



2016 年广州三中考英语一模考试试题及答案

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Do you enjoy going shopping? Actually shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man ___1___ it is for a woman. A man goes shopping ___2___ he needs something. He knows what he wants, and his purpose is ___3___ it and buy it; the price is a ___4___ important consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for ___5___. If the shop has it, the salesman immediately produces it, and the business of trying it is done at once. All being well, usually the deal ___6___ in less than five minutes, with ___7___ any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, problems may begin when the shop does not have the things he wants. Then the salesman tries to sell the customer something else --- he offers the nearest he can to the thing required. He usually says, "I know this jacket is not the style you ___8___, sir, but would you like to try it on for size? It happens to be the color you want." Few men have patience with this treatment, and ___9___ usual reply is: "This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and ___10___ by trying it on." Men certainly avoid ___11___ on a large number of clothes.

Now ___12___ does a woman do about buying clothes? She does so in the opposite. She ___13___ up her mind what to buy since days ago, and she is only "having a look around." She is always open to suggestions; indeed she considers of great importance what the saleswoman tells her, even what her friends tell her. She will try on a large number of things. What she thinks most in her mind is the thought of finding something ___14___ everyone thinks suits her. ___15___ excellent sense of value most women have when they buy clothes! A woman may easily spend much time before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It takes a great deal of time but gives great joy.

1.A. with

B. except

C. like

D. as

2.A. unless

B. whether

C. because

D. before

3.A. find

B. finding

C. found

D. to find



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4.A. less | B. much | C. more | D. little |
| 5.A. what wants he | B. what he wants | C. what want they | D. what they want |
| 6.A. completes | B. completed | C. is completed | D. was completed |
| 7.A. no | B. not | C. hard | D. hardly |
| 8.A. mention | B. mentioning | C. mentioned | D. were mentioned |
| 9.A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| 10.A. your | B. you | C. yours | D. us |
| 11.A. to try | B. tries | C. try | D. trying |
| 12.A. what | B. how | C. why | D. who |
| 13.A. didn't make | B. doesn't make | C. hasn't made | D. wasn't made |
| 14.A. why | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 15.A. How | B. What | C. What a | D. What an |

二. 完型填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 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。

One day, many years ago, when I was working as a psychologist (心理学家) in England, a boy showed up in the waiting room. I went out there where he was 16 up and down. Tim wore a black raincoat that was buttoned all the way up to his neck. His face was pale, and he stared at his feet.

He had lost his father as a baby, and had lived with his mother and grandfather ever since. But the year before he turned thirteen, his grandfather and his mother were 17 in a car accident.

I looked at Tim. He was very sad. He refused to talk to me. The first two times we met, Tim only sat in the chair without saying a word. As he was about to 18 after the second visit, I put my hand on his shoulder. He didn't draw back, but he didn't look at me either. "Come back next week, if you like," I said. I hesitated a bit. Then I said, "I know it hurts."

He came and I suggested we play chess. He nodded. After that we played chess every



Wednesday afternoon—in silence and without making any eye contact. It's not easy for me to cheat in chess, but I admit that I made sure Tim __19__ once or twice.

Usually, he arrived earlier, took the chessboard and pieces and set them up before I even got a(n) __20__ to sit down. It seemed that he liked to be with me. But why did he __21__ look at me? “Perhaps he simply needs someone to share his __22__.” I thought.

Some months later, when I was looking at his head, he suddenly looked up at me. “It's your __23__.” He said. After that day, Tim started talking.

Maybe I gave Tim something, but I learned a lot from him. He showed me how one without any words can __24__ out to another person. All it __25__ is a shoulder to cry on, a friendly touch, and an ear that listens.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 16.A. looking | B. jumping | C. running | D. walking |
| 17.A. left | B. died | C. slept | D. killed |
| 18.A. talk | B. run | C. leave | D. continue |
| 19.A. played | B. cried | C. won | D. lost |
| 20. A. opinion | B. invitation | C. order | D. chance |
| 21.A. always | B. sometimes | C. often | D. never |
| 22.A. pain | B. happiness | C. secret | D. interests |
| 23.A. moving | B. way | C. time | D. turn |
| 24.A. make | B. leave | C. get | D. reach |
| 25.A. works | B. gives | C. takes | D. makes |

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，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

High-tech machines have made life easier for millions around the world. However, some people still prefer low-tech ways of doing things. Here's an example of why this is happening. You can microwave a frozen hamburger in 60 seconds. However, it won't taste as good as one you



cook on the stove (炉). And if you're in that much of a hurry, you probably won't take time to toast the bread. High-tech cooking saves time, but it doesn't make for better tasting meals.

Most people get their news from high-tech sources like television or the Internet. This has many advantages. For example, electronic news is more up to date than newspapers or magazines. It's also more exciting to see live and videotaped news events than photographs. However, newspapers and magazines have some important advantages. They give more background and details. They also let you read the parts that are important to you and skip the rest.

Other high-tech timesavers have similar disadvantages. For example, most people use the phone ore-mail to stay in touch with friends and family members who live in other places. But when you use the Internet or the phone, you don't always think carefully about what you are saying, and sometimes you forget the important things you want to communicate. Similarly, when you word-process a homework task instead of handwriting it, you can check your spelling electronically and put in fancy headings. However, some students are so busy with the computer that they don't pay enough attention to the actual words they are writing.

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The writer enjoys high-tech cooking because high-tech machines have made life easier for millions.
- B. Handwritten homework is better than word-processed homework.
- C. Low-tech cooking produces better-tasting meals.
- D. High-tech news programs always keep you reading what is important to you.

27. How does the writer feel about high-tech tools?

- A. Better late than never.
- B. Easy come, easy go.
- C. Learn to walk before you run.
- D. Every coin has two sides.

28. What is the main subject discussed in the text?

- A. High technology vs low technology.
- B. Advantages vs disadvantages.
- C. Newspapers and magazines vs television and the Internet.
- D. Word-processing vs handwriting.

29. How is the text organized?



- A. Explanation - Argument - Description.
- B. Opinion - Discussion - Description.
- C. Topic - Comparison - Supporting examples.
- D. Introduction - Supporting examples - Discussion.

30. What does the underlined word “skip” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. read quickly
- B. read carefully
- C. add important parts while reading
- D. pass over something while reading

(B)

A schoolgirl saved her father’s life by kicking him in the chest after he suffered a serious allergic (过敏的) reaction which stopped his heart.

Izzy, nine, restarted father Colm’s heart by stamping (踩) on his chest after he fell down at home and stopped breathing.

Izzy’s mother, Debbie, immediately called 999 but Izzy knew doctors would never arrive in time to save her father, so she decided to use CPR.

However, she quickly discovered her arms weren’t strong enough, so she stamped on her father’s chest. Debbie then took over with some more conventional chest compression (按压) until the ambulance arrived .

Izzy, who has been given a bravery award by her school, said: “I just kicked him really hard. My mum taught me CPR but I knew I wasn’t strong enough to use hands. I was quite scared. The doctor said I might as well be a doctor or a nurse. My mum said that Dad was going to hospital with a big footprint on his chest.”

“She’s a little star,” said Debbie, “I was really upset but Izzy just took over. I just can’t believe what she did. I really think all children should be taught first aid. Izzy did CPR then the doctor turned up. Colm had to have more treatment on the way to the hospital and we’ve got to see an expert.”

Truck driver Colm, 35, suffered a mystery allergic reaction on Saturday and was taken to hospital, but was sent home only for it to happen again the next day. The second attack was so serious that his airway swelled(肿胀), preventing him from breathing, his blood pressure dropped



suddenly, and his heart stopped for a moment.

He is getting better and better now from his suffering.

31. Izzy kicked her father in the chest _____.

A. to express her helplessness

B. to practise CPR on him

C. to keep him awake

D. to restart his heart

32. What's the right order of the events?

a. Izzy kicked Colm.

b. Debbie called 999.

c. Izzy learned CPR.

d. Colm's heart stopped.

A. c, d, a, b

B. d, b, c, a

C. c, d, b, a

D. d, c, a, b

33. What does Paragraph 7 mainly talk about?

A. What Colm suffered.

B. Colm's present condition.

C. What caused Colm's allergy.

reaction.

D. Symptoms(症状)of Colm's allergic

34. Why does the author write the news?

A. To describe a serious accident.

B. To prove the importance of CPR.

C. To report a 9-year-old girl's brave act.

reaction.

D. To call people's attention to allergic

35. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Izzy's mother taught Izzy to kick his father really hard.

B. Debbie was really upset that Izzy was a little star.

C. Debbie thinks first aid should be learnt by all children.

D. The heart of Izzy's father stopped because he fell down at home.

(C)

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase "once in a blue moon"? People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries not to eat sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate "once in a blue



moon”. Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never really blue. This is just an expression. In fact, the phrase “blue moon” has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the Earth, it appears to change shape. We connect certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the whole moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called “a blue moon”.

As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons.

This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

36. Which of the following would be a good example of using the phrase “once in a blue moon”?

- A. Simon often tells jokes. Simon tells jokes once in a blue moon.
- B. Tom rarely remembers to do exercise. Tom does exercise once in a blue moon.
- C. Mary likes to go shopping every weekend. Mary goes shopping once in a blue moon.
- D. Cindy hates to stay up, but she stays up every day. Cindy stays up once in a blue moon.

37. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. As the moon travels around the Earth, its shape and color appear to change and it turns blue.
- B. When the moon can't be seen at all, it's called a full moon.
- C. “I visit the shore once in a blue moon” in paragraph 1 means “I don't visit the shore very often.”
- D. Usually, there will be two full moons in one month.

38. Which of the following is another example of something that has a crescent shape?

- A. The letter “O”
- B. The letter “M”
- C. The letter “H”
- D. The letter “C”



39. How often will a blue moon happen over the next twenty years?

- A. Once a year.
- B. Less than once a year.
- C. More than once a year.
- D. At least twice a year.

40. What does the underlined part “This fact” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. The moon itself is never really blue.
- B. The moon appears to change shape.
- C. A blue moon is a very rare event.
- D. Usually there is only one full moon every month.

(D)

You may have noticed that the world's population is not evenly distributed (分布) around our planet. There are some countries where people seem to be living nearly on top of each other because there are too many people and the conditions are too crowded. Then there are others where it seems that hardly anybody lives. What influences this unequal distribution (不均分布) of people? There are advantages and disadvantages of living in a certain area.

The two main reasons that influence people's choice of the place in which they live are climate and resources. Climate is the usual weather conditions in an area. Areas that have bad weather are not thought as good places to live in. The north and south poles at the top and bottom of the world may be beautiful in their natural way, but the disadvantage of the really cold and windy conditions usually keeps people away. When it comes to climate, warm conditions and a normal amount of rainfall are advantages that attract people.

Natural resources are things that we get from nature that help us survive. Each area offers different resources, and therefore attracts different groups of people. People who enjoy the beach can make their living by catching and selling the ocean's fish and other sea creatures. Those who prefer farming can take advantage of rich soil in valleys near rivers. Some people are willing to accept the disadvantages of the terrible conditions of deserts or mountains in order to take advantage of the resources like oil or woods.

41. The underlined part “on top of” in the first paragraph most likely means_____.

- A. very close to
- B. on the highest part of
- C. in control of
- D. on the surface of



42. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Good places to live in are areas that have good weather.
- B. People are attracted by warm conditions of deserts and a normal amount of rainfall.
- C. People enjoy the conditions of deserts or mountains, so they live there.
- D. The north and south poles have beautiful natural sights.

43. The writer thinks many people don't live near the north or south pole because _____.

- A. they can't get enough food there
- B. their natural sights there don't attract people
- C. the unpleasant weather keeps them away
- D. the length of nighttime is too short or too long

44. Why do people go and live in valleys near rivers?

- A. The temperature isn't too low in winter.
- B. the resources like oil can bring them much money.
- C. People can make their living by catching and selling fish.
- D. It's easier for people to grow plants or keep animals.

45. The purpose of the example in the last paragraph is to tell us _____.

- A. people cannot survive in cold conditions
- B. people usually prefer living at the seaside to living in mountains
- C. different resources attract different groups of people
- D. a normal amount of rainfall is necessary for people to live in the desert

第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后选项，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

An interview is a two-way street. Your possible employer is asking you questions to learn about you and your skills. In return, you need to prepare questions to ask your possible employer about the job, your boss, and the company in order to be sure that this is the right job for you.

___46___ Your chance to ask questions usually comes at the end of the interview. You must prepare at least two questions that show your interest in the job.

___47___ Avoid yes or no questions and avoid questions that are difficult to answer. Wait until



you are in the final steps of the interview process. We have some examples of good questions to ask during a job interview:

- ◆ Can you tell me more about the day-to-day responsibilities of this job?

__48__ By learning more about the day-to-day tasks, you will also gain more clear understanding of what special skills and strong points are needed.

- ◆ What is the special career path for someone in this role?

This question can help you learn whether the company promotes(晋升)someone, and how the company promotes someone within the organization.__49__

- ◆ What do you think are the most important qualities for someone to act in this role?

This question can often lead to useful information that's not in the job description. It can help you learn about the company culture.

- ◆ __50__

This question shows that you are eager to move forward in the process. It will also help you gain important information about the time you'll work there so that you can follow up properly.

- A. By asking the questions, you show your interest in growing with the organization.
- B. This is your chance to learn as much as possible about the role so you can decide whether this is a job you really want.
- C. In addition, if you don't prepare smart questions, you run the risk of the interviewer thinking you aren't interested or haven't prepared.
- D. What are the next steps in the interview process?
- E. How do you come up with these smart questions that show you're the perfect person?

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. Our Chinese teacher has been teaching for 30 years. She has very rich e_____ in teaching.

52. Young people should learn to r_____ the elders: their parents and their teachers, for



example.

53. They won't let people take photos here. You can't take photos without their p_____.

54. She hasn't seen John for years. She can't i_____ what he looks like now.

55. Our class basketball team will play a _____ the team from Class Four this afternoon.

56. It is common, comfortable and more c_____ for people who live near subway station to take the underground to work.

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. 上周, 西蒙工作不认真, 没有找出错误。

Last week, Simon _____ work _____ find out the mistakes.

58. 所有能做的都做了。

All _____ has been done.

59. 你已经习惯了住在南方吗?

Have you _____ in the south?

60. 他给我们提供了一条多么有价值的建议啊!

_____ he gave us!

61. 昨天电话响的时候, 我正在处理一些问题。

Yesterday I _____ some problems when the phone _____.

62. 我真想不到蜡烛怎么能在这么短时间内被做出来。

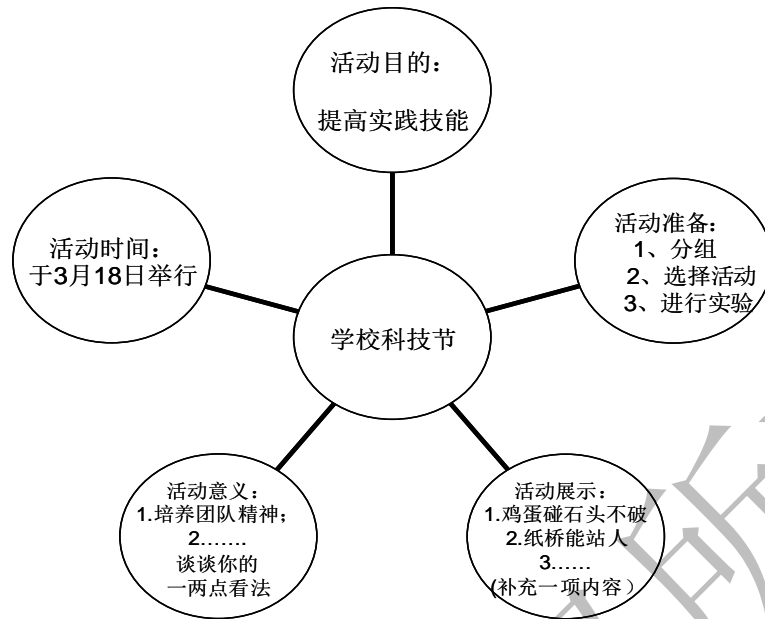
I can't imagine _____ made in _____ a short time.

63. 布莱克先生用水量和布朗先生的一样。

Mr. Black uses _____ of water _____ Mr. Brown.

第三节 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 在 3 月 18 日你校举行了一次“科技节”展示活动, 请你根据以下要点用英语给你的笔友 Mike 写一封邮件, 介绍本次活动的情况。



Dear Mike,

In your last e-mail, you asked me about the Science and Technology Festival in our school.
I'm glad to tell you something about it.

I'm looking forward to learning about your school life.

Yours,

Li Hua

注意：1.参考词汇：团队精神(team spirit)

2.词数 80 个左右（文章开头已经给出，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。



一. 语法选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

1-5: DCDAD 6-10: CDCAC 11-15: DBCDD

二. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

16-20: DDCCD 21-25: DADDC

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)

- (A) 26-30: CDACD
(B) 31-35: DCACC
(C) 36-40: BCDBC
(D) 41-45: ACCDC

第二节 阅读填空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

46.C 47.AB 48.B 49.A 50.D

四. 写作 (共三节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 单词拼写

51.experience 52. respect 53.permission
54.imagine 55.against 56.convenient

第二节 完成句子 (共 7 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 14 分)

57. didn't ; carefully enough to
58. that can be done
59. got used to living
60. What valuable advice
61. was dealing with; rang
62. how candles were; such
63. the same amount; as

第三节 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

Dear Mike,

In your last email, you asked me about the Science and Technology Festival in our school. I'm glad to tell you something about it.

It was held on March 18th in order to improve our practical skills. Before the festival, the students grouped/divided themselves into teams and each team chose an activity to take part in. They made lots of experiments and studied how to do it well.

The big day came. What the students showed was amazing. For example, eggs hit the stones, but they weren't broken. The bridge made of paper was so strong that a person could stand on it. Some robots could dance to music.

The festival developed our team spirit. It not only made us more interested in science, but also brought much pleasure to our school life.



传授得分秘笈！

I'm looking forward to learning about your school life.

Yours,

Li Hua

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