

# 2023 年安徽中考英语练习卷

## 温馨提示:

1. 本试卷共四部分, 十大题, 满分 120 分。考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 全卷共有试题卷 8 页, 答题卷 2 页。请将答案填写在答题卷上。
3. 答题前请认真审题。考试结束后自行保留试题卷, 答题卡交回。

## 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. What will the man decide to do?



A

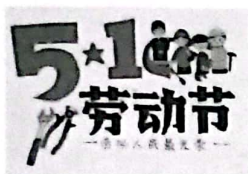


B



C

2. Which holiday is Simon looking forward to?



A



B



C

3. What are they talking about?

A. A person.

B. A story.

C. A book.

4. How is the film?

A. Relaxing.

B. Real.

C. Interesting.

5. Where are the speakers?

A. In the park.

B. At home.

C. On the bus.

### 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 will the man do this afternoon?

A. Go shopping.

B. Have a meeting.

C. Go on a business trip.

7. What does the man decide to do?

A. Take a sweater.

B. Take an umbrella.

C. Dress in cool clothes.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. Why did the man say sorry at first?

A. He was late for checking out.

B. He forgot to pay on time.

C. He found the room bill wrong.

9. What do the kids dislike about the hotel?

A. The room.

B. The beds.

C. The pool.

10. How much change should the woman give the man?

A. 12.

B. 30.

C. 18.



### 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. What is the speaker's friend?  
A. A policeman. B. A scientist. C. A doctor.
12. Where did the child and his father go?  
A. To the school. B. To the police station. C. To another kid's home.
13. Why did the child take the pen?  
A. It was different. B. It was expensive. C. It was colorful.
14. What color were the boy's shoes?  
A. White B. Black. C. Blue.
15. How old is the boy?  
A. Seven B. Five C. Fifteen.

### IV. 信息转换 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 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。

Nancy's family trip	
Time	Last (16) _____.
Place	America.
People	(17) _____ people.
Activities	Visited some wonderful (18) _____. Visited her uncle and aunt and had dinner together. Went shopping and ate some (19) _____ food.
Feelings	(20) _____.

## 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 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. You'd better think \_\_\_\_\_ before you join the kung fu club, and don't choose it for fun.  
A. heavily B. seriously C. perfectly D. politely
22. Mike is such an honest boy that we have no reason to \_\_\_\_\_ what he told us.  
A. believe B. repeat C. doubt D. trust
23. Chinese people have taken another successful step in the fight \_\_\_\_\_ a fair society and a strong country.  
A. against B. for C. between D. among
24. Remember to make notes or underline the key sentences in the passage \_\_\_\_\_ you are reading.  
It can help you understand it better.  
A. before B. while C. after D. though
25. — Did you go to the bookstore with your classmates last night, Tom?  
— I wanted to, but when I was setting out, my uncle's family \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. took off B. came round C. ran out D. turned round
26. — Lucy, I called you up just now, but there was no reply.  
— Sorry, I didn't hear it. I \_\_\_\_\_ a piano lesson in my study.  
A. had B. was having C. am having D. will have
27. — The teachers want \_\_\_\_\_ but the best for their students.  
— You bet!  
A. something B. nobody C. nothing D. somebody
28. — When we find ourselves in the bad \_\_\_\_\_, why not try to find something good in it? We can make full use of what comes.  
— It's so true. We can always think in the positive way.  
A. situation B. instruction C. introduction D. direction





29. — Chenxiao has been \_\_\_\_\_ from school for three days.  
— Yeah. She was hurt badly in the accident and had to stay in hospital for days.  
A. silent B. different C. present D. absent
30. — Hefei City is growing busier and cleaner than before.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ Great changes have taken place in this city in recent years.  
A. That's true. B. Why not? C. That's all right. D. You can't be serious.

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

One night, Christine Carter was sitting with her daughter in the bed. They were making a list (单): Three Good Things of the Day. Making such a list is 31 way of remembering things they are thankful for. Christine tries to use this to 32 her daughter about happiness.

Christine is a sociologist (社会学家). She studies how schools and families can help kids develop good feelings and live a 33 life. Christine says, "This becomes important during COVID-19, with many kids feeling lonely. But 34 good feelings doesn't mean never being sad. It means understanding people's feeling sad is 35. And it passes more quickly if we can 36 good things in life."

Christine thinks a key way to happiness is learning how to 37 feelings, even bad ones. She says, "Ask yourself: How do I feel? Does it have a color or shape? These 38 can help people learn about their feelings better."

Christine says showing gratitude (感激) is also important. "Think about 39 you're grateful to that person. After you know the reason, this makes you get along better tomorrow," she says.

But the surest way to happiness is kindness. Christine says helping others gives 40 to life because you are changing the world. "We feel a sense of relation and love," she says. "We feel safe when we're connected with other people."

- |                    |                |              |              |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31. A. its         | B. our         | C. Their     | D. Your      |
| 32. A. learn       | B. follow      | C. know      | D. teach     |
| 33. A. busier      | B. healthier   | C. sadder    | D. quieter   |
| 34. A. forgetting  | B. losing      | C. finding   | D. minding   |
| 35. A. natural     | B. traditional | C. popular   | D. special   |
| 36. A. guess       | B. hide        | C. solve     | D. notice    |
| 37. A. receive     | B. describe    | C. share     | D. move      |
| 38. A. differences | B. jokes       | C. questions | D. languages |
| 39. A. why         | B. where       | C. what      | D. when      |
| 40. A. use         | B. information | C. time      | D. meaning   |

B

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the first month in the Chinese lunar new year. Ancient people also called it Shangyuan Festival. Celebrations on this day became 41 in the Tang Dynasty. A large number of people go out on the streets to have fun.

Watching red lanterns is one of the main 42. Lanterns of different shapes and sizes are usually 43 in trees. It's said that sky lanterns were first used in by Zhuge Kongming to ask for help when he was 44. Today, when the lanterns slowly rise into the air, people make wishes.

Another tradition is 45 lantern riddles (谜语). The riddles are usually short and hard. Most of the riddles have something to do with Chinese characters. Some are about a 46 person's name that many people know or a name of a place.

On this day, the most important thing is to eat sweet dumplings. In North China, they are called yuanxiao 47 in South China they are called tangyuan. Because making sweet dumplings is like a game, it's usually done 48 by a group of friends or family members.





In old times, the Lantern Festival was also romantic (浪漫). Watching lanterns gave young people a(an) 49 to meet each other. Some works from Xin Qiji, a poet in Song Dynasty, 50 this: *Hundreds of and thousands of times, I searched for her in the crowd. Suddenly, I turned, and there she stood, in the dim light.*

- |                    |             |                |               |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. friendly    | B. popular  | C. serious     | D. amazing    |
| 42. A. interests   | B. hobbies  | C. traditions  | D. lessons    |
| 43. A. caught      | B. turned   | C. hung        | D. allowed    |
| 44. A. in surprise | B. in peace | C. in silence  | D. in trouble |
| 45. A. remembering | B. guessing | C. translating | D. suggesting |
| 46. A. wonderful   | B. famous   | C. pleasant    | D. fantastic  |
| 47. A. if          | B. because  | C. while       | D. unless     |
| 48. A. hardly      | B. happily  | C. simply      | D. nervously  |
| 49. A. address     | B. custom   | C. ability     | D. chance     |
| 50. A. show        | B. pass     | C. create      | D. take       |

### 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, 其中有两个选项为多余选项。

A: Hey, Andy. What are you reading?

B: (51) \_\_\_\_\_ My friend gave it to me.

A: What is it about?

B: It's about basketball. Most of my friends are basketball fans. (52) \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm interested in cartoon movies.

B: Me, too! (53) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Good idea. What's its name?

B: My Father's Dragon.

A: (54) \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes. Let's meet at the cinema at 9:00 on Saturday morning.

A: OK. (55) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I can't wait.  
 B. I'm sorry to hear that.  
 C. I'm reading a magazine.  
 D. What's your hobby?  
 E. Oh, I have heard it is an exciting movie.  
 F. What are you going to do in the future?  
 G. Why not watch the latest cartoon movie together?

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

##### New York, New York!

Here are our tips (提示) for your visit to the Big Apple, as New York is known. Enjoy yourself!

##### Eating

New York has been a centre of world food for years. So make the most of it!

\* The Food Court at Grand Central Station has many kinds of food from different countries— check out their great Jamaican patties (牙买加馅饼) for a new taste. The prices are good.

\* If you must have pizza, then go on the NYC pizza tour. As well as trying pizza at different restaurants, you'll learn about the history of pizza.



##### Shopping

\* St Mark's Place in the East Village near New York University is one of the most popular and cheapest shopping areas in New York. It's famous for T-shirts and cool clothes for young people.

\* For the finest clothes at low prices, try Century21 Department Store in Lower Manhattan. You have to look for the best bargains (便宜货) and you will like them there.





## Relaxing

People have been going to the beaches and fun parks in Coney Island to relax since the 1920s—you should too! A four-hour-ride ticket costs \$ 35.

\*Times Square is famous for its bright lights, shopping and theaters—now you can star in a 15-second video shown on the 7. 6-m-high screen there.



56. Where can you find the history of pizza?  
A. In the East Village.  
B. At Grand Central Station  
C. At the Food Court.  
D. On the NYC pizza tour.
57. Who most probably likes to go to St Mark's Place?  
A. College students who like shopping.  
B. Old people who want to relax.  
C. Tourists who like find food  
D. Children who like bright lights.
58. What can we learn from the material above?  
A. These tips help visitors know a bit more about New York.  
B. Food from the Food Court is always expensive for visitors.  
C. Visitors can only eat different kinds of food from New York, America.  
D. Times Square is famous because visitors can meet many movie stars there.

## B

During the PE class, students in Michael's class played a lot of different sports. Before the sports, they always chose team members. Michael was always the last to be chosen because he was not good at doing sports. The other kids in his class often made fun of him. In a word, Michael didn't like taking PE classes.



One day Michael asked his PE teacher if he didn't have to take part in sports any more. He was tired of being laughed at by other kids. The teacher told him that it was natural for someone to be poor at joining in sports, but if Michael wanted to play sports better, he could help him. The teacher also said if he really lost hope of playing sports, giving up could also be right. Michael liked the first idea, so he learned to play sports from his teacher after class and played sports hard.

As a result, he improved on sports and began to like the PE class. He even showed great interest in taking part in more sports. The more skills about sports he learned, the more confident he became. Most of all, he seemed to be stronger and more efficient in solving problems in his life. When Michael felt down, he liked playing sports. After the sports, he knew what to do properly and how to do it next. And finally, Michael really understood the true meaning of sports.

59. What did the students in Michael's class always do before the sports?  
A. Chose their team members.  
B. Did some warm-up activities.  
C. Said something about themselves.  
D. Explained the rules before sports.
60. Why didn't Michael like taking PE classes?  
A. Because he didn't like the sports hall.  
B. Because he wasn't good at doing sports.  
C. Because his classmates seldom talked with him.  
D. Because his PE teacher didn't like him at all.
61. What does the word "efficient" in the last paragraph mean?  
A. 勤奋的.  
B. 高效的.  
C. 严谨的.  
D. 谦虚的.
62. What can be inferred from the passage above?  
A. PE became Michael's favourite subject in the end.  
B. Michael only liked playing sports when he was happy.  
C. Sports really made a great difference to Michael's life.  
D. Michael wanted to be the best player in his class.

## C

Do animals have rights? Many people believe that they should and do have rights. Animal lovers often gather in different organizations to protect animals from being hurt. Their "work" often makes a big difference to how animals are treated.

Why do people believe animal should have rights? Some animal lovers believe





that animal can feel painful and sad and some of them can even think and understand, so they should not be used for things such as humans' entertainment or food. Other lovers believe that animals should not be used for clothing. For example, they are against anyone wearing fur coats or clothing made from leather(皮革).

Many animal lovers fight for the rights of animals in certain areas. For example, some might fight for animal rights in developing medicine, while others might fight against animals being used for food.

One way animal lovers help animals is by running rescue (营救) groups for animals that are in danger. People often give away plenty of money to help these groups. Most organizations all over the world help fight for animals rights. There are more and more group like these years, because many organizations now have celebrity endorsements (明星代言) to help spread their messages. Also, the use of technology has helped spread their message to more and more people.

63. Why do animals lovers often come together in different organizations?

- A. To talk about their favorite animals.
- B. To discuss how to look after animals.
- C. To protect animals from being hurt.
- D. To spread messages about protecting animals.

64. What does the underlined word "work" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Fighting for wildlife habitats.
- B. Looking after sick animals.
- C. Joining animal protection groups.
- D. Raising money for animal protection.

65. What does the second paragraph mainly talks about?

- A. The results of animal lovers' work.
- B. The reasons for animal rights
- C. The ways of protecting animals.
- D. The differences among animals.

66. Which sentence is an opinion about animal rights?

- A. All animals should be treated with love and care.
- B. Many organizations help fight for animal rights.
- C. Animals have feelings and even can think and understand.
- D. Animal lovers often offer place for animals that are in danger.

#### D

Maybe you'll meet a word that you don't know when you read an English book. You may look it up in a dictionary. But what if there is no dictionary around you, don't worry! There are some ways to help you guess the meaning of a word without a dictionary.



Read the whole sentence. First, go back and reread the whole sentence. You may forget what you are reading when you meet a new word. Then try to think about the content (内容) of the sentence.

Try guessing the meaning by the background. This will make the word different from other parts and then you will pick it from the rest of the sentence easily. You can often use other words in the sentence to help you find out the meaning of the unknown word.

Think about what else is happening in the sentence. For example, maybe you are looking at a sentence that says, "It was a very sultry (闷热的) day in the middle of the summer." You may understand each word but sultry. Think about what you know about summer. It is likely that "sultry" has something to do with the weather, which can help you understand the word easily.

In a word, don't be afraid of new words. Try your best to understand them by using these ways. Then you can also understand the sentence or passage better.

67. What should you do first when you meet a new word?

- A. Ask others for help.
- B. Reread the whole sentence.
- C. Look it up in a dictionary.
- D. Guess its meaning through other words

68. What's the structure of the passage?

- A. ①②③④⑤
- B. ①②③④⑤
- C. ①②③④⑤
- D. ①②③④⑤

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

- A. Some good ways of using a dictionary.
- B. How to learn English as well as possible.
- C. Some good ways of remembering new words.
- D. How to understand a word without a dictionary.





## E

Every year on a Saturday night in May, something special happens in Europe. Millions of people turn on their TVs to watch a singing competition. But this competition has no footballs, sports players or fast cars. It is about something much more important: finding the perfect pop song.



Eurovision is a concert full of fire works, wonderful dancing and shiny clothes. Oh, and pop songs, of course! Each country sends a singer or a group to sing a song at the Eurovision semi-final. Then they choose some for the Saturday-night Grand Final.

After the shows at the Grand Final, each country votes (投票) for the best song. People can vote using their mobile phones, but each country also has an official jury (审判委员会) that decides 50% of the votes. In the end, the song with the most votes wins.

The competition's central rule is that each song must be three minutes long. Also, the maximum (最大极限的) number of people on show is six. Songs can be in any language, but most countries choose to sing in English.

Millions of people in the USA and many other countries watch the Grand Final. Organizations are interested in taking part in the competition. Perhaps governments will find international unity through three-minute pop songs.

70. Why do the people have the competition in Europe?

- A. Because every country wants to find its pop singer.
- B. Because people want to find the perfect pop song.
- C. Because people want to make them famous and popular.
- D. Because too many people are interested in singing.

71. Which language do most singers or groups sing in?

- A. Chinese.
- B. French.
- C. English.
- D. German.

72. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A European singing competition.
- B. A famous singing competition.
- C. A concert that is sung in English.
- D. A singing dream for anyone.

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题的词数要求)。

## F

A long time ago, there lived an old man and his grandson Jimmy on a mountain farm. The old man was used to getting up early every day to do some reading.

Jimmy wanted to be like his grandfather, so he tried to do everything his grandfather did.



One day, Jimmy said to his grandfather, "I read like you every day but I can't understand most of the books. If I don't even understand what I read, what's the point of reading?"

Grandfather passed Jimmy a coal basket, saying, "Go to the river and bring me a basket of water."

Jimmy did so, but when he got home, the basket was empty.

Grandfather smiled, "Try again, but this time move faster."

Jimmy agreed. This time he ran faster but the basket was still empty. He knew it would be impossible but he still tried again. This time he ran as fast as he could, but again the basket was empty.

Jimmy was very tired. He said to his grandfather, "It's no use."

Grandfather said, "Look at the basket."

Jimmy looked at the basket and found it cleaner. He saw all the coal stains (污渍) in the basket are gone and the basket was clean inside and outside. Grandpa said, "It's the same as reading. You may not understand what you read. But it will change you inside out."



73. What did Grandfather ask Jimmy to do with the coal basket? (不超过 15 个词)

74. How did Jimmy feel after trying several times? (不超过 5 个词)

75. What can we learn from the passage? (不超过 10 个词)

#### 第四部分 写 (共三大题, 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. Keeping an English d\_\_\_\_\_ (日记) is a good way of learning English.

77. He has f\_\_\_\_\_ (形成) a strong friendship with his math club members.

78. If you want to r\_\_\_\_\_ (提高) your English level, you need to practice it daily.

79. Many people didn't r\_\_\_\_\_ (意识到) the importance of health until they lie in hospital.

80. He found his new car m\_\_\_\_\_ (丢失的) at the end of the concert.

##### X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

假如你是中学生李华, 你美国朋友 John 在新冠疫情解封后想来中国度假, 发来电子邮件向你咨询关于如何做好自我保护和人身安全的建议。请你根据以下提示用英语写一封邮件。

提示: \* 带好口罩, 自我防护;

\* 提前计划, 做好准备;

\* 遇到困难, 求助警察;

注意: 1. 词数 80~100;

2. 请不要逐句翻译, 可适当发挥;

3. 文中不能出现真实的校名和人名;

4. 邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear John,

I'm happy to hear that you'll be visiting China soon. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

密封线内不要答题

