

中考英语真题试卷

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. What food does the boy like?
A. Indian food. B. Chinese food. C. French food.
2. Who plays football well?
A. Roger. B. Jonny. C. Lucy.
3. Where are the speakers now?
A. In the bedroom. B. In the library. C. In the classroom.
4. When will the speakers meet
A. At 5 pm. B. At 6 pm. C. At 8 pm.
5. What's the weather like today?
A. Windy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. When will the speakers go running?
A. This afternoon. B. Tomorrow morning. C. Tomorrow afternoon.
7. What will the man do next?
A. Play basketball. B. Visit friends. C. Go shopping.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. What did the man buy for his father?
A. Ties. B. Shirts. C. Coats.
9. How much did the man pay?
A. \$25. B. \$40. C. \$65.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. Why are they arriving late?
A. Because of an accident.
B. Because of the bad weather.
C. Because of the heavy traffic.
11. How are they getting to the hotel?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.
12. What is probably the speaker?
A. A tour guide. B. A bus driver. C. A hotel manager.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. What's the man doing?
A. Asking for help.
B. Waiting for his turn.
C. Selling a new machine.
14. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a shop. B. At a museum. C. At a train station.
15. What does the man need to buy next?
A. A ticket. B. A map. C. A guidebook.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16.— 17.— 18.— 19.— 20.____

二、单项选择

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1.—Judy, how was ____ camping?

—The other campers were nice, and we had ____ fun time together.

A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a

2. When times are difficult, tell ____ that pain is part of growing.

A. you B. yourself C. your D. yours

3. More and more people agree that expressions such as “LOL” and “hahaha” are making our speech more direct but interesting and creative.

A. less B. more C. the least D. the most

4.—Shall I help you go _____ the street, Grandpa?

—No, thanks. I can manage it myself.

A. on B. with C. across D. along

5. You can't change who you are by reading a book or change the way you act by watching a video. What _____ is what you do, not what you know.

A. includes B. decides C. means D. matters

6.—Jim, could you please answer the question?

—Sorry, I _____. Could you say it again?

A. wasn't listening B. don't listen

C. am not listening D. won't listen

7.— Do you always get up so early?

—Yes, _____ the first bus. My home is far away from school.

A. catch B. to catch C. catching D. caught

8.—Do you know the boy over there?

—The one _____ is holding a ball? Oh, that's my neighbor Phil.

A. what B. which C. who D. 不填

9.—You don't like British breakfast, do you?

—Not _____. I just need some time to get used to it.

A. more B. only C. truly D. exactly

10. I asked my father to _____ me _____ at the school gate at 6:30 so that we could visit Grandma together.

- A. pick; up B. turn; down C. let; down D. cheer; up

11. Jerry didn't pay me back, but he promised that he _____ this Sunday.

- A. must B. could C. would D. should

12.—Where is your book report? Did your dog eat it again?

—No, it _____ almost _____, and then my computer just died on me!

- A. 不填 ; finishes B. 不填 ; finished C. is; finished D. was; finished

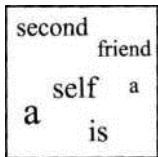
13. For his son's birthday, Steven is taking him to the new movie as a _____.

- A. task B. treat C. choice D. visit

14. Before you ask someone for help, find out _____ he is the right person for your problem.

- A. since B. that C. whether D. unless

15. You may know all the words on the right, but which of the following carries meaning?



- A. A friend self is a second.
B. A second is self a friend.
C. A friend is a second self.
D. Self a second is a friend.

三、完形填空

先通读短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。



Sitting on the side of the highway waiting to catch speeding drivers, a police officer saw a car driving along at 22 miles per hour.

He thought to himself, "This driver is just as dangerous as a _____16_____!" So he turned on his lights and pulled the driver over.

Getting closer to the car, he noticed that there were _____17_____ old ladies, two in the front seat and three in the back, wide eyed and pale faced.

The driver, who knew 18 about what happened, said to him, “Officer, I don’t understand. I was doing exactly the speed limit! What seems to be the 19 ?” “Ma’am, ” the officer replied, “you weren’t speeding, but you should know that driving 20 than the speed limit can also be a danger to other drivers. The same as a speeder.”

“No, sir. I was doing the speed limit — exactly twenty-two miles an hour!” The old woman said in a 21 voice. The officer, almost unable to control his chuckle, explained to her that “22” was the route 22, not the speed limit. A bit embarrassed, the woman smiled widely and thanked the officer for 23 her misunderstanding. “But 24 I let you go, ma’am, I have to ask... Is everyone in this car OK? These women seem to be 25 badly and they haven’t made a single sound this whole time,” the officer asked. “Oh, they’ll be all right in a minute. We just got off Route 119.”

Word Bank

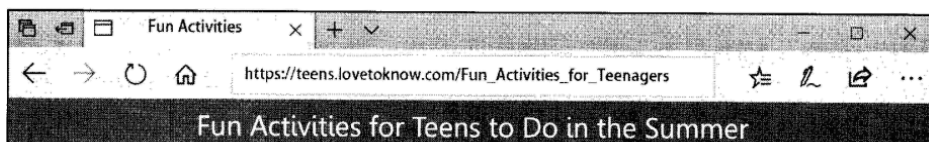
limit 限制

chuckle 窃笑

route 公路

embarrassed 尴尬的

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. smoker | B. rider | C. speeder | D. walker |
| 17. A. three | B. four | C. five | D. six |
| 18. A. nothing | B. something | C. everything | D. anything |
| 19. A. excuse | B. question | C. reason | D. problem |
| 20. A. closer | B. slower | C. farther | D. higher |
| 21. A. sad | B. sweet | C. proud | D. weak |
| 22. A. number | B. map | C. guide | D. order |
| 23. A. laughing at | B. leading to | C. talking about | D. pointing out |
| 24. A. until | B. before | C. although | D. if |
| 25. A. crying | B. coughing | C. sleeping | D. shaking |



Fun activities for Teens to do in the summer.

Do you feel bored with the upcoming summer? We asked parents for ideas for things that teens can do and here are some suggestions for fun activities for you to do in the summer.

#1 _____



Visit older family members and interview them about the past of your family. You could use a smartphone to record some of the conversation. Things to ask about:

- What did you eat?
- Who was your favorite family member?
- What did you do to make yourself happy?
- What was it like when you were a teenager?

#2 _____



Not only will you make your parents really happy, but you will find all those lost CDs/books/socks that are hidden under the bed.

You can now have a yard sale for the things you no longer want, and make yourself some pocket money at the same time.

#3 _____



Put together a memory book. It could be about primary or junior school since you're heading to high school:

- friends made best memories
- favorite teachers • favorite subjects
- hopes/feelings about going to high school, etc.

#4 _____



Get down and work on the farm and have a bit of fun. You never know you might love driving tractors and feeding cows and horses. If nothing else, it will give you a good taste of what a hard life farming is.

Word Bank
teen 青少年
memory 记忆
tractor 拖拉机

26. Which may not be a good question for the interview in #1?
- A. What did you do for fun?
 - B. How did you go to school?
 - C. What were your parents like?
 - D. What's the plan for your future?
27. Which is suggested in #2?
- A. Throwing away what you've found.
 - B. Selling something that is not needed.
 - C. Asking your parents for pocket money.
 - D. Using CDs that you've found as presents.
28. What is the proper title for #1, #2, #3 and #4 separately?
- a. Clear out Your Room b. Create a Memory Book
 - c. Help on a Nearby Farm d. Discover Family History
- A. a-d-b-c B. d-a-b-c C. d-b-a-c D. c-a-b-d
29. What can working on a farm bring to you?
- A. Your love for country music.
 - B. The interest in your future job.
 - C. The experience of farm work.
 - D. The fun of sharing with friends.
30. Who is the text written for?
- A. Teens. B. Teachers. C. Parents. D. Farmers.

B

Clara Daly was sitting on an Alaska Airlines flight from Boston to Los Angeles when she heard a worried voice over the loudspeaker: "Does anyone on board know American Sign Language?"

Clara, 15 at the time, pressed the call button. An air hostess came by and explained the situation. "We have

a passenger on the plane who's blind and deaf, ” she said. The passenger seemed to want something, but he was traveling alone and the air hostesses couldn't understand what he needed.

Clara had been studying ASL for the past year to help blind and deaf people and she knew she'd be able to finger spell into the man's palm. So she rose from her seat, walked toward the front of the plane, and knelt by the seat of Tim Cook, then 64. Gently taking his hand, she signed, “How are you? Are you OK?” Cook asked for some water.

When it arrived, Clara returned to her seat. She came by again a bit later because he wanted to know the time. On her third visit, she stopped and stayed for a while.

“He didn't need anything. He was lonely and wanted to talk, ” Clara said.

So for the next hour, she talked about her family and her plans for the future. Cook told Clara how he had become blind over time and shared stories of his days as a traveling salesman. Even though he couldn't see her, she “looked attentively at his face with such kindness, ” a passenger reported.

“Clara was amazing,” an air hostess told Alaska Airlines in an interview. “You could tell Cook was very excited to have someone he could speak to, and she was such an angel.”

Cook's reply: “Best trip I've ever had.”



根据材料内容选择最佳答案

31. What was the air hostesses' problem?

- A. They had a very difficult passenger.
- B. They couldn't understand the passenger.
- C. They didn't know the passenger's name.
- D. They didn't have what the passenger wanted.

32. Why did Clara Daly believe she could help?

- A. Because she happened to learn some ASL.
- B. Because she had helped people like Cook.
- C. Because she thought she might know Cook.
- D. Because her grandfather had the same problem.

33. Into which did Clara Daly finger spell with Tim Cook?



A



B



C



D

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

34. Why did Tim Cook keep asking for service?

A. Because he was hungry and thirsty.

B. Because he needed someone to talk to.

C. Because he was afraid of taking planes.

D. Because he was interested in Clara's story.

35. Which of the following words best describe Clara Daly?

A. Brave and clever.

B. Beautiful and lovely.

C. Patient and caring.

D. Outgoing and friendly.

C

Thousands of years ago, Britain was covered by thick forests, home to many animals which no longer live in the United Kingdom. There were wolves and bears, many different kinds of deer and large wild cows. There were less than four million people. They lived in small villages protected by wooden walls from the animals outside.

All this has changed, of course. Now the population of the United Kingdom has increased to sixty-five million. Three-quarters of Britain is covered with fields, towns or cities. Although 25 percent of land is countryside, new methods of farming mean that there are fewer birds and small animals living in fields than ever before. The United Kingdom is one of the few countries in the world that does not have a large wild animal that eats meat. In Scotland there are only 400 wildcats, but these are much smaller than wolves.

Some people would like to change things, however! Some organizations and writers say that Britain needs to become more natural again. They suggest that trees and plants that grew in the UK before towns and cities were built should be allowed to grow again. They even say that large wild animals which have not lived in the UK should be helped to return and live wild. They call this "rewilding".

Not everyone agrees. In the last twenty years, over one million trees which at first grew in Scotland have been planted and there are plans for more — but wild animals? Some people ask if wolves will attack sheep or even humans. They are also angry that rewilding might mean an end to walking in the hills which so many people enjoy. So far there are no wolves or bears in Britain's forests — but soon there might be!

Word Bank	
organization	组织
attack	攻击
opinion	观点

根据材料内容选择最佳答案

36. What was the population of the UK thousands of years ago?

- A. About 25 million.
- B. Over 65 million.
- C. More than 61 million.
- D. Not more than four million.

37. Why are there fewer birds and small animals in fields in the UK?

- A. Because more trees have been planted.
- B. Because there are more large wild animals.
- C. Because pollution is much worse than before.
- D. Because people use new methods of farming.

38. Which paragraph gives opinions from “rewilding” supporters?

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 3.
- D. Paragraph 4.

39. What are some people against?

- A. Living closer to nature.
- B. Planting more and more trees.
- C. Helping large wild animals return.
- D. Building more villages and towns.

40. What’s the best title for the text?

- A. Making Britain wild again

- B. A trip to wild Britain
- C. An introduction to Britain
- D. Protecting the environment

D

A proverb is a short, well-known saying that expresses a common truth or belief. Proverbs are found in most cultures and are often very old.

In American history, Benjamin Franklin was a scientist, inventor and writer as well as a leader of the American Revolution. 41

Franklin wrote a book called “Poor Richard’s Almanac”. 42 Some of them are still used today, like this one: “Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.”

Franklin is also remembered for other proverbs like, “A penny saved is a penny earned.” 43

Here are other examples of proverbs that Americans use. The first ones are about love. Some people say, “All is fair in love and war.” They mean that anything you do in a relationship or in battle is acceptable.

44 In other words, when you are in love with someone, you may refuse to see anything bad about that person.

Here is another popular saying about love: “The way to a man’s heart is through his stomach.” Some people believe that a woman can win a man’s love if she prepares his favorite foods.

“45” This proverb is true in love and war or other situations. It means that what you do is more important than what you say.

We have to stop here, so we must say, “All good things must come to an end.”

	:
	<p>Word</p> <p>Bank</p> <p>penny 便士</p>

earn 赚 囊

根据材料内容，从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项，使文章意思通顺、内容完整。

- A. Actions speak louder than words.
- B. Another proverb says “Love is blind.”
- C. He was also famous for his proverbs.
- D. This means that money should not be wasted.
- E. He included many proverbs that he had heard or created.

五、词语运用

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。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。方框中有两个词是多余的。

boy promise from during door big because hour take there when like
--

The summer holiday was coming but Zach was a little sad. He would have to move 46 the holiday, leaving his friends and his tree house. The tree house was Zach’s favorite place to go to when he wanted to be alone. He also liked 47 his friends there. They would play for 48 .

Zach told his mom, “I don’t want to move. I’m going to miss my friends. I’m also going to miss my tree house. I want to take it with me.” “Zach, but we have to 49 your father’s changed his job. He is already 50 waiting for us. You will have a much 51 bedroom, and you will meet new friends at your new school,” 52 his mom. Zach wasn’t so sure.

When Zach and his mom arrived, Dad took Zach to the backyard. There, Zach saw a big tree house. “Wow!” Zach shouted. “This is great!” All of a sudden, Zach heard a 53 voice. “Are you moving in? My name is Joey and I live next 54 Can I have a look at your tree house?”

“I think I’m going to 55 it here after all!” Zach told his mom and dad that night.

六、补全对话：

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Oh no! My phone just died. _____56_____?

B: Of course! Here you are.

A: _____57_____! I'll only be a minute.

(Some minutes later)

A: A lot of thanks again. I was calling my mom. _____58_____.

B: Great! I hear your mom is really nice.

A: Yes, she really is. But my mom is talkative. She talks to everybody, even people who she doesn't know.

B: Wow! That's interesting. OK. _____59_____?

A: My dad is very funny. But I don't think he knows he's very funny.

B: 80. _____60_____. Sounds like a nice family.

A: Yeah. I think so too.

七、书面表达

61.假如你有机会和任何一个名人共进午餐。请根据以下要点和要求用英语写一篇短文。

1.要点:

- 1) 这个名人是谁;
- 2) 你为什么想和他或她共进午餐;
- 3) 你想和他或她谈论什么。

2.要求:

- 1) 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;
- 2) 词数 80 左右。

答案与解析

听力理解

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A



B



C



D



E

16.— 17.— 18.— 19.— 20.____

二、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1.—Judy, how was ____ camping?

—The other campers were nice, and we had ____ fun time together.

A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——朱迪，露营怎么样？——其他露营者都很好，我们在一起玩得很开心。第一个空是指说话者和朱迪都知道的露营，应该表示特指，也就是双方都知道的。因此应该用定冠词 the；第二个空考查固定短语：have a fun time，玩得高兴。因此用不定冠词 a。故选 D。

2. When times are difficult, tell ____ that pain is part of growing.

A. you B. yourself C. your D. yours

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：当困难时刻，告诉自己痛苦是成长的一部分。A. you 你，主格代词或宾格代词；B. yourself 你自己，反身代词；C. your 你的，形容词性的物主代词；D. yours 你的，名词性的物主代词。由 tell 可知，tell 后面应该跟宾语，只有选项 A/B 符合，排除选项 C/D。根据语境 that pain is part of growing. 痛苦是成长的一部分。可知，应该选择 yourself，告诉自己，符合语境。故选 B。

3. More and more people agree that expressions such as “LOL” and “hahaha” are making our speech more direct but interesting and creative.

A. less B. more C. the least D. the most

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：越来越多的人认同“lol”和“hahaha”等表达方式使我们的演讲更直接，但却缺乏趣味性和创造性。A. less 更少，比较级；B. more 更多，比较级；C. the least 最少，最高级；D. the most 最多，最高级。but 作连词讲，可以连接两个并列成分，意为“但是，然而”。本题 but 前面的 more direct 是形容词的比较级，因此 but 后面的形容词也应该用比较级，排除 C/D；又因为 but 可以表示转折，因此语境是：“lol”和“hahaha”等表达方式虽然使演讲更直接，但却缺乏趣味性和创造性。因此应该选择 less，是指缺乏趣味性和创造性。故选 A。

4.—Shall I help you go _____ the street, Grandpa?

—No, thanks. I can manage it myself.

- A. on B. with C. across D. along

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——爷爷，我帮你过街好吗？——不，谢谢。但我自己能行。A. on 在……上；B. with 和…在一起；C. across 横过；D. along 沿着。根据 Shall I help you _____ the street, Grandpa? 我帮你 _____ 好吗？可知，应该选择 across 横过；across the street: 穿过街道。故选 C。

5. You can't change who you are by reading a book or change the way you act by watching a video. What _____ is what you do, not what you know.

- A. includes B. decides C. means D. matters

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：你 cannot 通过看书来改变你是谁，也不能通过看视频来改变你的行为方式。重要的是你做什么，而不是你知道什么。A. includes 包括；B. decides 对…作出抉择；C. means 意味着；D. matters 要紧。本题考查 what matters = what is essential/important 重要的是，因此本题应该选择 matters 重要性。符合语境。故选 D。

6.—Jim, could you please answer the question?

—Sorry, I _____. Could you say it again?

- A. wasn't listening B. don't listen
C. am not listening D. won't listen

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——吉姆，你能回答这个问题吗？——对不起，我没在听。你能再说一遍吗？A 为过去进行时；B 为一般现在时；C 为现在进行时；D 为一般将来时。根据 Sorry 和 Could you say it again? 对不起！和你能再说一遍吗？说明 Jim 刚才是没有在听，因此应该用过去进行时，符合语境。故选 A。

7.—Do you always get up so early?

—Yes, _____ the first bus. My home is far away from school.

- A. catch B. to catch C. catching D. caught

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你总是起得这么早吗？——是的，去赶第一班车。我家离学校很远。A 为动词原形；B 为动词不定式；C 为动名词；D 为过去式。根据 My home is far away from school.

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