

阜南县中考模拟试卷

英语试题 (试卷 120 分, 卷面分 6 分, 合计 126 分)

考试时间: 120 分钟

注意事项:

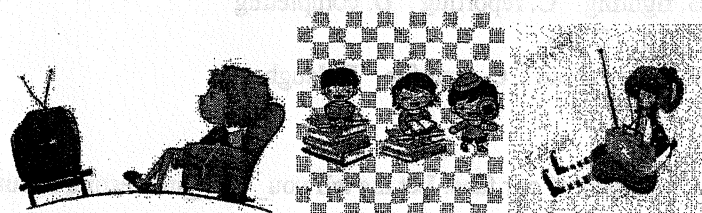
1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上

第一部分 听力 (共四大题, 满分 20 分)

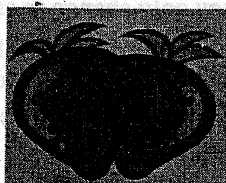
I. 短对话理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到五段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

() 1. Where does Tom study English?



() 2. Which fruit does the man like best?



() 3. How often does the man go to the training center now?

A. Every day B. Once a week C. Twice a week

() 4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Driver and passenger B. Doctor and patient C. Teacher and student

() 5. Why does Dave get thinner?

- Because he runs every morning.
- Because he plays basketball every day.
- Because he eats less for supper.

II. 长对话理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话, 每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至 7 小题。

() 6. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Spoken English B. Shopping C. Holiday

() 7. What is Mary going to do?

A. Attend a summer camp B. Travel around the world C. Do her homework

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 小题。

() 8. What is John going to do during the vacation?

A. Visit the Great Wall B. Do chores at home C. Go bike riding

() 9. Why does Lily have to stay at home for a few days?

A. Because her parents are both busy working.

B. Because her parents have no money.

C. Because she is a bit tired.

() 10. Who will Lily go to Beijing with?

A. Her friends B. Her cousins C. Her parents

III. 短文理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文, 短文后有五个问题。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

() 11. Where did Charles Dickens come from?

A. The USA B. The UK C. Canada

() 12. How old did Charles Dickens start working in a factory?

A. 12 B. 13 C. 25

() 13. When did Charles Dickens' second novel come out?

A. In 1812 B. In 1825 C. In 1838

() 14. What do people think of Charles Dickens' novels?

A. Popular B. Boring C. Surprising

() 15. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Western culture B. Oliver Twist C. Charles Dickens

IV. 信息转换 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺的单词, 每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

The Changes in Our School	
In the Past	There was only a small playground and a few kinds of old books. The <u>16</u> of the trees and flowers was small.
Now	There is a bigger playground and more basketball <u>17</u> . More different kinds of new books can be <u>18</u> to us. The school is as beautiful as a <u>19</u> with lots of green trees all year round.
In the future	We will work harder and make the school <u>20</u> of us. Enjoy your school life as much as possible.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两大题, 满分 30 分)

V. 单项填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从每小题给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填在空白处的最佳选项。

21. If you want to take _____ short ride in the city, choose _____ shared bike.
A. a; / B. the; / C. a; a D. /; a
22. --- Mum, why are you so unhappy?
--- I drove _____ the street when the traffic light is red on my way home. A ticket is on the way.
A. before B. after C. across D. through
23. Friends are like books. You don't need a lot of them _____ they are good.
A. as well as B. as far as C. as long as D. as soon as
24. The man in blue is _____ old to finish the difficult task in such a short time.
A. too B. very C. so D. such
25. A great deal of my time is _____ with practicing playing the guitar.
A. taken up B. made up C. put up D. set up
26. --- _____ is it from your home to school?
--- About 10 minutes' walk.
A. How far B. How soon C. How often D. How long
27. I like fruit _____ tastes sweet.
A. who B. what C. which D. when
28. My father _____ in a panda protection center for 10 years.
A. was working B. is working C. has been working D. will working
29. You should do what you can _____ your spoken English, Linda.
A. improve B. to improve C. improved D. improving
30. --- Here's your change.
--- _____.
A. My pleasure. B. Thank you. C. With pleasure. D. No problem.

VI. 完型填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

At my primary school, I was one of the smartest kids there. I never studied after class, but always got near perfect scores on all my _____ 31 _____. I was a child genius(天才), at least _____ 32 _____ my mind. I was also _____ 33 _____ music and sports. I was pretty sure that when I got to the seventh grade, everyone _____ 34 _____ my teachers would be amazed by me.

But _____ 35 _____, they weren't.

When I arrived at my new class, it seemed that there was always someone else who could do _____ 36 _____ than me. My grades got worse and I needed to actually be studying for my tests. I believed I wasn't smart. I believed I wasn't talented. I believed I _____ 37 _____.

Over the next two years, I had to work very hard for everything I did. Grades were still very low but gradually _____ 38 _____. I worked really hard but was still never the best at everything.

_____ 39 _____ do I really have to be the best at everything? All the pressure I was feeling,

all the embarrassment when I did wrong, that was me! I was being too hard on myself. In fact, when I did badly on a test, my classmates would never _____ 40 _____ me.

No one is perfect. There will probably always be someone better than me at something. I will never be the number one at everything, and it's really okay.

31. A. roles B. tests C. activities D. reasons
32. A. in B. at C. with D. under
33. A. late for B. tired of C. good at D. busy with
34. A. inviting B. including C. greeting D. admiring
35. A. probably B. gradually C. mainly D. actually
36. A. worse B. less C. better D. more
37. A. passed B. relaxed C. missed D. failed
38. A. improving B. fighting C. reporting D. completing
39. A. But B. Or C. If D. So
40. A. learn from B. worry about C. wait for D. laugh at

B

Ears are an important part of our face. Let me tell you _____ 41 _____ interesting about our ears and our character.

The size and _____ 42 _____ of our ears shows our character more than any part of the face. Other parts of the face change shape as we get older, but ears do not change _____ 43 _____ shapes. They only change in size. Reading people's characters from their ears is a very old science. In old times, people thought that a person _____ 44 _____ big ears had a good and generous character while a person whose ears are pale, small was _____ 45 _____. They also thought the shape of the ear showed _____ 46 _____ a person was musical or not. Today, many people believe that the size and shape of the ear helps you know if a person is musical.

Ears are _____ 47 _____, and each characteristic has a meaning. Next time you look at a person, see if his or her ears are large, middle-sizes, or small. Look at the lobes(耳垂). Chinese people believe people with big ear lobes _____ 48 _____ have good luck. Ears that are always red mean a person may _____ 49 _____ angry easily, or he or she may just have high blood pressure. Ears that are always cold and pale mean a person has a nervous character. And a big inside of the ear means a person is musical.

Can you _____ 50 _____ more about our ears and our character?

41. A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
42. A. color B. shape C. feeling D. object
43. A. our B. your C. its D. their
44. A. of B. at C. on D. with
45. A. dangerous B. nice C. exciting D. kind
46. A. that B. whether C. why D. how
47. A. same B. similar C. different D. difficult
48. A. never B. seldom C. hardly D. always
49. A. achieve B. take C. get D. receive
50. A. get out B. find out C. put out D. sell out

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两大题, 满分 45 分)

VII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

- A: Hi, Jill. Did you see the 8 o'clock program on the Internet last night?
 B: No, Amy. 51
 A: It was about protecting the environment.
 B: How can we do that? 52
 B: Yes. After washing something. We can use that water to do something else.
 A: We must stop factories from pouring waste water into rivers or lakes, or more and more living things will die.
 B: That's true.
 A: 53
 B: OK. What else?
 A: 54 Making paper needs too many trees.
 B: You're right. We should plant more trees every year and protect them. 55
 A: Everyone can do something to protect our air.

- A. What's more, we need clean air.
 B. What was it about?
 C. We can also save paper.
 D. What caused the problem?
 E. Recycling paper is really easy.
 F. And we shouldn't use plastic bags, either.
 G. Well, we can start by saving water in our daily life.

三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

With the development of science and technology, our daily life is becoming more colorful and more convenient.

<p>The Book-less Library</p> <p>Can you imagine walking into a library and finding all books have turned into computers? The first book-less public library is planned to open in San Antonio, Texas. Computers will take the place of books soon.</p>	<p>Google Glass</p> <p>Google Glass is a pair of glasses with a battery(电池) hidden inside the frame(边框). It can carry out many of the same tasks as smart phones. The glass has a hidden camera and a tiny screen. It is designed to take hands-free photos or videos of anything people are doing.</p>
<p>A New Kind of Shirt</p>	<p>An Underwater Hotel</p>

<p>Hate washing clothes?</p> <p>You're going to love this kind of shirt made by an American clothing company, Wool & Prince. This shirt can be worn for 100 straight days without washing! The Wool & Prince shirt never needs ironing(熨烫).</p>	<p>It looks like a spaceship but it is actually a picture of an underwater hotel.</p> <p>A company plans to build in the sea which is about 18 meters below the surface. The whole building is underwater and you can get to it by swimming and diving.</p>
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56. What can a Google Glass do?

- A. It can be used for drinking.
 B. It can read a book like a man.
 C. It can take photos and videos.
 D. It can teach us to wash clothes.

57. How do people enter an underwater hotel?

- A. By taking a boat. B. By swimming or diving.
 C. By walking into it. D. By taking a spaceship.

58. What may be the best title for the passage?

- A. New Inventions B. New Problems
 C. New Discoveries D. New Researches

B

An idiom(习语) is something we can't understand from each word. For example, if an American boy asks his mom what's for dinner tomorrow, she may say, "I'll play it by ear." That means she doesn't have plans for dinner and she will decide later. "Play it by ear" used to mean playing music without using the sheet music(活页乐谱), but now it's different. There are many idioms in English. If you learn to use them, your English will be much colorful.

Have you ever heard the idiom "He bought the farm"? It means "He died". Do you know how it became popular? It was first used in World War I. when a soldier died, the government gave his family enough money to buy a farm.

In the early 1930s, people in the US often did not know when or where their next meal was. So as soon as they got something in their hand that could be eaten, it would go into their mouth. That was how people began to use the idiom "live hand to mouth".

And don't be angry if your English friend says "Break a leg in your game!" to you. Hundreds of years ago, people believed in sprites(精灵). Sprites enjoyed causing trouble. If they heard you ask for something, they would make the opposite happen. So "break a leg" means wishing you good luck.

59. What does the idiom "Play it by ear" mean now?

- A. Playing music without using the sheet music.
 B. Having no plans and deciding the matter later.

- C. Buying a farm for a soldier who died in war.
D. Finding out enough food and drink for families.
60. If you are going to take an important test, what will your friend say to you?
A. You bought a farm.
B. You'll play it by ear.
C. Break a leg in your test.
D. You live hand to mouth.
61. What can we learn from the passage?
A. The meanings of the English idioms haven't changed.
B. Most of the idioms have a long history and stories behind them.
C. We don't need to learn idioms because they are hard to understand.
D. Idioms mean something bad and make people become angry easily.

C

After being put off twice because of bad weather, a team of Chinese surveyors reached the top of Mount Qomolangma on May 27th, 2020. It's part of a project to remeasure the height of the world's highest mountain.

The team was made up of eight members. They set off from a camp at 8,300 meters at around 2:10 a.m. Nearly the team worked there for 2.5 hours. They set off from a camp at 8,300 meters at around 2:10 a.m. nearly nine hours later, they reached the top successfully. Then, the team worked there for 2.5 hours. They put up a survey marker, set up a global navigation satellite system(GNSS, 卫星导航系统) receiver, and used a snow-depth radar(雷达) device to collect data.

Since 1949, China has made six main scientific surveys of Mount Qomolangma, including two height measured. In 1975, Chinese surveyors reached the top and measured the mountain for the first time, and the height was 8,848.13 meters. In 2005, another Chinese team measured it and height was 8,848.43 meters, not including the thickness of snow. The government thought it to be the most exact measurement.

It will take several months for researchers to deal with and analyze(分析) the data. Advances(先进) in technology are believed to produce more exact results this time than 15 years ago. "We have the responsibility to give the world an answer," said Dang Yamin at the Chinese Academy of Surveying and Mapping.

62. Why did a team of Chinese surveyors reach the top of Mount Qomolangma on May 27th, 2020?

- A. Because they wanted to tell people they were brave.
B. Because they wanted to enjoy beautiful sights on it.
C. Because they wanted to measure its height again.
D. Because they wanted to know the thickness of snow.
63. The measured height of Mount Qomolangma was 8,848.13 meters in _____.
A. 1949 B. 1975 C. 2005 D. 2020
64. From the passage, we know that _____.
A. China has made six main surveys of Mount Qomolangma so far.
B. Chinese surveyors used Beidou navigation satellite system in 2005.
C. Chinese surveyors will climb Mount Qomolangma in two or three months.

D. the exact height of Qomolangma that measured by Chinese surveyors is 8,848.13 meters in 2020.

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

- A. A team of Brave Chinese Surveyors
B. The Climbing of Mount Qomolangma
C. Measurement of the Height of Mount Qomolangma
D. Discussion about the Height of Mount Qomolangma

D

I think the life in the future will be very different from now. The technology will change everything—the life in space, the life on the earth and the life of the common people.

The new technologies will open up more ways for people to move from place to place. There will appear faster trains. The airports will use different kinds of planes. They will be smaller, but faster. You will be able to cross all over the world in just a few hours. More and more subway stations will be built. My opinion is that the subway stations don't take up any space. So they'll be the first choice for people.

The medicine will be improved, too. Scientists will study about the human body more. As a result, the human being will be able to live longer than usual. I think the most terrible illnesses of our time will be cured.

In the future, robots will do the hardest things that people couldn't do. At the same time, men will not lose their jobs. Men and robots can get along well with each other.

66. How many kinds of means of transportation does the writer mention?

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

67. The underlined word "cured" means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 发现 B. 蔓延 C. 治愈 D. 复发

68. What is the writer's opinion about robots?

- A. Robots can't get along with men.
B. Many people will lose jobs because of robots.
C. Robots will fit for every job.
D. Robots will become part of our lives.

E

Usually, many people complain they are facing problems. In fact, every day and everywhere there are problems. When one problem is solved, another one comes up.

People have money problems, work problems, family problems, health problems...the list goes on. And we always think that people who are happy and successful have fewer problems than us. It seems that everything goes well with them. But the fact is that the more successful you are, the more problems you will have to face. Successful people just know how to solve their problems.

You may ask, "If there are too many problems in life, then how can we find happiness?" The answer is to find happiness while you are solving your problems.

On the other hand we need problems. They help us to grow. If you had a fight

with your friend, what should you do? No matter who is wrong, I think you need to change the way you behave. Try to communicate with your friend. You can take some action, such as spending more time with your friend and showing more love. By doing so, you will solve the problem and become a better person.

69. we can learn from Paragraph 2 that successful people _____.

- A. have few problems B. only have small problems
C. like to meet challenges D. solve problems well

70. The writer thinks we can _____ when we solve our problems.

- A. win friendship B. find happiness
C. become rich D. get clever

71. If you fought with your friend, the writer suggests you _____.

- A. leave him alone B. find out who is wrong
C. spend less time with him D. change the way you behaves

72. The passage mainly tell us _____.

- A. how to face problems positively B. problems can be solved easily
C. how to be a better person D. problems are everywhere

阅读下面短文, 并用英语回答问题 (请注意每小题后的词数要求)

F

Sometimes you'll need to end your conversation at some point when you talk with someone. Of course, there are many reasons why you need to do that. For example, either you or the other person may need to continue an activity such as working or shopping. Or you may have run out of things to say. Or you just want to keep the conversation short. But how do you end a conversation in a polite way?

Maybe you can use words or body language to finish the conversation. It may depend on where and how the conversation started. It may also depend on your relationship with the other person. If you know that person, you can just say, "I need to run now." or you can say, "I'll catch you later." You may also give a reason for ending the conversation. "I really need to go—my piano lesson will start in ten minutes."

Perhaps you just meet someone in a social situation, and you have a nice talk. When you have to depart(离开), you can say, "It's nice meeting you. Maybe we can talk happily again sometime in the future."

Another way to end a conversation is to make it easy for the other person to leave. If you see the other person is already not patient, you can say, "Well, I'm sure you have a lot to do today."

You could use these tips to end a conversation, and you should notice that others may also use them. If they do so, you should know that it's time for you to stop.

73. How many reasons does the writer mention to end a conversation at some point? (不超过 5 个词)

74. What can we use to end a conversation? (不超过 10 个词)

75. What does the passage mainly talk about? (不超过 10 个词)

第四部分 写 (共两大题, 满分 25 分)

IX. 单词拼写 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

76. Does the radio say the road is closed in both d _____ (方向) because of the heavy fog?

77. The dam(大坝) produces electricity for m _____ (百万) of people in china.

78. Mario is used to v _____ (做志愿者工作) at an animal hospital now.

79. Leo wanted to catch the cat, but it ran away and h _____ (隐藏) behind the bushes in the garden.

80. He is a lovely boy, very gentle and c _____ (体贴的).

X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 20 分)

假定你是李华, 你校举办了以“做德智体美劳全面发展的社会主义建设者和接班人”为题的演讲比赛。请你根据以下要点提示写一篇英语演讲稿, 简单谈谈如何做一个新时代合格的中学生。

要点提示: 1. 爱国爱家, 诚实守信, 善良感恩;

2. 努力学习, 做个有创造力的人;

3. 多参加体育锻炼, 保持健康;

4. 善于发现生活中的美, 热爱并保护大自然;

5. 积极参加各种活动

写作要求: 1. 词数 80—100 词 (开头已经给出, 不计入总词数);

2. 根据要点提示, 可以适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名。

Boys and girls,

My name is Li Hua. Today I'm glad to share my ideas about how to be good students.

That's all. Thank you for listening.