**2022年初中毕业升学模拟考试**

**英语**

2022. 6

**注意事项：**

**1. 请在答题卡上作答，在试卷上作答无效。**

**2. 本试卷共七大题，70小题，满分140分。考试时间100分钟。**

**第I卷 选择题（共72分）**

I. 单项填空（本题共12小题：每小题1分，共12分）

从各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The 24th Beijing Winter Olympics began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4th February, 2022.

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

2. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first English class back to school after the epidemic（疫情）.

A. we B. our C. ours D. ourselves

3. —Is this novel Linda’s?

—It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be hers. Lucy’s name is on the cover.

A. can’t B. mustn’t C. needn’t D. shouldn’t

4. —What is your new classmate like?

—She is very shy. She speaks so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I can hardly hear her.

A. loudly B. clearly C. quietly D. directly

5. —Hmm, something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so good. Is it a cake? Can I try some?

—Hand-made cookies. Still warm. Here you are!

A. feels B. looks C. tastes D. smells

6. —The robot served us dinner last night. Don’t you think we are living in amazing times?

—I can’t agree more. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes our lives easier and happier.

A. information B. technology C. discovery D. competition

7. You bought the last ticket for the concert. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are!

A. sweet B. lucky C. strange D. funny

8. I usually felt very nervous as I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to answer the teacher’s questions in class.

A. ask B. will ask C. was asked D. have asked

9. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? I must find him.

—Sorry. I don’t know. But he was here just now.

A. where Tom was B. where has Tom gone C. where Tom is D. where can I find him

10. Betty wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her friend liked the birthday present.

A. which B. that C. if D. what

11. —How’s it going, Tina?

—Great. My company has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a good job.

A. offered B. provided C. introduced D. discovered

12. —You look so nice in your new skirt.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Oh, no B. Not at all C. I don’t think so D. Thank you

II. 完形填空（本题共8小题，每小题2分，共16分）

阅读下面短文，理解其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Strong support can help you grow

A father and his son went to a kite-flying festival. The son was happy when he saw the sky 13 with colorful kites. He wanted to fly a kite, too. The father then bought a kite for his son.

The son started to fly the kite. Soon, his kite was high up in the sky. 14 the son said, “Father, it seems that the string is stopping the kite 15 flying higher. If we cut it, it will be 16 and fly even higher. Can we cut it?” The father cut the string off of the reel（轴）. The kite started to go higher. This made the little boy happy.

But then, slowly, the kite started to come down. It soon fell to the ground. The son was 17 to see this. He asked his father, “I thought that after cutting the string, the kite would fly 18 . Why did it fall down? ＂

The father explained, “The string was not stopping the kite from going higher, but was helping it 19 in the sky. You helped the kite go up in the right direction using the string. 20 when you cut the string, it could no longer support the kite. ＂

We may sometimes feel like there are certain things that are holding us back and stopping us from growing. But in fact, these might be the things that support us the most.

13. A. painted B. filled C. kept D. appeared

14. A. Once in a while B. At last C. After a while D. Since then

15. A. from B. with C. of D. at

16. A. free B. smooth C. magical D. straight

17. A. nervous B. angry C. afraid D. surprised

18. A. faster B. higher C. closer D. harder

19. A. lie B. hang D. live C. stay

20. A. And B. Then D. So C. But

III. 阅读理解（一）（本题共17小题：每小题2分，共34分）

A. 阅读下列短文，从各题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

**A 5-DAY SUMMER PROGRAM!** You can take part in many hands-on activities and meet with live animals: giraffes, pandas, tigers, and so on! More information about the program in as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Program A | Program B |  |
| Dates: 18-22 July, 2022  Days: Monday to Friday  Time: 10: 00a. m. ～4: 00p. m. | Dates: 8～12 August, 2022  Days: Monday to Friday  Time: 10: 00a. m. ～4: 00p. m. |
| Program cost: $230 for members; $250 for non-members | |
| How to do: Simply come to our centre to get an application form（申请表）. Send your completed form on or before 15th July, 2022（Friday）. | |

Notes:

1. NO FREE LUNCHES ARE PROVIDED because of personal food differences. You may either bring a lunch-box or pay for lunch at our restaurants.

2. Both programs will start 1 DAY later if there is a warning of rainstorms.

3. Age: Students aged 8-16.

4. Groups: There are 2 programs for you to choose from. Each program needs at most 15students.

**COME AND JOIN US NOW! DON’T MISS THE CHANCE!！**

21. If there is a rainstorm on 18th July, program A will start on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sunday B. Monday C. Tuesday D. Friday

22. Two members and one non-member should pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the program.

A. $480 B. $690 C. $710 D. $730

23. Free lunches aren’t provided because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the lunches cost too much B. people have different tastes

C. Private meals are not allowed D. there are many restaurants

24. What can we know from the passage?

A. A girl of 17 can join the 5-day summer program.

B. More than 15 students are in each program.

C. We can take part in the program at any time.

D. You need to hand in an application for the program

Passage 2

American teens love their sports

Whether it’s soccer, basketball or tennis, there are lots of fun sports to play when you’re not busy with school. Some sports, like basketball, are universal（世界性的）. Kids all over the world play them. But other sports are more unique（独特的）.

In the US, playing baseball is a common after-school activity for many kids. In fact, it is known as the “national pastime” of the US. But few people outside of the US play this sport. It is popular in some Central American countries, such as Mexico, and some East Asian countries, such as Japan and South Korea. But it is almost unknown in other parts of the world.

There is also American football. a sport that is unique to the US and Canada. The sport is similar to rugby（英式橄榄球）, which is more popular in Europe. Players have to carry, throw or kick the ball to a receiving player in the “end zone” in order to score points. But they have to get the ball past a wall of defending（防护的）players first.

US students who play these sports usually take them quite seriously. Some high school athletes（运动员）can go on to play on college teams. receiving scholarships（奖学金）in return for their performance on the field. Talented college players can be picked by national teams and become professional players. So for some young athletes, playing sports after school can lead to a full-time career.

25. What is known as the “national pastime” of the US?

A. Playing baseball. B. Playing soccer. C. Playing basketball. D. Playing football.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about American football?

A. It is only played in America. B. It is more popular in Europe.

C. It is similar to rugby in Britain. D. It is unknown to people in Asia.

27. How can your team score points in American football?

A. Kick the ball into the “end zone.” B. Pass a wall of defending players.

C. Throw the ball to a player in the “end zone.” D. Receive the ball and run down the field.

28. Why do college students in the US take sports seriously?

A. Because they can earn money from playing on national teams.

B. Because they can have fun when they’re not busy with school.

C. Because they can make friends with high school players.

D. Because they can be picked to play on national teams.

Passage 3

Are There Too Many of Us?

Overpopulation—many people say this is the biggest danger to Earth. It is clear that the planet is not expanding. There is only so much space. The amount of food, water and energy on Earth is also quite limited. So the planet can hardly support more people, can it?

The answer to this question may be “Yes”. David Satterthwaite is an environmental scientist. He points out that the problem is not about the number of people on the planet. Instead, it is about the amount of their consumption（消耗）. “The world has enough for everyone’s need. but not enough for everyone’s greed（贪心）,” he explains.

Now, the world’s population is over 7.5 billion. According to the United Nations, it could reach 9.7 billion in 2050, and over 11 billion in 2100. Most of the growth is predicted（预言）to be in today’s underdeveloped countries. The influence of adding several billion people to these countries might not be huge. Traditionally, people in these countries consume little. People in higher-income（收入）countries leave a much greater environmental footprint on our planet.

However， the world is always changing. People in low-income countries may break their traditions. If they were to consume as much as people in high-income countries do, the influence of the predicted population growth could be much larger. So, if we want Earth to be able to support a large human population, all of us should try to limit our consumption.

Technological progress in farming, electricity production and many other fields may help Earth support more people. In the long run, space technologies may help solve the problem of over population. Scientists have already discovered many Earth-like planets. Perhaps fifty years from now, some of us may be able to live away from Earth.

29. The underlined word “expanding” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the first paragraph.

A. becoming larger B. becoming smaller C. becoming hotter D. becoming colder

30. According to the United Nations, how many people will be on Earth in 2100?

A. About 7.5 billion. B. About 9.7 billion.

C. More than 11 billion. D. More than 15 billion.

31. In the future, most of the increased population will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. consume as little as possible B. appear in low-income countries

C. leave lots of footprints on Earth D. appear in high-income countries

32. According to the article, 50 years later, some people may be able to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. under the sea B. on the moon C. in space station D. on another planet

33. We can learn from the article that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. David thinks Earth can support more people

B. technological progress breaks our environment

C. we have to limit consumption to support more people

D. we should control the population of underdeveloped countries

B. 阅读短文，根据短文内容，从所给的六个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，使短文意思完整、连贯。（有两项为多余选项）

Passage 4

English is spoken by people in many places. It began in England but spread as the British people left their country and made new homes. 34

After many years, the English language began to change. The changes were mainly expressions and spellings. 35 People in England say “underground” while people in America say “subway”. In America an elevator starts on the first floor, but in Britain it starts on the ground floor. “Colour” and “centre” are British spellings while “color” and “center” are American spellings for the same words. Pronunciation of words and ways of speaking have changed as well. 36

The English language has also changed by borrowing words from other languages. The Americans borrowed “cent” from old French and “cookbook” from German. 37

The English language is changing all the time, but people from English-speaking countries are still able to understand each other.

|  |
| --- |
| A. It’s possible to tell whether a person is American or British by listening to his speech.  B. Now. English is the language spoken by most people in countries like Canada, America and Australia.  C. English as a language has not changed much in the past few centuries.  D. They also borrowed “tofu” and “kowtow” from Chinese.  E. American English is totally different from British English.  F. Sometimes different people use different words to mean the same thing. |

IV. 情景交际（本题共5小题：每小题2分，共10分）

根据对话内容，从所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，使对话内容完整。（有两项为多余选项）

A: Hi, Ken. Jane’s birthday is coming. Have you received her invitation?

B: Yes. 38

A: Me, too. I’m just thinking about the gift. 39

B: Well, she likes writing. Why not get her pens and books?

A: 40 I think she’ll be happy to get them.

B: Yeah. By the way, how will you buy the gift? Will you ask your parents for money?

A: 41 I’ve already saved my pocket money.

B: You’re right. I think we should learn to manage pocket money. I just spend it on the things I really need.

A: That’s true. 42

B: What a kind girl! Learning to save and use money are both important to us.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Yes, please.  B. Sounds good.  C. Of course not.  D. How about you?  E. Can you come to my party?  F. Have you got any good ideas?  G. I also use it to help others in need. |

**第II卷 非选择题（共68分）**

V. 词语运用

A. 用括号中所给词的适当形式完成下列句子。（本题共6小题，每小题1分，共6分）

43. Lily was really sad about her cat’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. （die）

44. Have you called your parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? （recent）

45. I introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the other students and tried not to worry. （I）

46. Mike is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about basketball than Tom. （crazy）

47. I don’t know the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the next day. （true）

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_help the local communities look after their natural environment. （tour）

B. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每词限用一次。（本题共10小题，每小题2分，共20分）

|  |
| --- |
| have an idea bad think of punish foot |

On Saturday morning, every boy in town is happy, except Tom Sawyer. He has to paint the fence because he 49 for the mistakes he made yesterday. The fence is at least nine 50 high and runs nearly half the block long. After only a few strokes, he sits down and begins to 51 all the fun he has planned for the day. He knows that the painting will take up all afternoon. Even 52 other boys will come by soon and see him do his chores. Just then, Ben Rogers comes along the road with an apple in his hand. Tom 53 He picks up his brush and goes back to work.

|  |
| --- |
| interest in silence he discover slowly |

“Got to work, hey?” says Ben. “Work? What work are you talking about? It’s not every day a boy gets to paint a whole fence by 54 .” Then Tom goes on painting. Ben watches Tom 55 . He becomes more and more 56 . After a while, he says, “Say, Tom, let me try.”

“No, I’m sorry. Aunt Polly says there isn’t one boy in a thousand that’s fit to paint the fence.” “Come on, Tom. Let me just try, please… I’ll give you my apple!

Tom considers a moment longer. Then very 57 he hands the brush over to Ben. Sitting under a shady tree, Tom eats the apple and watches Ben paint the fence in the hot sun. He thinks he 58 something wonderful since then: To make a boy want something, all you have to do is to make that something hard to get!

VI. 阅读理解（二）（本题共6小题；每小题2分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

Passage 5

Can you imagine a world without a writing system for your language? It may be hard to picture it now. but a man named Sequoyah lived in such a world. Sequoyah was a member of a native American tribe（部落）the Cherokee. Cherokee people speak their own language, but for hundreds of years they did not have a system of writing. Without a writing system, the Cherokee had no newspapers or books before 1809.

Sequoyah was probably born around the year 1770 and lived with his mother in a small village in the mountains of Tennessee. When he grew up, he became a blacksmith（铁匠）. When he was doing business with those “English-speaking people” he noticed that they used paper with marks to record their thoughts and ideas. Sequoyah called these pieces of paper with marks “talking leaves”. He began to wonder why people who speak Cherokee did not have a way to write down their words.

In 1809, Sequoyah decided to give the Cherokee their own “talking leaves”. At first he tried to make a different symbol for every word in the Cherokee language. But in that case, there would be so many symbols and too hard for people to remember, so he decided to make a picture for each syllable（音节）. After much hard work, Sequoyah invented 85 symbols. In order to see whether it would work, he helped his six-year-old daughter Ayoka learn each symbol and found she could learn to read and write very quickly. Sequoyah’s invention was a success!

Before long, Sequoyah’s writing system had spread far and wide. Cherokee people living in all different parts of the country learned to read and write. In 1825, Sequoyah’s system was made the official written language for Cherokee people. To this day, Cherokee speakers still use Sequoyah’s writing system. In some parts of the United States, you can see street signs and billboards written in both English and Cherokee. Sequoyah will always be remembered for his important contribution to Cherokee people.

59. Did the Cherokee have newspapers before 1809?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60. What did Sequoyah call the pieces of paper with marks?

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61. How many symbols did Sequoyah invent in the Cherokee language?

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62. What does the third paragraph mainly tell us?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63. What happened before long?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

64. What do you think of Sequoyah?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VII. 写

A. 句子翻译。（本题共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

65. 让我们去拿些吃的吧。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

66. 巨石阵仍然是世界上最美妙的风景之一。

Stonchenge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

67. 我们的图书馆一天打扫两次。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68. 自从画家埃尔热于1929年创造出丁丁（Tintin）这个形象，他已经红了80多年。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since the artist Herge invented him in 1929.

69. 如果你必须把相机借给任何人，告诉他们正确使用它。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B. 书面表达（共20分）

70. 4月23日是世界读书日，而且随着新冠疫情的出现，同学们也居家隔离上网课很长一段时间，为了丰富学生的居家隔离生活同时也为了提高学生的阅读能力，增长见识、陶冶情操……，学校的英文网站开展了读书征文比赛，要求同学们踊跃投稿。

内容提示：（1）What books have you read?

（2）What are your favorites and why?

（3）What did you learn from the book?

要求：（1）中心突出，语义连贯，层次清晰，可适当发挥，书写规范；

（2）文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名；

（3）词数80词左右。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2022年金普新区中考模拟试卷答案**

**英语2022.6**

I. 1-5 CBACD 6-10 BBCCC 11-12 AD

II. 13-20 BCAA DBCC

III. 21-24 CCBD 25-28 ACCD29-33 ACBDC 34-37 B F A D

IV. 38-42 DFBCG

V. 43. death 44. recently 45. myself 46.crazier 47.truth 48. tourists

49-58 is/was punished, feet, think of, worse, has an idea, himself, in silence, interested, slowly, has discovered

VI. 59. No.

60. Talking leaves.

61. 85.

62. HowSequoyah invented Cherokee’s “talking leaves”./ made the written language for Cherokee people.

63. Sequoyah’s writing system had spread far and wide and Cherokee people living in all different parts of the country learned to read and write.

64. He was creative/great/clever/imaginative…

VII. 65. Let’s fetch something to eat.

66. is still one of the most wonderful sights of the world

67. Our library is cleaned twice a day.

68. Tintin has been popular for over eighty years.

69.Tell him to use the camera properly if you have to lend it to anyone.