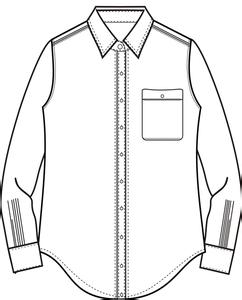
**2015北京中考英语模拟（九）**

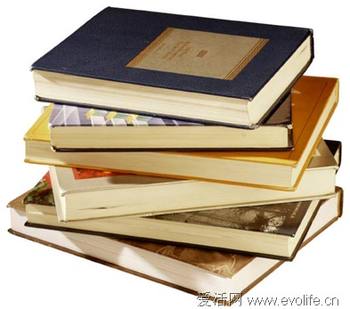
**听力理解**（共20分）

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1

A B C

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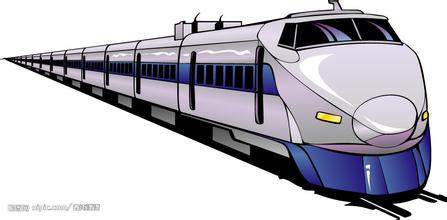
2

A B C

[](http://image.baidu.com/i?ct=503316480&z=&tn=baiduimagedetail&ipn=d&word=%E4%B8%80%E6%9D%AF%E8%8C%B6&step_word=&ie=utf-8&in=1705&cl=2&lm=-1&st=-1&pn=42&rn=1&di=84410250650&ln=1808&fr=&&fmq=1397443283703_R&ic=0&s=&se=1&sme=0&tab=&width=&height=&face=0&is=&istype=2&ist=&jit=&objurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.xsgnews.com.cn%2Fgb%2Fnbxs%2Fnode5%2Fnode340%2Fnode343%2Fimages%2F00034320.jp)[](http://image.baidu.com/i?ct=503316480&z=&tn=baiduimagedetail&ipn=d&word=%E4%B8%80%E6%9D%AF%E5%92%96%E5%95%A1&step_word=&ie=utf-8&in=11002&cl=2&lm=-1&st=-1&pn=2&rn=1&di=14611472480&ln=1679&fr=&&fmq=1397443511296_R&ic=0&s=&se=1&sme=0&tab=&width=&height=&face=0&is=&istype=2&ist=&jit=&objurl=http%3A%2F%2Fimg.sccnn.com%2Fbimg%2F309%2F153.jp)[](http://image.baidu.com/i?ct=503316480&z=&tn=baiduimagedetail&ipn=d&word=%E4%B8%80%E6%9D%AF%E7%89%9B%E5%A5%B6&step_word=&ie=utf-8&in=8335&cl=2&lm=-1&st=-1&pn=151&rn=1&di=100245270840&ln=1891&fr=&&fmq=1397443098453_R&ic=0&s=&se=1&sme=0&tab=&width=&height=&face=0&is=&istype=2&ist=&jit=&objurl=http%3A%2F%2Fimguxv.penshow.cn%2Fuploadfile%2F2010%2F04%2F07%2F20100407122521197.jp)

3

A B C

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A B C

**二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下面各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共10分，每小题1分）**

请听一段对话，完成第5至6小题。

5. What does Mr. Jackson do?

A. A teacher. B. A doctor. C. An actor.

6. How long has Mr. Jackson been in China?

A. 4 years. B. 5 years. C. 6 years.

请听一段对话，完成第7至8小题。

7. Where does the man want to go?

A. The cinema. B. The hospital. C. The library.

8. How long does it take the man go there by bus?

A. An hour. B. Half an hour. C. An hour and a half.

请听一段对话，完成第9至11小题。

9. What does the boy want to be?

A. A scientist. B. A manager. C. A pilot.

10. What does the boy like doing?

A. Playing football. B. Flying kites. C. Reading magazines.

11. What’s the relationship(关系) between the two speakers?

A. Good friends. B. Mum and son. C. Teacher and student.

请听一段独白，完成第12至14小题。

12. What does the writer think?

A. You should write everything down in class.

B. Note-taking is important for students.

C. Nothing needs to be written but ask teachers

13. What can we learn from the talk about teachers?

A. They do things differently.

B. They write down important points.

C. They always speak so fast.

14. What does the talk about?

A. How to correct mistakes

B. How to prepare for tests

C. How to take notes in class

**三、听对话，记录关键信息。对话读两遍。（共6分，每小题1.5分）**

*The caller’s name:* 15. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*What to do: Go to see a film*

*The name of the film:* 16. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where are we going?*

*The place to meet:* 17. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*The time to meet:* 18. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*The things to take: water and bread*

**知识运用**（共22分）

**四、单项填空（共12分，每小题1分）**

**从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

19. —Do you know Li Gang?

—Sure. I know \_\_\_\_ very much.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

20. The movie will begin \_\_\_\_ half past three.

A. on B. in C. for D. at

21. Which sport do you like \_\_\_\_, swimming or running?

A. good B. well C. better D. best

22. —\_\_\_\_ are you talking about?

—We’re talking about a TV play.

A. What B. How C. When D. Which

23. I was very tired last night, \_\_\_\_ I went to bed early.

A. so B. but C. or D. for

24. —Must I come tomorrow?

—No, you \_\_\_\_. We can finish it ourselves.

A. can’t B. may not C. needn’t D. won’t

25. My mother usually \_\_\_\_ a walk after supper every day.

A. take B. takes C. is talking D. will take

26. I \_\_\_\_ you as soon as I get the tickets.

A. call B. will call C. am calling D. have called

27. —Are you free this Sunday?

—No. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_ to go to a meeting at 8: 00.

A. tell B. told C. is told D. was told

28. We \_\_\_\_ two tests tomorrow morning, History and Math.

A. have B. will have C. have had D. were having

29. —Are you new here?

—No. We \_\_\_\_ here for 8 years.

A. lived B. will live C. have lived D. are living

30. My father told us \_\_\_\_ in America. He said he had a good time there.

A. what does he see B. what did he see C. what he sees D. what he saw

五、**完形填空（共10分，每小题1分）**

**阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

David once lived in a small village for fifteen years. It was a small place with only five families 31 there. His father, Mr. Hill, was a rich farmer and later on he 32 a shop in our town. He bought a house here last month. His family moved to the new house and his son began to study in our class. So he had few friends here. At first he often 33 by himself.

His neighbor Cathy was a kind girl. She had many friends. She found the boy never talks with anybody and decided to 34 him. David liked to stay with her and talked to her a lot. And then they became good friends.

One afternoon, Cathy told David, “It’ll be 35 sixteenth birthday tomorrow. I’ll have a birthday party. Would you like to come?”

“Certainly. I’m glad to,” the boy said 36 .

David got home and thought of a 37 he could give to Cathy. He was sorry that he forgot to ask the girl what she liked. He couldn't telephone her 38 he didn't know her number. At the moment Mom came and asked, “What’s the 39 ?”

“What would you like if it was your sixteenth birthday, Mom?”

“Nothing,” the woman said, “I just 40 I were sixteen.”

31. A. living B. working C. eating D. learning

32. A. left B. missed C. opened D. found

33. A. thought B. played C. smiled D. studied

34. A. forget B. call C. ask D. help

35. A. your B. my C. her D. his

36. A. carefully B. slowly C. happily D. sadly

37. A. smile B. hand C. chance D. present

38. A. because B. so C. and D. or

39. A. number B. matter C. name D. present

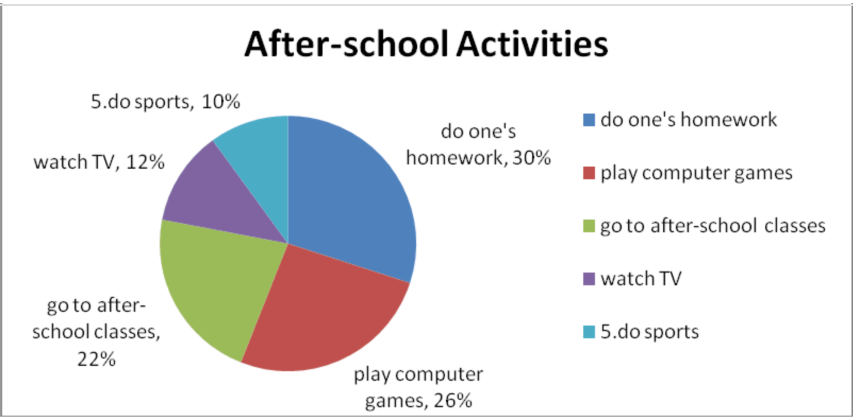
40. A. discover B. learn C. wish D. remember

**阅读理解**（共36分）

**六、阅读下面的三篇材料，根据材料内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选择最佳选项。（共20分，每小题2分）**

**A**

This is a recent survey (调查) of 5,000 students from ten schools in our town.



41. How many items (项目) are there in the survey?

A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7.

42. \_\_\_\_ students like playing computer games.

A. 12% B. 22%. C. 26%. D. 30%.

43. We can see from the chart (图), the most students \_\_\_\_ after school.

A. do sports. B. go to after school classes.

C. watch TV. D. do their homework

**B**

Father and I left early. It was unusual for us to go into town together. Usually these shopping trips were Mother’s business and she planned everything. She arrived at the bus stop just before the bus. She always got the best seat. Father had no better plan than to be first at the stop, and so we waited for over an hour.

Finally the bus came and stopped, and the driver shouted at everyone, “Come on! Come on! Get on quickly!” People all climbed onto the bus. Father was polite and stood aside, so by the time we got on, there were no seats. We had to stand all the way into town. At last we arrived, cold and tired.

“I’m hungry,” I said. Father took me to a restaurant. It was warm and there was a wonderful smell. I felt better. We ate lunch and discussed the day.

“We’ll have a good time!” said Father. A whole day with my father was very unusual. We were preparing to visit my grandmother. That was unusual, too. Grandmother lived in the far north, a cold part of the country. Mother told me stories about it, and I was excited about the visit. “What’s it like in the north?” I asked Father. “It’s very cold,” he said. “We must buy some warm clothes.”

We went from shop to shop, buying shoes, thick socks, scarves and gloves. We had more and more bags to carry. It was nearly time to get the bus home, but we still had one more shop to visit. Looking at the bags, Father said “I think that’s all. Let’s come again next time.”

44. Why did the writer come to town with his father?

A. Do some shopping B. See his friend

C. Spend his holiday D. Enjoy nice food

45. When they got on the bus, they found \_\_\_\_.

A. the bus was empty B. it was warm there

C. the driver was polite D. there were no seats

46. We can learn from the passage that they \_\_\_\_.

A. lived in the town B. missed the bus home

C. bought a lot of things D. Father was good at shopping

**C**

It is said that people usually learn from their experience and the mistakes they make in their lives. This is correct because life teaches us what is correct to do and what is not.

Let’s consider a mistake that one has made while trying to learn to drive. As a beginner, it is common to make mistakes, but after doing something wrong once, twice or three times, it is quite impossible for him to make the same mistake a fourth time. Everyone tries their best to improve their skills and they will be very pleased to notice that the improvements really happen.

On the other hand, being successful in everything, one cannot know what failure(失败) means. One would always see only the best side of things and it would be difficult for him or her to face the difficulties coming in the future. Here we can mention the fact of a very successful football player, who has known what fame **(名望)** is from the very beginning of his career(生涯). We have to admit(承认) that most of his luck comes from the great talent**(才能)** that he was born with. But some fellow players can also work to achieve the same thing because they make mistakes in their games and they learn from each mistake that they make.

In the end, we can say that one needs to make mistakes in life in order to better realize things. And at the same time, mistakes teach us how important it is to fight to achiever something we wish for in life. Of course, moments of happiness will come in return when we see the changes and improvements.

47. The writer thinks that it is \_\_\_\_ to make a mistake.

A. wrong B. difficult C. common D. correct

48. The writer mentions learning driving in the second paragraph to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell people to face difficulties bravely

B. explain that learning is difficult

C. show that driving is a difficult skill

D. prove that success comes from failure

49.What is the writer’s attitude towards people that are always successful in everything?

A. He thinks they are lucky. B. He is bored with them.

C. He admires them. D. He believes their success is a good thing.

50. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_.

A. don’t make the same mistake B. mistakes can make us become clever

C. one should avoid making mistakes D. everyone makes mistake in life

**七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有一项为多余选项。（共8分，每小2题分）**

The population of the Earth is growing fast. It is important that we look after the Earth. We need it.

51 . We also give the Earth a lot, but some of the things are not good.

In nature, when something dies, other animals and plants get food from it. 52 . However, animals can’t get food from many of the things that we “give” the Earth. Animals and plants can’t eat metal (金属), plastic (塑料) and glass. These things will stay in the ground for many, many years.

Some rubbish (垃圾) is very dangerous for plants and animals. 53, many animals live together. One animal makes food for many more animals. If we put rubbish and chemicals (化学物) in the water, the plankton (浮游生物) can die. 54 , many animals have nothing to eat.

So what can we do? Don’t leave any rubbish in the countryside! Don’t make so much rubbish!

A. In some places

B. How to prevent it

C. Every animal or plant gives food for other animals or plants

D. The Earth gives us a lot of things

E. If there isn’t any plankton

八、**阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共8分，每小题2分）**

Ellen Sims is an 18-year-old college student. She has an important exam tomorrow morning. Ellen is going to study all night. Many college students, like Ellen, do this often. They think they can study all night. And they think that in the morning, they will remember everything that they studied the night before. Ellen thinks that this is a good way to study, but many doctors disagree. They say that sleep is very important for memory and brain development. Scientists in Harvard Medical School studied sleep and memory. They studied 24 people. First, they asked the people to look at the picture and remember it. At night, they put the people in two groups of 12. Group One went to sleep. Group Two did not. A few days later, the scientist showed some picture to both groups. They asked the people to find the picture they saw before. The people in Group One did well. But the people in Group Two did not well. It wasn’t easy for them to remember the picture. What happened? Scientists say that sleep helps our memory. After we learn something new, sleep helps us remember it. And when we don’t sleep, we can forget new things. Scientists say that many teenagers, like Ellen, sleep too little. They go to school and they work, too. They also spend time with their friends. They are always busy and they think that sleep doesn’t matter. But scientists say the brains of teenagers are still developing, and sleep is a very important part of the development. When teens sleep less than six hours, they can’t think clearly. That is not very helpful for a student who is taking an exam.

55. What does Ellen have tomorrow?

56. How many people were studied?

57. Why did the Group One remember the picture better?

58. What does the writer want to tell us?

**书面表达**（共22分）

**九、完成句子**（共10分，每小题2分）

**根据中文意思完成句子。**

59. 李老师病了，咱们去看看他吧。

Mr Li is ill. \_\_\_\_\_ go to see him.

60. 来吧，小明，该吃饭了。

Come on, Xiao Ming. \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.

61. 我现在和爸爸一样高了。

I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_ my father now.

62. 因为昨天睡晚了，今天我上学迟到了。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ school today because I went to bed late last night.

63. 累了听听轻音乐对你有好处。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you to listen to light music when you’re tired.

**十、文段表达（12分）**

**根据中文和英文提示，写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于50词的回信。信的开头和结尾已给出，其词数不计入所要完成的回信内。所给英文提示词语供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。**

64. 假如你叫李华，最近和美国朋友Lily通过邮件谈论各自的理想，她想了解你以后想干什么工作。**请你根据他的问题回复邮件**。

提示词语：helpful, interesting, work hard

[](http://image.baidu.com/i?ct=503316480&z=&tn=baiduimagedetail&ipn=d&word=%E5%A4%96%E5%9B%BD%E5%A5%B3%E5%AD%A9&step_word=&ie=utf-8&in=27157&cl=2&lm=-1&st=-1&pn=142&rn=1&di=46369366670&ln=1963&fr=&&fmq=1397627769937_R&ic=0&s=&se=1&sme=0&tab=&width=&height=&face=0&is=&istype=2&ist=&jit=&objurl=http%3A%2F%2Fimg.taopic.com%2Fuploads%2Fallimg%2F121107%2F240508-12110H2193593.jp)

·What do you want to be in the future?

A teacher? A doctor? An artist? Or…?

·Why do you like the job?

·How will you do to make it come true?