



扫码查看解析

# 2022年广东省佛山四中中考三模试卷

## 英 语

注：满分为70分。

### 一、语法选择

1. What do you usually do in your spare time? Many students choose to stay at home, but not Zhang Hua, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 11-year-old boy from Shantou. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at least two hours on outdoor activities every day.

One year ago, his father noticed that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he had P. E. classes at school, he did not go out for enough exercise. So he took his son to do outdoor activities. Now Zhang is famous for outdoor activities on the Internet.

Many people show their opinions about Zhang and discuss (4) \_\_\_\_\_ exercise after school is good for students.

Some teenagers say exercise can make them relaxed and improve their memory. Their brains become (5) \_\_\_\_\_ than usual after doing sports. Although facing increasing pressure in studies, they join the school's sport programs. It is not only a way (6) \_\_\_\_\_ but also a kind of training for willpower (毅力).

However, some parents think two hours may be too much for students. "If my daughter joins in it, her study (7) \_\_\_\_\_," a lady said. They have so much homework that they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ have time for sports. Parents are also worried (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of outdoor activities because kids may do crazy and risky things.

In fact, both parents and children like outdoor activities. They agree that it plays an important role in their daily life and helps (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

- |      |              |                |                  |                       |
|------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)  | A. a         | B. an          | C. the           | D. /                  |
| (2)  | A. spends    | B. spent       | C. has spent     | D. will spend         |
| (3)  | A. while     | B. if          | C. because       | D. although           |
| (4)  | A. why       | B. which       | C. how           | D. when               |
| (5)  | A. active    | B. more active | C. most active   | D. the most active    |
| (6)  | A. relaxed   | B. relax       | C. relaxing      | D. to relax           |
| (7)  | A. influence | B. influenced  | C. is influenced | D. will be influenced |
| (8)  | A. hard      | B. harder      | C. hardly        | D. hardness           |
| (9)  | A. about     | B. with        | C. of            | D. for                |
| (10) | A. them      | B. their       | C. theirs        | D. they               |

二、阅读理解。阅读短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

2.





扫码查看解析

The Chinese mainland reported 1, 337 locally transmitted (染病) COVID-19 cases in 31 provinces on Mar. 13, 2022. The National Health Commission said on Mar. 14. Shenzhen stopped its bus and subway services. The people who live in Shenzhen, Shanghai and some other cities are not allowed to leave their cities except in cases of special needs. A negative nucleic acid result (核酸阴性结果) within 24 hours is needed upon departure (离开). Rules are changed according to the epidemic situation(疫情).

People in Zhuhai are also nervous because of the latest COVID-19 outbreak. Students need to obey the following rules to protect themselves.

First, wear masks. Wearing masks is still one of the most useful ways to stop the virus from spreading. Students need to wear masks while in crowded places, such as in the lift, on the bus, in the supermarket and so on. So students should take some masks to school. Second, wash hands. Wash hands with soap under running water for at least 20 seconds, especially before eating or after using the restroom, touching something dirty, etc. Third, keep a distance from each other. Try to keep yourselves at a distance from others in and after class. Try not to go to crowded places such as hospitals, railway stations and airports. Keep at least 1 meter away from others all the time.

Fourth, take the temperature often. Each student must take the temperature at least twice a day. If someone has a fever, the teacher should ask the doctor for help at once. March 20, 2022

- (1) What should people in Shenzhen do recently?
    - A. Take a bus or subway to go to the park.
    - B. Stay in Shenzhen at any cases.
    - C. Leave for Zhuhai to have a trip.
    - D. Leave Shenzhen with the result required within a day.
  - (2) When do students need to wear masks?
    - A. When they are having a P. E. class.
    - B. When they are one meter away from others.
    - C. When they are taking a bus.
    - D. When they are staying at home.
  - (3) What should students avoid doing because of too many people?
    - A. Going to school.
    - B. Going to the airports.
    - C. Keeping hands clean.
    - D. Using the restroom.
  - (4) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
    - A. 1, 337 locally transmitted COVID-19 cases in the whole country were reported on Mar. 13.
    - B. People in China can't leave their home any more.
    - C. If a student has a fever, the teacher must ask him or her to wear a mask at once.
    - D. Before eating, students must use soap under running water to wash hands.
  - (5) Where can this passage most probably be seen?
    - A. In a science report.
    - B. In a diary.
    - C. In a travelling magazine.
    - D. On a news website.
3. Supermarkets are trying out new computers that make shopping carts more intelligent (智能的). They will help shoppers find paper cups or toilet soap, and keep a record of the bill.
- The touch-screen devices (装置) are on show at the Food Marketing Institute's exhibition here this week, "These devices are able to create value and get you around the store quicker," said Michael Alexander, manager of Springboard Retail Networks Company, which makes a smart cart computer called the Concierge.
- Canadian stores will test the Concierge in July. A similar device, IBM's "Shopping Buddy",





扫码查看解析

has recently been test-marketed at Stop & Shop stores in Massachusetts.

Neither device tells you how many fat grams (克) or calories are in your cart, but they will quickly show you items on sale. The idea is to make it easier for people to buy, not to have second thoughts that maybe you should put something back on the shelf.

People can use a home computer to make their shopping lists. Once at the store, a shopper can use a preferred customer card to start a system that will organize the trip around the store. If you're looking for toothpicks, you type in the word or pick it from a list, and a map will appear on the screen showing where you are and where you can find them.

The device also keeps a record of what you buy. When you're finished, the device figures out your bill. Then you go to the checker or place your card into a self-checkout stand and pay.

The new computerized shopping assistants(助手)don't come cheap. The Buddy devices will cost the average store about \$ 160, 000, and the Concierge will cost stores about \$ 500 for each device.

- (1) What does the underlined word "They" (in paragraph 1) refers to?  
A. Supermarkets. B. Shop assistants. C. Shopping carts. D. Shop managers.
- (2) Which statement is TRUE about Concierge and Shopping Buddy?  
A. The devices are created by the Food Marketing Institute.  
B. The devices can make it easier to spend more time in the store.  
C. Neither device tells you how many calories are in your cart or show you items on sale.  
D. Both devices encourage people not to think carefully before buying items.
- (3) Which of the following is the correct order of shopping with computerized shopping carts?  
a. Start the system.  
b. Make a shopping list.  
c. Find the things you want.  
d. Go to a self – checkout stand.  
A. bacd B. abdc C. acbd D. bcad
- (4) What can we learn from the last paragraph?  
A. Intelligent shopping carts cost a large sum of money.  
B. The Concierge is cheaper than the Buddy devices.  
C. Shop assistants with computer knowledge are well paid.  
D. Average stores prefer the Concierge to the Buddy devices.
- (5) What might be the most suitable title for the material?  
A. New Age for Supermarkets B. Concierge and Shopping Buddy  
C. New Computers Make Shopping Carts Smarter  
D. Touch – screen Devices Make Shopping Enjoyable

### 三、短文填空。

4. The best piece of advice that my dad has given me is this: You get out of it what you put into it. At first, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ no idea what it meant. But the older I get, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more I understand the meaning of his words.

The first time I heard this advice was in high school. At that time, I entered an English speech (3) \_\_\_\_\_. My grammar and writing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ excellent,





扫码查看解析

but I couldn't express my ideas clearly and fluently. So I always stayed up (5) \_\_\_\_\_ practicing it. One day, I was so tired (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to give up. My father came to me and kindly reminded me that I'd get out of it what I put into it. He said, "The point isn't to win the competition, Kaley. The point is to learn to work hard at something. That's what you're getting out of it. "After listening to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ words, I cleared my mind and concentrated on practice. Although I only won third place, I had no regrets (8) \_\_\_\_\_ I learnt more in the process of preparation.

What I understand now is that, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ my childhood, my dad has taught me to see the value in everything and try to smile at everything. "You get out of it what you put into it" is something my father has said a million times—and I'll always keep it in (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

#### 四、回答问题

5. More and more people in China are now sharing parts of their lives with people all over the world by videos on their phones. Some people send videos of personal events, like holidays and weddings, to other people.

Live streaming (直播) is especially popular among people aged 18 to 35. Besides leaving comments, they can also communicate directly with the hosts by buying gifts, such as flowers, toys and cars for them online. The latest example was the Olympic swimmer Fu Yuanhui. She did a one-hour live streaming, which attracted more than 11 million viewers.

What's more, live streaming allows users to communicate with strangers and express themselves. A 19-year-old college student Nic Li often uses an app called Inokee to do live streaming. She spends three to four hours each week talking and singing with viewers on the app. "Sometimes I feel lonely and want to talk to people, so I do live streaming," she says, "I feel good when viewers are paying attention to me."

However, there are worries about the misuse (滥用) of live streaming. Papi Jiang promised to correct her unsuitable and impolite language after she was warned by government officials. As there are more than 300 websites and 80 apps for live streaming in China, the Internet regulators can hardly monitor what's going on all the time. "We support the use of live streaming. But people should be aware of both advantages and disadvantages of it," one of the officials said.

- (1) How old are the people who are interested in live streaming?





扫码查看解析

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Who did a one-hour live streaming
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Which app does Nic Li use to do live streaming?
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Why does Nic Li do live streaming?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ How many websites are there in China for live streaming?

## 五、书面表达

6. 现在很多年轻人喜欢在网络(如朋友圈或抖音)上分享自己的生活, 学校英文报也正在征集以"网络分享"为主题的文稿, 请你写一篇英语短文投稿.

内容包括:

1. 人们通常在网上分享哪些内容?(至少两点)
2. 在网上分享自己的生活有哪些利与弊?(至少各一点)
3. 呼吁青少年正确使用网络.

作文要求:

1. 不能照抄原文;不得在作文中出现学校真实的名称和学生的真实姓名.
2. 语句连贯, 词数80个左右. 作文的开头已经给出, 不计入总词数.

With the popularity of live streaming, more and more people like to share their lives on the Internet.

---

---





扫码查看解析



扫码查看解析