

2017 年广州市初中毕业生学业考试

英语

本试卷共四大题，12 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、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，并在答题卡将该项涂黑。

“I’m going shopping in the village,” George’s mother said to George on Saturday morning. “So be a good boy and don’t get into trouble. And don’t forget 1 good care of Grandma.” Then out she went.

Grandma 2 in the chair by the window when she opened one little eye and said, “Now you heard 3 your mother said, George.”

“Yes, Grandma,” George said.

George was bored to tears. He didn’t have a brother or a sister. His father was a farmer, and 4 farm they lived on was miles away from anywhere, 5 there were never any children to play with. He was tired of staring at 6 pigs, hens, cows and sheep. He was especially tired of having to live in the house with his grandma. Looking after her all by himself was hardly 7 way to spend a Saturday morning.

“Go and make me a cup of tea for a start, 8 sugar and milk,” Grandma said.

Most grandmothers are lovely, kind, helpful old ladies, but not this one. George’s grandma was a woman 9 was always complaining about something or other. She spent all day 10 on her chair by the window. George 11 that Grandma used to be a gentle lady, but as she grew older,

she was not able to look after herself and even worse, she was easy to get angry.

“We __12__ be nice to the old, George,” His mother always told him.

Thinking of this, George __13__ into the kitchen and made Grandma a cup of tea with a teabag. He put one spoon of sugar and __14__ milk in it. He stirred the tea well and carried it into the living room __15__ .

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. take | B. taking | C. to take | D. takes |
| 2. A. sleep | B. sleeps | C. is sleeping | D. was sleeping |
| 3. A. that | B. what | C. where | D. which |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 5. A. but | B. if | C. or | D. so |
| 6. A. hundred | B. hundreds | C. hundredth | D. hundreds of |
| 7. A. exciting | B. the most exciting | C. more exciting | D. much more exciting |
| 8. A. in | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 9. A. who | B. which | C. where | D. when |
| 10. A. sitting | B. sits | C. sit | D. sat |
| 11. A. tell | B. told | C. was told | D. has told |
| 12. A. should | B. would | C. might | D. can |
| 13. A. goes | B. went | C. will go | D. has gone |
| 14. A. many | B. any | C. few | D. some |
| 15. A. care | B. careful | C. carefully | D. careless |

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。

More than 700 years ago, Scotland（苏格兰）was fighting with England. The King of England wanted to __16__ Scotland. He had a strong army so it was __17__ for the Scots to fight. They lost many times. King Robert of Scotland had to run from the English army.

One rainy day, King Robert lay in an old house. He thought that he was not good enough to be king. He was so __18__ that he didn't even see a spider（蜘蛛）near him. He __19__ when he saw

the spider climbing. It was trying to climb up to its web at the top of the house but it fell down.

“How sad!” thought King Robert. “The spider is like me. It’s not ___20___ enough.” He watched while the spider climbed up again. It fell down a second time.

“Be careful, little spider, or you might die,” he said. “Life is so hard. You’ll never get back to your web.” But the spider ___21___ again and again. King Robert watched while it ___22___ climbed back to its web. After an hour, the spider got to the web.

“You’re such a great ___23___,” he said. “If you can keep trying, I can too. I must keep on fighting. I won’t let the English win.” His ___24___ grew strong and they ___25___ the English army. Scotland was free.

Nobody knows if this a true story. Many parents tell it to their children because they want them to keep trying.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. leave | B. control | C. help | D. visit |
| 17. A. interesting | B. difficult | C. important | D. necessary |
| 18. A. surprised | B. bored | C. worried | D. lonely |
| 19. A. looked ahead | B. looked out | C. looked on | D. looked up |
| 20. A. old | B. strong | C. fast | D. free |
| 21. A. tried | B. fell | C. practised | D. cheered |
| 22. A. finally | B. easily | C. slowly | D. suddenly |
| 23. A. player | B. fighter | C. soldier | D. spider |
| 24. A. army | B. feelings | C. opinions | D. family |
| 25. A. kept | B. raised | C. stopped | D. joined |

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）

阅读下列短文，从 26~45 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。

(A)

We often hear stories of animals rescuing people. But now someone has managed to return the

favour.

The event took place one snowy January morning. Thomas Smith was walking his dog, Jack, in the park. “As I was walking, I just saw Jack running onto the ice towards the ducks in the middle, and then he fell into the water and couldn’t climb out,” said Smith. He realized he had no choice but to try and save his dog. “Someone else told me the lake was only one-metre deep, but it was at least twice that. I had to break my way through the 6-cm ice. Finally, I got Jack by the neck and pulled him out. I don’t think I’ve ever felt so cold by the time we got back to dry land. And when we got there, everyone was asking if Jack was okay --- no one was particularly worried about me!”

A neighbour, Julie Brown, saw it all happen. “The dog went onto an icy lake. All of a sudden, it started to go under. There were crowds of people around, and they were all shouting and screaming. Before I knew it, the owner (Smith) was in the water forcing his way through the ice. I can’t begin to imagine how cold it was. Everyone was very nervous, but he was as cool as a cucumber --- he just crawled back out, put the dog on its lead, and went home.”

Many regard him as a hero, but Mr. Smith is quite laid-back about it. “Most dog owners are the same as me. They would do what I did without a second thought. But in the future, I’m going to make sure he’s on a lead near any icy ponds.”

Pets are members of our family. **Would you do the same for them?**

始于2002年

•班课 •1对1

•中高考复读

•艺体生文化课

•国际教育

26. What happened on a cold January morning?

- A. Mr. Smith met Jack in the park.
- B. Mr. Smith ran after Jack on the ice.
- C. Jack fell from the ice into the water.
- D. Jack played with the ducks in the water.

27. How did Mr. Smith save Jack?

- A. He asked a neighbour for help.
- B. He broke the ice and shouted to Jack.
- C. He got Jack by the leg and pulled him out.
- D. He pulled Jack out of the icy water by the neck.

28. The underlined phrase “as cool as a cucumber” in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.

- A. relaxed B. proud C. shy D. brave

29. In the last paragraph, the writer asks a question to _____.

- A. suggest keeping pets for fun
B. remind people to put their dogs on the leads
C. encourage people to take good care of their pets
D. advise people not to leave their dogs near icy ponds

30. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Man’s Pet Dog
B. A Dog’s Best Friend
C. The Danger on the Icy Lake
D. Suggestions for Pets’ Owners

(B)

Tim Berners-Lee is not the most famous inventor in the world. However, his invention has changed our lives.

He was born in London, England in 1955. When he was a small boy, Tim was interested in playing with electrical things. He studied science at Oxford University. He made his first computer from an old television at the age of 21.

Tim started working on early computers. At that time, they were much bigger than now. He worked in England then Switzerland. Tim was really interested in two things, computers and how the brain works. How could the brain connect so many facts so quickly? He had to work with people all over the world. They shared information about computers. It was hard to manage all the information. He answered the same questions again and again. **It** took a lot of time. It was even difficult for computers in the same office in Switzerland to share information. Tim also forgot things easily. Could a computer work like a brain? Could it “talk” to other computers?

There was an Internet already but it was difficult to use. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) all by himself. This had a special language that helped computers talk to

each other on the Internet. When people wanted to share information with others, they used the World Wide Web. The Internet grew quickly after that.

Tim Berners-Lee doesn't think he did anything special. He says that all of the ideas about the Internet were already there. All he did was to put them together. He says that many other people worked together to make the Internet what it is today.

Most inventors want to become rich. But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing. He now works in America. He helps people share technology and wants the Internet to be free for everyone to use. Maybe he is the most important but least famous inventor in the world today!

31. What was Tim Berners-Lee interested in?

- A. Looking for jobs in different cities.
- B. Talking to people around the world.
- C. Studying how to connect computers.
- D. Exploring how to improve memory.

32. The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 3 refers to "_____".

- A. Working on early computers
- B. Connecting different facts together
- C. Travelling to the office in Switzerland
- D. Repeating the answers to the same questions

33. Why is Tim Berners-Lee one of the most important men in the world?

- A. He made information sharing on the Internet possible.
- B. He made the first computer when he was 21 years old.
- C. He helped people understand better how the brain works.
- D. He invented the Internet and made it free for everyone to use.

34. In what order did the following events take place?

- a. Tim worked in England.
- b. Tim worked in Switzerland.

- c. Tim made his first computer.
d. Tim invented the World Wide Web.
e. Tim studied science at Oxford University.

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

35. What does the writer think of Tim Berners-Lee?

- A. He is not famous because he is not rich.
B. He has changed our lives and he is great.
C. He did nothing special but make people a good life.
D. He has made great achievements in memory research.

(C)

<div>Libraries</div>
<p>Public Libraries</p> <p>Most towns in Britain have a public library. A library usually has a large selection of books and other resources, which library members can use and borrow for free.</p>
<p>Britain's First Public Library</p> <p>The first public library in Britain opened in Manchester in 1852. Its first librarian was a man called Edward Edwards. Edwards attended the library's opening ceremony and two famous writers called Charles Dickens and William Thackeray were there too.</p>
<p>How to Join a Library</p> <p>To join a library, go to your local library and fill in a form. You'll receive a library card which is needed when using library services.</p>
<p>Libraries Services</p> <p>Modern public libraries have something for everyone. Most of them have audio books, CDs, newspapers and DVDs as well as books to borrow.</p>

Mobile Libraries

Not everyone can get to a library. Some people live far away from towns and cities. Other people find it difficult to go out because they have an illness or a disability. Thanks to mobile libraries, these people can still borrow books.

Unlike most libraries, which store books in buildings, mobile libraries usually keep their books in a mini-bus. The back of the mini-bus has shelves for the books, and it is big enough for borrowers to step inside and look around. A driver takes the mini-bus to a certain place at a certain time, so people know when to expect it. They can then return their books and borrow some more.

All Aboard the Library!

A school in London didn't have apace for a library inside the building. However, everybody agreed that it was still important to have a school library. So, the head of the school, Graham Blake, decided to park an old bus on the school car park and change it into a library. Pupils helped to paint the bus, and after eight months, the new library was ready.

36. Who was the first librarian of the first public library in Britain?

- A. Charles Dickens.
- B. William Thackeray.
- C. Edward Edwards.
- D. Graham Blake.

37. Who can use public library services?

- A. CD or DVD sellers.
- B. Anyone living in Britain.
- C. A person with a library card.
- D. Newspaper or book writers.

38. What is special about the mobile library?

- A. Keeping books in buildings.
- B. Returning books to readers.

-
- C. Offering special services to pupils.
 - D. Going to a certain place at a certain time.

39. Why did the school in London build its library on an old bus?

- A. Because parents offered the school an old bus.
- B. Because pupils thought it was fun to read on a bus.
- C. Because the school didn't have enough money to buy books.
- D. Because the school didn't have enough space inside the building.

40. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Schools in London like mobile libraries.
- B. Public library services in the UK are free.
- C. People living far away can't use libraries.
- D. Many famous British writers lived in Manchester.

(D)

People can't see you when you're speaking on the phone, but they can hear you. So, the way you speak is especially important. In fact, researchers have calculated that 80% of communication over the phone is through your tone of voice; and only 20% is from the words you use. Here are our top tips on how to speak over the phone.

1. Facial Expressions

Your facial expression can influence your voice. For example, if you smile, your voice will sound warm and friendly, just the opposite, if you have an angry look on your face, it can make you sound unpleasant.

2. Volume

If you speak too loudly, you could sound angry. And if you speak too softly, it'll be difficult to hear you. So, speak loudly enough to be heard clearly, but not so loud that you're shouting.

3. Pace

The pace of your voice is how quickly you speak. And this can show how you feel. For example, an angry person might speak faster than normal. Or a downhearted person might speak

very slowly. Try speaking a little more slowly than normal. This will make you sound confident, and it'll make it easier for the other person to understand you.

4. Gestures

Gesturing can influence the tone of your voice. When you gesture, you bring more air into the lungs, which can make your voice sound warmer. Gestures are also useful to help you stress the right words or even find the words you need. The best thing about gesturing during a phone call is that no one can see what you're doing, so you can gesture as wildly as you like!

5. Movement

If you're feeling nervous, stand up and move around. It will reduce the nervousness in your body and help your voice to sound more confident.

6. Pauses (停顿)

Using pauses every now and then can help you to slow down. This will make you sound more confident and in control. Also, if you pause after giving some new information, it'll give the other person time to understand it. At the same time, listen to how the other person uses pauses. They could tell you something about the speaker's feeling. For example, when a speaker is really angry, he might use pauses and says, "I... am... so... angry..."

41. How much of telephone communication is from the words you use?

- A. 20%. B. 40%. C. 60%. D. 80%.

42. What can people do to reduce their nervousness on the phone?

- A. Gesture wildly.
B. Move around.
C. Raise their voices.
D. Make facial expressions.

43. How can pauses help people talk on the phone?

- A. The speaker can show he is friendly.
B. The speaker can tell more information.
C. The listener will feel confident and in control.

D. The listener will have time to understand the words.

44. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How to control the speed of your speech.
- B. Different good ways of talking on the phone.
- C. Reasons of making gestures while talking.
- D. How to improve communication among friends.

45. What is the writer's opinion about telephone talk?

- A. Your voice on the phone will show what you're feeling.
- B. Using too many pauses while talking will annoy others.
- C. Speaking loudly makes it easier for others to understand you.
- D. The words you use are more important than the way you speak.

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In the middle of my home country there are very large places. They are hot and dry land called deserts. 46. _____ Families live a long way from other people. Sometimes they are the only people for thousands of kilometres. 47. _____

About 65 years ago these people found that using strong radios was a possible way for families living far away to communicate with each other. They decided they could use the radios for school. In this way, children could talk to each other like at school. 48. _____

The children each spent about 30 minutes a day on the radio. They talked to their teacher about their work and difficulties. The teacher designed some exercises and tasks based on what they learned and posted them to the children. After finishing their work, the children sent it back to their teacher to mark. 49. _____ He tried to visit each child twice each year. This was sometimes difficult. The journey was very long and could be dangerous. In addition, the school held camps once a year. The children could all meet each other and shared their learning experience.

50. _____. The government provides families with computers so that the children can

use the Internet to talk to their teachers and classmates by e-mail now. The teachers enjoy their work very much because they get to know the children and their families very well. It is an interesting way to learn, don't you think?

- A. The teacher also travelled around the country.
- B. All over the deserts are farms and small towns.
- C. This was how the first "School of the Air" started.
- D. These families' children cannot go to school like you.
- E. With the development of technology, computers are becoming popular.

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。

（每空限填一词）

51. Where is my phone? I can't f_____ it.
52. I woke up late today so I had to hurry to get r_____ for school.
53. Your hands are very dirty. Go and w_____ them now, Ben!
54. As usual, she left her room c_____ and tidy before going to school.
55. The sofa is terribly heavy. Can you move it by y_____?
56. At the weekend, you may play a computer g_____, but you mustn't play for more than 30 minutes.

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. 我去过海南岛两次了。

I _____ Hainan Island twice.

58. 昨晚我直到爸妈回家才睡觉。

Last night I _____ to bed _____ my parents got home.

59. 小梅多么忙碌！她总是第一个来最后一个走。

_____ Xiao Mei is! She is always the first to come and the last to leave.

60. 在中国人民的帮助下，肯尼亚在几个月前建成了一条新的现代化铁路。

With the help of the Chinese people, a new and modern railway in Kenya _____
_____ several months ago.

61. 我和朋友都喜爱诵读中国诗词。我们每周都分享感受。

_____ my friend _____ I enjoy reading Chinese poems. We share our feelings
every week.

62. 我不明白为什么他们在这个时候踢足球。

I can't understand _____ football at this moment.

63. 不要放弃，终有一天你会成功。

Don't _____, and you'll succeed one day.

第三节 书面表达(共 1 题；满分 15 分)

假如你发明的“飞行单车”在学校科技节中获奖，被推荐参加一个国际青少年科技展览。
请用英语介绍你的发明，内容包括下图中 1~4 项。

飞行单车

1. 外观：两个轮子、两只翅膀
2. 用途：行驶于地面和空中、可拍照、能对话
3. 特点：速度快、使用太阳能、环保
4. 改进计划（1~2 点）



注意：

- (1) 参考词汇：轮子 wheel 太阳能 solar power
- (2) 词数 80 左右（文章的开头已给出，不计入词数）。
- (3) 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

My invention is a flying bike. ...