



扫码查看解析

# 2022年广东省深圳市龙岗区中考三模试卷

## 英语

注：满分为66分。

一、完型填空。阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。

1. My mother is 82. Unless I have to be out of town, each week I take my mother to do her shopping and visit the doctor, since she has difficulty in walking and (1) \_\_\_\_\_. During the week, however, she likes to go to a nearby store to buy some small things she needs.

Last week she walked up to the store, but when she went to pay for her groceries, she was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of three dollars. The only way to pay for the goods was to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the things she could do without a bottle of rubbing alcohol(医用酒精) and a bar of soap. By dropping these, she was able to bring the new total to the amount of cash she had with her.

At this store, people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and then went off to the side to buy their own goods. My mother was putting her groceries into shopping bags when a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ came up to her and said, "Here are the things that you put back." (6) \_\_\_\_\_ her the rubbing alcohol and the soap. My mother, who is never unable to express herself, was (7) \_\_\_\_\_. She asked for the woman's name and address so that she could repay her. The woman told her it was her gift.

My mother was so touched by her (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that she decided to go back to the store and give the cashier (收银员) a five-dollar bill to keep on hand in case the same happened to someone else (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

So, whoever you are, thank you for the random act of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that not only helped my mother out, but made my day too.

- |      |             |                |                |                 |
|------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1)  | A. moving   | B. talking     | C. packing     | D. noticing     |
| (2)  | A. certain  | B. ashamed     | C. short       | D. afraid       |
| (3)  | A. keep off | B. turn off    | C. put off     | D. take off     |
| (4)  | A. hand in  | B. look around | C. light up    | D. get down     |
| (5)  | A. stranger | B. cashier     | C. doctor      | D. friend       |
| (6)  | A. passing  | B. borrowing   | C. lending     | D. asking       |
| (7)  | A. careless | B. speechless  | C. homeless    | D. lifeless     |
| (8)  | A. career   | B. talent      | C. gesture     | D. voice        |
| (9)  | A. hardly   | B. luckily     | C. heavily     | D. unexpectedly |
| (10) | A. courage  | B. kindness    | C. possibility | D. faith        |

二、阅读理解。阅读下列短文，从下面每小题的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。

2. In less than two months, a newly opened mini-market in a village in Xigaze City, Southwest China's Tibet autonomous region, has won a large number of customers. "Trash for



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cash" —that is the secret behind its success. Villagers can redeem (兑换) goods with used boxes and drink bottles.

Early in the morning, Drukhyun, the first secretary of Chumik village, came to check the stock-sheet (存货单). "More and more people are coming to redeem goods and we need to timely add stocks," Drukhyun said.

Sonam Dorje came early with a big bag of waste paper. He redeemed 16 points, which he used to get a bag of salt. "I used to throw them away directly. Now I can redeem them at the market, which is an additional income for me," Sonam Dorje said.

Yet the move (行动) was not quite well received in the beginning, until they put their eyes on the pupils. The children used recyclables in exchange for snacks and soon the news spread. Now over 100 villagers have redeemed products with a market value of over 5,100 yuan (about \$ 801).

Technology has also made the low-carbon lifestyle smarter and cleaner. In a community in Lhasa's Chengguan district, the intelligent recycling bins can calculate the weight and upload the redeemed points to cards held by local residents. "When the trash bins are full, it will automatically 'remind' the cleaning staff to empty them," said Pendran, director of the district's waste sorting office. He added Chengguan district has built 220 garbage recycling stations and will install more to further perfect the whole system.

- (1) How long did it take for the mini market to succeed?  
A. About a year. B. Less than two months. C. Half a year.  
D. More than two months.
  - (2) Why does Drukhyun check the list early in the morning?  
A. He needs to clean the waste. B. He has to count the cost.  
C. He needs to sell more goods. D. He has to add some goods.
  - (3) How did the move become popular?  
A. When it helped improve kids' eyesight. B. When it encouraged pupils to take part.  
C. When it attracted more than 100 villagers.  
D. When it enjoyed a market value of 801 dollars.
  - (4) What can we learn from the last paragraph?  
A. Technology has made the process easier.  
B. People will not make any more trash cans.  
C. People don't know how to make life smarter.  
D. Technology has made the cleaning staff jobless.
  - (5) Where can you probably read the article?  
A. On a poster. B. In a travel guide. C. In a newspaper. D. In a scientific magazine
3. Patricia Pania never wanted to be a national public figure. All she wanted to be was a mother and a homemaker. But her life was turned upside down when a driver distracted (分心) by his mobile phone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The crash killed her two-year-old daughter.

Four months later, Patricia hesitantly but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight for laws to ban drivers from using mobile phones while a car is moving. She wanted to save other children from what happened to her daughter. In her first speech, Patricia got off



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to a shaky start. She was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as she got into her speech, a dramatic change took place. She stopped shaking and spoke with a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and powerful speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears, and to action.

In the following presentations, Patricia became known as a highly effective speaker. Her appearance on a talk show was broadcast (播出) three times, bringing her message to over 14, 000, 000 people. Her campaign increased public awareness of the problem and made over 300 cities and several states consider restrictions (限制) on mobile phone use.

- (1) Who killed Patricia's daughter?  
A. Her father.      B. A driver.      C. A passenger.      D. A public speaker.
  - (2) How did Patricia educate the public at first?  
A. Shyly but happily.    B. Calmly and powerfully.    C. Uncertainly but bravely.  
D. Fluently and confidently.
  - (3) What does "it" in the second paragraph refer to?  
A. The uncertainty of life.    B. The death of her daughter.    C. The advantage of driving.  
D. The improper use of phones.
  - (4) How many times was Patricia's appearance on a talk show broadcast?  
A. 3.      B. 10.      C. 300.      D. 14, 000, 000.
  - (5) What was the purpose of Patricia's speech?  
A. To ask people to take good care of children.  
B. To ban the use of mobile phones in public places.  
C. To make people aware of the importance of using phones.  
D. To stop drivers using mobile phones while driving.
4. The manatee (海牛) is a large marine mammal (海洋哺乳动物). Manatees are also known as sea cows because of their slow, lazy nature and their grassy meals. Although they have such a name, they are more closely related to elephants. Manatees and elephants evolved from the same ancestor (祖先) over 50 million years ago.

There are three kinds of manatees. The West Indian manatee lives along the North American east coast from Florida to Brazil. The Amazonian manatee inhabit (栖居在) the Amazon River and the African Manatee swims along the west coast and rivers of Africa. Manatees differ in size from 2. 4 to 4 metres and can weigh 200 and 590 kilograms. Though they may seem cumbersome, manatees can swim quickly and beautifully. Manatees usually swim about 8 km/h, but they can swim up to 24 km/h when they feel a need for speed.

Like whales and dolphins, manatees breathe air. They go to the surface for air every three to five minutes. However, they can hold their breath underwater for up to 20 minutes. This may have to do with the size of their lungs, as they are a large part of the manatee's body.

Manatees have been under attack by humans for a long time, threatened by fishing nets and coastal development. The IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species lists all manatees as vulnerable (脆弱的) or endangered and facing a high risk of dying out.

- (1) Why are manatees also known as sea cows?  
A. Both manatees and cows are mammals.    B. Manatees and cows have similar natures.



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- C. Manatees and cows have the same ancestor.  
D. Manatees and cows appeared at the same time.
- (2) What can we know from paragraph 2?  
A. Manatees are sorted by where they live.  
B. Manatees are too heavy to swim very fast.  
C. Manatees' swimming speed is over 24 km/h.  
D. Manatees weigh differently in different places.
- (3) What does the underlined word "cumbersome" probably mean in paragraph 2?  
A. Large and lazy. B. Large and strong. C. Heavy but quick. D. Ugly but strong.
- (4) What will the next paragraph of the passage probably talk about?  
A. Why manatees have been under attack by humans.  
B. The introduction of other kinds of marine mammal.  
C. How to protect manatees from dangers or extinction.  
D. Some further information about the nature of manatees.
- (5) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
A. Elephants in the Sea B. Three Kinds of Manatees C. Protecting Sea Cows  
D. Manatee, an Endangered Animal

三、短文填空 请阅读全文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。

5.

- A. So why do we dance?  
B. Dance in China is everywhere.  
C. If you like dancing outdoors, come to China.  
D. Teaching dance is wonderful.  
E. Dance, like the pattern of a beating heart, is life.  
F. Dancing seems to change their feelings completely.

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ We dance from Shanghai to Tibet, from north to south and river to river. We dance in the square and on stage. We dance at weddings, annual parties and just to fill the time.

"I like dancing," says Ma Yisha, the owner of a dance studio in Nanning. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Ma runs dance classes for all ages.

"(2) \_\_\_\_\_ My older students say it makes them feel young. It's great to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life."

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ "I can tell you about one young couple," says Ma. "They're learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ "

So, do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, livelier, healthier? Ma says, "

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."



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1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

四、语法填空。阅读下面短文，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中的词语的正确形式填空，并将答案填在答题卡规定的位置上。

6. Qian Xuesen, a gifted rocket scientist who led China's space and rocketry programs, was born in Shanghai in December 1911. He (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) into Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1929. In 1934, he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (success) won a scholarship and in 1935 he left China to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (two) year, he went to the California Institute of Technology to start graduate studies under Theodore von Karman, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ was a world-famous professor of aerodynamics (空气动力学). From 1938 to 1955, Qian stayed in America to research aerodynamics, rocketry and missiles. Although Qian had a high salary and comfortable life in the US, Qian remained (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (concern) about his home country's development. In October 1955, Qian overcame all the difficulties and finally made (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (he) way back to China. Together with dynamics expert Qian Weichang, Qian Xuesen built the Institute of Mechanics after his (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive). Then Qian set out to lead China's missile and rocketry programs. Uninterested in fortune or fame, Qian spent the rest of his life (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (rebuild) the nation. "As a Chinese technician, my life's purpose is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) the people," he said. "If after I die, the public feels I have made a contribution during my life, that approval will be the highest praise of all." Qian died (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Oct. 31, 2009. The Chinese people will never forget his contribution.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

五、书面表达。

7. 假定你是李华，端午将至，你想邀请你校外教Mark周六观看龙舟比赛，但Mark不在办公室，请你给他写张留言条。

内容包括：

1. 你到Mark办公室的目的；



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2. 介绍端午节(纪念屈原、吃粽子)及赛龙舟;
3. 确定出发时间和见面地点.

写作要求:

1. 80词以上, 信的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数内;
2. 条理清楚, 意思连贯, 语句通顺, 标点正确;
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名.

参考词汇: 龙舟比赛 dragon boat race

Dear Mark,

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Best wishes

Li Hua