

2011陕西中考英语试题

第 I 卷

A 卷

I. 听句子，选答语。

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. I am sorry, | B. OK, I will. | C. I don't. |
| 2. A. That's all right! | B. You're so kind! | C. Have fun! |
| 3. A. Here it is. | B. It's really cool. | C. That sounds good. |
| 4. A. Nice to meet you. | B. That's nothing. | C. I'm sorry to hear that. |
| 5. A. Me, too. | B. You can't. | C. I can't, either. |

II. 听对话，选答案。

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 6. A. Green. | B. Red. | C. Blue. |
| 7. A. On the table. | B. On the floor. | C. In his bag. |
| 8. A. She was making a phone call. | | |
| B. She was doing some washing. | | |
| C. She was listening to music. | | |
| 9. A. For her friend. | B. For herself. | C. For her father. |
| 10. A. He is old. | B. He takes exercise. | C. He is young. |
| 11. A. This Saturday. | B. Next Friday. | C. Next Thursday. |
| 12. A. Basketball team. | B. Baseball team. | C. Football team. |
| 13. A. It's expensive. | B. It's cheap. | C. It's beautiful. |
| 14. A. It's rainy. | B. It's windy. | C. It's cloudy. |

15. A. A book. B. A dictionary. C. A computer.

III. 听短文，选答案。

16. When do children in Western countries usually start to do chores to get money?

- A. When they're 6. B. When they're 10. C. When they're 12.

17. Children do chores only on weekends because_____.

- A. they have to study from Monday to Friday
B. they want to play from Monday to Friday
C. they have nothing to do on weekends

18. Which of the following do younger kids often do?

- A. Cook dinner for the family. B. Cut grass. C. Feed the family cat or dog.

19. Older kids have to do more chores to_____.

- A. give the younger ones more candy B. get more money C. have more candy

20. The writer wants to tell us that_____.

- A. getting money is not easy B. doing chores- takes time C. doing chores is good for kids

笔 试 部 分

IV. 单项选择。

21. May I have a talk with you, sir? I've got_____important to tell you.

- A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

22. Some students in Shanghai_____e-bags for several months.

- A. have B. have had C. had D. will have

23. John wants to be a_____, so he often helps sick people in the hospital.

A. reporter B. doctor C. scientist D. cook

24. If there _____ no buying and selling of animals, there _____ no killing in nature.

A. is; will be B. will be; will be C. is; is D. will be; is

25. Driving after drinking wine _____ in China.

A. allows B. doesn't allow C. is allowed D. isn't allowed

26. He has read many books on history, so it's _____ for him to answer these questions.

A. hard B. impossible C. easy D. serious

27. When he heard a cry for help, he ran out as _____ as he could.

A. hardly B. quickly C. finally D. slowly

28. My uncle called and asked me if I had _____ the birthday gift from him.

A. invented B. raised C. received D. ordered

29. I was told to meet Mr. Green at the airport. But I don't know _____ he will arrive.

A. where B. why C. how D. when

30. Anyone who sings well can _____ the activity in our school.

A. take part in B. take off C. take out D. take care of

V. 完形填空。

In a small town in France, there was a farmer who lived alone. Every day he 31 a pound of butter to his neighbour, who was a baker. One day the baker decided to 32 the butter to see if he was getting a pound. After he weighed it, he found that he wasn't. The baker then took 33 farmer to the judge (法官).

The judge asked the farmer if he had any way to weigh the butter. The farmer replied. "I am so 34 that I do not have enough money to buy anything to weigh it, 35 I do have a kind of

scale(天平). " The judge asked, "Then how do you weigh the buttery" The farmer replied, "Before the baker started buying butter from 36, I had bought bread from him. So now every time when I bring home the bread from the baker, I put it On the scale and give him the butter of the same weight,"

We 37 what we give to Others in life. Whenever you take action, ask yourself this 38, "Am I honest?"

Honesty or dishonesty can become a 39. Some dishonest people can lie(说谎) without a red face. Others lie so much that they do not even 40 what the truth is any more. But who is it bad for? As a matter of fact, those who lie will hurt themselves by their own dishonest behaviour.

31. A. gave B. fed C. threw D. sold

32. A. weigh B. watch C. cut D. use

33. A. / B. a C. an D. the

34. A. rich B. poor C. honest D. quiet

35. A. and B. so C. but D. or

36. A. I B. my C. me D. mine

37. A. get back B. look back C. give back D. turn back

38. A. answer B. question C. help D. idea

39. A. difference B. habit C. mistake D. difficulty

40. A. Study B. mean C. imagine D. know

VI. 阅读理解。

第一节：阅读下面一篇短文，判断下列句子是否符合短文内容，符合的用“A”表示，不符合的用“B”表示。

Clean water is not only important for people to produce food, but necessary for our life. However, many people in Asia and Africa don't have enough clean water to use. The World Health Organization reports that almost 4,000 children die each day of dirty water or lack (缺乏) of water.

Farmers use 70-85% of the world fresh water to produce food. People usually don't pay much attention to how much water industry(工业) uses, but you may be surprised to know that industry uses 59% of the water in developed countries.

Home use takes up(占据) only 8% in the world. But as cities grow, more water will be used. The local government has to try to make people use less water.

In 60% of European cities, people are saving water by using less. They even keep waste water for other use.

In Australia, the government has encouraged people to collect rainwater and recycle water from showers for a second use.

The US Environmental Protection Agency has made a water saving program to encourage families and businesses to check their water use and save more water. Scientists and the UN are looking for good water management as the key to solving the problem. We can all work together to protect our fresh water in our daily life.

41. In developed countries, most water is used by industry.

42. People in Asia have enough clean water to use.

43. To save water, Australians and Europeans both choose to recycle water for a second use.

44. According to the passage, scientists have found good ways to deal with water problems.

45. Home use of water will increase because of the growing of cities.

第二节：阅读 B、C、D 三部分内容，从各小题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或

完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。

B

Going to Disneyland is a dream vacation for kids. You may have been to the Disneyland in Hong Kong Or in other places. Soon you will be able to enjoy a Disney Park in Shanghai. Shanghai Disneyland started building on April 8, 2011. There will be many Chinese characters in Shanghai Disneyland, It is different from the Others. There is a 10-kilometer-long river. It goes around the whole park. Shanghai Disneyland will cost 24. 4

In order to keep the road safe, European Commission (欧盟) says that buses and taxis can be fitted (安装) with "black boxes". The black boxes can help police to find what happened after an accident.

Some robots will soon be used to carry medical rubbish, pass, food and give out medicine at a UK hospital. The newest technology(技术) is already in hospitals in Japan, the US and France

A village in eastern Germany doesn't have enough money to repair the holes in the road. So they sell the holes to the people in the village. Each hole is \$ 68. The government will repair them with the money and put a message on top of each hole to remember the buyers. It's a funny idea. Most buyers just want to do some good things to the society. However,

46. Which of the following is TRUE to Shanghai Disneyland?

- A. A 10-kilometer-long river goes in the middle of the park.
- B. There will be many Chinese characters.
- C. It is the same as the others.
- D. It opened 5 years ago.

47. In order to keep the road safe, European Commission wants to_____.

- A. make buses and taxis go slowly B. fit buses and taxis with "black boxes"
C. make the police find out what happened D. find out what "black boxes" can do

48. The robots will _____ in a UK hospital.

- A. carry medical rubbish B. give out newspapers C. cook dinner D. water flowers

49. TV stations and newspapers buy the holes because _____.

- A. the roads have been broken badly B. they want to have their own holes
C. they want to make more money D. the government doesn't have enough money

C

Rock climbing(攀岩) did not become a sport until late in the 1900s. But now it has become a popular outdoor activity. While rock climbing may still be necessary for mountain climbing, most people just climb low mountains for fun.

If you have ever done rock climbing, you will know that it is not a very easy sport. Indoor and outdoor rock climbing both need practice. What most people don't know is that rock climbing is one of the sports that depend on your body and mind(意志).

To climb successfully, one must use wonderful skills. One of the important rules is to always have three parts of your body on the rock face. Another important rule is that your arms only hold you close to the rock face while your legs are pushing you up, the closer you are to the rock face, the easier it is to climb.

Rock climbing is a wonderful sport. Once you start to learn how to climb, you'll find more fun. People who like games such as chess playing or problem-solving may love rock climbing, because they are nearly the same in the way of thinking. For anyone who wants to get into beautiful shape, rock climbing is a fun and good way. Anyone who enjoys a difficult game and loves the outdoors should think of taking rock climbing as a new hobby.

50. When did rock climbing become a sport?

A. In 1900. B. Early in the 1900s. C. In the middle of the 1900s. D. Late in the 1900s.

51. The chess players may like rock climbing because_____.

- A. they'd like to get into beautiful shape
- B. it is more interesting than chess playing
- C. it is like chess playing in the way of thinking
- D. they really like to do sports

52. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Rock climbing is a kind of indoor and outdoor activity,
- B. Rock climbing is a very easy sport.
- C. When you climb, your arms push you up.
- D. The closer you are to the rock face, the more difficult it is to climb.

D

How do you pay for things? Do you usually use cash(现金), or do you like to pay by credit card(信用卡)? If you are like a lot of people, you probably have at least one credit card. Also, you might use it more often than you probably should.

Credit cards first became popular in the 1920s. At that time, businesses, such as hotels and companies, gave credit cards to their best customers(顾客). Unlike today's credit cards, customers could only use these cards at the store or business that gave out the card. Customers had to pay for things in full. They couldn't pay for something a little at a time.

In 1950, a businessman named McNamara started a credit card company — Diners Club. Unlike earlier credit cards, this card could be used by customers at many restaurants. Customers liked the card because they didn't have to carry a lot of cash with them. Restaurant owners liked the card, too. Why? They found out that customers usually spent more money when they could pay by credit card.

In its first year of business, Diners Club **issued** 200 cards, The customers who got the cards from the Diners Club could use them at 27 different restaurants. Today, Diners Club has about 8 million customers, and they can use their cards in over 7.6 million businesses in more than 200 countries.

53. What can we know about the earlier credit cards from the passage?

- A. They could be used everywhere.
- B. Customers had to pay for things in full.
- C. They were very popular before the 1920s.
- D. Everyone could get this kind of credit card.

54. The underlined word "issued" here probably means "_____".

- A. showed B. took C. borrowed D. provided

55. This passage is mainly about_____.

- A. part of the development of credit cards
- B. how to use cash
- C. the number of people who use credit cards in the world
- D. how credit cards help businessmen

第II卷

VII.完成句子；根据所给中文意思，完成下列各句。

56. 他性格外向，喜欢交朋友。

He is outgoing and likes _____.

57. 每天放学后，我们可以散散步来放松自己。

We can _____ to relax ourselves after school every day.

58. 日本大地震后，世界各地的人们给予了很大帮助。

When the big earthquake hit Japan, people _____ helped a lot.

59. 在去电影院的路上，他听到了这个消息。

He heard the news _____ to the cinema.

60. 由于“世园会”的举办，西安今年会迎来更多的游客。

Because of the "Expo", more _____ will come to Xi'an this year.

VIII. 短文填空。

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，使短文完整正确。

old, shoe, stand, foot, pick, small, feel, clear, need, use

Learn to share(分享)

One day, while I was sitting in my car in a parking area, I noticed a young boy in front of my car. "What is the boy doing?" I asked myself and looked closely. "Oh, he is 61. _____ up a coin from the ground. " When he 62. _____ up, we saw each other 63. _____. He was not 64. _____ than ten and was wearing one blue glove(手套) and One brown glove. His coat was too 65. _____ for him.

As he walked away, I saw his 66. _____, which were too old to wear, I rolled down my window and called him over.

I asked him if he 67. _____ some money. He replied, "No. That's okay. "

The parking area was wet, I could tell that his 68. _____ were cold because he kept moving his weight from one foot to the other,

"Please," I held Out a five-dollar bill(钞票). "It's not much, but when the money is shared, it is much more 69. _____. " I said.

He took off one of his gloves and took the money from my hand. His small hand was red and cold.

He smiled and went away after saying "Thank you!" to me. That smile made me feel warm in the cold winter.

IX.任务型阅读。

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题。

Bollywood: the Hollywood of India

You might be surprised to learn that India produces about 800 movies a year, and that number continues to grow. Just as the movie Capital of the United States is Hollywood, the movie capital of India is Bombay (孟买), but it is usually called "Bollywood", a combination(结合) of the words Bombay and Hollywood.

No Bollywood movie is thought complete without a few songs and dances. In fact, music is an important part of Bollywood movies. Even a bad movie can still do well if the music is good. Music directors are sometimes more popular than the film stars. A Bollywood movie has five to six songs with at least three songs to show what the dances mean.

Bollywood may be different from Hollywood in music, but it is very like Hollywood in several ways. If Tom Cruise can hold a gun, so can the Bollywood hero Sharukh Khan. Hollywood stars are followed by news reporters just as often as Bollywood stars. The personal lives of actors and actresses catch the headlines(头版头条), just as they do in the United States.

The Oscars are a very exciting time of the year for actors and actresses in America, Bollywood has its own form of the Oscars, and they are also very exciting.

71. The name Bollywood comes from the words _____.
72. Bollywood is a place where many _____ are made each year,
73. In India, the film stars are sometimes _____ popular than music directors.

74. Every complete Bollywood movie has a few _____ in them.

75. The Oscars in India are as _____ as those in America though they are different.

X. 补全对话。

A) 根据对话内容，将方框内符合对话情境的句子抄写在对话空白处，使对话恢复完整。选项中有两项是多余的。

It is the Lantern Festival(元宵节) today. Lin Jie comes to me his American friend Jim.

Jim: Hi, Lin Jie. Nice to see you.

Lin Jie: Hi, Jim, 76. _____

Jim: Sweet dumplings? 77. _____ I know people eat them on the Lantern Festival.

Lin Jie: How great you are! 78. _____

Jim> Well, on the day people will watch lantern shows at night and guess the riddles On the lanterns. This festival is on the 15th of the first, lunar (农历) month. It is handed down from Tang Dynasty, 79. _____

Lin Jie: So glad to hear that! I am proud of you. Now it's time to cook the delicious food. 80. _____

What else do you know about this festival?

I'm fine.

Here are some sweet dumplings for you.

I hope you will like it.

Do you want to know too re about it?

Wow, thanks!

You know I really love Chinese culture,

B) 根据下面对话中的情境，在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Good afternoon, Tom. Where are you going?

B: 81. _____

A: Oh, to buy books? You are out! Why not go to the Readers' Room?

B: The Readers' Room? 82. _____

A: It is a place where students can exchange() their old books with Others.

B: That sounds great! 83. _____

A: It's next to Renmin Hospital, across from City Park.

B: Oh, it's a little far. 84. _____

A: You can take No. 7 bus.

B: How long does it take?

A: 85. _____

B: Ten minutes isn't a long time. OK, I will go there. Thanks!

XI.书面表达

你年级决定本周日进行一次外出活动(have a school trip),请你负责将此消息传达给来自英国的交换生。

要求:

提示语: walk to Fenghuang Mountain.

10 kilometers away. hard but exciting.

1. 参考提示语，可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整；
3. 文中不得出现真实地名和姓名；
4. 词数：60-80 词。(开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数。)

Hello, everyone!

That's all.

Thank y

2011 年陕西中考英语答案

1-5 BCBAC 6-10 BCBAB 11-15 CCACB 16-20 BACBC

21.C 考查点：本题考查不定代词的使用。

解析：句意为“我可以和你他们一下吗，先生？”。“我有一些重要的事情要告诉你”。

Something 勇于肯定句，意为“一些东西”。

22.B 【解析】考查点：本题考查时态的使用。for+一段时间，用现在完成时态。故选 B。

23.B 【解析】考查点：：本题考查名词的词义。reporter “记者”；doctor “医生”；

scientist “科学家”；cook “厨师”。句意为“约翰想要成为一名医生，所有他常常在医院帮助病人”。故选 B。

24.A 【解析】考查点：本题考查 if 引导的状语从句的时态。if 意为“如果”。引导条件状语从句，主将从现。故选 A。

25.D 【解析】考查点：本题考查被动语态。句意为“酒后驾车在中国是不被允许的”。可知为否定的被动语态，故选 D。

26.C 【解析】考查点：本题考查形容词的词义。hard “困难的”；impossible “不可能的”；easy “容易的”；serious “严肃的”。句意为“她读了很多关于历史的书籍，所以对他来说回答这样的问题很容易”。故选 C。

27.B 【解析】考查点：本题考查副词的词义。 hardly “困难的”；quickly “飞快地”；finally “最后地”；slowly “慢慢地”。句意为“当听到呼救声的时候，他尽可能快地跑了过去”。故选 B。

28.C 【解析】考查点：本题考查动词的词义。 invented “发明”；raised “提高”；received “收到”；ordered “订购”。句意为“我的叔叔打电话询问是否我收到了他的生日蛋糕”。故选 C。

29.D 考查点：本题考查特殊疑问词的选择。

解析：句意为“我被通知去机场接格林先生，但是我不知道他什么时候到达”。故选 D。

30.A 考【解析】考查点：本题考查动词词组词义的辨析。 take part in“参加”；take off“起飞”；take out“取出；拿出”；take care of“照顾；照看”。句意为“任何唱歌好的人都可以参加我们学校的活动”。故选 A。

【主旨大意】本文通过一个买肉和买面包不给足斤两的故事，告诉我们诚信的重要性。同时指出其实诚实或者不诚实会成为一种习惯。

31. D 解析：gave “给”；fed “喂养”；threw “扔”；sold “卖”。根据后边面包师称肉的重量，可知是卖给他的肉。

32. A 解析：句意为“他决定称肉的重量”。根据下句的 weigh 也可以选择。

33. D 解析：前边提到了农民，再次提到用 the。

34. B 解析：农民说自己因为穷而不能买到称。

35. A 解析：没有钱买能称重量的东西，也没有天平。

36. C 解析：from 为介词，后加宾格代词。

37. A 解析：get back “回来；得到回报”；look back “往回看”；give back “归还”；turn back “转身”。句意为“生活中我们给予别人什么，也会从给别人那里得到什么”。

38. B 解析：问自己这个问题。

39. B 解析:根据下一句“Some dishonest people can lie(说谎) without a red face.” 可知诚实与不诚实都会成为习惯。

40. D 解析:句意为: 其他人说谎太多, 以至于不知道真正的事情是什么了。

【主旨大意】本文通过例举亚洲和非洲部分地区缺乏水资源的例子, 告诉人们要节约用水。

41. A 从这句话“but you may be surprised to know that industry uses 59% of the water in developed countries.” 得出答案。

42. B 从这句话“However, many people in Asia and Africa don't have enough clean water to use.” 得出答案。

43. A 通过课文三、四段可得知答案。

44. B 从这句话“Scientists and the UN are looking for good water management as the key to solving the problem.” 得出答案。

45. A 从这句话“But as cities grow, more water will be used.” 得出答案。

【主旨大意】第一篇短文讲述了迪斯尼乐园的相关情况。第二篇短文介绍了欧盟将为公共汽车和出租车安装黑匣子的情况。第三篇短文讲述了最新的技术用于医院的相关情况。第四篇短文讲述了德国如何修补路面上的洞。

46. B 从短文第一段就能得出答案。

47. B 从第二段第一句得出答案。

48. A 从第三段第一句得出答案。

49. C 从这句“However, some TV stations and newspapers buy some holes just to make more money from advertising.” 得出答案。

【主旨大意】本文讲述了攀岩这项运动的相关情况。

50. D 从第一句话 “Rock climbing did not become a sport until late in the 1900s.” 得出答案。

51. C 从这句话 “because they are nearly the same in the way of thinking.” 得出答案。

52. A 排除法。得出答案。

【主旨大意】本文主要讲述了信用卡的发展过程。

53. B 从这句话 “Customers had to pay for things in full.” 得出答案。

54. D 根据下文意思，得出词义 “提供”。

55. A 纵观全文，得出答案。

56. making friends / to make friends.

57. go for a walk / take a walk / walk

58. all over(around/throughout) the world / from different parts of the world

59. on his (the) way

60. visitors/ tourists/ travel(l)ers

61. picking 62. stood 63. clearly 64. older 65. small 66. shoes 67. needed

68. feet 69. useful 70. feel

71. Bombay and Hollywood . 72. films/movies 73. less

74. songs and dances/dances and songs 75. exciting

76. Here are some sweet dumplings for you. 77. Wow, thanks!

78. What else do you know about this festival? 79. You know I really love Chinese culture.

80. I hope you will like it.

81. I'm going (to the store) to buy some books/I'm going to the bookstore/ To buy books/ To the book store(book shop).

82. What (place) is it/ What is the Readers' Room ?

83. Where is it ?

84. How can I get(go) there / Which bus can I take ?

85. It takes ten minutes (to get there)/ About ten minutes/Ten(10) minutes.

书面表达

One possible version

Hello, everyone!

May I have your attention, please? Have you ever had a hard but exciting trip? Now I've got good news to tell you. This Sunday, we are going to have a school trip like this. We'll walk to Fenghuang Mountain, It's about 10 kilometers away from our school. As we'll be away for the whole day, please remember the following things, Take enough food and drinks with you and wear comfortable shoes. The most important thing is to keep safe and behave yourselves on the way. I think we'll have a nice trip.

That's all.

Thank you!