

中大附中 2020-2021 学年初三校二模

英语试卷

出卷人：冯翊 核卷人：龙志鹤

一、语法选择（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

At the age of 16, Einstein always played with a group of crazy kids. Because he was so busy 1, he didn't study 2 and failed his final exam.

One morning, when Einstein 3 a fishing tool and was about to go fishing with his friends, his father stopped 4 and said seriously, "Einstein, you're 5 crazy about playing that you failed your exam. I'm worried about your future."

"6 are you worrying about? Jack and Robert also failed, but 7 they still go fishing?"

"My boy, there is 8 story that people tell in our hometown. Listen to it now."

"There were two cats playing on the top of a house. One cat was careless and fell down the chimney (烟囱) while 9 the other cat. When the two cats climbed out 10 the chimney, one of the cats had soot (烟灰) on his face, while the other cat's face was clean. Seeing the soot-faced cat, the clean cat thought its face 11 be dirty, so it quickly ran to the riverside and washed its face. The soot-faced cat saw the clean-faced cat 12 thought its face was also clean, so it just walked down the street happily."

"Einstein, no one can be your 'mirror'. You have to think for yourself. 13 you follow others, you will never learn."

Hearing this, Einstein laid down his fishing tool and returned to his room. He studied hard and didn't follow 14 from them on. This helped him 15 successful.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. play | B. to play | C. playing | D. played |
| 2. A. hard enough | B. enough hard | C. hardly enough | D. enough hardly |
| 3. A. is holding | B. holds | C. was holding | D. held |
| 4. A. he | B. him | C. his | D. himself |
| 5. A. such | B. as | C. so | D. such a |
| 6. A. What | B. When | C. Who | D. Why |
| 7. A. do | B. did | C. didn't | D. don't |
| 8. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| 9. A. holds | B. to hold | C. holding | D. held |
| 10. A. behind | B. of | C. among | D. between |
| 11. A. can | B. may | C. must | D. might |
| 12. A. but | B. so | C. or | D. and |
| 13. A. If | B. Unless | C. Although | D. Though |
| 14. A. the others | B. other | C. others | D. another |
| 15. A. is | B. being | C. was | D. be |

二、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

I stood in my grandmother's garden with my son. He had a bottle of bubbles (泡泡). You know how it works: it's mainly soapy water with a plastic loop (环) on one end. You dip (浸) the loop in the bottle, pull it out, and 16 it to make bubbles. My son dipped and dipped and blew and blew but 17 to blow bubbles. He handed me the bottle and loop and asked me, "Daddy, can you make bubbles?"

I hadn't blown bubbles in years. But I am a chemist (化学工作者). I have developed several shampoos (洗发水), so I 18 the science of bubbles.

But all that knowledge was 19 useless when trying to blow bubbles from a loop with soapy water. I had no more success than my son.

I would dip and blow, but there were no bubbles; the soapy film (肥皂膜) on the loop would just 20 without forming any bubbles.

After several attempts, I tried a 21 method. Instead of blowing on the loop of soapy water, I gently breathed on it. My son cried with 22 as a big beautiful bubble formed and flew away.

I 23 to him, "Son, you shouldn't blow hard. Instead, you should breathe gently on the loop to make bubbles."

He gave up trying to make big bubbles by blowing hard and 24 my advice.

Big bubbles!

There are some things that you can get with 25, but there are other things like love and respect that only come with the gentleness of a soft breath. The closer something is to higher spirit, the more it is like bubbles; it can't be forced. Blow beautiful bubbles; breathe gently.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. blow | B. touch | C. send | D. expect |
| 17. A. tried | B. failed | C. learned | D. managed |
| 18. A. believed | B. realized | C. discovered | D. understood |
| 19. A. hardly | B. especially | C. completely | D. partly |
| 20. A. fly | B. change | C. break | D. rise |
| 21. A. simple | B. traditional | C. popular | D. different |
| 22. A. joy | B. pity | C. sadness | D. pain |
| 23. A. explained | B. shouted | C. announced | D. introduced |
| 24. A. offered | B. refused | C. followed | D. needed |
| 25. A. money | B. energy | C. force | D. ability |

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）

(A)

Emma stared sadly out of the window of the bus. Only 50 miles outside town was the farm where she grew up. She thought about the farm all the time, especially the animals.

When her family sold the farm and moved to nearby town, Emma was excited. But when she got to the new school, she felt out of place. She had few classmates to talk to.



(B)

Men won the Nobel Prizes in science most of the time in the past. But this year, women became the main characters!

Jennifer Doudna from the US and Emmanuelle Charpentier from France shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. It's the first time in history for two women to win the prize without having to share it with a man. At the same time, US astronomer Andrea Ghez became the fourth woman to win a Nobel Prize in Physics, which she shared with two other scientists. Its first female winner was Marie Curie in 1903.

Doudna and Charpentier got the prize because they developed *CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors*, a technology that can rewrite DNA in the cells of plants, animals and micro-organisms. It has had a "great effect on the life sciences," according to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. For example, it can help us develop crops that can fight against some natural disasters. It could also help treat some serious diseases in the future.

On hearing that they were the sixth and seventh women to win the Chemistry Prize, Charpentier said that she hopes girls and young female scientists will understand that "nothing is impossible and women can find great discoveries just as men do."

Ghez, who was awarded for her research on black hole, had the same feeling. "I'm happy to be part of the change where more women succeed. I think that's an important way in which we encourage the other girls and women scientists," Ghez said. In addition to her research, she was also one of the authors of the 2006 children's book *You Can Be a Woman Astronomer*.

30. What does Paragraph 3 focus on?

- A. How they did their research.
- B. Why they were given the prize.
- C. What they found in their research.
- D. How winning the prize has made a difference in their lives.

31. What does Ghez think about winning a Nobel Prize?

- A. It will change her life in a big way.
- B. It proves that nothing is impossible.
- C. It shows that women are more successful than men.
- D. It can encourage the other girls and women scientists.

32. What do we know from the story?

- A. There were seven female Nobel Prize winners in total.
- B. Ghez shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with at least one man.
- C. More women are working as chemists than astronomers.
- D. Ghez will write a children's book about winning the prize.

(C)

Water shortage influence so many lives. The company Watergen produced a new machine to help solve this problem. The machine, called GRNNY, is small enough to be used in a home or office but can produce up to 30 liters of water a day. More importantly, it can produce clean water out of air.

GENNY takes air in and passes it through a filter to remove dust and dirt. The filter is powerful enough to work even in areas with high air pollution. The air then passes through a room where heating and cooling turns steam in the air into water. This water is then passed through several more filters, and minerals are added to make it healthier and better-tasting. Finally, the water is kept in a tank where it is continually recycled to keep it fresh.

The heating and cooling process, called GENius, is far more energy-efficient than other technologies that produce water from air. It produces four to five times more water per kilowatt-hour. Watergen has other products that use this same technology on a larger size, the largest of which can produce up to 5,000 liters of water per day.

As a company, Watergen aims to provide drinking water to the billions of people who don't have safe drinking water at home. Last year Watergen's large-size products were given to the local government in Brazil, Vietnam and India.

Watergen tries to help the environment by reducing waste caused by plastic bottles. People can put the water from GENNY into reusable bottles so that plastic ones don't get used and thrown away. It also calls for saving energy. There are even two types of GENNY: one that uses the electrical power supply and the other that runs on energy form solar power. The latter one is particularly useful for villages or other areas not connected to an electrical network.

Watergen's technology is sure to help many people around the world as well as help take care of our planet.

33. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in paragraph 1?
- A. The latest technology.
 - B. The company Watergen.
 - C. The new machine GENNY.
 - D. The heating and cooling process GENius.
34. What is the correct order of GENNY producing water out of air ?
- a. Some minerals are added into the water.
 - b. It takes air in and passes it through a filter.
 - c. The water is stored in a tank to keep it fresh.
 - d. The water passes through several more filters.
 - e. The heating and cooling turns steam into water.
- A. b-e-a-c-d B. b-e-d-a-c C. e-b-d-a-c D. e-b-a-c-d
35. How can GENNY help the environment ?
- A. It produces clean and safe water and air.
 - B. It uses solar power to turn air into water.
 - C. It stops people from using bottles to drink.
 - D. It solves the problem of water shortage in the world.
36. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Water from Air
 - B. Clean Air out of Water
 - C. Ways of Turning Air into Water
 - D. New Technology Saves the World

第二节 完成句子（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

51. 车停下了再下。

Don't _____ the bus _____ it _____.

52. 琳达跳舞不如她妹妹。

Linda _____ dance _____ her sister.

53. 当听到最喜欢的音乐时，所有烦恼都抛之脑后。

When I listen to my favourite music, all the worries _____.

54. 全场欢呼！这一刻太令人难忘了！！

All people cheered up! _____ it was !

55. 我不知道他是否能按时完成这项任务。

I wonder _____ the project on time.

第三节 书面表达（共 1 小题，满分 15 分）

现在的学校都很重视劳动对个人健康成长的影响。假如你是学生会的会长 John，你将在校园广播 English Today 中号召全校同学们加入到劳动实践中来。请根据以下所给的思维导图写一篇英语演讲稿。



注意：

1. 短文应包括所有要点，可以适当发挥，使文章连贯；
2. 词数 80 左右；
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Dear schoolmates,

Do you think labor education is a necessary skill for everyone? _____

Chairman of the student union

John