

河西区 2018—2019 学年度初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷(一)

英 语

本试卷分为第 I 卷(选择题)、第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。第 I 卷为第 1 页至第 8 页,第 II 卷为第 9 页至第 12 页。试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

答卷前,请你务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考点校、考场号、座位号填写在“答题卡”上,并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答题时,务必将答案涂写在“答题卡”上,答案答在试卷上无效。考试结束后,请上交“答题卡”。

祝你考试顺利!

第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 每题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把“答题卡”上对应题目的答案标号的信息点涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号的信息点。

2. 本卷共五大题,共 80 分。

一、听力理解(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

A) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

1.



A



B



C

2.



A



B



C

3.



A



B



C

4.



A



B



C

B) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找到能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

5. When did the man come to China?
A. In August 1989. B. In October 1999. C. In October 2002.
6. What is the woman going to do this evening?
A. Go to dinner. B. Visit her sister. C. Go to the airport.
7. When should the man return the book?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.
8. Why is the woman worried?
A. She missed her bus.
B. She can't find her child.
C. She lost her cell phone.
9. What is Millie's hobby?
A. Dancing. B. Singing. C. Reading.
10. How much did the notebooks cost?
A. 6 yuan. B. 16 yuan. C. 60 yuan.
11. What is the woman going to do tomorrow?
A. Play with friends. B. Stay at home. C. Plant trees.
12. Where does the boy usually have lunch?
A. At school. B. At home. C. At friend's home.
13. What's Harry's favourite sport?
A. Football. B. Table tennis. C. Basketball.
14. When will the woman's train leave?
A. 9:15. B. 9:50. C. 10:50.

C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。
听下面一段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The girl's plan.
- B. The girl's school.
- C. The girl's family.

16. What do the girl's parents think of her choice?

- A. They are against it.
- B. They are proud of it.
- C. They don't care about it.

17. What will the girl most probably become in the end?

- A. A painter.
- B. An actress.
- C. A singer.

听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Who is the leader of the English writing group?

- A. John.
- B. Peter.
- C. Mike.

19. When will the speech competition end?

- A. In February.
- B. In March.
- C. In April.

20. How many activities are mentioned in the speech?

- A. Four.
- B. Three.
- C. Two.

二、单项填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. We usually have three meals _____ day. We have _____ breakfast at seven in the morning every day.

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

22. During the next few days, I have decided to have a good _____ by taking a walk or seeing a movie. I really need to relax.

- A. meal
- B. sleep
- C. rest
- D. talk

23. He won the ping-pong competition and his parents were very _____.

- A. serious
- B. powerful
- C. worried
- D. proud

24. —Are you going to Tom's party this weekend?

—_____ not. I may have to work.

- A. Probably
- B. Certainly
- C. Especially
- D. Properly

25. My parents said they would come to visit me. I couldn't _____ to see them after several months away from home.

- A. help
- B. wait
- C. expect
- D. afford

26. The work is _____ for me than for you. It's new for me, but you have some experience in this field.

- A. easy
- B. difficult
- C. more difficult
- D. much easier

27. As long as (只要) all the Chinese people pull together, our China Dream will _____.
A. come on B. come true C. come from D. come round
28. We'll go to visit Tian'anmen Square _____ it doesn't rain tomorrow.
A. when B. if C. until D. though
29. —Listen! Is Lily singing in the classroom?
—No. It _____ be Lily. She has gone to Paris.
A. may not B. needn't C. can't D. won't
30. —Excuse me. Where is Room 101?
—Go _____ the gate, you will see it on your right.
A. through B. across C. over D. along
31. —_____ do you have dinner with your family at restaurants?
—Hardly ever.
A. How often B. How long C. How many D. How much
32. Look! A dog _____ a blind man across the road.
A. leads B. lead C. led D. is leading
33. Nobody knows whether books _____ by the Internet in the future.
A. will be replaced B. were replaced
C. replaced D. replace
34. —Do you know _____?
—Let me see. I remember it was on March 18.
A. why did they move here B. why they moved here
C. when did they move here D. when they moved here
35. —I tried to pass the driving test, but I failed.
—_____. Good luck to you next time.
A. That's great B. It's interesting
C. That's a pity D. Glad to hear that

三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Walking down the street, you notice the boring walls on either side. As you 36 walking, the wall begins to look more colorful, and feels more 37. A black line of paint curves (弯曲而行) on the wall, 38 turning into a colorful smiling cat—the line was the tail. This is a good example of graffiti (涂鸦) art.

Graffiti art is drawings and writing that have been painted onto walls, usually in 39 spaces. Because it's simple to do, graffiti has been around for centuries, with drawings being found on 40 buildings.

But modern graffiti was born out of the 1980s hip-hop culture, mainly in New York. With its growth throughout the years, it has now entered popular 41. Graffiti can be 42 in galleries (画廊) around the world, next to other artworks. Modern graffiti attracts (吸引) plenty of young artists and fans.

However, there are laws (法律) against graffiti in most countries. You must be allowed by the owner of the wall 43 painting on it. If not, you may 44 a big fine (罚款). Instead, some cities have graffiti walls, where people can show their artistic abilities freely.

Berlin, Germany, is 45 to a lot of graffiti. It's often called the graffiti capital of the world. Writing and drawings decorate the old city walls like an outdoor art gallery.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 36. A. stop | B. go | C. continue | D. start |
| 37. A. alive | B. dead | C. fair | D. necessary |
| 38. A. carefully | B. hopefully | C. firstly | D. suddenly |
| 39. A. private | B. public | C. clean | D. big |
| 40. A. new | B. tall | C. modern | D. ancient |
| 41. A. culture | B. sports | C. society | D. competition |
| 42. A. sold | B. seen | C. copied | D. named |
| 43. A. after | B. when | C. before | D. until |
| 44. A. find | B. look | C. hand | D. face |
| 45. A. house | B. home | C. place | D. land |

四、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面的短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Do you make New Year's resolutions? A resolution is a promise you make to yourself. In the new year, do you want to change one of your bad habits such as sleeping late? Or do you plan to save your pocket money for a trip? Tell us your resolutions and get a fresh start this year!

John: In the new year I will try to work harder. I will review lessons every day and spend less time playing computer games. I will also try to lose weight.

Jim: My big plan this year is to release (发行) my own music CD in the summer. I've written over 10 songs, most of them are about the environment, school and friends. I've also recorded one song, but it's not perfect. I will do it again later.

Andy: I need to do more sports, like playing basketball, so that I can lose some weight and grow stronger this year. I will also practice hard to improve my spoken English and Spanish (西班牙语).

Maria: I will work harder this year to try to get into the top 10 of my class. As a member of our school's pistol shooting (手枪射击) team, this year I will practice more. I will try to win a prize at the city competition.

Lily: I will visit my grandparents more often this year and bring them their favorite food. I hope they will be healthy. I will also listen to and learn more English songs so that I can improve my spoken English.

46. What do both John and Andy want to do in the new year?
 A. Play less games. B. Play basketball.
 C. Lose weight. D. Improve their spoken English.
47. Who wrote and recorded a song last year?
 A. John. B. Jim. C. Maria. D. Lily.
48. Who wants to win in a shooting competition?
 A. Maria. B. Andy. C. Jim. D. Lily.
49. Which of the following is **NOT** Lily's resolution?
 A. Visit her grandparents. B. Cook at her grandparents' house.
 C. Bring her grandparents food. D. Learn English songs.
50. Who will spend time improving spoken English?
 A. John and Jim. B. Jim and Andy.
 C. Andy and Maria. D. Andy and Lily.

B

Think back to a time in your life when you tried something new.

When I was a teenager, I volunteered to pass out water at a local race. I was so excited to see all the different runners, they passed by and quickly took a cup of water. Some ran past, some walked past and a few wheeled past.

I saw so many types of people doing it. I thought maybe I could do it too! The next year I decided to run for the race, but I had a little running practice. I just wanted to finish.

On the day of the race, it was terribly hot. After running for about 5 kilometres, I was thinking, "Why did I do this?" And at one moment, I said to myself, "I am never doing this again!"

That first 10km race was quite an experience. I ran slowly, I walked, I ran slowly and walked. At times, I didn't know if I could finish.

Near the end, a 70-year-old man ran past me, very fast, and I felt a little shamed that I was more than 50 years younger than he and I couldn't even keep up with him. But then I realized something. He was running his race and I was running mine. How often in life do we compare ourselves with others when we really shouldn't? I decided that I would not give up on running races, and that one day I would be one of those 70-year-old men who were still running.

As I crossed the finishing line, I was proud of myself. I didn't regret having such an experience.

51. What did the writer do at a local race as a volunteer?
 A. He helped the old runners. B. He cheered up the runners.
 C. He passed out water to the runners. D. He took back the cups from the runners.

52. Why did the writer join the race?
 A. He was advised by a trainer. B. He was crazy about the race.
 C. He just wanted to experience. D. He was believed to win a prize.
53. When did a 70-year-old runner run past the writer?
 A. When he ran for 5 kilometres. B. Near the end of the race.
 C. When he ran for about 15 kilometres. D. At the first of the race.
54. What did the writer do in the end?
 A. He encouraged himself. B. He felt a little sad.
 C. He cried for his mistake. D. He hated the 70-year-old runner.
55. What is the best title of the passage?
 A. To be No.1 B. Let's compare
 C. A volunteer job D. Running your own race

C

Many places in the world need more fresh (淡的) water. Every country is trying to find ways to turn salt water into fresh. Why aren't there many factories like the Symi factory?

In some places, the sun isn't hot enough, or it doesn't shine every day. In these places, other ways of heating sea water can be used. These ways cost more money, but they work faster than the sun. By boiling (煮沸) sea water with high heat, a lot of fresh water can be made quickly.

But heating is not the only way to get fresh water from salt water. Other ways are tried. One way is freezing (冷冻). The fresh part of salt water freezes first. To get fresh water, the pieces of ice are taken out.

Which way is the best? The one that gives the most water for the least money. It may be a different way for each place.

Symi's way seems very good for small, hot places. It doesn't make very much water at a time, but the factory is easy to be built and doesn't cost a lot!

That's why people in many dry places talk about Symi!

56. From the passage we know that fresh water _____.
 A. can be used in many ways B. is needed in every country
 C. is needed in many countries D. is very important for factories
57. The Symi factory _____.
 A. is a fresh water-making factory B. can be built everywhere
 C. doesn't need sunshine every day D. can make much fresh water at a time
58. Which is the best way for small and hot places to get fresh water?
 A. Freezing the sea water in cold places. B. Boiling or heating the sea water.
 C. The way in sunny places. D. The Symi's way.

59. The writer is mainly talking about _____.
A. water-making factories in different countries
B. how to make good use of the sunlight
C. the ways of making fresh water from sea water
D. hot places and dry places

60. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. New ways are tried to get fresh water.
B. A lot of fresh water can be made quickly by heating.
C. The best way is to get the most fresh water with the least money.
D. The Symi's way doesn't work in dry places.

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整（选项中有两项是多余的）。

- A. but I don't know how to get there.
B. 54.5 yuan each.
C. What can I do for you?
D. What time is the last one?
E. how often do the trains come?
F. It takes 40 minutes.
G. but I don't know how to get the ticket from the machine.

A: Excuse me, ma'am?

B: Yes? 61

A: I want to buy a train ticket, 62

B: Well, just press here.

A: How much is the ticket?

B: 63

A: All right. By the way, 64

B: About every five minutes.

A: 65

B: At 11:00 pm.

A: OK. Thanks for your help.

B: You're welcome.

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英 语

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色字迹的签字笔将答案写在“答题卡”上。

2. 本卷共四大题, 共 40 分。

六、完成句子(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词。

66. 我要迟到了。我已经等了近二十分钟的公交车了。

I'll be late. I have _____ the bus for about 20 minutes.

67. 他编了一个借口, 但没有人信。

He _____ an excuse, but no one believed it.

68. 他们决定开个会, 以查明真相。

They decided to hold a meeting to _____ the truth.

69. 难怪他生气了。

_____ he was angry.

70. 他亲自前往纽约领奖。

He went to New York to receive the award _____.

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

Once upon a time, a hippo (河马) lived in a river next to a big tree. One day, a bird came and nested (筑巢) in the tree. The songs of the bird filled the hippo with so much envy (羡慕) that he couldn't think of anything else. Every day he would think why he wasn't born to be a bird even though the bird told him many times he was so lucky to be so big and such a good swimmer.

Finally, the hippo made up his mind that he would come out of the river, climb the tree and start singing. However, when he tried to climb the tree, it was very clear that the hippo didn't have wings, nor claws (爪子) to climb with.

Realizing that he would never climb up the tree, he angrily hit the tree until it came crashing (坠落) to the ground. Then he stepped onto the leaves of the fallen tree, and began singing.

Unfortunately (不幸地), all that came from his mouth were terrible noises and when the other animals heard this, they all came around to make fun of the hippo.

He was so ashamed by this. He also felt bad about having knocked the tree over. He used all his strength (力气) to raise the tree back up again, and looked after it until it completely recovered (康复).

71. The hippo envied the bird because the bird _____.
72. The hippo tried to climb the tree, but finally he _____.
73. Then he was so angry that _____ and began singing on the leaves of the fallen tree.
74. Unfortunately, the sound he made was so _____ that the other animals all laughed at him.
75. At last he felt _____ about what he had done.

八、综合填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。

Each morning, I walked by a security guard (保安). He said hello to everyone that walked past him. I admired (佩服) how he knew so many people b 76 their first names.

The first few times I saw him, I didn't say hello back to h 77 when he greeted me. I was lost in my o 78 world.

On Monday he asked, "How was your w 79?" I told him about my visit to my sick, elderly mother. He shared how he too had lost a parent to illness.

As I w 80 away, I realized I did not even know his name. The f 81 day, I asked, "What's your name?" He answered, "Gary." I said, "I'm Deborah." After that, we t 82 a couple of times a week. We shared stories about our daily life, our dreams, and our families.

Gary got a job and m 83 away. It's been years since I last spoke to him, b 84 it seems like just yesterday we talked.

I look back at what became a friendship of sharing stories from the heart. When you say hello to a stranger, you become a pebble (鹅卵石) in the pool. With each ripple (涟漪) you create, you spread l 85 that continues to give. Make a point of saying hello to a stranger today, you will give the gift that keeps on giving.

九、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

86. 目前有不少历史剧在电视上热播。有人通过看历史剧来了解历史, 有人选择读史书来了解历史。你选择哪种方法? 理由是什么? 请你根据以下内容写一篇英语短文。

方 法	理 由
看历史剧	情节有趣、通俗易懂;
读历史书	资料真实、引人深思;
……(你的选择)	……(你的理由)

要求:

- (1) 词数: 80~100 个。
- (2) 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Many historical plays have been on TV recently. _____
