

2022 年安徽省中考模拟卷(一)
英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共四部分,十大题,满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 全卷包括“试题卷”(8 页)和“答题卡”(2 页)两部分。
3. 请务必在“答题卡”上答题,在“试卷”上答题无效。
4. 考试结束后,请将“试题卷”和“答题卡”一并交回。

考试时间 120 分钟,满分 120 分

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. Which animal does the girl want to keep as a pet?



2. What does Peter have to practise?



3. Why did Frank look upset?

- A. Because he lost his pen.
- B. Because he failed the exam.
- C. Because he forgot his homework.

4. Where are they talking?

- A. In the hospital.
- B. In the market.
- C. In the stadium.

5. When will the English speech take place?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Monday.
- C. On Saturday.

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、7 题。

6. What will Susan do on Saturday morning?

- A. Go to see a film.
- B. Buy a book.
- C. Watch TV.

7. When will Susan be free?

- A. On Friday morning.
- B. On Saturday afternoon.
- C. On Sunday morning.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did Cindy go to the party?

- A. By car.
- B. By subway.
- C. By bus.

9. When will the party start?

- A. At 6:00 p. m. B. At 6:30 p. m. C. At 7:00 p. m.

10. Who made cookies this morning?

- A. Cindy and her mother.
B. Cindy and her grandma.
C. Cindy and her grandpa.

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, 短文后有五个小题。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 does the Students' Union plan to take a trip?

- A. Hefei Wildlife Park.
B. Beijing Wildlife Park.
C. Shanghai Wildlife Park.

12. Where will the students meet?

- A. At the bus stop. B. At the school gate. C. At the railway station.

13. When will they take a trip?

- A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. On Thursday.

14. What will they do during the trip?

- A. Watch animals. B. Go fishing. C. Draw pictures.

15. What will the best writer get as a prize?

- A. A camera. B. A notebook. C. A pair of sports shoes.

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。

Join a Reading Club	
Time	At 2:00 p. m. on 16. _____
Place	In the school reading 17. _____
Details	Get 18. _____ to join the club. You can 19. _____ a book to read. You can share your 20. _____ together with other students.

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)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. As a middle school student, you need to _____ the learning tasks on time.
A. complete B. imagine C. guess D. treat
22. A person cannot _____ judge a book by its cover or its writer.
A. bravely B. politely C. simply D. importantly
23. Jack Brown, the head teacher of my class, is always ready to increase our _____ abilities.
A. medical B. personal C. traditional D. natural
24. —You'd better not read _____ the sun because it is harmful to your eyes.
—Thanks for your advice. I won't do that again.
A. in B. beside C. over D. above
25. It's surprising that Tony is chosen to give a _____ in front of all the parents on school open day.
A. sentence B. spirit C. speech D. shape
26. —What would you like to do when you wait in line at the bus stop?

- I usually _____ a science magazine.
 A. turn on B. look through C. take down D. carry out
27. In order to learn more information about students' homework, the reporter _____ several teachers and parents so far.
 A. is interviewing B. was interviewing
 C. will interview D. has interviewed
28. —We can have a P. E. class in the new stadium from now on.
 —Really? I don't remember the time. Do you know _____ it was built?
 A. why B. when C. how D. what
29. Huawei began as a small local business 34 years ago and has grown a lot _____.
 A. since then B. from now on C. later on D. once again
30. —Shall we go out to have a picnic in the park this weekend?
 —_____.
 A. Never mind B. Sounds great
 C. It's a pleasure D. Many thanks

VI. 完形填空 (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

I moved from Russia to China with my family 16 years ago. When I arrived, I couldn't speak a word of 31, and it was very difficult for me to adapt (适应) to this new way of life. But soon this difficulty was gone.

In 2008, not so long after the Olympic Games in Beijing, I began to 32 a Chinese primary school. This is how I started my journey of studying Chinese. Of course, it was not 33 at first. I often found myself speaking Russian to my Chinese classmates when I tried to express myself. But somehow (不知怎么) we understood each other and became good 34. Now, 35 studying Chinese for more than 13 years, when I speak, many people think I sound 36 a native speaker and that I even have a Beijing accent (口音). The Chinese have an idiom, *xiangshuisu*, which 37 "When in Rome, do as the Romans do". Many people are surprised to hear how 38 I have lived in Beijing. In fact, China has become my home. I am interested in China's traditional culture and long 39. I've learned Chinese calligraphy, martial arts and even 40 about traditional Chinese medicine, so I've truly experienced Chinese life.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 31. A. Russian | B. Chinese | C. German | D. English |
| 32. A. continue | B. explain | C. attend | D. imagine |
| 33. A. useful | B. difficult | C. natural | D. easy |
| 34. A. friends | B. groups | C. teachers | D. players |
| 35. A. before | B. after | C. while | D. until |
| 36. A. with | B. without | C. like | D. for |
| 37. A. means | B. tells | C. speaks | D. says |
| 38. A. soon | B. often | C. long | D. far |
| 39. A. life | B. history | C. roads | D. journey |
| 40. A. anything | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing |

B

Welcome home! The Shenzhou XII manned spaceship returned to Earth on Sept. 17. Carrying three Chinese astronauts—Nie Haisheng, Liu Boming and Tang Hongbo, the return capsule (返回舱) 41 at the Dongfeng site in Inner Mongolia at 1:34 p. m.

The three astronauts were found in good 42. Actually, the return journey was so smooth that Tang was seen playing 43 a pen in the return capsule. 44, there were dangerous and challenging parts that you might not know about the landing.

When the return capsule 45 the atmosphere (大气层), its outside could be higher than 2,

000 degrees! "Real gold fears no fire," Nie said as they experienced this. Special materials (材料) on the 46 of the capsule kept the astronauts 47 inside. When the capsule was about 10 kilometers 48 the ground, it prepared to land. At the time, the capsule still traveled at 200 meters per second. That's twice the speed of high-speed trains! It was too 49 to land. Therefore, parachutes (降落伞) are used to help the landing. Even so, if a chute is too big, it might 50, just like an umbrella on windy days. So the capsule first opened a small chute and then opened a larger one. They let the capsule slow down. What an unforgettable journey!

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|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. landed | B. left | C. flew | D. started |
| 42. A. way | B. health | C. body | D. mind |
| 43. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. with |
| 44. A. Finally | B. Luckily | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 45. A. improved | B. entered | C. protected | D. invited |
| 46. A. heart | B. bottom | C. outside | D. inside |
| 47. A. safe | B. dangerous | C. serious | D. sick |
| 48. A. under | B. below | C. on | D. above |
| 49. A. quiet | B. fast | C. slow | D. safe |
| 50. A. turn over | B. turn up | C. turn on | D. turn down |

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)

根据对话内容, 从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。其中有两个多余选项。

- A: Hello! Li Hua, have you seen the film *The Eight Hundred*?
- B: Not yet. How do you like it?
- A: 51
- B: I heard it's a film about the Anti-Japanese War, but many people like watching it. 52
- A: It's about a four-day battle across from the Suzhou River.
- B: 53
- A: No, most of the audience are 20 to 35 years old.
- B: Really? I can't believe it. Anything else?
- A: 54
- B: Oh, I'll go to see the film tonight. 55
- A: You know I have seen it. You can ask Wang Fang to go with you. She wants to see it.
- B: OK. I'll call her later.
- A: Have a good time tonight.

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|---|
| <p>A. What is it about?</p> <p>B. Who is the director?</p> <p>C. I think it's fantastic.</p> <p>D. How can I get there?</p> <p>E. Would you like to go with me?</p> <p>F. I guess the old people like it better, right?</p> <p>G. And the film has caused a patriotic fever (爱国热) recently.</p> |
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VIII. 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

Tourists usually choose to visit London when they take a trip in the UK, but that means they may miss several amazing sights in the countryside.

<p>• The Lake District</p> <p>You can visit it in northern England. The poet William Wordsworth made it famous first. People have been travelling here since 1847 after a railway was built. The writer Beatrix wrote <i>The Tale of Peter Rabbit</i> in the Lake District.</p>	<p>• Snowdonia</p> <p>Snowdonia in Wales was one of the first British national parks. You will find road signs in two languages in local shops. You can choose to climb mountains or visit a castle built in the 13th century.</p>
<p>• Coastal locations</p> <p>The coastlines of Britain are full of natural treasures. On some beaches, you can still find fossils (化石) of dinosaurs. The first dinosaur bones were found in the early 19th century. The Giant's Causeway, formed by volcanic (火山的) activity 60 million years ago, is also a good choice.</p>	<p>• The Cairngorms</p> <p>The Cairngorms have some of the country's highest mountains and are the best places for skiing in Britain. Climbing and fishing are also popular, with Scotland's national game, golf. Lovers of wildlife will have a chance to meet red deer, red squirrels and golden eagles.</p>

56. How many years have people been travelling to the Lake District?
- A. About 170 years. B. About 60 years.
C. About 1300 years. D. About 1847 years.
57. Where may you find road signs in two languages?
- A. In the Lake District. B. In Snowdonia.
C. In coastal locations D. In the Cairngorms.
58. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?
- A. Travel. B. Sports. C. Wildlife. D. Language.
- B**

For the last three nights, I hadn't slept too well. I had woken up an hour earlier than usual and then I was unable to get back to sleep. I was a bit tired when I went into my bedroom to watch TV this evening. The news was boring so I turned it off and listened to some music. I picked up a story book and tried to read. After a while, I fell asleep.

After a while, I felt something trying to wake me up. I slowly opened my eyes and saw a long, sweet-looking face. Its brown eyes were looking at me with love. I smiled and said, "Hello, Puppy." Suddenly my face was covered in its kisses. I hugged its neck and laughed with its love. I thought to myself, "If only humans could love each other as purely (纯真地) as our dogs love us, and what a wonderful world this would be!"

Dogs are the greatest teachers of love. We should learn from them a lot. We should live on the side of love and spend our days creating happiness and making this world a better place. We should see everyone as our brothers and sisters and love ourselves and everyone else.

59. What can we learn from the writer?
- A. It was easy for her to get back to sleep.
B. She was reading a book before she fell into sleep.
C. The TV news was interesting so she enjoyed it a lot.
D. She woke up later than usual because she had to take care of the dogs.
60. After the dog woke up the writer, how did the writer feel?
- A. Excited. B. Upset. C. Unhappy. D. Angry.
61. Why are dogs the greatest teachers of love?
- A. Because they know how to create happiness.
B. Because they can teach people to love others.
C. Because they can solve people's sleeping problems.

- D. Because they like to wake up people when they fall asleep.
62. What does the writer want to tell us in this story?
- A. We should create a better world for our dogs.
- B. We should realize that dogs are always our best friends.
- C. We should remember sleeping too late is not healthy for us.
- D. We should live in a world with pure love and love each other.

C

When talking about “good people”, who comes to mind first? Many Chinese might think of Lei Feng. In China, someone who always does kind things for others may be called “a living Lei Feng”

Lei Feng was born in Hunan in 1940 and lived a poor life. He became a soldier in 1960. Just two years later, the young man died from being hit on the head by a falling pole (杆子). During his short life, he did not fight in any wars, but he has been remembered as a national hero.

He devoted (献身) his life to helping others. He carried heavy things for the old and gave food to hungry children. He once gave all the money he had to the sick parents of a friend. He darned (缝补) pants and socks for other soldiers and taught them how to read. Lei once wrote in his diary that he wanted to be a “screw (螺丝钉) that never rusts (生锈)”. This shows he was never proud of what he did.

Lei is not a superman but he sets an excellent example for everyone. Being kind to others is something that everyone should try to do. According to Chairman Mao Zedong, Lei treated people wholeheartedly throughout his life.

63. What kind of people can be called “a living Lei Feng”?
- A. Someone who always thinks of himself.
- B. Someone who makes much noise in the library.
- C. Someone who offers to cook food for the old people.
- D. Someone who never helps classmates with questions.
64. What does the underlined word “wholeheartedly” mean?
- A. 三心二意地 B. 全心全意地 C. 心满意足地 D. 宽宏大量地
65. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Lei Feng devoted his life to helping people in need.
- B. Lei Feng lived a rich life and then became a soldier.
- C. Lei Feng wanted to fight in wars in order to be a hero.
- D. Lei Feng advised everyone around him to do good things.
66. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell us to be a national hero. B. To advise us to be proud of what we did.
- C. To express thanks to Lei Feng. D. To call for people to do kind things.

D

Wang Fang is a middle school student from Shanghai. She listens to her favourite singer's songs over and over again every morning. This helps lift his rankings (排名). Li Hua, with 1000 other members of a fan club, has also spent lots of money buying the singer's music products. What Wang and Li do shows the rise of fan culture, or “fan quan” culture, in China.

Fanquan means “fan circles”, including a group of fans. They use their time and money to make their favourite pop singers or actors as popular as possible. Fan circle members are members who were born between 1995 and 2009. In 2020, about 8 percent of China's 183 million teenage Internet users supported stars in some way.

However, fan culture can lead young fans to a dark path. Some of them follow their favourite singers blindly so they will fight with others online. They sometimes say bad things and spread rumors (谣言) about popular singers they don't like. In order to support their favourite ones, they will buy expensive gifts. Some teenagers even ask their parents for a lot of money to do so. Fan club culture does harm to the growth of the young in China.

In June, the government took action and new guidelines came out. According to the new guidelines, teenagers are not allowed to take leading roles in fan clubs. They should not use the money to support popular singers or actors, either. Weibo closed down 100 accounts (账号) and removed 3700 posts.

67. How many teenage Internet users supported stars in 2020?
A. About 8 million. B. About 14 million.
C. About 100 million. D. About 3.7 million.
68. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us?
A. Young students are usually fan club members.
B. Many problems are caused by "fan quan" culture.
C. Parents allow their children to buy gifts for singers.
D. It's a wise choice to follow favourite singers blindly.
69. With the new guidelines, what are teenagers not allowed to do?
A. To join a fan club. B. To speak for their favourite singers.
C. To be a leader in a fan club. D. To use Weibo to support actors.

E

Your third year of middle school was a hard and busy time. You may have had trouble getting enough sleep. We all know that not getting enough sleep is not good for our health. However, it has been found that less sleep may also cause you to have fewer friends.

According to scientists from the University of California, people who don't get enough sleep don't want to go out to enjoy themselves with friends. The scientists did a small study. They tested 18 young people who had just had a good night's sleep. Then they tested again after a sleepless night. The young people watched videos. There is a person walking toward them on the video. If they thought the person on the video gets "too" close to them, they pushed the button to stop the video. It can record how close they allowed the person to get.

The results showed that if the young people didn't have enough sleep, they would keep the person on the video at a further distance. They felt that a stranger came into their personal space. However, if they got good sleep, they allowed the person on the video to get much closer to them.

The less sleep you get, the less you want to communicate with friends. As a result, other people may think you are strange and stay away from you. This can make you feel lonely and let you sleep even less.

So if you want to be a popular person, sleeping well might help you. One night of good sleep makes you feel more outgoing and confident.

70. What do scientists from the University of California believe?
A. Less sleep is always good for our health.
B. Less sleep brings more friends for students.
C. Less sleep makes school life hard and busy.
D. Less sleep makes people keep away from friends.
71. What does the writer tell us?
A. People don't like to share personal space.
B. Young people had better not watch videos.
C. It's necessary to keep a distance from strangers.
D. People are easy to get close to friends after a good sleep.
72. What is the best title for the text?
A. Stay away from videos! B. The busy third year!
C. More sleep and more friends! D. Be a confident student!

阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)

F

There was once a boy who was out playing with his friends. As they were playing, the boy found a

stone that looked interesting. He picked it up. It wasn't like the other stones because it was a little sparky (闪耀的). However, it was quite dirty so the boy decided to polish (擦亮) it.

Every day when the boy went out to play with his friends, he always brought the stone with him and polished it whenever they took breaks. His friends made fun of him for this. They said, "Why are you polishing that dirty old stone? It was nothing at all."

This went on for some time. Then one day, the boy left his home to join his friends as usual. He had a great surprise for them. When he showed them the stone, they were all surprised. It was, in fact, a beautiful diamond. The boy had stayed up all night to polish it until it was completely clean.

There will be times in your life when people will try to discourage you. They will tell you that you're wasting time on some meaningless tasks. When they do this, the best thing you can do is to ignore (忽视) them and continue to work towards your goal.

73. Why was the stone that the boy picked up unlike the other stones? (不超过 10 个词)

74. How did the boy's friends feel when they saw the diamond at last? (不超过 5 个词)

75. What should you do if someone tells you that you're wasting time on some meaningless tasks? (不超过 15 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)

根据首字母及汉语提示, 完成下列单词的拼写, 使句意明确、语言通顺。

76. The teacher is always p _____ (有耐心的) to answer the math questions from students.

77. Tomas enjoys flying a k _____ (风筝) in spring with his friends.

78. They i _____ (邀请) me to go for a trip to Hefei Zoo yesterday.

79. Don't enter the f _____ (森林) alone because it's dangerous.

80. I wrote a letter to Jenny and I am s _____ (仍然) waiting for her reply.

X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

2021 年暑假期间, 中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发《关于进一步减轻义务教育阶段学生作业负担和校外培训负担的意见》, 请你站在中学生的立场, 谈谈自己在以下几个方面的看法。

1. 每日作业不超过 90 分钟;

2. 手机禁止进入课堂;

3. 提高课堂学习效率;

注意:

1. 词数 80 ~ 100;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称;

4. 开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。

In order to ease the schoolwork burden, our government carried out rules. Let me tell you my opinions about them.
