

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.

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|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 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.

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|-----|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 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. 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.

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, d46 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 p47 greatly attract people living in big cities. To our amazement, she does it all without using any m48 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 p49 her for her initiative to help rural youth become rich.

Li Ziqi, by t50 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. _____
