

# 沈阳市 2021 年中考英语模拟试题（二）

试题满分: 100 分 考试时间: 100 分钟

第一部分 选择题(三大题; 共 38 分)

一、单项填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 0.5 分; 满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( )1. The cameras and lights were taken to Damin's village and he was filmed by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cameraman      B. director      C. make-up artist      D. lighting operator
- ( )2. Yesterday I saw a boy throwing rocks at a duck in the park, but I was not brave enough to tell \_\_\_\_\_ to stop doing it.  
A. you      B. him      C. her      D. them
- ( )3. Cao Chong asked some soldiers to lead the elephant \_\_\_\_\_ a boat.  
A. a      B. in      C. for      D. onto
- ( )4. Tomorrow I'll be one of \_\_\_\_\_ first students to travel into space.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. 不填
- ( )5. Fishing is \_\_\_\_\_ for him because it only requires some hand nets.  
A. good      B. simple      C. exciting      D. difficult
- ( )6. Shenyang \_\_\_\_\_ an important industrial city in China since the PRC was founded.  
A. is      B. was      C. will be      D. has been
- ( )7. The WWF \_\_\_\_\_ around 1,300 projects in over 100 countries, and has 5 million supporters.  
A. puts up      B. works on      C. finds out      D. agrees about
- ( )8. This year, many people were asked to spend the Spring Festival in the city where they worked, \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't mind.  
A. or      B. so      C. and      D. but
- ( )9. Harry didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why people don't want to talk to him      B. why didn't people want to talk to him  
C. why people didn't want to talk to him      D. why don't people want to talk to him
- ( )10. —Thank you for your help, Tom.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's right      B. You're welcome      C. With pleasure      D. Many thanks

二、完形填空(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)

阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Thomas Edison was a very smart man.

We know him as the inventor of the first practical light bulb. But that's not the only 11 Edison did in his lifetime. He 12 created the first strand (缕) of electric lights—Christmas lights.

At Christmas time in 1880, Edison made strands of lights and 13 them around the outside of his laboratory in New Jersey. People passing his laboratory got the 14 look at this new light show.

But it took another 40 years before people 15 using electric Christmas lights in their homes.

Part of the problem was that people didn't 16 electricity. They didn't know what this new invention was and weren't sure 17 it was safe. However, before electric lights, families

decorated (装饰) their Christmas trees. 18 candles, which was of course much more dangerous and caused a lot of 19!

President Grover Cleveland helped make electric Christmas lights more 20 to Americans. In 1895, he had the White House family Christmas tree illuminated (照明) by hundreds of coloured electric light bulbs. And on Christmas Eve 1923 President Calvin Coolidge began the American 21 of lighting the National Christmas tree with 3,000 electric lights at the White House.

Albert Sadacca, whose family 22 a lighting company, made electric Christmas lights popular with the public. In 1917 Albert, a teenager at the time, suggested that its store 23 brightly coloured strands of Christmas lights for customers to buy. 24 worked. By the 1920s, this company was a top seller of Christmas lights in the US and continued that 25 through the 1960s.

- |                        |               |                |                |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 11. A. invention   | B. thing      | C. exercise    | D. business    |
| ( ) 12. A. still       | B. just       | C. also        | D. yet         |
| ( ) 13. A. hid         | B. carried    | C. pushed      | D. hung        |
| ( ) 14. A. first       | B. second     | C. next        | D. last        |
| ( ) 15. A. stopped     | B. started    | C. minded      | D. finished    |
| ( ) 16. A. trust       | B. notice     | C. imagine     | D. expect      |
| ( ) 17. A. that        | B. how        | C. if          | D. why         |
| ( ) 18. A. by          | B. in         | C. for         | D. with        |
| ( ) 19. A. fires       | B. floods     | C. earthquakes | D. noises      |
| ( ) 20. A. comfortable | B. acceptable | C. valuable    | D. forgettable |
| ( ) 21. A. situation   | B. education  | C. tradition   | D. condition   |
| ( ) 22. A. booked      | B. won        | C. left        | D. owned       |
| ( ) 23. A. sell        | B. find       | C. try         | D. give        |
| ( ) 24. A. They        | B. He         | C. It          | D. We          |
| ( ) 25. A. accident    | B. adventure  | C. memory      | D. success     |

### 三、阅读理解(共 12 小题、每小题 1.5 分; 满分 18 分)

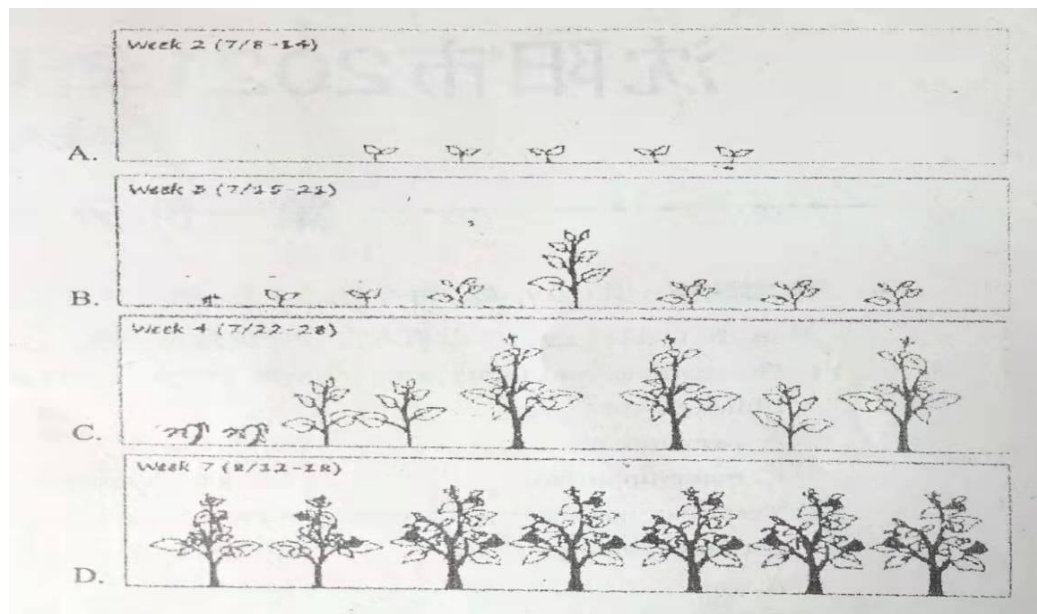
阅读短文, 然后根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Here is Danny's science report for the summer vacation.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| July 1  | I planted some beans in the flowerpot Mommy used to grow sunflowers in.  |
| July 6  | Nothing happened. I dug out the seeds(种子), and they all were dark and smelled bad. Mommy said I gave them too much water. She helped me plant new seeds. |
| July 10 | Something green in the pot!  |
| July 13 | Leaves! Leaves on five bean plants!  |
| July 18 | Leaves on another three!   |
| July 19 | The biggest one is like a giant (巨人) looking down at his shorter brothers.   |
| July 20 | One bean plant looks sick. Its leaves turned yellow.   |
| July 23 | The Sun is shining so brightly. I wanted to move the pot into the living room, but Mommy said it was OK to leave it outside.                             |
| July 26 | Almost all the bean plants grew taller and had more leaves. The biggest two stand  |

- together like they are holding hands.
- July 28 The sick bean plant died.
- August 1 Daddy helped me move my bean plants to the flowerbed. (花坛) in our backyard.  
Their old home is too small now.
- August 17 Flowers! Flowers! They are starting to have flowers
- August 20 Bugs, bees and butterflies are flying around !
- ( ) 26. On July 1, Danny planted some beans \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with his father                      B. in a flowerpot                      C. with his mother                      D. in the flowerbed
- ( ) 27. When did Danny move the bean plants to somewhere else?  
A. On July 19.                      B. On July 23.                      C. On August 1.                      D. On August 17.
- ( ) 28. What do we know from the report?  
A. Danny's bean plants had yellow flowers.  
B. Danny failed the first time he planted the seeds.  
C. Some of Danny's bean flowers were eaten by bugs.  
D. Danny planned to grow sunflowers in the beginning.
- ( ) 29. There are some MISTAKES in one of the pictures Danny drew for his bean plants. Which is the picture he needs to draw again?



## B

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer who grew very good corn. Each year, he would take part in the state farmers' fair and win a top award for his corn.

The story of the farmer's success reached the ears of a reporter who wanted to interview the farmer. While he was learning about the farmer's growing skills, he found that the farmer shared his best seeds with his neighbours.

"How can you afford to share your best corn seeds with your neighbours when some of them might go to the fair as well?" the reporter asked.

"Why wouldn't I?" the farmer replied. "The wind picks up pollen (花粉) from the corn and moves it from field to field. If my neighbours grow poor quality corn, cross pollination (交叉授粉) will finally degrade (降低) the quality of my corn too. If I am to grow high quality corn, I must

help my neighbours grow good corn too."

The farmer's answer made the reporter understand how aware the old farmer was about connections in life.

It is the same with our lives. Those who choose to live in peace must help others around them to live in peace too. Those who wish to be loved must first learn to love others too. Those who wish to live well must help others live well too, as the value of our lives has something to do with the lives we touch.

( ) 30. The underlined word "afford" in paragraph 3 means "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. have enough time
- B. have enough money、
- C. have enough supply
- D. have enough courage

( ) 31. After knowing that the farmer shared his best seeds with his neighbours, the reporter might feel \_\_\_\_\_ at first.

- A. happy
- B. angry
- C. curious
- D. embarrassed

( ) 32. The farmer gave his best corn seeds to his neighbours because

- A. their corn would affect his own corn
- B. he wanted some of them to go to the fair
- C. he hoped that they could earn more money
- D. he had enough seeds to share with others

( ) 33. What does the text mainly want to tell us?

- A. Be kind to our neighbours.
- B. Learn to share good things.
- C. Hard work leads to success.
- D. Helping others is helping ourselves.

### C

In September, 2020, a tragedy (悲剧) happened on the west coast of Tasmania, Australia. As many as 380 pilot whales became stranded (搁浅的) in shallow water there and later died. This might have been . Australia's largest stranding event on record.

But mass (大规模的) whale stranding is not uncommon. For centuries, it has happened all over the world and has puzzled scientists. Scientists say the cause is often unknown. But they have offered many different explanations.

Some say the whales chase small fish for food and end up in shallow water because they are not paying attention to where they are going.

Others think the stranding has something to do with Earth's geomagnetic field (地磁场). They say that a geomagnetic compass in whales' brains controls their position. Unusual changes in Earth's magnetic field can affect the whales' compasses and send them in the wrong direction.

Another explanation suggests that mass stranding is caused by the close relationships that whales have. Pilot whales travel in large groups. One lead whale might mistakenly lead the whole group to shallow water. 'And if one gets into trouble, the others will not leave,' said Sheryl Gibney, a leading biologist from New Zealand. 'Some will come in and try to help, they get trapped (受困) on the beach, then more will come.'

The whales are trapped by mistake or out of sympathy. Once they get stranded, they will

likely die. According to scientists, less than 10 percent of all stranded whales survive (幸有).

( ) 34. What do we know about the stranding event?

- A. It happened on the east coast of Australia.
- B. It is commonly seen in September each year.
- C. It is the world's largest stranding event.
- D. It caused the death of over 300 pilot whales.

( ) 35. How many explanations for mass whale stranding are given in the text?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

( ) 36. According to Gibney, what will other whales do if their lead whale gets in trouble?

- A. They will change their direction.
- B. They will stay and try to help it.
- C. They will ask more whales for help.
- D. They will travel with another group.

( ) 37. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Why mass whale stranding happens
- B. What relationships whales have
- C. How Earth's magnetic field affects whales
- D. How scientists have found causes of stranding

## 第二部分 非选择题(四大题; 共 62 分)

四、阅读问答(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 10 分)

阅读图文, 然后根据内容回答所提问题。

**Mary's Little Lamb**

*All kinds of hotpot for all kinds of people!*

Sichuan hotpot, Korean and Japanese hotpot as well, served at your table with a wide variety of ingredients (原料).

Families and large groups welcome!

On Zhongshan Road near the city library.

You can't miss it!

Open from 11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.



38. What is the restaurant's name?

39. What kind of food is mainly served at the restaurant?

40. Are large groups welcome?

41. Where can we find the restaurant?

42. How long is the restaurant open each day?

五、阅读填空(共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分;满分 7 分)

阅读短文, 然后用短文括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

Chopsticks, or kuaizi in Chinese, are tools for 43. \_\_\_\_\_(eat) food. They play an important role in Chinese food culture.

#### History of Chopsticks

Chopsticks 44. \_\_\_\_\_(make) in China for the first time more than 3,000 years ago. At that time, people 45. \_\_\_\_\_(like) to boil food. But it was difficult for 46. \_\_\_\_\_(they) to take food from the soup with spoons. So they made chopsticks, and called them “zhu (箸)”.

#### How to Use Chopsticks

When you use chopsticks, you hold a pair in one hand, between the thumb (拇指) and the other fingers. There are also some taboos (忌讳) you should know about. First, don't use chopsticks to hit your bowl and make noise; it makes you look like a beggar. 47. \_\_\_\_\_(two), never use them to stir food when you eat or point at others; it's very 48. \_\_\_\_\_(polite). Finally, never stick chopsticks into your food; it is ominous (不祥的).

#### Shape of Chopsticks

Most Chinese chopstick materials are bamboo. They are about 25 centimetres 49. \_\_\_\_\_(length). They are round at one end and square at the other. The shape symbolizes (代表) heaven and earth in Chinese culture.

六、综合阅读(共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 20 分)

阅读短文, 然后按要求完成第 50~59 小题。

#### A

My favourite sport is basketball. The game was invented in the winter of 1891 in America by Dr James Naismith. It immediately (A) attracted attention and quickly grew popular. Over the years, there have been many rule changes. Teams had nine players at first. The game was more violent (暴力的) (B) at that time, and players often hurt themselves.

Today, the NBA in the United States is the top basketball league (联赛) in the world. It includes the sport's most famous names. The speed, power and excitement of the matches attract millions of fans all over the world.

My favourite (C) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Miami Heat. I never miss them when they are on TV, because they are very exciting to watch. I have posters of the team in my bedroom, and I always wear the latest Heat kit (全套衣服).

(D) 观看这些比赛能帮助我学英语. I have learnt the names of many moves in basketball. An assist is a pass that leads directly to a basket. A slam dunk is when a player jumps high and throws the ball down into the basket.

(E) Basketball is the number one sport at school. Many students try to copy the moves of NBA stars. Our school basketball coach says this can lead to bad habits. He says we should learn how to play (F) \_\_\_\_\_ a team first. I think he is right. Even though we all want to be a big star, the most important part of basketball is teamwork.

50. 写出文中画线部分(A)和(3)的同义词或近义词: \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_

51. 在文中(C)和(F)的空白处填入适当的单词: \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_

- 52.将文中画线部分(D)译成英语: \_\_\_\_\_
- 53.将文中画线部分(E)改写为:Basketball is the \_\_\_\_\_ sport at school.
- 54.从文中找出能够说明本文主台大意的词语: \_\_\_\_\_

## B

Gao Qiang is a 15-year-old student. He lives in a small village in Hebei. Province. (A) His father is a farmer. Every day, Gao Qiang has to walk for an hour to get to school. When school ends, he has to walk for another hour to get home.①

As part of(B) \_\_\_\_\_ educational programme, students from the city are swapping (交换) places with students from the countryside. Many students from Beijing have left the city and are living in the countryside for a week.②

Wang Wei is staying at Gao Qiang's house. "Life in the country can be hard," Wang Wei said. "I usually go to school by bus, but here I have to walk. When I finish school, I help the family (C) \_\_\_\_\_ the farm. I often feel very tired here." ③

Gao Qiang is staying at Wang Wei's house in Beijing. "As I don't have to walk to school, (D) 我有更多的时间读各种各样的书," he said. "But I still miss my family"

- 55.将文中画线部分(A)改写为:His father \_\_\_\_\_ a farmer.
- 56.在文中(B)和(C)的空白处填入适当的单词: \_\_\_\_\_
- 57.将文中画线部分(D)译成英语: \_\_\_\_\_
- 58.在文中①②③选出能够填入 "But this week is different, as Gao Qiang is staying in Beijing." 的位置: \_\_\_\_\_
- 59.从文中找出两个描述 Wang Wei 和 Gao Qiang 参加交换活动不同感受的短语: (Wang Wei) \_\_\_\_\_ ; (Gao Qiang) \_\_\_\_\_

## 七、阅读与表达(共 2 节,A 节 5 分,B 节 20 分; 满分 25 分)

A)阅读短文,然后根据其内容从方框中选出可以填入空白处的短语。

are cut away, good luck, in China, quite difficult, simple tools

### Paper cutting

Paper cutting is a traditional' Chinese art. Many people 1. \_\_\_\_\_ stick paper cuttings on their walls or their windows.

The paper-cutter uses very 2. \_\_\_\_\_, such as knives and scissors, to cut parts of the paper away. After these parts 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely picture of people or animals appears. Some paper cuttings are of Chinese characters. Others are of animals or plants. People think paper cuttings will bring them 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Although paper cutting seems easy to learn, it is actually 5 \_\_\_\_\_.It requires years of practice to become good at this art.

B)假定你是学生李华,你校即将举办中国传统技能展览。你作为学生会主席, 想要邀请学校的外籍老师怀特先生参加活动。请你写一封邀请信。

要点包括:1.表达欢迎;2.活动介绍(目的、内容、意义等);3.表示期待。

注意: 1.词数 80-100,开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数;

2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr White,

Our school is going to organize a traditional Chinese skill fair this weekend.

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Yours,

Li Hua





一、1—5 ABDCB 6—10 DBDCB

二、11—15 BCDAB 16—20 ACDAB 21—25 CDACD

三、26—29 BCBC 30—33 DCAD 34—37 DCBA

四、38. Mary's Little Lamb.

39. Sichuan, Korean and Japanese hotpot. 40. Yes (, they are).

41. On Zhongshan Road near the city library.

42. For 12 hours.

五、43. eating 44. were made 45. liked 46. them 47. Second

48. impolite 49. long

六、50. drew / caught; then 51. team; as

52. Watching the games / matches can help me (to) learn / study  
English

53. most popular 54. basketball / Basketball

55. works as 56. an; on

57. I have more time to read all kinds of books

58. ① 59. feel very tired; miss my family

七、A) 1. in China 2. simple tools 3. are cut away 4. good luck

5. quite difficult

B) One possible version:

Dear Mr White,

Our school is going to organize a traditional Chinese skill fair this weekend. I think it good if you can join us. I know you are interested in Chinese culture. Our traditional skills are a treasure to us, and should be preserved.

We will invite a famous artist to give us a speech about paper cutting. In addition, we will teach you how to make dough toys, draw Chinese paintings and sing Beijing Opera. At last, there is going to be a show of the students' good works. Traditional skills are part of our history. They help remind us of who we are and where we are from. They are part of our national character. We need to remember and preserve them.

So, I really hope you can take part in the fair.

Yours,

Li Hua