

## 2015 年海珠区初三一模英语科考试问卷

本试卷共五大题，10 页，满分 135 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

### 一、听力

#### 第一节 听力理解 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

每段播放两遍。各段后有几个小题，各段播放前每小题有 5 秒钟的阅题时间。请根据各段播放内容及其相关小题，在 5 秒钟内从题中所给的 ABC 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

听下面一段对话，回答第 1-3 三个小题。

1. Where does the girl probably come from?

- A. China. B. Canada. C. America.

2. How long has the girl been in China?

- A. One year. B. Seven years. C. Two years.

3. On which of the following days does the boy play badminton?

- A. Every day. B. On weekdays. C. At weekends.

听下面一段对话，回答第 4-6 三个小题。

4. Why is the woman worried?

- A. She needs to get up early tomorrow.  
B. She may drive in the rain tomorrow.  
C. She has to go to Shenzhen on business tomorrow.

5. What time will the meeting start tomorrow?

- A. At 9:50. B. At 9:30. C. At 10:10.

6. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Workmates. B. Classmates. C. Driver and passenger.

听下面一段独白，回答第 7-9 三个小题。

7. What did the speaker do before he began cooking?

- A. He surfed the Internet.  
B. He bought the things he needed.  
C. He called his mother for help.

8. Which dish did the speaker cook first?
- A. Fish. B. Vegetables. C. Chicken.
9. Why did the fish taste terrible?
- A. The speaker cooked too long.  
B. The speaker forgot to put oil in it.  
C. The speaker put too much salt in it.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10-12 三个小题。

10. What was the first problem the man had?
- A. Food. B. Language. C. Cooking.
11. What did the man's host family do to help him?
- A. They gave him English lessons.  
B. They organized activities for him.  
C. They cooked Chinese food for him.
12. What do we know about the man?
- A. He is still in the US now.  
B. He likes eating hamburgers now.  
C. He can speak English much better now.

听下面一段独白，回答第 13-15 三个小题。

13. Why didn't Lucy wear glasses?
- A. She had good eyesight.  
B. She felt uncomfortable with glasses.  
C. She thought she looked ugly with glasses.
14. When did Lucy arrive at her friend's house?
- A. The next morning. B. In the late evening. C. At midnight.
15. What could Lucy do when she reached her friend's house?
- A. Have a wonderful party. B. Talk with her friends. C. Eat the birthday cake.

## 第二节 听取信息 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

听下面一段独白，请根据题目要求，从听到的内容中获取必要的信息，填入

答卷 A-E 的空格中。每条横线不限填一词。听对话前，你将有 15 秒钟的时间阅读题目。录音播放两遍。你有 80 秒钟的作答时间。

Liu Xiang — the Flying Man of China		
What happened	Place	Time
was born	in Shanghai	on(A)_____13, 1983
joined the National Youth Team		in (B)_____
won the (C) _____ medal in the 110-meter hurdles (跨栏), with a time of 12.91 (D)_____	in Athens	in 2004
(E) _____to finish his race	at the Olympic Games	in 2008 and 2012

## 二、语言知识与运用（共两节，满分 20 分）

### 第一节 单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. Not much of the \_\_\_\_\_ is surprising in *Guangzhou Daily* today.  
A. ideas                      B. news                      C. opinions                      D. articles
17. —Ann, are you hurrying out?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ go now or I'll be late for the meeting.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. needn't                      D. don't have to
18. You should set off early \_\_\_\_\_ you can arrive there on time.  
A. so                      B. but                      C. because                      D. so that
19. The water in rivers is even \_\_\_\_\_ than before. Something must be done now.  
A. dirty                      B. dirtier                      C. more dirty                      D. dirtiest
20. — Ben, \_\_\_\_\_ up. The worst is over.  
— Thank you. I hope so.

- A. cheer                      B. cheers                      C. is cheering                      D. to cheer
21. I saw the dog along with a girl \_\_\_\_\_ was the only guide dog in our city.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. what
22. — Do you know the film *Big Hero 6*?  
— Sure. I like it very much and I \_\_\_\_\_ it three times since it was on.  
A. see                      B. saw                      C. have seen                      D. am seeing
23. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ live in London, but now he works in China.  
A. is used to                      B. used to                      C. was used to                      D. gets used to
24. I love my cat and spend a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ after it.  
A. look                      B. looks                      C. to look                      D. looking
25. — Did you see Anna after class?  
— I saw her leave the classroom, but I didn't notice \_\_\_\_\_ after that.  
A. when did she go                      B. where did she go  
C. when she went                      D. where she went

## 第二节 语法选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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 26~35 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。

Once, Einstein gave a lecture in a university. After his speech, the audience started asking questions.

A girl asked, "Do you think you're \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ giant of science?"

Einstein said \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ a smile, "A giant is a person who is tall in height. You see I'm so small, how can I be a giant? Maybe I see a bit farther, only \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ I stand higher!"

Then a boy asked, "You mentioned you stand higher than \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_. It reminds me that you had a talk with a lady on the top of the Alps. I don't want to ask \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ you talked, but I want to know whether you realized you have been a top in the history of science when you stood on the top."

Looking at the boy \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_, Einstein replied, "Well, \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ height cannot

become a top. And there is no top that no one can get to, so we don't want to be a top, but we want to be a person to climb the top!"

Then he took up a piece of chalk and 33 on the blackboard, "Standing on the top, you are not tall, but even smaller!"

Then he said, "Though I stand tall, in the eyes of the world I'm still small! Finally, I can tell you a sentence, which was the last one I told the lady on the top of the Alps, 'Any top can 34, for there is no giant in the world but the one 35 stands higher!'"

A storm of applause sounded. The lady who listened to Einstein's instruction on the Alps that year was no other than Madam Curie!

- |                |            |               |               |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. A. a       | B. an      | C. the        | D. /          |
| 27. A. in      | B. of      | C. with       | D. from       |
| 28. A. so      | B. because | C. but        | D. though     |
| 29. A. another | B. other   | C. the others | D. others     |
| 30. A. what    | B. where   | C. that       | D. which      |
| 31. A. care    | B. careful | C. careless   | D. carefully  |
| 32. A. my      | B. me      | C. I          | D. mine       |
| 33. A. write   | B. wrote   | C. writes     | D. writing    |
| 34. A. reach   | B. reaches | C. is reached | D. be reached |
| 35. A. who     | B. which   | C. when       | D. where      |

### 三、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 36~45 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。

Amy was looking for a gift for her little daughter. Suddenly she 36 before a store of dolls. "Girls like dolls," she thought as she stepped into it.

Looking around, she saw a 37 doll – one with grey hair and a pair of glasses. In her mind appeared Joyce, her mother.

When Amy was a little girl, she got her first doll from Joyce for her birthday. Then the second, third ... A doll a year from Joyce never arrived 38.

"Why always a doll?" This 39 had been in Amy's mind until one day she knew the answer.

Little Joyce dreamed to have a doll. Her parents promised one for her 40 birthday. Sadly, they both 41 in a traffic accident before it arrived. The never-received gift was the most 42 thing in her eyes.

Joyce's story being recalled, Amy got an idea.

It was Joyce's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday. A parcel was sent to her, with a 43 that read,

*Dear Joyce,*

*I forget to 44 you the parcel that you should have received on May 20, 1956, your fifth birthday. The gift inside has aged, but I felt that you might still wish to have it.*

*Angel of Joy*

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Love,  
伴您成长 与您进步

Joyce opened the parcel and saw a lovely grandma doll. She held the doll tightly that she had waited so many years for, with tears running down her face. The doll, given by "Angel of Joy", made her the 45 "child" in the world.

- |                |              |             |             |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 36. A. stopped | B. sat       | C. went     | D. moved    |
| 37. A. mother  | B. child     | C. grandma  | D. daughter |
| 38. A. early   | B. late      | C. sadly    | D. lovely   |
| 39. A. idea    | B. mind      | C. question | D. answer   |
| 40. A. second  | B. third     | C. fifth    | D. sixtieth |
| 41. A. left    | B. stepped   | C. dreamed  | D. died     |
| 42. A. helpful | B. important | C. useful   | D. careful  |
| 43. A. gift    | B. word      | C. card     | D. parcel   |
| 44. A. buy     | B. send      | C. leave    | D. show     |

45. A. happiest B. saddest C. loveliest D. smallest

#### 四、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下面短文，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)

Some time ago I discovered that one of my chairs had a broken leg. I didn't think there would be any difficulty in getting it repaired, as there are a lot of antique (古董) shops near my home. So I left home one morning carrying the chair with me. I went into the first shop expecting a friendly reception. I was quite wrong. The man wouldn't even look at my chair.

The second shop, though a little more polite, was just the same, and the third and the fourth. I realized that my approach must be wrong so I decided to try another way. I entered the fifth shop with a plan in my mind. I placed the chair on the floor and said to the shopkeeper, "Would you like to buy a chair? Twenty pounds," I said. "OK. I'll give you twenty pounds for it," he said. "It's got a slightly broken leg," I added. "Yes, I saw that. It's nothing," the shopkeeper replied.

Everything was going according to the plan and I was getting excited. "What will you do with it?" I asked. "Oh, it will be easy to sell after the repair is done." "I'll buy it," I said. "What do you mean? You've just sold it to me," the man asked in surprise. "Yes, I know. But I've changed my mind. I am sorry. I'll give you twenty-seven pounds for it." "You must be crazy," he said. Then, suddenly the penny dropped. He shouted, "I know what you want. You want me to repair your chair." "You're right," I said, "And what would you have said if I had walked in and asked you to repair my chair?" "I wouldn't have agreed to do it. We don't do repairs, not enough money in it and too much trouble. But I'll repair this for you. Five pounds will be the cost," the man answered. He was a very nice man and was greatly amused by the whole thing.



46. What happened to the writer in the first shop?
- A. He broke his leg.  
B. His chair was repaired.  
C. He was refused impolitely.  
D. The shopkeeper bought his chair.
47. What does the underlined phrase “the penny dropped” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. The shopkeeper changed his mind.  
B. The shopkeeper accepted the price.  
C. The shopkeeper decided to help the writer.  
D. The shopkeeper found out the writer’s purpose.
48. How much did the writer pay the shopkeeper at last?
- A. 5 pounds.                      B. 7 pounds.                      C. 20 pounds.                      D. 27 pounds.
49. From the passage, we can learn that the writer was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. honest                      B. smart                      C. careful                      D. crazy
50. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The writer wanted to sell his chair for 20 pounds.  
B. It was very easy to repair the writer’s broken chair.  
C. The writer succeeded in getting his chair repaired at last.  
D. The man in the first shop thought the chair was too old to repair.

( B )

Ask someone what they have done to help the environment recently and they will almost mention recycling. Recycling in the homes is very important. However, having to recycle often means we already have more products than we need. We are just dealing with the results of that over-consumption in the greenest way, but it would be much better if we did not bring so many goods home.

The total amount of packaging (外包装) has increased by 12% between 1999 and 2005. It is 1/3 of a home’s waste in the UK. In many supermarkets, food products



are packaged twice with plastic and paper. Too much packaging is doing serious damage to the environment. The UK, for example, is running out of land because of this unnecessary waste. If such packaging is burnt, it gives off greenhouse gases which go on to cause the greenhouse effect. Besides, the plastic from the package puts some creatures in danger, especially birds and fish.

Recycling helps, but the recycling itself uses energy. The solution is not to produce such waste in the first place. Food waste is a serious problem, too. Too many supermarkets encourage customers to buy more than they need. However, few of them have the idea that this cannot continue. For example, supermarkets should encourage customers to reuse their plastic bags.

But this is not just about supermarkets. It is about all of us. We have been used to the idea that packaging means excellence while anything unpackaged is of poor condition. This is especially true of food. But this idea has spread to other products, which often have far more packaging than necessary.

There are signs of hope. As more of us recycle, we are beginning to realize just how many unnecessary goods are collected. We need to face the waste of our consumer culture, but we have a mountain to climb.

51. What does the underlined word “over-consumption” in Paragraph 1 refer to?
  - A. Using too much packaging.
  - B. Recycling too many wastes.
  - C. Buying more products than needed.
  - D. Making more products than necessary.
52. Which of the following damage of over packaging is NOT mentioned?
  - A. It may waste land.
  - B. It may pollute the food.
  - C. It may do harm to the living things.
  - D. It may make the green house effect worse.
53. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recycling?

- A. It leads to a waste of land.
  - B. It means burning packaging for energy.
  - C. It is the only solution to the greenhouse effect.
  - D. It helps reduce the harm caused by too much packaging.
54. Why do people prefer packaged products?
- A. Supermarkets encourage them.
  - B. People care more about packaging.
  - C. It is necessary for all the products to have package.
  - D. People think unpackaged products are of poor condition.
55. What does the writer tell us in the last paragraph?
- A. Fighting waste is difficult.
  - B. People don't waste any more.
  - C. People only recycle necessary goods now.
  - D. We should continue our consumer culture.

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(C)

Audrey Hepburn won an Academy Award as Best Actress for her first major American movie, *Roman Holiday*, which was showed in 1953. But she is remembered as much for her help as for her acting.

Born in Belgium in 1929, Audrey's father was British and her mother was Dutch. Audrey was sent to live at a British school for part of her childhood. During World war II, she lived and studied in the Netherlands. Her mother thought it would be safe from German attacks. Audrey studied dance as a teenager and during college. But when she returned to London after the war she realized she wasn't going to be a ballet dancer. So she began taking acting parts in stage shows. Later she began to get small parts in movies.

But it was Audrey Hepburn's move to America that made her truly famous. In 1951 she played the character "Gigi" in the Broadway play *Gigi* and won popular praise. Two years later, *Roman Holiday* made her a star at the age of 24.

Audrey made more than 25 movies. Among her most popular roles was “Hoolly Golightly” in *Breakfast at Tiffany’s* in 1961. Three years later she played “Eliza Doolittle” in *My Fair Lady*. She was married twice. In 1989, the UN Children’s Fund named Audrey a goodwill ambassador. She travelled all over the world in support of UNICEF(联合国儿童基金会) projects. The UN agency said she was a tireless worker. She often gave 15 interviews a day to raise money and get support for UNICEF projects.

Audrey Hepburn often said her love to UNICEF was the result of her experiences as a child during World War II. She said she knew what it was like to be hungry and to be saved by international help. She was a goodwill ambassador until her death in 1993 from cancer.

56. Why did Audrey live and study in Netherlands?

A. She was born there.

B. The schools were better there.

C. She could stay away from war.

D. Her parents wanted her to study ballet there.

57. How old was Audrey when she acted in *Breakfast at Tiffany’s*?

A. 32.

B. 25.

C. 24.

D. 15.

58. What made Audrey work so hard to support UNICEF?

A. Her parents’ wish.

B. Her love to children.

C. Her wish to be famous.

D. Her own early experiences.

59. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Audrey lived in America in the 1950s.

B. Audrey’s parents were both British.

C. The character “Gigi” was her most popular role.

D. Audrey gave up dancing when she went to college.

60. In what order did Audrey do the following?

① She began to appear in movies.

②She returned to London from the Netherlands.

Renault Ménage: This 2-seating luxury car provides a comfortable driving experience. But its powerful engine means you had better be prepared for a big fuel bill each week. Its fantastic look will make you the focus of all attention.

Company: Renault, France.

Price:\$85,000



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③She played “Eliza Doolittle” in *My Fair Lady*.

④She won an Academy Award as Best Actress.

⑤She travelled all over the world in support of UNICEF projects.

A. ①②③④⑤ B. ②①④③⑤ C. ①②④③⑤ D. ②①③④⑤

( D )

<p>Fiat 500: Although expensive, it will soon pay for itself with the money you save on petrol. It has the most efficient and cleanest petrol powered engine. It has 4 seats and it is perfect for a family.</p> <p>Company: Fiat, Italy. Price:\$35,000</p>	
<p>Land Rover Discovery: With 7 seats, this car is suitable for all driving conditions. It has good control for driving in the city and the power for rough roads and carrying heavy things. But it consumes lots of fuel.</p> <p>Company: Land Rover, Britain. Price:\$51,999</p>	
<p>Hyundai i20: 4 seats inside. Perfect for short journeys but doesn't have the power to make long distance driving enjoyable and comfortable. Still, at this price you can't complain and you'll be smiling when you have to fill up the tank too. It really saves fuel.</p> <p>Company: Hyundai, Korea. Price:\$8,000</p>	

61. Which of the following is true?
- A. Each car above has 4 seats.
  - B. The four cars are made by European companies.
  - C. Land Rover Discovery is the second most expensive of above.
  - D. Both Renault Ménage and Fiat 500 consume lots of fuel.
62. John needs to drive his two sons to school and he likes European cars. What may he choose?
- A. Hyundai i20 or Fiat 500.
  - B. Fiat 500 or Land Rover Discovery.
  - C. Renault Ménage or Fiat 500.
  - D. Land Rover Discovery or Hyundai i20.
63. Which of the following cars are greener?

- A. Hyundai i20 and Fiat 500.  
B. Renault Ménage and Fiat 500.  
C. Land Rover Discovery and Hyundai i20.  
D. Renault Ménage and Land Rover Discovery.
64. If you choose a Land Rover Discovery, you will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend less money on fuel  
B. take 5 people at most each time  
C. be able to drive on rough roads  
D. be more friendly to the environment
65. Where can we see this passage?  
A. In a novel. B. In a news report.  
C. In a science magazine. D. In an advertisement.

## 五、写作（共三节，满分 30 分）

### 第一节 单词拼写（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 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）

66. Louder, please. I can't h\_\_\_\_\_ you clearly.  
67. Brenda has a beautiful g\_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of flowers in it.  
68. Sam is a quiet and s\_\_\_\_\_ boy. He hardly speaks in public.  
69. She learned to r\_\_\_\_\_ a bike when she was six years old.  
70. To be h\_\_\_\_\_, I don't like those who often make fun of others.

### 第二节 完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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）

71. 丹尼烧坏了菜，厨房里全是烟。

Danny burned the dishes and the kitchen was \_\_\_\_\_  
smoke.

72. 在《最强大脑》的电视节目中，有许多数学和记忆天才。

\_\_\_\_\_ many maths and memory geniuses in the TV program *Super Brain*.

73. 雾霾有害健康，我们必须净化空气。

Haze is harmful to our health. Air must \_\_\_\_\_.

74. 格蕾丝问我刚才是否关了灯。

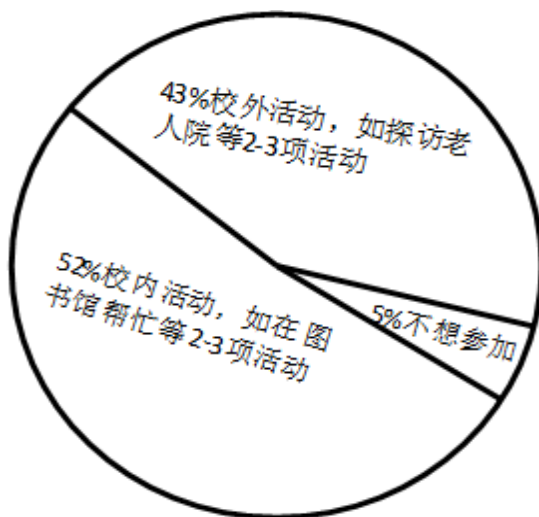
Grace asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the lights just now.

75. 今天早上我没有遇到塞车，运气真好！

I wasn't caught in the traffic jam this morning. \_\_\_\_\_ I was!

### 第三节 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）

你校将要开展“雷小锋在行动”的微公益活动，上周在九年级做了一个问卷调查，了解同学们参与校内外的微公益活动的意愿，调查结果如下图（百分比是想参加该活动的同学人数比例）。请根据图中提示内容完成调查报告，补充完整活动内容和是否想参加的理由。



注意：

1. 不得出现真实的人名、校名；
2. 词数 80 左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 请不要逐字翻译，可适当发挥。

We are going to have a Micro-public Welfare named "Lei Xiao Feng in Action" in



our school and we did a survey last week.

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## 2015 年海珠区初三一模英语科考试答案

### 选择题答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	C	A	C	B	A	D	B	A
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
B	C	B	D	D	A	C	B	D	A	D	A	B	D	A	A	C	B	C	C
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
D	B	C	B	A	C	D	A	B	C	C	B	D	D	A	C	A	D	A	B
6	6	6	6	6															
1	2	3	4	5															
C	B	A	C	D															

### 听取信息

(A) July (B) 2000 (C) gold (D) seconds (E) failed

### 单词拼写:

66. hear 67. garden 68. shy 69. ride/ repair 70. honest

### 完成句子:

71. full of / filled with 72. There are 73. be cleaned

74. whether/if I turned off 75. How lucky

### 写作:

We are going to have a Micro-public Welfare named "Lei Xiao Feng in Action" in our school and we did a survey last week. There are different opinions among the students of Grade Nine. 52% of the students would like to take part in some school activities, such as helping in the library, doing some gardening, because they love the school and want to know more about it. 43% students like joining in some activities

outside school. Some wants to go to visit an old people's home and some would like to clean the public parks. They think it is good to care about others. But still 5% students don't want to do anything. They are worried that too many activities may influence their study.

明师在线

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