**2022年英语学考模拟试**

**学校： 班级： 姓名： 座号：**

考试范围：初中阶段；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

**一、听力测试(20分)**

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是C。

A)请听下面8段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(每小题1分)

1．What does the girl want to have?

A．Some oranges. B．Some apples. C．Some water.

2．Who wants to know how to use the Internet?

A．Alan’s grandma. B．Alan’s sister. C．Alan’s mother.

3．How many people will be at the picnic?

A．Three. B．Four. C．Five.

4．Where is the boy going to eat?

A．Mr. Jackson. B．Sam’s. C．The girl’s house.

5．What does the woman mean?

A．She doesn’t have any tickets. B．The ticket has been sold out.

C．It’s free to visit the Science Museum.

B)请听下面4段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。(每小题1分)

请听第1段材料，回答第6、7小题。

1. What does the boy think of Beijing Opera?

A．Exciting B.Boring. C. Wonderful.

1. Who like Beijing Opera?
2. The girl. B. The boy’ parents. C. The girl’ grandparents.

请听第2段材料，回答第8、9小题。

1. What are Tim and Alice talking about?

A．A book. B．A match. C．A movie.

9．How does Alice like the music?

A．Sweet B．Wonderful C．Beautiful

请听第3段材料，回答第10、12小题。

10．What are the speakers going to do tomorrow?

A．Go boating. B．Go hiking. C．Go bike riding.

11．When will they set out tomorrow morning?

A．At 6:30. B．At 7:00. C．At 7:30.

12．What can we learn from the conversation?

A．Today’s weather is worse than yesterday.

B．The speakers want to enjoy the morning sunshine.

C．The speakers will take food, drinks and some cards.

请听第4段材料，回答第13、15小题。

13．What happened to Mr. King?

A．He had a fever. B．He had a toothache. C．His leg was hurt.

14．Who took Mr. King to the hospital?

A．His wife. B．A young man. C．Some students.

15．Which of the following is true?

A．The young man drove his car fast. B．Mr. King doesn’t feel much better.

C．Mr. King will go to school tomorrow.

C)请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题1分)

16．Yesterday we went to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ field and played against Portland Middle School.

17．Mr. Brown wanted us to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in mind while playing the game.

18．One of the players called Peter from the other team was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19．The players of the other team began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they couldn’t get the ball.

20．When the match ended, we got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals in total.

**二、单项填空(8分)**

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题1分)

21．—Have you watched the TV play *A Lifelong Journey* (《人世间》)?

—Yes, I have. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a lot.

A．touch B．will touch C．touched D．have touched

22．Today, many winter Olympic sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by people of all ages.

A．have enjoyed B．will be enjoyed

C．were enjoyed D．are enjoyed

23．President Xi said, “The people are true heroes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s they who create history.”

A．but B．for C．if D．so

24．— Yesterday, I paid more money for the gasoline(汽油) than last time. It’s terrible.

—Yeah. The price of the gasoline is increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these days.

A．quicker B．slower C．more quickly D．more slowly

25．On the Internet, you can compare the prices of the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, save money and choose your favourite thing.

A．project B．product C．subject D．method

26．Gu Ailing, the world champion, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers to challenge themselves through winter sports.

A．expresses B．encourages C．trusts D．compares

27．The bag my mother bought me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gets out of style, but it is still the best thing in my mind.

A．heavily B．normally C．suddenly D．gradually

28．—What is the Trip Code（行程码）used for?

—It’s used to show where we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the last 14 days.

A．were B．will be C．had been D．have been

**三、完形填空(25分)**

A)请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题1分)

Summer time in the United States generally means people have a lot more free time to enjoy the outdoors. The sun is out for longer, so there are more hours in the \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to enjoy. Having more free time does not mean you need to \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ a lot of money. There are plenty of ways to enjoy your city or town for little or no money.

In summer, many parks \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ free concerts. Sometimes these concerts feature (以……为特色) bands and musicians that are \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. Other times the concerts are given by up and coming (崭露头角的) \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ . It doesn’t matter whether you know the band playing or not, these free concerts in the park are a great way to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ music outdoors. If you arrive at the park \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ with your friends, you can even have a picnic. Many parks also offer free outdoor screenings of \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_. It’s always a good idea to arrive early to get a good viewing spot (地点). Being too \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ to the movie screen is no fun — your neck will \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_. And sitting too far means you’ll have to squint (眯眼看). These outdoor movie screenings are also great for picnics.

If you are a big fan of theater, most big cities have \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare-in-the-park programs. These programs feature different works of Shakespeare: performed live and outdoors. Many of these programs are free. Some of these Shakespeare-in-the-park programs are so \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ that people line up for hours to get free tickets. Usually the tickets are “first come, first served”. If all the tickets are \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ before you get to the front of the line, then you are out of luck. So get there early!

If you don’t have air conditioning, many museums offer free admission days or hours. \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_the museums being cool in temperature, they are also cool \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ you can see amazing works of art.

29．A．hour B．day C．month D．year

30．A．save B．waste C．spend D．borrow

31．A．open B．offer C．choose D．change

32．A．new B．proud C．famous D．handsome

33．A．artists B．writers C．dentists D．magicians

34．A．watch B．enjoy C．learn D．support

35．A．late B．early C．slowly D．happily

36．A．shows B．plays C．operas D．movies

37．A．far B．high C．close D．straight

38．A．hurt B．break C．worry D．drop

39．A．its B．our C．your D．their

40．A．loud B．popular C．hopeful D．common

41．A．given away B．sold out C．put down D．fixed up

42．A．With B．From C．Besides D．Without

43．A．if B．unless C．though D．because

B)请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。一空一词，每个词限用一次。(每小题1分)

|  |
| --- |
| serious       hit     feel     also       experience       stress       sudden       slow       building       their     but |

When an earthquake happens, part of the Earth's surface moves. In fact, the surface of the Earth moves all the time. The tectonic plates(地壳板块) which make up the surface press against each other very \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. Over thousands of years, this movement creates great \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_. In some places where the layers(表层)   of rock are weak, this finally causes a \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ movement -an earthquake. Thousands of earthquakes happen every day, \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ most are very small and cause no damage. A large earthquake shakes \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ to the ground, or causes a tsunami(海啸) wave. The results are usually very \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ .It's common for people in southern Europe \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ big earthquakes, and on November1st, 1755, a powerful earthquake \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ the city of Lisbon in Portugal. Between 60,000 and 100,000 people lost \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ lives. After the earthquake a tsunami struck the city, and there was \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ a fire, which caused nearly total destruction(毁灭). People as far away as Finland \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ the shock, and the tsunami reached Barbados in the West Indies.

**四、阅读理解(40分)**

A)请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题2分)

**A**

****

Fischis Quality Ski School offers a new ski course adventure!

Sports and fun are both on the programme. While practising skills, we ski through the Mount Schlangental, jump over ski jumps and make new friends!

**OUR OFFER FOR KIDS**

****

• Special learning methods for fun skiing

• Top trained and patient ski coaches

• Free helmets during course times

• Weekly final race with a big prize ceremony, a medal for every skier

**ATTENTION**

• Lunch is not available because of COVID-19 at the moment.

• Warm clothes, gloves and sunglasses should be brought by yourselves.

**GROUPING**

• Pupils are divided into age-groups through discussion or by showing their skiing knowledge or ability.

• Group size: 3-6 children per coach during course times

**COURSE PRICE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level | Price/Half day | Price/A day |
| Beginner: Pupils who have not skied before | 42 EUR | 75 EUR |
| Advanced: Pupils with basic skiing experience | 56 EUR | 100 EUR |

55．Who may be interested in the information above?

A．Coaches. B．Officers. C．Sportsmen. D．Parents.

56．When attending the ski course, skiers can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．get a free helmet after class B．win medals for entering the final race

C．choose the groups as they like D．be provided with gloves and sunglasses

57．The course price of a day for Alex, a skier without any skiing experience, may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．42 EUR B．56 EUR C．75 EUR D．100 EUR

**B**

Hou Changliang volunteered to teach at Xiangyang Primary School in a remote village in Yunnan Province in August 2017. It is the third village school that Hou has taught at since he graduated from Hunan University of Arts and Science in 2011.

“The longer I stayed in the countryside, the more deeply I understood the challenges in rural(乡村的）education.

Rural schools need teachers, especially good ones,” Hou says, adding that a good teacher can make a real difference in a student’s life and can even change a village.

When it comes to helping develop rural education, the first thing most people think of is to give away things, such as desks, books, clothing and even money. However, Hou says, “ No matter how many advanced facilities(先进的设施）a school has, it is teachers who guide students. No matter how many wonderful books are given away, it is teachers who guide students to read. If there are no teachers, computers are just decorations and some students even use pages from books as toilet paper.”

On a video sharing-platform, Hou posts images of his everyday life with students, which have drawn more than 300,000 followers. “What I can do is limited(有限的). Though social media, I hope that my story can not only make more people understand and support rural education, but also encourage other rural teachers like me,” Hou says. “There is still a long way to go to improve the level of rural education,”

58．What does Hou think is the most important for rural education?

A．Good teachers. B．Wonderful books.

C．Advanced facilities. D．Good learning environment,

59．Why does Hou share his everyday life on a video-sharing platform?

⑴ to get more support for rural education

⑵ to encourage other rural teachers

⑶ to show his special life and make money

⑷ to become a famous person on the Internet

⑸ to make more people pay attention to rural education

A．.⑴⑵⑷ B．⑴⑵⑸ C．⑵⑶⑷ D．⑵⑶⑸

60．What can we know about Hou’s personality according to the passage?

A．Brave, talented and humorous.

B．Proud, strict and outgoing.

C．Careful, quiet and hard-working.

D．Kind, helpful and creative.

**C**

Koalas are one of the loveliest animals all around the earth. They look like teddy bears. They are gentle and quiet. Children and adults all like them.

Australia is the only area of the world that has koalas. Koalas means “no water” in Australia. Because koalas hardly drink water, but they get **fluids** from their food — eucalyptus (桉树) leaves.

Koalas are marsupials (有袋类动物). They carry their babies in the mother’s pocket. A newborn baby koala is born blind and hairless. At first it drinks its mother’s milk. It spends its first six months inside the mother’s pocket. The next 2-3 months the baby koala will be seen catching its mother’s fur in the daytime. But it always hides in its mother’s pocket at night for safety. A mother koala will carry her baby until it is old enough to be its own.

Koalas live in trees in their lifetime. A baby koala starts to climb trees by itself when it is nine months old. After a long time of eating and climbing, the little koala is ready to sleep. They usually come out at night and they sleep for eighteen hours during the day. They are moving slowly and really don’t move around a lot, except to feed. Koalas are also excellent swimmers. They sometimes swim across rivers when there is flood (洪水) in their areas.

61．What do we know about koalas from Paragraph 1-2?

A．Koalas drink much water. B．Koalas only live in Australia.

C．Koalas are a kind of teddy bears. D．Koala means “water” in Australian.

62．What does the underlined word “**fluid**” mean in the passage?

A．液体 B．细菌 C．营养 D．热量

63．How long does a baby koala stay in its mother’s pocket?

A．One year. B．2-3 months. C．6 months. D．Until it is old enough.

64．What can we learn from the passage?

A．Koalas aren’t good at swimming.

B．Koalas sleep for long hours in trees at night.

C．Koalas move quickly and don’t move around a lot.

D．When koalas are born, they can’t see anything clearly.

**D**

Beauty sleep is a real thing, researches have shown that people who have enough sleep look more attractive（有魅力的）to others.

A few bad nights is enough to make a person look “especially” more ugly, their sleep experiments show. The researchers asked 25 university students to join in their sleep experiment. They were asked to get a good night’s sleep for two nights. A week later, they were asked to sleep for only four hours every night for two nights in a row. The researchers took make-up free（素颜）photos of the volunteers after both the good and the bad sleep.

Next, they asked 122 strangers to have a look at the photos and judge（评价）them on attractiveness, health and sleepiness, as well as asking them, “How much would you like to make friends with this person in the picture?”

The strangers were good at judging if the persons they were looking at were tired, and, if they were sleepy, their attractiveness scores were low. The strangers also said they wouldn’t want to socialize (交住) with the tired students.

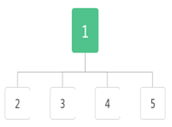
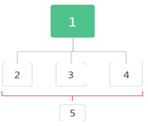
The researchers say this is natural for people. An unhealthy-looking face makes people run away. In other words, people don’t want to hang around with people who might be ill. Dr. Brewer, an expert (专家) at the University of Liverpool said, “Judgment of attractiveness is often unconscious（无意识的）, but we all do it, and we are able to judge on even something small like whether someone looks tired or unhealthy. This study is a good reminder of how important sleep is to us.”

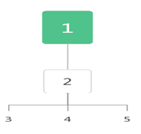
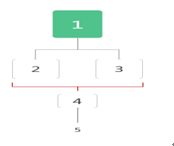
65．When did the researchers take make-up free photos of volunteers?

A．After two nights’ good sleep. B．After two nights’ bad sleep.

C．Before the experiment. D. After both two nights’ good sleep and two nights’ had sleep.

66．Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?

A.  B． 

C． D．

67．What kind of friends did the strangers like to make?

A．The people who were tired. B．The people who were sleepy.

C．The people who were unhealthy. D．The people who were attractive and energetic.

68．According to the passage, which of the following is the best title?

A．Beauty Sleep, More Attractive B．More Sleep, More Friends

C．Less Sleep, Fewer Friends D．No Attractiveness, No Friends

**E**

Have you gotten vaccinated? This question has been a common way to greet others in China since the country produced a number of COVID-19 *vaccines* (疫苗) in December 2020.

China vaccinated 40 percent of its population by June, 2021. At the same time, China was also providing vaccines for other countries. It is *exporting* (出口) COVID-19 vaccines to 28 countries and giving help to 69 countries in need, Xinhua reported. Most of these countries were developing nations, such as Pakistan, Mongolia and Mexico. The leaders of these countries were taking the lead in receiving vaccine shots in January last year. They included Indonesian President Joko Widodo and Chilean President Sebastian Pinera.

According to the World Bank, to *vaccinate* (接种) their citizens, small and medium-sized developing nations could have ended up a year behind larger developing nations and developed countries. Some wealthier nations have already stored many vaccine *doses* (剂) for their own citizens. Some of them have ordered enough vaccines to vaccinate their people two or three times, The Washington Post reported.

For countries that have not yet developed or gotten a vaccine, China may be the only answer, AP noted China is one of the few nations that can produce vaccines on *a large scale* (大批量).

China joined COVAX in October 2020, a *mechanism* (机制) organized by the World Health Organization, to make sure that all members can get the vaccines in the future. China has decided to offer 10 million vaccines to COVAX, Xinhua reported.

69．What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

A．China offers vaccines to all other countries for free.

B．China has only sent vaccines to nearby Asian countries.

C．Chinese vaccines are used in many countries.

D．Some people have questioned the safety of Chinese vaccines.

70．As for COVID-19 vaccines, which of the following is true about small and medium-sized developing nations?

A．They have received help from western countries.

B．They have started to develop their own vaccines.

C．They have stored enough vaccines for their citizens.

D．They have fallen behind in vaccinating their citizens.

71．What is the correct order of the following events according to the passage?

a. China produced COVID-19 vaccines.

b. 40 percent of Chinese people have received vaccine shots.

c. Many leaders in less developing countries received vaccine shots.

d. China joined COVAX.

A．a-d-c-b B．d-a-c-b C．d-a-b-c D．a-d-b-c

72．What can be inferred (推断) from the passage?

A．COVID-19 will soon end.

B．China might offer COVID-19 vaccines all over the world.

C．China is the only country to develop COVID-19 vaccines.

D．Chinese COVID-19 vaccines are cheaper and safer than others.

B)请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。(每小题2分)

Let’s face it, all of us have our own bad habits. We may bite our nails(咬指甲). Others might break into others’ words often. Young people always stay up at night. \_\_\_73\_\_\_ Have no fear(害怕)! Today I will teach you to beat your bad habits.

\_\_\_74\_\_\_ Those bad habits would produce bad influences(影响) would finally lead to bad results. So pay attention to yourself on personal development and build your social circle.

Recognize(辨认) the bad habit you want to break. \_\_\_75\_\_\_ If don’t believe you have a bad habit or you don’t know why some things just keep happening to you over and over, get answers from the people around you. They may help you recognize whether(是否) your habit is bad or not.

Decide how serious you are about breaking the habit. If you know it clearly, you will be able to achieve your goal. You can write down when, where and why you do the habit. \_\_\_76\_\_\_ Think about what you wrote.

Think about a healthy habit that could take the place of your bad habit. \_\_\_77\_\_\_ Catch yourself doing the bad habit and stop yourself. Practice the healthy habit instead. Practice this as often as you want. The more you practice a behavior(行为), the sooner it will become a habit.

A．All these bad habits are hard to break.

B．Create as many great habits as possible.

C．Habit changing always takes a long time.

D．Writing makes you know more about the habit.

E．Realize bad habits have influences and results.

F．Knowing your bad habit will help you control it.

G．Choose the good habit you would like to practice.

**五、补全对话(5分)**

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。(每小题1分)

A: Hi, Bill?

B: Hi, Mary! \_\_\_\_78\_\_\_\_

A: To the school library.

B: I’m also going there. \_\_\_\_79\_\_\_\_

A: OK. Do you want to borrow books?

B: No. I want to study there. \_\_\_\_80\_\_\_\_

A: I want to borrow some books on nature.

B: \_\_\_\_81\_\_\_\_

A: Yes. And I’m going to write about the protection of ecological (生态的) balance and then report it to my classmates tomorrow.

B: That’s a good topic. \_\_\_\_82\_\_\_\_

A: I hope so. I think it’s our duty to take good care of the earth we live on.

A．Let’s go together.

B．It’s so hard for me to study in the library.

C．Are you interested in nature?

D．Where are you going?

E．How often do you go there?

F．What are you planning to do there?

G．Your classmates will know more about it.

1. **书面表达（15分**）

本卷阅读理解B篇文章介绍了支教老师侯长亮，他为乡村教育奉献出自己的青春年华。对此你有什么看法？你将来会选择怎样的职业，又将如何实现自己的职业理想呢？请根据下面提示，写一篇英语短文，谈谈你的想法。

写作要点：

1. What do you think of Hou Changliang’s experiences?
2. What do you want to be when you grow up?
3. How do you plan to achieve it?

要求：

1. 短文应包括提示中所有的写作要点，条理清楚，行文连贯，可适当发辉；
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名；
3. 词数不少于80。