

毕节市 2019 年中考模拟试卷（一）

英 语

(考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分)

卷 I

第一部分 听力(30 分)

I. 听 5 个句子，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳应答语，每个句子听两遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分)

1. A. Once a day. B. Twice. C. Very good.
2. A. How are you ? B. Great. C. Fine, thank you.
3. A. Watch TV. B. Let`s go. C. Good idea.
4. A. Yes, this is Ann. B. Sorry, I'm not. C. I will go shopping with my sister.
5. A. I don't mind. B. Don`t be late next time. C. Yes, you're right.

II. 听 5 段短对话，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案，每段对话听两遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分)

6. Who made Lucy sad?
A. someone. B. Nobody. C. anybody.
7. What did Linda live in before 12?
A. China. B. USA. C. UK.
8. What makes the man sleep?
A. Quiet music. B. Loud music . C. Books.
9. What time did Teresa arrive at the party?
A. 8:00. B. 8:10. C. 7:50.
10. What did Jennifer do last weekend?
A. She went to a book store. B. She went to the mountains.
C. She went to the movies

III. 听 1 段长对话，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案，对话听三遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 2 分)

11. Where did Linda go?
A. Her parents` house. B. Her aunt`s house. C. Her house.
12. What is the talk about?
A. How to keep safe. B. How to keep healthy. C. How to keep tidy.
13. When will it end?
A. At 11:00. B. At 11:30 . C. At 8:00.
14. How long will the speech last?
A. For 2 hours. B. For 2.5hours. C. For 3.5 hours

15. Where will the speech have?

- A. It is in the library building on West Street.
- B. It is in the library building on East Street.
- C. It is on the street.

IV. 听短文, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案, 短文听三遍。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分)

16. When did Hai Feng start middle school?

- A. At the age of 12.
- B. At the age of 13.
- C. At the age of 11.

17. What subject was Hai Feng good at in his first year?

- A. all subjects.
- B. Some subjects
- C. English.

18. When is Hai Feng's birthday?

- A. On May 15th.
- B. On May 5th.
- C. On May 25th.

19. Why Hai Feng's grades became worse?

- A. Sleep.
- B. Play computer games.
- C. Play soccer .

20. What did Hai Feng do at last?

- A. He gave up study.
- B. He decided to study.
- C. He felt happy.

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第二部分 单项填空(10 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

21. —Would you like _____ banana or _____ apple ?

—Either, thanks.

- A. an; an
- B. a; a
- C. an; a
- D. a; an

22. There _____ a book and four pens on the desk.

- A. has
- B. is
- C. are
- D. have

23. —Mum, must I wash my clothes now?

—No, you _____. You'd better finish your homework first.

- A. can't
- B. must
- C. needn't
- D. mustn't

24. Huangguoshu is one of the most beautiful _____ in Guizhou.

- A. places
- B. cities
- C. towns
- D. county

25. —Tom likes English best. He reads English every day.

—_____.

- A. So does Jim
- B. So Jim does
- C. So Jim is
- D. So is Jim

26. —How long _____ you _____ in Bijie, Mr. Green?

—Since last month.

A. did; come B. do; come C. have; come D. have; been

27. If it's sunny this weekend, we _____ a picnic in People's Park.

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

28. —I'm too fat. How can I become thinner?

—You should eat _____ vegetables and _____ meat.

A. less; more B. less; less C. more; more D. more; less

29. The weather in Bijie is the same as _____ in Guiyang.

A. that B. those C. it D. them

30. They arrived at Feixiong Airport _____ the morning of March 17th.

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

第三部分 完形填空(15分)

阅读短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

Many animals use some kinds of “language”. They use signals(信号) and the signals have meanings. For example, 31 a bee has found some food, it goes 32 its home. It is difficult for a bee to tell 33 bees where the food is speaking to them, but it can do a little dancing. This tells the bees where the food is and 34 it is.

Some animals show 35 they feel by making sounds. It is not difficult to tell if a dog is angry because it barks. Birds make several different sounds and 36 has its meaning. Sometimes we humans make sounds in the same way. We make sounds like “Oh” to 37 how we feel about something or we drop something on our feet.

We humans have languages. We have words. These words have meaning of things, action, feeling or ideas. We are able to 38 each other information, to tell other people 39 we think or we feel. By writing down words, we can remember what has happened or send messages to people far away.

Languages, like people, live and die. If a language is not used by people, it is called a dead language. This language cannot live and grow because 40 speaks it.

A living language, of course, is often spoken by people today. It grows and changes with time. New words are created, and some old words have new meanings.

31. A. because B. since C. when D. as

32. A. out of B. back from C. away from D. back to

33. A. each other B. another C. the other D. others

34. A. how long B. how far away C. how many D. how old

35. A. why B. which C. how D. what

36. A. each B. every C. all D. some
37. A. show B. say C. talk D. speak
38. A. give B. put C. show D. take
39. A. that B. which C. what D. why
40. A. someone B. no one C. anyone D. everyone

第四部分 阅读理解(40 分)

I. 阅读短文，根据短文内容从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分)

A

Do you want to know something about the history of weather? Don't look at the sky. Don't look for old weather reports. Looking at tree rings is more important. Correct weather reports date back only one century, but some trees can provide an exact record of the weather even further back.

It is natural that a tree would grow best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall. It is also expected that little sunlight or rainfall would limit the growth of a tree. The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk. To find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree trunk from the outside to the inside. If the tenth ring is far from the other rings, then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred. If the rings are close together, then the climate was bad for the tree.

Studying tree rings is important not only for the history of weather, but also for the history of man. In a region of New Mexico you can find only sand--no trees and no people. However, many centuries ago a large population lived there. They left suddenly. Why?

A scientist studied patterns of dead tree rings which had grown there. He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees. Trees were necessary to make fires and buildings. So, after the people destroyed the trees, they had to move.

In this instance studying tree rings uncovered an exciting fact about the history of man.

41. It is understood that in a favorable climate _____.

- A. tree rings grow close together
B. tree rings grow far apart
C. trees in New Mexico will grow big and tall
D. people can cut down most of the trees in New Mexico

42. Why did ancient people usually live where there were plenty of trees?

- A. Trees provided them with shades.
- B. Trees indicated plenty of sunlight and rainfall.
- C. Trees were materials for cooking and building houses.
- D. Trees provided them with fruit and food.

43. Scientists are interested in studying tree rings because they can tell _____.

- A. a lot about what happened in history
- B. whether a particular tree was healthy or not
- C. whether people took good care of the trees or not
- D. how old the trees were

44. By studying the dead tree rings in Mexico the scientist found out _____.

- A. where the people had to go
- B. what the people had to eat
- C. how the people left
- D. why the people had to leave

45. The people had to leave the region of New Mexico because _____.

- A. they had cut down all the trees
- B. there were many trees there
- C. they had no water
- D. bad weather stopped the growth of trees

B

There is an old Chinese saying, “If someone gives you a little drop of water, you should return a spring of water.” That means if someone helps you a bit, you should remember it and thank them gratefully(感激的) in return.

We should live in a world of gratitude. We should prove it with actions, not just words. We thank people who hurt us, because they teach us important things. We thank people who give us up(对...不抱希望), because we learn how to be independent. We thank people who are selfish(自私的), because we learn the importance of being kind. Of course, we should thank people who help us. We should thank people who teach us. We should thank people who care about us.

We thank our parents. They work hard all the time in order to give their sons and daughters a better life. They cook meals for us, they do the chores for us, they always give us food and clothes, they teach us what is right and what is wrong.

We thank our teachers who give us dreams. They teach us a lot of things but they ask for nothing from us. We are well-educated of **them**.

There are a lot of people that we should be grateful to in our life. We should find a way to thank them.

46. According to the writer, what should do if someone helps you?

- A. We should thank them gratefully in return
- B. We should do nothing
- C. We just go away at once
- D. We should give them money

47. The word “them” in the fourth paragraph refers to

- A. parents B. teachers C. friends D. stu dents

48. We should thank our parents because

- A. they work hard for us all the time
- B. they give us everything they can
- C. they teach us what is right or not
- D. A, B and C

49. Which of the following statements is True?

- A. We don't have to care about those who care about us
- B. We learn nothing from our teachers
- C. Our parents work hard to give us a better life.
- D. Our parents don't cook for us.

50. What's the meaning of the underlined sentence?

- A. 滴水之恩，涌泉相报 B. 落花有意，流水无情
- C. 大地回春，春意盎然 D. 兵来将挡，水来土掩

C

If you want to see a thing well, touching can help you to “see” it better.

Your eyes can tell you that a glass ball is round. But by holding it in your hands, you can feel how smooth and cool the ball is. You can feel how heavy the glass ball is. When you learn all these about the ball, you really see it well.

With your skin, you can feel better. For example, your fingers can tell the differences between two different coins in your pocket. You can feel a little drop of water on the back of your hand, too. You can even feel sounds against your skin. Have you ever wanted to know why some people like very loud music? They must like to feel the sounds of music.

All children soon learn what “Don't touch!” means. They hear it often. Yet most of us keep on touching things as we grow up. In shops, we touch things that we might buy. To see something well, we have to touch it. The bottoms of our feet can feel things, too. You know this when you walk on warm sand, cool grass or hard floor. All feel different under your feet.

Most museums are just for looking. But today some museums have some things to touch. Their signs say, “Do touch!” There you can feel everything on show.

There are ways of learning to see well by feeling. One way is to close your eyes and try to feel everything that is touching your skin. Feel the shoes on your feet, the clothes on your body and the air on your skin.

If you want to see better, reach out and touch. Then you will really see!

51. The underlined word “**these**” in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. a round glass ball B. a smooth and cool glass ball
- C. a smooth, cool and heavy glass ball D. a round, smooth, cool and heavy glass ball

52. By touching things, you can _____.

- A. have a strange feeling B. know how to reach out your hands
- C. tell the differences between them D. tell what colors they really are

53. When people buy things in shops, what do they often do?

- A. Try them on first. B. Put their right hands on them.
- C. Just have a look. D. Feel and touch them.

54. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. People don't have to learn to touch. B. Our skin may help us enjoy music.
- C. By touching things, we can learn more about them.
- D. Most people touch things to see them well.

55. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Feeling by Seeing B. To See or to Feel
- C. To See Better—Touch D. Ways of Touching

II. 阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的方框中所给的 A、B、C、D、E、F、G 七个选项中，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能选一次，选项中有两项为多余选项。(共 5 小题，每小题 2 分)

D

Getting your children to study can be a little like getting them to eat their vegetables.

___56___ Make a study time and have it at the same time every day. This will help your kids to learn to schedule their day and will give them a sense of control over how they spend their time.

Allow them to study in blocks of time, such as for half an hour with a five-minute break in the middle. ___57___ Ideal (理想的) study times are after dinner or right after school before dinner.

Never allow your children to study in front of the television, as that will encourage passive activity. ___58___

You'll also need to help your kids find the right place to study. After you've set up a good study time for little learners, set up a good place where they can get those creative juices flowing.

___59___ Make sure there is a table or a desk and a comfortable chair.

___60___ This includes helping them out with their homework sometimes and being there for them with the answers to any questions. The input you give your children during study periods will help form a bond and help make studying enjoyable.

A. Pick a place where your children can study properly.

B. Hold them to the schedule they create for themselves.

C. Finally, spend time with your kids when they're studying.

D. Keep the atmosphere light and offer lots of encouragement, too.

E. Instead, use TV as a treat or a reward when the homework is completed.

F. Try to stop this bad habit by offering some sort of reward.

G. One of the best ways to form good study habits for your kids is to design a schedule that they keep to.

第五部分 情景交际(10 分)

根据对话内容，从对话后的方框中所给的 A、B、C、D、E 五个选项中，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每个选项只能选一次。(共 5 小题，每小题 2 分)

A: I have been told that your sister held a birthday party last Saturday. Is that true?

B: Yes, it is.

A: How was it?

B: ___61___ We all had a good time.

A: ___62___

B: A pet dog. Its name is Spark. You know dogs can be good friends. They are friendly animals.

A: That sounds great. ___63___

B: I like cats best.

A: 64

B: Because they are so cute and pretty. I often hold my cat in my arms when I go for a walk.

A: How often do you take it for a walk?

B: 65 Walking is good exercise and it is fun to be with my cat.

A: You are right.

A. By the way, what's your favorite pet?

B. It was wonderful and interesting.

C. About four times a week.

D. Why do you like cats best?

E. What did you give your sister as a birthday present?

卷II

第六部分 短文改错(15 分)

阅读短文，判断标有题号的每一行画线部分和有漏字符号()处是否有错误。如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个“√”；如有错误(每行只有一个)，则按下列情况改正：

画线部分为多余的词：把该词写在该行右边的横线上并画上斜线(\)。

画线部分为错词：在该行右边横线上写出一个正确的词。

有漏字符号()处缺一个词：在该行右边横线上写出所缺的词，请在答题卡相应的位置答题。

(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

Boys and girls! I will tell you anything about a sad story. 66. _____

It happens on a cold winter evening. When many people were 67. _____

getting together in them warm houses, a poor little girl was still 68. _____

walking in the streets without shoe. There were some matches in 69. _____

her hand. “Matches, matches!” the little girl cried in ^ low voice. 70. _____

No one heard her when they are passing by. She didn't sell any 71. _____

matches and no one gave her a coin. The wind was blowing strong 72. _____

and the snow was falling down on her long hair. She was felt cold and 73. _____

hungry. She could neither find food to eat or find a house to live in. 74. _____

On the morning of the next day, the girl was lying against the wall, 75. _____

dead!

Do you know the name of the story? It's called *The Little Match Girl*.

第七部分 书面表达(30 分)

书面表达分 A、B 两部分，A 部分 10 分，B 部分 20 分。文中不能出现本人及所在学校、乡(镇)、县(区)的相关信息，凡抄袭试卷上原句不给分。请把答案写在答题卡相应位置。

A. 下面是一篇未写完的短文，请认真阅读，为短文写一个 30—40 词的结尾，使短文连贯完整。

I take pride in our hometown. It has changed a lot in all ways these years. _____

B.假定你们学校下周将举行以“Keep Our School Clean”的英语演讲比赛，请你写一篇 80 词左右的演讲稿。

参考词语：duty, spit, should, throw, try one`s best

毕节市 2019 年初中学业(升学)模拟考试试卷(一)

英语试题参考答案及评分标准(仅供参考)

第一部分:听力

1—5 ABACB

6—10 BBABB

11—15 BABCB

16—20 AAABB

第二部分:单项填空

21—25 DBCAA

26—30 DBDAA

第三部分:完形填空

31—35 CDCBC

36—40 AAACB

第四部分:阅读理解

41—45 BCADA

46—50 ABDCA

51—55 DCDAC

56—60 GBEAC

第五部分:情景交际

61—65 BEADC

第六部分:改错

66. something 67. happened 68. their
69. shoes 70. a 71. were 72. strongly
73. was 74. nor 75. ✓

第七部分:书面表达

略