

准考证号

姓名

学校名称

区县(自治县)

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考生答题不得超过此线

2019 年重庆市初中毕业生学业水平暨高中招生考试 科研测试英语试题(六)

(全卷共九个大题,满分:150 分 测试时间:120 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

第 I 卷(共 95 分)

I. 听力测试。(共 30 分)

第一节(每小题 1.5 分,共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语。

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| () 1. A. I'm fine! | B. See you! | C. Good morning! |
| () 2. A. It's my pleasure. | B. Sounds great. | C. You'd better not. |
| () 3. A. It's summer. | B. It's Wednesday. | C. It's snowy. |
| () 4. A. Thank you! | B. You are so kind! | C. Take it easy! |
| () 5. A. Here you are. | B. Yes, please. | C. It doesn't matter. |
| () 6. A. Good job. | B. It's so cool. | C. Sorry to hear that. |

第二节(每小题 1.5 分,共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 7. A. At home. | B. At school. | C. In the library. |
| () 8. A. A driver. | B. A doctor. | C. A nurse. |
| () 9. A. Once a week. | B. Twice a week. | C. Every day. |
| () 10. A. 8627—6512. | B. 6872—6512. | C. 8627—5261. |
| () 11. A. Kate's. | B. Cindy's. | C. Mary's. |
| () 12. A. Oranges. | B. Bananas. | C. Pears. |

第三节(每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

听第一段材料,回答第 13~14 小题。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 13. When is Anna's birthday? | A. This Sunday. | B. This Saturday. | C. Next Saturday. |
| () 14. How much is the dress? | A. 12 dollars. | B. 40 dollars. | C. 50 dollars. |

听第二段材料,回答第 15~16 小题。

- () 15. What's the weather like today?
A. It's sunny. B. It's rainy. C. It's cloudy.
- () 16. What will they do tomorrow?
A. Go hiking. B. Go swimming. C. Watch a movie.

第四节(每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

- () 17. Even is a _____.
A. teacher B. student C. worker
- () 18. The most famous club is for _____.
A. basketball B. swimming C. football
- () 19. There are free movies on _____ night.
A. Friday B. Saturday C. Sunday
- () 20. The dining hall is _____.
A. in the center B. on the left C. on the right

II. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- () 21. —Have you ever read Li Bai's A Tranquil Night (《静夜思》)?
—Yes, it describes the moonlight shinning _____ the window.
A. on B. over C. through D. across
- () 22. There is no reason _____ you give up fighting on but keep complaining.
A. which B. why C. where D. when
- () 23. Ashley, _____ watch TV and play phone games for a long time. It's bad for your eyesight.
A. doesn't B. don't C. does D. do
- () 24. —I hear Beijing will hold 2022 winter Olympic Games.
—_____. I can't wait to go there to watch Chinese players win and win.
A. So it will B. So it is C. So will it D. So is it
- () 25. —Many people like the movie *The Wandering Earth*.
—You are right. It's _____ movie I've ever seen.
A. the most exciting B. more exciting
C. such an exciting D. so exciting
- () 26. Jenny overslept because her alarm clock didn't ring this morning. Her language course _____ for about 20 minutes when she got to school.
A. was on B. had been on
C. began D. had began

- () 27. I am sorry I can't answer your question, because I _____ only ten minutes to finish my own task.
A. am given B. will give C. was given D. am giving
- () 28. If you get used to _____ up early in the morning, you'll find your day becomes longer than before.
A. get B. getting C. got D. gets
- () 29. Life in grade nine is so busy _____ we don't have enough time to practice our hobbies.
A. and B. that C. as D. but
- () 30. My teacher always tells me _____.
A. how I could keep my information safe when using the Internet.
B. how should I protect my information on the Internet
C. if I could talk to strangers on the Internet
D. what should I do with those strangers on the Internet

III. 完形填空。(每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

根据短文内容,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。

Do you want to study in Tsinghua University in the future? If you do, then you'd better be able to swim or be prepared to learn to swim, 31 you will not be allowed to graduate (毕业) from the university.

Tsinghua University recently said that, starting from this year, freshmen (新生) need to take a swimming test at the 32 of their university life. Students will pass the test if they can swim 50 meters. Those who 33 have to take a swimming course and must pass it before the end of their four-year university life.

This rule caused a hot discussion. Some 34 it because they think it will ask students to do sports and swimming is an important survival (生存) skill. Those who are 35 it believe that the rule doesn't respect personal conditions and wishes. Students should have the right to decide 36 to learn it or not.

But according to Liu Bo, head of the Division (部门) of Sports Science and Physical Education of Tsinghua University, students don't need to be 37 of such a test. Liu said 90 percent of the students would be able to swim after taking the swimming course in their second year. The 38 10 percent will receive instruction after class. And students with certain diseases, once examined by doctor, don't need to take the test.

As a matter of fact, making sport a compulsory (必修) course is 39 new in Chinese universities. 40 2011, Xiamen University has included swimming as a compulsory lesson for students. In 2013, Renming University of China asked all its

students to study Tai Chi (太极拳).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| () 31. A. and | B. or | C. as | D. but |
| () 32. A. beginning | B. end | C. middle | D. night |
| () 33. A. don't | B. do | C. can | D. can't |
| () 34. A. receive | B. manage | C. introduce | D. support |
| () 35. A. for | B. like | C. against | D. about |
| () 36. A. if | B. whether | C. that | D. which |
| () 37. A. excited | B. interested | C. relaxed | D. afraid |
| () 38. A. another | B. anothers | C. other | D. others |
| () 39. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| () 40. A. At | B. Since | C. For | D. Before |

VI. 阅读理解。(第 41~43 题每小题 1 分,其余题目每小题 2 分,共 35 分)

阅读下列材料,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

A man was driving his car very slowly down the highway. A policeman stopped it.

"What did I do wrong, officer?" the man asked. "You were going 26 km/h on a major highway, and there is a law against that. You must go at least 50 km/h," the policeman explained.

The man tried to argue. "But when I got onto the highway, the sign said 26," he said.

"That 26 isn't the speed limit (限速)," the policeman said. "It's the name of the highway, and this is highway No. 26."

The man sat back into his car seat and the policeman saw a woman sitting beside him. She looked pale (苍白), saying nothing.

"What happened to her?" the officer asked.

"I don't know, but she has been that way ever since we got off highway No. 160."

- () 41. The car was going _____ slower than the least speed required when the policeman stopped it.
- A. 26 km B. 50 km C. 24 km D. 160 km
- () 42. The man driver mistook No. 26 for _____.
- A. the speed limit B. the highway name
C. the police number D. the car number
- () 43. The woman looked pale probably because _____.
- A. the driver drove too slowly on the highway
B. she was afraid of the policeman
C. the driver drove too fast on highway No 160

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D. she got a bad cold in the car

B

Kindergartens(幼儿园) may teach you very important things you need to know. Dancy, a 5-year-old boy, saved his father's life with the skills he learned.

The boy's father became seriously ill on the way home from a father-son shopping. He couldn't speak and could hardly move, but he tried hard to stop the car safely. Dancy used his father's phone to call his mother for help. The 5-year-old boy tried his best to give her useful information and he was able to tell where they were. Just as he had learned in the kindergarten, Dancy read the letters he saw on a nearby store sign: "F,U,R,N,I,T,U,R,E." But that wasn't enough for his mother to find them. Then he added that they were near a bridge. Finally, his mother understood he was talking about a store called Furniture 22 on New Jersey's Route22. The mother called 911 and the father was saved in time.

"He just thought his dad needed help," Dancy's mother told the reporter. She also pointed out that her husband was a hero, too. "It is surprising for him to get off the highway and get himself and his child to safety even when he was so sick," she said.

Shine, head of the kindergarten, felt proud of his pupil. "Dancy's spelling skills helped him **seize** the moment," he said. "And that's the real value (价值) of education."

- () 44. When the father became seriously ill, he and his son were _____.
A. on the highway B. at home
C. in a shopping center D. in a hospital
- () 45. Dancy called _____ for help when his father couldn't speak.
A. his mother B. 911 C. Shine D. the reporter
- () 46. The Chinese meaning of the word "seize" in this passage is probably "_____".
A. 成功 B. 抓住 C. 救援 D. 失去
- () 47. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Dancy drove his father home.
B. The reporter was really a hero.
C. Shine sent Dancy's father to hospital
D. Dancy saved his father with his spelling skills.

C

Apple's iPhone Users can scan their fingerprint (指纹) to unlock their phone without using a password. The technology is called Touch ID.

The fingerprint can also be used to buy apps from the App Store. However, you

can't use Touch ID to buy from online sites or use your fingerprint for banking.

Touch ID is designed to improve the phone's security (安全性). Without passwords stored on your phone, you are allowed to use your iPhone by your fingerprint. That makes it hard for thieves to get hold of your details. But others think this promise of better security is wrong. Joe Schumacher, from a security company, told CNN "the fingerprint reader is more of a sales way" rather than a stronger way of security.

People from Germany hacked (黑客) into the Touch ID. They took a picture of a fingerprint left on some glass, and printed it on plastic. Then they used it to unlock the phone! One of the men named Starbug told the Daily Mail, "Fingerprints should not be used to secure anything. You leave them everywhere, and it's far too easy to make fake (假的) fingers."

Who is right? Is a fingerprint scanner safer than a password? What do you think of it?

- () 48. Touch ID can be used to _____.
A. shut off the phone B. buy apps from the App Store
C. buy things from Taobao D. get money from a bank
- () 49. Joe Schumacher's words are mentioned to say _____.
A. Touch ID makes iPhones look better
B. Touch ID improves iPhone users' personal safety
C. Touch ID makes iPhones easy to turn on
D. Touch ID doesn't improve the security of the phone
- () 50. _____ proved that fingerprints could be taken to unlock others' iPhone.
A. CNN B. the Daily Mail
C. German hackers D. App Store
- () 51. This passage is written in the way of giving _____.
A. examples B. time order C. stories D. reasons

D

As a student, do you have the courage to start a small business? But when Rudnick got a school business task, she took the idea and carried it out of her teacher's **anticipations**. No one ever thought she would make it.

Rudnick is an eighth-grader at Aspen Academy in the USA. She made her own blend of chili and spice (辣味混合调料) called Rudspice with the help of her father, David. In mid-March, the spicy blend went into Savory Spice shops in the US.

Rudnick learned to cook at an early age. She got her spice idea while cooking on a barbecue. She mixed a lot of spices and put them on food. "The food tasted better. I

decided we should make a spice to make all food better.” Rudnick told Denever Westward.

Rudnick made at least six different spice blends at her home. To get the best one, she tested them of foods like popcorn and eggs. Once, she even bombed (轰炸) the house when she mixed spices with the Kitchen Aid mixer.

At the beginning, she gave the blend to her friends and family for holiday gifts. They came back and asked for more. And her school asked students to make a business plan. Rudnick thought it was a good idea to turn her school project into a business.

Rudnick always uses Savory Spice foods. So she decided to talk to its owner Mike and Janet Johnston to learn about the spice business. Savory Spice helped her start an activity to raise funds (基金) and turn the idea into a business.

- () 52. _____ made Rudnick decide to start her own spicy blend business.
A. Her mother's money B. Her father's help
C. Her school's business task D. Savory Spice's fund
- () 53. The underlined word “**anticipations**” means _____ in the passage.
A. 意愿 B. 需求 C. 工作 D. 意料
- () 54. What's the right order of the following events?
①Rudnick thought it was a good idea to turn her school project into a business.
②Rudnick got her spice idea while cooking.
③Savory Spice helped Rudnick to turn her spice idea into a business.
④Rudnick made different spice blends and tested them.
A. ①②④③ B. ②③①④ C. ②④①③ D. ④③①②
- () 55. After reading the passage, it is clear that Rudnick is _____.
A. a smart and hard-working girl
B. a girl knowing nothing about business
C. a beautiful and intelligent girl
D. a girl with a kind heart

E

Zhang Shiwan is a farmer from Chongqing. Whenever he does business with people from other places, he always invites a “translator” to the meeting. He can only speak a dialect (方言) that most people don't understand, so the translator helps to translate his words into Mandarin (普通话).

This is the case for many farmers in China. Mandarin was set as the standard spoken Chinese in 1955, but is still not spoken by about 30 percent of people across the country, reported Xinhua. China is aiming to increase the rate of nationals speaking Mandarin to 80 percent by 2020, according to a recent plan from the Ministry of

Education (教育部) and State Language Commission (委员会).

The plan needs improved Mandarin speaking abilities among teachers, especially new teacher, who must meet national Mandarin speaking standards before getting a job at a school. It also requires that civil servants (公务员) play the leading role in speaking and learning Mandarin.

What's more, the plan said that our country will provide special training lessons for farmers and herdsmen (牧民) in the central and western parts of China. That's because the difference between living places and groups of people is huge. The rate for speaking mandarin is above 90 percent in large cities, but is only 40 percent in many country areas, noted Guangming Daily.

However, helping more people speak Mandarin does not mean that everyone should speak like broadcasters (播音员). Yao Xishuang, director of the department of language and character management at the Ministry of Education, told CNR News that being able to speak Mandarin means that someone can understand the CCTV news broadcast, as well as express themselves correctly through Mandarin.

- () 56. Zhang Shiwang's situation is written to say _____.
A. Mandarin isn't as popular as we think
B. about 30 percent of Chinese people still don't speak Mandarin
C. Mandarin "translators" are in great need in China
D. it is OK that farmers don't speak Mandarin
- () 57. According to the passage, the recent plan from the Ministry of Education and State Language Commission aims to help _____ speak better Mandarin.
A. civil servants
B. young teachers
C. broadcasters
D. translators
- () 58. which of the following statements can we infer from paragraph four?
A. Chinese people in country areas need great help to improve Mandarin speaking abilities.
B. Most Chinese people in big cities can speak Mandarin.
C. Different Mandarin speaking rate between cities and the country areas comes from their education situation.
D. farmers and herdsmen (牧民) in the central and western parts of China don't like speaking Mandarin.
- () 59. If we put the passage into three parts, which of the following is the best?
(①=Para. 1 ②=Para. 2 ③=Para. 3 ④=Para. 4 ⑤=Par. 5)
A. ①②; ③④; ⑤
B. ①②③; ④; ⑤
C. ①②; ③; ④⑤
D. ①; ②③; ④⑤

V. 口语运用。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

阅读下面对话,从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话。

- A. What sports does your father like?
B. Can you give me some advice?
C. Thank you very much.
D. What about you?
E. Does he like sports?
F. What gift does he like?
G. What are you going to buy for your father?

A: What are you going to do this afternoon?

B: Tomorrow is Father's Day. I am planning to buy something as his gift.

() A: Wow! 60

B: A fashionable shirt.

A: That sounds good. Your dad will be happy.

() B: 61 Do you want to do something for your dad, too?() A: I have no idea. 62

B: Why not buy a pair of shoes for him?

A: I want to, but I don't have enough money.

() B: Let me see. 63

A: Yes. He likes sports very much.

B: Well. There is a football match next month. You can buy a ticket for him.

() A: Sounds great! 64

B: You are welcome.

第 II 卷(共 55 分)

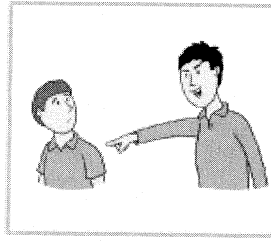
VI. 任务型阅读。(第 65~67 题每小题 2 分,第 68 小题每小题 3 分,共 9 分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

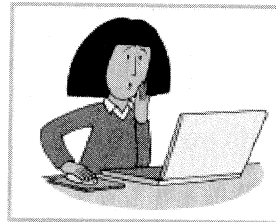
FACT FILE: Say no to bullying

Bullying can happen to me or you or anyone. Millions of children around the world are bullied every year, but there are things that we can all do to help.

Bullying is when someone makes you feel bad or hurts you again and again. Bullying can happen at school, out of school or online. Bullying includes:

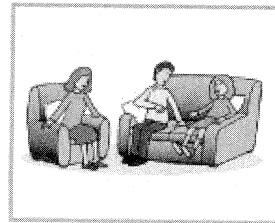


- calling people mean names
- laughing at people
- telling lies about people
- taking someone's things without permission
- not letting someone play in a group
- hitting people



Bullying can happen online, too. Cyber bullying happens online and includes:

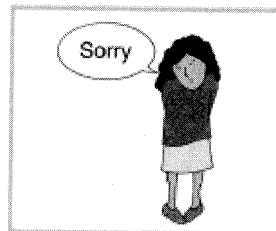
- sending mean messages
- sharing photos without permission
- not letting someone be part of an online group



If someone is mean to you,

tell an adult that you know and like. For example, talk to a parent or a teacher. You can block a person who sends mean messages online. Ask an adult to help you. Don't reply.

Talk to your parents or teacher or an adult that you know well if you see bullying or if you are worried about a friend.



Say sorry if you are mean to someone. You can write a message or talk to the person. Think about how to be kind in the future.

We can all help to say no to bullying.

65. Are you bullied when someone keeps laughing at you?

66. Make an example of being bullied on the Internet.

67. What's the purpose of this passage?

68. As a volunteer to stop bullying in a primary school, how will you help the pupils?

Ⅶ. 完成句子。(每空 1 分,共 10 分)

根据所给提示,完成句子。每空一词,含缩略词。

69. I have already been to Hong Kong with my parents. (改为否定句)

I _____ been to Hong Kong with my parents _____.

70. Bill didn't have enough sleep because he coughed badly last night. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Bill have enough sleep last night?

71. Both Jack and Simon have finished their school project on time. (改为同义句)

_____ Jack _____ Simon has finished their school project on time.

72. 如果你尽可能仔细地检查你的试卷,我相信你会获得一个好成绩。(完成译句)

If you check your test paper as _____ as _____, I am sure you will get a good score.

73. 许多人直到失去健康才意识到它的重要性。(完成译句)

Many people _____ realize the importance of health _____ they lose it.

Ⅷ. 短文填空。(每空 2 分,共 16 分)

根据下面短文内容,在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词,使短文完整、通顺。

Many years ago, a smart man lived in a large farm happily with his four sons. The sons were often 74 trouble because they never thought twice before doing things. He hoped that his sons could learn not to jump to conclusions(结论) too quickly. So he gave each of his four sons a question, and asked them to go to see an apple tree during different seasons.

The first son set out in the winter, the second in the 75, the third in the summer, and the youngest in the autumn.

After they returned home, the man called them together to describe what they saw. The first son said the tree was terrible—looking with 76 leaves. The second son said the tree was covered with green buds (绿芽) and was full of hope. The third son disagreed, saying that it was full of flowers. He said they were sweet and looked

beautiful. The last son agreed with 77 of them, saying that the tree was full of life with red fruit. The man told his four sons that they were all wrong, because they only saw the tree during one season.

Then the man asked his sons to see the 78 apple tree for a whole year. After all of them returned, he asked them 79 what they saw. To his surprise, they all said the tree looked totally 80 during different seasons. The man was excited because he got the answer he wanted. He told his sons that they could not judge a tree or a person only by one season or one look.

If you give up during the coldness of winter, you will miss the hope of spring, the beauty of summer and the 81 of autumn in your life.

74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____
78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

IX. 书面表达。(20 分)

时光飞逝,同学们已经完成了近三年的初中生活,即将步入高中的学习。假如你是李华,请给远在美国工作的爸爸写一封信。汇报自己的生活和学习情况并谈谈对将来的打算。

要求:

1. 80—120 词,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 文中不能出现自己的名字和所在班级的名字。

参考要点:

1. 回顾过去三年的学习和生活,谈谈你的进步和变化;
(身体上、思想上、爱好或是习惯方面……)
2. 总结经验教训,认识自己的不足之处;
3. 展望高中的学习和生活,做出合理规划。

Dear dad,

Time flies quickly! I am spending the last year of my junior high school.

Yours,
Li Hua