

广州英语中考模拟试题题库含答案

一、语法选择

语法选择

There was a king who loved art. One day an artist came and hoped to paint a picture on _
1. _____ wall. The king happened to have a big new hall built ____2. _____ he allowed the
artist to work on one of the walls.

At the same time, ____3. _____ artist came and asked to work on the opposite wall. He
promised to make the same picture as the first artist's without ____4. _____ at it. He asked to
have a thick cloth ____5. _____ can be put up between the two walls so that neither of them
could see each other.

The following day they started ____6. _____. The first artist ____7. _____ paint, oil, water
and so on. The second one came with a towel and a bucket.

A month later, the first artist's work ____8. _____, and the second artist said, "My wall _
9. _____ ready, too!"

The king went to see the first artist's wall. He was very ____10. _____ with it and gave the
artist a lot of money. He then opened the cloth.

Amazing! Each line was exactly the same as that on the opposite wall. The king was
quite satisfied with the second artist and gave ____11. _____ double money. However, he
wondered ____12. _____ he had made it. "I just wipe the wall with the towel," the man said ____
13. _____. The wall was made ____14. _____ white marble (大理石). He made it shine like a
mirror. The reflection (倒影) of the first painting showed up on it!

The world is also a reflection of you. ____15. _____ you are sad, the world will be sad.
You are happy and the world will be happy, too.

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|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. I |
| 2. A. or | B. so | C. but | D. because |
| 3. A. other | B. others | C. the others | D. another |
| 4. A. look | B. looks | C. looking | D. looked |
| 5. A. who | B. which | C. whom | D. whose |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. work | B. worked | C. works | D. to work |
| 7. A. bring | B. bringing | C. brought | D. brings |
| 8. A. completes | B. completed | C. is completed | D. was completed |
| 9. A. is | B. was | C. are | D. were |
| 10. A. please | B. pleased | C. more pleased | D. most pleased |
| 11. A. him | B. his | C. he | D. himself |
| 12. A. when | B. where | C. how | D. why |
| 13. A. confidence | B. confidences | C. confident | D. confidently |
| 14. A. of | B. with | C. in | D. for |
| 15. A. Unless | B. If | C. Until | D. Since |

二、完形填空

完形填空

My friends and I joined a two-day survival training course in the mountains. The first day was really 16. —there were so many things to do! Arriving at the campsite, we were divided into groups and given a tent, some food, a 17. and a compass. Standing next to a small river, Fanny suggested camping in the grassy area nearby. However, our instructor, Mr. Lee, pointed out that it might flood if it rained. In the end, we found a 18. area. Putting up the tent was not easy. 19., Mr. Lee helped us a lot.

By the time we had put up the tent, everyone was really hungry. "We wouldn't have got this hungry if we had brought some snacks," Peter said. We all told him to stop 20.. He'd better help us 21. a fire to cook our food instead. Realizing we were having difficulty lighting the fire, he finally helped out.

The next day began early. Woken by a strange noise, Peter went to see what was happening. "Some cows have 22. our breakfast!" There's nothing left, he shouted. "That's all because you didn't 23. the food properly last night." said Mr. Lee.

Worried that Mr. Lee might be angry with us, we tried to finish our next 24. —using the map and compass to find a secret location. We made it to the location before the other groups did. We all felt very proud of ourselves.

The survival training course was a great 25.. Now I have more survival

knowledge than before!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. A. pleasant | B. busy | C. quiet | D. relaxing |
| 17. A. map | B. book | C. light | D. knife |
| 18. A. deeper | B. poorer | C. higher | D. bigger |
| 19. A. Recently | B. Suddenly | C. Usually | D. Luckily |
| 20. A. explaining | B. complaining | C. asking | D. replying |
| 21. A. play | B. save | C. invent | D. make |
| 22. A. eaten | B. made | C. drunk | D. brought |
| 23. A. throw away | B. sell out | C. put away | D. take out |
| 24. A. task | B. problem | C. lesson | D. housework |
| 25. A. fashion | B. experience | C. competition | D. career |

三、阅读单选

阅读单选

My mom's life was a busy one. Raising four kids on her own was her full time job, but she also had to work outside the home to make money. Surprisingly, she always seemed to find extra time to stay with us.

She would take us over to my aunt's house in the evening when she worked as a waitress. After school we would have to hurry so my mom would be on time for work. I thought she would pass us over to our aunt and hurry off, but that didn't happen. Instead, we would rock in my aunt's big wooden swing (秋千), my mom in her waitress uniform, and talk about what happened that day.

"I learned how to add numbers up to the hundreds," my sister Sandy would say.

"That's wonderful," my mom would reply, holding her tight.

"I learned how to write my name!" Larry, my younger brother, would shout.

My mom would get a piece of paper and a pencil out of her purse and hand it to my brother. "Show me how you do it," she'd ask softly.

"Do you have enough time to hear what I did today?" I'd ask her.

Mom would smile at me and nod. "I'm never too busy for something valuable like that!"

She gave us the gift of time again and again. When she came to live with us after her retirement (退休), my mom gave the gift of time to my children, too. They would ask their

grandma if she would play with them. By then my mom had health problems, but she would always nod and sit down and read to them or tell them stories. Those moments were a wonderful gift that my children still talked about and treasured.

In the last few years of her life, I would take her to lunch or sit with her, and we would talk about the past, the dream of the future, and just enjoy being with each other. My mom would listen as I talked. I would look at her and ask her if she minded me taking up so much of her free time.

"Nonsense," she'd tell me, "I'm never too busy to spend time with you. It's one of the greatest joys of my life."

I will always remember those wonderful words and the loving heart behind them. It is a gift my mom gives to me. Whatever happened, she always spent time with me.

26. According to the passage, we know that the writer grew up ____.

- A. in a small restaurant
- B. with her four elder sisters
- C. with her aunt's children
- D. in a not rich but happy family

27. After retiring, the writer's mother ____.

- A. always stayed on her own at home
- B. had fun with the writer's children
- C. moved to live with her daughter Sandy
- D. often bought gifts for the writer's children

28. What does the writer think of her mother?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Strict but helpful. | B. Lazy but tidy. |
| C. Caring and patient. | D. Busy and polite. |

29. What's the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Always for Pleasure | B. A Busy Mom |
| C. My Mother's Lifetime | D. The Gift of Mom's time |

阅读理解



Teachers are often considered to be engineers of the human soul. They are expected to spread knowledge, ideas and truth. There's one person in China who is called the "teacher of teachers". He is Tao Xingzhi, a Chinese educator.

Tao was born in Anhui province, China, in 1891. Later he studied abroad for educational philosophy. When Tao returned to China in 1917 and began his own career as an educator, he did not blindly follow western education methods or theories. In fact, he changed the saying of "Education is life itself" to "Life is education". Similarly, instead of "school as society", he saw it as "society as school".

For Tao, education is an active experience in real-life instead of telling and being told. He supported "unity of teaching, learning, and reflective (反思的) acting".

Besides developing education methods, Tao also tried his best to improve "mass education". After doing surveys in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai in 1921, Tao was surprised to learn that in China more than 70% of the people in the city didn't know how to read or write. He wanted to change the situation.

To solve the problem, Tao organized young workers and farmers to study while working. To deal with the shortage of teachers and money, in 1927, Tao set up Xiaozhuang Normal College in Nanjing to train teachers and educators, most of whom became teachers at schools in the countryside.

In January 1934, he started the "Little Teacher" movement in which young students were encouraged to serve as teachers to others, even to those older than themselves. Under Tao's guidance, over 18,000 "little teachers" were invited in Shanghai within 10 months. It later included 28 provinces and cities as a key nationwide education movement. Even in the fight against the Japanese army, Tao never forgot his dream. He founded a middle school in Chongqing and offered free education to poor children.

Maybe Tao's motto is the best explanation for his life. "Giving a whole heart, yet taking nothing in return, not even a leaf of grass."

30. What is the correct order of Tao Xingzhi's life experience?
- a. He did surveys in different places in China.
 - b. He went abroad to study educational philosophy.
 - c. He began to build colleges to train teachers and educators.
 - d. He called on young students to be teachers to others in need.
 - e. He returned to China and started his own career as an educator.
- A. a-c-b-d-e B. b-e-a-c-d C. a-e-d-c-b D. b-c-e-a-d
31. What does the underlined words "mass education" mean in the text?
- A. Education for poor workers.
 - B. Education for young children.
 - C. Education for ordinary people.
 - D. Education for kids with great talent.
32. According to the passage, what did Tao Xingzhi do to help people read and write?
- A. He built a normal college to train workers and farmers.
 - B. He set up a middle school in Nanjing for poor children.
 - C. He encouraged people to fight against the Japanese army.
 - D. He asked young students to teach others in the movement.
33. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Tao Xingzhi and his educational life.
 - B. How Tao Xingzhi studied philosophy.
 - C. Tao Xingzhi loved leading movements.
 - D. Tao Xingzhi and his teaching at school.

阅读理解

Have you ever heard of character amnesia (记忆缺失)? Amnesia refers to a condition where someone loses all or most of his or her memory. It may be too strong a word to use. With character amnesia, however, it means people have forgotten to put the correct stroke (笔画) in a Chinese word or have forgotten the character completely when writing. Do you have the same problem about it?

Character amnesia is partly caused by the popularity of electronic communication. Today, most people write using computers or other electronic devices. These devices all have

input software. You can easily type in a character even if you don't know how to form it.

Back in 2013, CCTV held an interesting TV contest. Contestants were given a word and then asked to write it on a screen. Some of them had a hard time writing such common words as "癞蛤蟆" and "打喷嚏". The audience at home were encouraged to try writing these words at the same time. The contest showed how widespread character amnesia had become. The audience felt surprised. For teachers, however, it was just old news.

Su Yunsheng has taught Chinese for more than twenty years. She says, "In recent years, character amnesia has become more and more common among students. I often see students write words incorrectly. The popularity of electronic devices is a major factor." Su is not the only one complaining. Many experts think not being able to write characters correctly threatens China's cultural heritage.

Written Chinese requires a good memory and a lot of hard work. But Chinese characters are a great cultural achievement. Chinese people should be proud of it. It will be a pity if we lose that heritage someday. The threat is nothing to sneeze at! This should arouse our attention.

34. According to the article, what can we know about people with character amnesia?

- A. They cannot read or write at all.
- B. They have lost all or most of their memory.
- C. They forget how to write some characters correctly.
- D. They cannot write using computers or other electronic devices.

35. In the 2013 CCTV contest, what were contestants asked to do?

- A. Write some Chinese words on a screen.
- B. Pronounce some common Chinese words.
- C. Type in some difficult words using keyboards.
- D. Show how widespread character amnesia had become.

36. What can we know about Su Yunsheng?

- A. She asks her students to use computers to write.
- B. She has been teaching English for more than 20 years.
- C. She notices many students experiencing character amnesia.

D. She thinks character amnesia is not a common and serious problem.

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