

中大附中 2020-2021 学年初三校一模
英语试卷

(本试卷共四大题, 满分 90 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必在答卷上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的学校、姓名、考生号。
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。

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。

One day, a lady on a carriage saw a young man walking on the rocky road. 1 the young man didn't wear shoes and it seemed that there was 2 wrong with his feet.

She asked the driver 3 him up, and said she would pay 4 him. Then she asked the young man 5. He said he was going for the nearest sea-port, to offer himself as a sailor.

Twenty years 6, on the same road, a sea-captain 7 was on a carriage saw an old lady walking along, and he made the driver stop his horses. He pulled up 8 old lady, saying, "I'll pay the money."

After 9 on the carriage, the old lady thanked the captain, "for," said she, "I am 10 poor to pay for a ride now." The captain said, "I remember, twenty years ago when I was a poor man, near this very place, I 11 a ride on a carriage along the road by a kind lady." "Ah," she was 12, "I am that lady! But things 13 with me since then." "Well," said the captain, "I have made some money, and have come home to enjoy it. I 14 you twenty-five pounds a year if you accept my offer." The old lady's eyes were full of tears, and 15 accepted the sailor's offer.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. So | B. Or | C. But | D. And |
| 2. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 3. A. pick | B. to pick | C. picking | D. to picking |
| 4. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 5. A. where is he going | B. where was he going | C. where he is going | D. where he was going |
| 6. A. late | B. later | C. latest | D. the latest |
| 7. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. whose |
| 8. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 9. A. get | B. to get | C. getting | D. got |
| 10. A. too | B. very | C. such | D. so |
| 11. A. am offered | B. was offered | C. offered | D. was offering |
| 12. A. surprise | B. surprised | C. surprising | D. surprisingly |
| 13. A. change | B. changed | C. is changing | D. have changed |
| 14. A. give | B. gave | C. will give | D. was giving |
| 15. A. thankfully | B. thank | C. thankful | D. thanks |

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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

One day a man found a cocoon (茧) of a butterfly in the forest. He sat there for several hours and watched it. Suddenly a small worm 16, and it tried its best to 17 its body through that little hole. Then it seemed to make no progress. So the man decided to 18 the worm. He cut off the remaining bit of the cocoon so that it could come out 19.

But to his surprise, the worm got a heavy body and very small wings when it came out of the cocoon. He continued to watch it, because he expected that its wings would be 20 enough to support the body and fly up in time.

Unluckily, the flight never happened. In fact, the worm kept crawling around with a heavy body and small wings until it died. It was never able to 21.

The man was in his surprise because he did not understand the 22 of nature. Before the worm came out of the cocoon, fluid from its body must be forced into its 23, which is the necessary preparation for its flying. As for becoming a beautiful 24, it must have a hard struggle to get out of the small opening by itself.

Sometimes struggles are exactly what we need in our life. If we go through our life without difficulties, we would not be as 25 as we could have been. We could never fly.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. came | B. went | C. flew | D. appeared |
| 17. A. start | B. force | C. stop | D. make |
| 18. A. help | B. save | C. injure | D. attack |
| 19. A. happily | B. easily | C. carefully | D. peacefully |
| 20. A. big | B. fast | C. small | D. tall |
| 21. A. climb | B. fly | C. jump | D. walk |
| 22. A. hobbies | B. habits | C. rules | D. customs |
| 23. A. body | B. heart | C. legs | D. wings |
| 24. A. cocoon | B. worm | C. butterfly | D. bird |
| 25. A. strong | B. talented | C. ordinary | D. important |

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，共30分）

阅读下列短文，从26-40各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

(A)

Tsunami: Killer Wave

The warnings are few. The signs are sudden. The ground shakes. The tide goes into reverse. A great roaring sound fills the air. And then... It strikes. Wave after wave of crashing, crushing water. And when it is over, nothing is left. A tsunami.

The word in Japanese means “harbor wave”. Japan has been hit by many tsunamis in its history, as a result of its location. It lies across the edges of 4 tectonic plates. Most earthquakes are born in such places. When two tectonic plates push together, the earthquake sends enormous amounts of energy up through the ocean. A series of waves expands in all directions. In deep water, these waves travel fast — up to 500 miles an hour — but reach a height of only a few feet. A passing ship may not even notice them. But as the waves enter shallow waters and come into contact with the ocean floor, their speed is reduced but their height is raised. As they move onto land, the waves can rise as high as a 10-story building.

A tsunami wave doesn't break like an ordinary wave. Instead, it advances like a wall of water, crashing over everything in its way, sometimes reaching more than a kilometer inland. More damage is caused when the wave moves back out to sea. It drags everything in its path underwater and out to sea. Most tsunamis have several waves. They arrive between 10 and 60 minutes after the first strike — just when survivors think the danger has passed.

The deadliest tsunami ever recorded occurred in December of 2004. An earthquake off the coast of Indonesia caused a tsunami that rushed across the Indian Ocean and reached as far as the coast of Africa. Whole sections of cities were destroyed. More than 200,000 people died.

Most had no way of being warned. Five thousand miles away in Hawaii, scientists at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center monitor the earth's movements 24 hours a day. They hope to prevent a similar disaster from happening in the Pacific region. If they discover a quake big enough to cause a tsunami, the scientists try to find out where the wave will head and warn people in its path. Their advice is simple: leave the coastal areas and move to higher ground. Wait for news that the danger has passed. And be ready to deal with the damage that a tsunami leaves behind.

26. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. What is a tsunami like?
- B. What is a tsunami?
- C. Where does a tsunami come from?
- D. How strong is a tsunami?

27. Which of the description of tsunami is proper according to the passage?

- A. The deadliest tsunami ever recorded caused 200,000 people to die.
- B. An ordinary wave advances like a wall of water, crashing over everything in its way.
- C. Most tsunamis can be warned now because scientists monitor the earth's movements 24 hours a day.
- D. When a tsunami wave moves back out to sea, more damage happens.

28. Where is this article probably from?

- A. A daily newspaper.
- B. A nature magazine.
- C. A detective novel.
- D. A science research.

(B)

It's no secret that laughter works wonders for us. And much research has been carried out, which shows that laughter is good for our general health and well-being. It has been found to release endorphins (释放安多芬), our bodies' natural "feel-good" chemicals, into our blood. But as we grow older, we are more likely to find fewer things funny. A child will laugh on average 300 times a day. By the time we reach adulthood, his number is around 20. But what's behind this? One theory suggests that it's not a problem of losing our sense of humor but rather, as we grow older, we take things a bit more seriously.

Laughter is very much something we do with others. Studies have shown that we are 30 times more likely to find something funny when we are with others than when we are by ourselves. But to laugh with others, we do need to feel a connection to them. We need to feel comfortable in their company. That's why it can be difficult to laugh with strangers. Laughter is also very **contagious** and one person's laugh can spread quickly through out a group of people. But often what makes us join in is the fear of standing out and being different. We laugh, even if we don't really get the joke, specially in groups controlled by a powerful person. When the head teacher tells a joke, for example, you laugh, even though later you might wonder if the joke was really that funny at all.

There are many different reasons why we laugh. Here are three widely accepted theories:

The Incongruity Theory: It's often the unexpected that makes us laugh. When things that we are familiar with suddenly take a turn into the unknown, our expectations are challenged and that often results in laughter. The Superiority Theory: We often find the mistakes and misfortunes of others funny. This would explain the

popularity of online videos showing pranks (恶作剧). The Relief Theory: Laugh offers light relief. It explains why there are so many jokes about the darker things in life. By being able to laugh at them, we are able to face them more easily.

29. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. More funny things happen when we are with others.
- B. People feel comfortable in strangers' company.
- C. We laugh sometimes because of social needs.
- D. Powerful people are more likely to be funny.

30. What does the underlined word "contagious" probably mean?

- A. 有区别的
- B. 有感染力的
- C. 令人害怕的
- D. 令人舒适的

31. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Something familiar is easy to make people laugh.
- B. There are only 3 theories about the reasons why we laugh.
- C. Every child laughs 300 times and an adult laughs 20 times a day.
- D. The Superiority Theory can explain why people love making funny videos.

32. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The art of laughter.
- B. The sign of laughter.
- C. The power of laughter.
- D. The science of laughter.

(C)

What's a spacewalk? Any time an astronaut gets out of a spacecraft while in space, it is called a spacewalk. Astronauts go on spacewalks for many reasons. For example, experiments can be placed on the outside of a spacecraft. This lets scientists learn how being in space affects different things. By going on spacewalks, astronauts can also fix things instead of bringing them back to the earth to fix.

When astronauts go on spacewalks, they wear spacesuits to keep themselves safe. Inside spacesuits, astronauts have the oxygen they need to breathe and the water they need to drink. To keep the astronauts and the spacecraft safe, the astronauts must leave and go back to the spacecraft through a special door. When on a spacewalk, astronauts use safety tethers to stay close to their spacecraft. Tethers are like ropes, connect the spacewalkers with the spacecraft. They keep astronauts from floating away into space. Another way astronauts stay safe during spacewalks is by wearing a SAFER. SAFER is worn like a backpack. It helps an astronaut move around in space.

How do astronauts train for spacewalks? One way is by going for a swim. Floating in space is a lot like floating in water. Astronauts practice spacewalks underwater in a huge special swimming pool. For every one hour they will spend on a spacewalk, astronauts need to train seven hours in the pool. Another way astronauts practice for a spacewalk is by using virtual reality. It looks and feels just like a spacewalk.

Today, only three countries have finished spacewalks independently. They are Russia, the United States and China. The first person to go on a spacewalk in the world was Alexei Leonov from Russia. Zhai Zhigang is the first Chinese astronaut to go on a spacewalk. The world record of spacewalks is held by Russian astronaut Anatoly Solovyev. He has been on 16 spacewalks and spent more than 82 hours outside in space.

33. About the spacewalk, we can know _____.

- A. some things can be fixed by astronauts during spacewalks
- B. all experiments must be placed on the outside of a spacecraft
- C. an astronaut can get out of a spacecraft any time while in space
- D. a spacewalk lets scientists learn how being in space affects different things

34. How many ways to keep the astronauts safe during spacewalks?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

35. Astronauts train for spacewalks by_____ .

- A. floating in space
- B. using virtual reality
- C. going on spacewalks outside a spacecraft
- D. training in water in a common swimming pool

36. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

- A. China can finish a spacewalk independently.
- B. Astronauts can breathe and drink in spacesuits.
- C. Astronauts can move around in space with the help of SAFER.
- D. Anatoly Solovyev is the first person to go on a spacewalk in the world.

(D)

Gwendolyn Brooks was the first African American to win a Pulitzer Prize for Literature. Gwendolyn Brooks wrote hundreds of poems during her lifetime. She was known around the world for using poetry to increase understanding about black culture in America.

Her poems described conditions among the poor, racial inequality and drug use in the black community. She also wrote poems about the struggles of black women. But her skill was more than her ability to write about struggling black people. She was an expert at the language of poetry. She combined traditional European poetry styles with the African American experience.

In her early poetry, Gwendolyn Brooks wrote about the South Side of Chicago. The South Side of Chicago is where many black people live. In her poems, the South Side is called Bronzeville. It was “A Street in Bronzeville” that gained the attention of literary experts in 1945. Critics praised her poetic skill and her powerful descriptions of the black experience during the time. The Bronzeville poems were her first published collection.

In 1950, Gwendolyn Brooks became the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize for Literature. She won the prize for her second book of poems called “Annie Allen”. “Annie Allen” is a collection of poetry about the life of Bronzeville girl as a daughter, a wife and a mother. She experiences loneliness, loss, death and being poor. Ms. Brooks said that winning the prize changed her life.

Her next work was a novel written in 1953 called “Maud Martha”. “Maud Martha” received little notice when it was first published. But now it is considered an important work by some critics. Its main ideas about the difficult life of many women are popular among female writers today.

In some of her poems, Gwendolyn Brooks described how what people see in life is affected by who they are. One example is this poem, “Corners on the Curing Sky”.

By the end of the 1960s, Gwendolyn Brooks' poetry expanded from the everyday experiences of people in Bronzeville. She wrote about a writer and dealt with important political issues.

37. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The life of Gwendolyn Brooks.
- B. The poems of Gwendolyn Brooks.
- C. The understanding about black culture.
- D. The struggles of black women.

38. The author develops the passage mainly by _____.

- A. providing examples
- B. using statistics
- C. comparing opinions
- D. describing her experiences.

39. Which is the correct order according to Gwendolyn Brooks' lifetime?

- a. Gwendolyn Brooks' poetry expanded from everyday experiences of people in Bronzeville.
- b. Gwendolyn Brooks described the South Side as Bronzeville.
- c. Gwendolyn Brooks' novel's main idea is about the difficult life of many women.
- d. Gwendolyn Brooks won the Pulitzer Prize for her second book.
- e. The Bronzeville poems gained the Critics' praises.

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

40. In the next part, the author would most probably talk about _____.
 A. the difficulties Gwendolyn Brooks would meet B. the poems related to political issues
 C. the awards Gwendolyn Brooks gained D. the racial inequality the black had to face

第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文及文后 A-E 选项，选出可以填入 41-45 各题空白处的最佳选项。

School is more than a place where students learn subjects such as math, science and reading. 41. _____ While the focus of school is not to make a student socially popular, learning these skills is an important part of education. You may have personal issues when it comes to making friends in class, but with coaching you will be well on your way to climbing the social ladder. Here are some instructions.

Partner with classmates. Use projects as a reason to partner with people you would like to become friends with in your class. 42. _____ Be reliable when partnering on a project so that you carry your own weight and put your best foot forward.

43. _____ There are many breaks during class that will afford you an opportunity to engage a classmate. Giving a compliment to a person without overdoing it will help you come off friendly without looking desperate. Icebreakers can be as simple as saying hello or talking about the weather or class work.

Get involved in activities. Offer to join a study group or get involved in other school activities to meet up with potential friends. 44. _____

Share your knowledge with others. Helping others you want to befriend to understand a concept is a great way to avoid disrupting the class and to make contact.

45. _____ Send others positive signals such as smiling or waving so that you seem friendly.

- A. Break the ice without disturbing the class.
- B. Take an active approach to making friends.
- C. Join available school programs that you are interested in.
- D. Assignments will give you an excuse to communicate if you are shy.
- E. It is also an environment that leaches and tests social communication.

四、写作（共三节，满分 30 分）

第一节 语篇填词（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。（每空限填一词）

Although the Internet has made our lives much more c_____ (46), something unpleasant comes together as well. First of all, the Internet is full of so much information that we can search for almost w_____ (47) we need. However, we may have difficulty in finding what we really want since there are so many c_____ (48). Besides, much of the information is not exactly true. Wrong information will p_____ (49) cause trouble. Secondly, we d_____ (50) more on the Internet than before. It's getting harder and harder for us to focus on what we are doing with mobile phones beside us.

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）

51. Harry 很高，同学们喜欢将他和姚明比。

Harry is _____ tall _____ his classmates like _____ him _____ Yao Ming.

