is a Good Logo Important?
 - D. Why Should Logos Be Recognizable?

C

There is growing concern about food insecurity in the developing world. Rising food prices, weather emergencies and political problems are deepening the struggle for families in many countries.

Three UN agencies have published a report recently, saying high prices are likely to continue. Gregory Barrow, who is with the World Food Program in Rome, says, "If you look at the places where the World Food Program works, particularly in developing countries, you see people who might be spending more than 60 percent of their salary in purchasing food for their families."

East Africa is suffering its worst drought in years. In Kenya, at least three and a half million people are going hungry, mostly in the north. Yet food is going to waste in central Kenya. Now, farmers there want the government to buy their food and give it to those in need. Farmers say bad roads and lack of transportation make it difficult for them to get their produce to the market.

Mr. Barrow says, "It needs the government to make some arrangements such as providing transport. They can buy it at a good price, then give it to those people instead of asking for food from overseas, which is very bad. When we are throwing away food, they are asking for food from overseas."

Economists say that imports reduce local food prices, decrease productivity(生产效率) and increase the dependency on other countries. Farmers in Kenya hope the government can pay higher prices for their crops so that they can feed more Kenyans.

33. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Kenya Imports Food from Abroad
- B. World Food Program in Rome.
- C. The Poor Suffer from High Food Prices
- D. A Report Published by Three UN Agencies

34. What do we know about Kenya from the passage?

- A. The people in central Kenya are suffering from hunger.
- B. At least three and a half million Kenyans are short of food.
- C. The Kenyan government wants to improve road conditions.
- D. People in northern Kenya refuse to ask for food from overseas.

35. What does "they" in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A. The people of northern Kenya.
- B. Government officials.

- C. The farmers of central Kenya.
- D. Kenyan economists.

36. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to this passage?
- A. Gregory Barrow suggests that Kenya make good use of overseas food.
 - B. People in northern Kenya are suffering the drought less than the central.
 - C. Economists believe importing food from abroad may cause problems.
 - D. Kenyan government hopes to buy the native crops at higher prices.

D

Global English Club

- ☆ English training in four skill---listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- ☆ 4-month(800yuan), 6-month(1,400yuan) and one year(2,500yuan) courses.
- ☆ Choice of morning or evening classes, 3 hours per day, Mon.-Fri.
- ☆ All native teachers from Canada and USA.
- ☆ Tel: 8872806 Add: 306 Xinhua Road

Body-building Club

- ◇ All facilities(设备) supplied
- ◇ On the top floor of Sunny Hotel
- ◇ Every evening from 6:00 to 9:00
Mon.—Sun.
- ◇ Drinks and fruits ready for you during
breaks
- ◇ Tel: 6353188 Add: 369 Renmin Road

Piano Club

- ★ One-to-one training on Sat.& Sun. from 2:00 p.m. to
5:00 p.m. (150yuan an hour)
- ★ Experienced teachers
- ★ Pianos supplied(提供) for free
- ★ Convenient(方便的) transportation.
- ★ Tel: 8756038
- ★ Add: 808 Park Road

37. If you want to improve your English, you will_____.
- A.call 6353188
 - B.have classes either in the morning or in the evening
 - C.go to 808 Park Road
 - D.have classes both in the morning and in the evening
38. How much do you need to pay for one-to-one piano training every time?
- A. 300 yuan
 - B. 150 yuan
 - C. 450 yuan
 - D. 800 yuan
39. If Jim is exercising in the Body-building Club, you can find him _____.
- A. 808 Park Road
 - B. the highest floor of Sunny Hotel
 - C. 696 Renmin Road
 - D. 306 Xinhua Road
40. Which of the following is not true according to the advertisements above?
- A. You have to pay 800yuan for 4-month English training.
 - B. You have to pay more for using the piano supplied in the class
 - C.It is very convenient to get to the Piano Club.
 - D.You can enjoy drinks and fruits after body-building exercises.

第二节 阅读填空 (共 5 小题 ; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

A zero-waste life is a lifestyle that hardly creates any rubbish. So, a zero-waste store is about providing a kind of everyday and pleasant-looking zero-waste products to help people start on a zero-waste life journey.

41 Her idea is: live a life and try not to create any rubbish; use different kinds of ways to save the environment such as stopping the use of one-off objects; giving unwanted things to others or giving them away to organizations like the Red Cross.

42 She and her boyfriend have lived in Beijing for many years. And earlier she used to buy things without thinking about them carefully until she saw a video about "zero waste", in which a family of four placed the rubbish they produced every year in a jar. After watching the video, Yu wanted to experience this zero-waste lifestyle with her boyfriend.

43 Over August-October when Yu followed the rule of zero waste 6R, she and her boyfriend Joe Harvey both produced only two cans of rubbish.

Now, the couple have opened a small shop in Beijing, where they use wood products to take the place of plastic ones and cloth bags printed with environmentally friendly logos. 44 The store also has second-hand books and CDs/DVDs with, ideas to make the best of the used things.

"Those who once experienced the non-waste lifestyle have slowly changed their ideas," says Ya, "The zero-waste lifestyle is not for ascetics (苦行僧). 45 " Yu expects some of her friends to join her on the road to zero waste.

- A. Yu Yuan, 27, is deeply interested in this idea.
- B. Most products sold in the store can be reused.
- C. "Zero waste" or "danshari" was first suggested by a French woman called Bea Johnson.
- D. It is just around us at our finger-tips."
- E. A zero-waste life follows the 6R rule-Refuse Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Recycle and Rot.

四、写作(共 3 节 ; 满分 30 分)

第一节 语篇填词 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

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

Picture a young Chinese woman, d 46 in traditional clothing, picking flowers in a field to create make-up for her cheeks, making a sofa from bamboo and cooking up all sorts of delicious Chinese food by herself. It may sound unreal, but such a person does exist in real life.

Li Ziqi, 30, has become one of China's most popular Internet celebrities with over 10 million followers on YouTube, over 42 million on Douyin and over 24 million on Weibo.

Li Ziqi's videos featuring her cooking and creating DIY p 47 greatly attract people living in big cities. To our amazement, she does it all without using any m 48 technology or devices.

What dominate her videos are scenes of picking seasonal ingredients from her own garden and sometimes in the mountains and turning them into tasty dishes on her wood-fired oven.

Li stresses the seasons in her cooking and makes food suitable for the particular climate.

There came an intense debate about the image of China and its culture she presented. She was accused of presenting an "outdated" image of the country by some critics. Nevertheless, state broadcaster CCTV and People's Daily p 49 her for her initiative to help rural youth become rich.

Li Ziqi, by t 50 an inspiring China story, is promoting traditional Chinese culture to international audience.

第二节 完成句子 (每题 2 分, 共 10 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）

51. Mary 想知道怎样解答这个数学题。

Marry wants to know _____ the maths problem.

52. 假期过后，我们总是很难适应早起。

We always have difficulty _____ up early after vacation.

53. 我在结冰的街道上很难保持平衡。

It's difficult to _____ on icy streets.

54. 由于洪灾，人们被迫离开了自己的家园。

People _____ leave their homes because of the severe flood.

55. 多么有用的信息啊！

_____ it is!

第三节 书面表达（共 1 题；满分 15 分）

昨天，你班就“如何面对考试失败？”的话题开展了一次讨论，请你根据表格内容用英语写一篇短文，并谈谈你的看法。

绝大部分同学	少数学生
1. 积极和老师家长沟通、求助 2. 继续努力，力争下次考好	1. 感到伤心，让老师家长失望 2. 认为自己不如别人聪明，甚至放弃学习
我的观点……	

注意： 1. 文章必须包括表格中的全部内容，可适当增加细节；
2. 词数：80-100 个。

Yesterday, students in our class had a discussion on how to face the failure of exams. _____
