

2009 年陕西中考英语试卷及答案

第1卷(共 70 分)

听力部分

A 卷

1. 听句子, 选答语(共 5 小题。计 5 分)




本题共有 5 个小题, 每个小题你将听到一句话, 读两遍, 请从所给的三个选项中选出一个最恰当的答语。

1. A. Thank you. B. All right. C. Very good. 【A】
2. A. It's June 21st. B. It's Sunday. C. It's 8:35. 【C】
3. A. It's right. B. It doesn't matter. C. My pleasure. 【B】
4. A. Yes. I'd love to. B. Yes, I would. C. Of course not. 【A】
5. A. You will. B. Not at all. C. Certainly. 【C】

II. 听对话。选答案(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

本题共有 10 个小题, 每个小题你将听到一段对话和一个问题, 读两遍, 请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题, 从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。

6. A. A basketball. B. A sweater. C. A skirt. 【B】
7. A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By bus. 【C】

8.   

A B C

9. A. 11. B. 12. C. 13. 【C】
10. A. Snowy. B. Windy. C. Cloudy. 【A】
11. A. In New York. B. In London. C. In Beijing. 【B】
12. A. A reporter. B. A policewoman. C. A driver. 【A】
13. A. 20 yuan. B. 20 pounds. C. 20 dollars. 【C】

14. A. She was short. B. NO, she didn' t. C. Yes, she did. **【B】**

15. A. She. is ill. B. She worked late last night. **【C】**

C She looked after her daughter last night.

III. 听短文, 选答案(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

本题你将听到一篇短文, 读两遍, 请从每个小题的三个选项中, 选出一个正确答案。

16. If you are tired, how can you let the monkey know it? **【B】**

A. Put both your hands on your head.

B. Put both your hands behind your head.

C. Put both your hands on your stomach.

17. The monkeys put out their hands to ask for after they have done something for you.

【A】

A. a little money B. a little water C. some food

18. Where are the monkeys taught in India? **【C】**

A. In the forest. B. In the zoo. C. In a school.

19. Are the monkeys in America taught to be doctors or nurses? **【B】**

A. Doctors. B. Nurses. C. Both.

20. After the job is done, Helen hopes to get some . **【C】**

A. apples B. pears C. bananas

笔试部分

1. 语言知识(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

本题共有 10 个小题, 请从每个小题的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

21. On sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach. **【C】**

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

22. Mike and his friend are going to the to see the new action movie tonight. **【D】**

A. book shop B. restaurant C. concert D. cinema

23. —Can you tell me your parents at home? **【B】**

—I often wash clothes and sweep the floor.

- A. how will you help B. how you help
C. how you will help D. how do you help

24. Let's do it . There is only five minutes left. **【C】**

- A. hardly B. slowly C. quickly D. politely

25. Good news! There fewer people catching this kind of illness now. **【A】**

- A. are B. is C. was D. were

26. — you your drawing? **【D】**

—Not yet! It will be done in a few minutes.

- A. Did; finish B. Will; finish C. DO; finish D. Have; finished

27. She often new words in the dictionary. It' s a good habit. **【C】**

- A. looks after B. looks down C. looks up D. looks out

28. I love people are friendly to others. **【D】**

- A. which B. whose C. what —D. who

29. My father told me a story last night. It is one I' ve ever heard. **【A】**

- A. the funniest B. funniest C. funnier D. the funnier

30. I will call you as soon as I the ticket to the football match. **【B】**

- A. will get B. get C. got D. am getting

II. 完形填空(共 10 小题。计 10 分)

阅读下面一篇短文，理解大意，然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文连贯完整。

One Monday morning, I was standing waiting for the train and suddenly felt ill. I couldn' t stand still, and the world began to sway(摇摆)and then went black. All I heard was "Oh, my God, she' s falling." The next thing I 31 was that the doctor was asking me my name. This happened 32 I Was too tired. I was so busy cleaning my new house that I didn' t eat 33 last weekend.

The doctor told me that a gentleman waiting for the 34 saw me fall down. He got to my side 35 , and told others to call 911. He stayed with me 36 the ambulance(救护车) arrived. Then he went with me to the hospital, which made him 37 his train. The doctor told me the gentleman didn't want to leave his name.

I don't know who this gentleman is. 38 if he reads this article and remembers a young lady fainting(晕倒)at the train station, I'd like 39 to know that I want to say "Thank you." to him. Whenever I meet with such a thing, I will do the same as he 40 to me. And I'll pass on the kindness to others.

31. A. met B. forgot C. said D. remembered 【D】

32. A. so B. because C. though D. however 【B】

33. A. little B. much C. few D. many 【B】

34. A. train B. plane C. bus D. car 【A】

35. A. at first B. just now C. at least D. at once 【D】

36. A. while B. since C. until D. as soon as 【C】

37. A. catch B. miss C. drop D. meet 【B】

38. A. Or B. Although C. For D. But 【D】

39. A. me B. him C. her D. you 【B】

40. A. does B. do C. did D. will do 【C】

III. 阅读理解(共 15 小题, 计 25 分)

A)根据下面一篇短文的内容判断下列句子的正误, 正确的用“A”表示, 错误的用“B”表示。

(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

(A)

Pearl S. Buck(赛珍珠·巴克)was a very popular American writer Of her day. She was famous for her books about China. Pearl S. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature(诺贝尔文学奖)in 1938.

The writer was born in West Virginia, America. She spent almost half of her long life in China. Her youth was spent in Jiangsu Province, China. She learned to speak Chinese before she could speak English.

Her mother had traveled widely in her youth and liked literature very much. After being educated by her mother and by a Chinese teacher, Pearl S. Buck went to school in Shanghai at the age of fifteen. She continued her education in the United States at a Woman's College to study psychology(心理学). After graduating in 1914, she returned to China as a teacher. In the 1920s her family moved to Nanjing. There she taught English and American literature at a university.

As a writer, Buck's book, *The Good Earth*, appeared in 1931 and sold quite well in its first Year. It has been translated into over thirty languages. In 1938 she became the third American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. By the time of her death, Pearl had published(出版)more than seventy books. Pearl S. Buck died in March, 1973, just two months before her 81st birthday.

41. Before she went to school in Shanghai, Pearl S. Buck studied all by herself. **【B】**

42. Pearl S. Buck was known to many people for her books about China. **【A】**

43. In 1914, Pearl S. Buck worked as a literature teacher at a university in Nanjing. **【B】**

44. Pearl S. Buck went to study literature at a Woman's College in America. **【B】**

45. Pearl S. Buck won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938 and published over seventy books in her life. **【A】**

B)阅读下面两篇短文, 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最佳答案。(共 10 小题, 计 20 分)

(B)

Americans love cars. They go everywhere in them. 85% of people in the US go to and from work by car. And most adults have driving licenses. Why does this car culture exist?

How it started

America's love of cars started after the war(战争)when soldiers returned home from World War II to rebuild their lives. They borrowed money from the government to buy houses and cars which became the symbols of status(地位). The more money they had, the bigger their cars were.

Making of roads

During the war, President Eisenhower noticed what good roads Germany had. He decided to build new four-lane(四车道)roads in America. He said if something happened suddenly, the two-lane roads wouldn't be able to carry all the cars that would suddenly leave the cities. Car

and oil companies liked his idea and building started.

Car lovers

Not just teenagers are crazy about cars. Some Americans love their cars so much that they paint their cars beautifully. These are called Art Cars. Every April there is an activity in Houston, Texas, where they show their cars.

Pollution

Cars have polluted the environment. American President Bush refused a worldwide law that is against pollution. Many countries were angry about it. Bush said he had to think of the American economy(经济)and all the American people that make money from cars. Factories say they want to make cars that pollute less. But others say making cars that pollute less will never be as good as having fewer cars.

46. When did Americans begin to love cars? **【B】**

- A. Before the new two-lane roads were built.
- B. After World War II.
- C. During World War II.
- D. Before World War II.

47. New four-lane roads were built . **【C】**

- A. in Germany B. by car and oil companies
- C. in America D. when something suddenly happened

48. The underlined word “building” here means “the building of ”. **【D】**

- A. companies B. soldiers’ lives C. houses D. roads

49. What were other countries’ feelings about Bush’ s decision? **【B】**

- A. They agreed with him. B. They showed anger to it.
- C. They paid no attention to it. D. The passage doesn’ t tell US.

50. The meaning of the last sentence is: “ ” **【A】**

- A. It’ s better to have fewer cars.
- B. It’ s better to make cars that pollute less.

C. It's easier to make cars that pollute less.

D. It's easier to make people have fewer cars.

(C)

We moved to a new area when our son was in Grade Five. Before we moved, we took him to spend half a day at his new school. There he saw his new classmates and teachers. He enjoyed the visit. During the almost 150-kilometer drive home, he told US that he had told some of the students the date when we would move there. And he had also invited them to visit us.

The moving day, a Saturday, was a busy day. But we arrived at our new house at noon. About an hour later, kids began to come and soon one of them invited our son to his house to play for the afternoon.

By the time he returned, he knew where most of the kids lived and all of their family histories.

On Monday mornin9, the door bell rang just before the time he would leave for school. Then it rang again and again. .

By the time he was ready, we had eight young boys waiting to walk to school with him on his first day. They all lived near US.

I asked them if their parents had sent them. The answers surprised and pleased me, "No, we just came so that he would have people to walk with. ' ' and "It is the right thing to do. ' ' "

The startings of lasting(持续的)friendships were formed(形成)that day. We have lived

here nearly six years and the same group of kids still plays together, goes to parties on weekends together, and surfs together.

I still get thinking how welcoming and kind those kids were. And how lucky my son is to have them as friends!

51. Before the family moved to the new area, the son was taken to his new school .

A. to invite the teachers to visit them B. to play with his classmates **【D】**

C. to see if the school was far D. to get to know it

52. What did the son know about other kids after they played for the afternoon? **【A】**

A. Their living places and family histories.

- B. Their family stories and their life.
- C. Their school life and family histories.
- D. Their living places and family members.
53. In the story, the son went to school on his first day **【C】**
- A. in his father' s car B. on a school bus
- C. on foot with other kids D. in another kid' s car
54. Which of the following is Right according to the story? **【D】**
- A. The family moved to the new house on Saturday afternoon.
- B. The kids visited the house before the family arrived.
- C. The son knew the kids well before he got there.
- D. The son was invited to play in a kid' s house later that afternoon.
55. The passage shows US that . **【B】**
- A. it' s easy to move to a new place
- B. it' s kind of people to help a new comer
- C. it' s difficult to make new friends
- D. it' s better to live in the same place

第II卷(共 50 分)

IV. 完成句子(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

用所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。

1. He has much interest(interesting)in collecting stamps.
2. Believe in yourself(you), Tony, and you are sure to succeed.
3. I found something important in today' s(today)newspaper.
4. More trees and flowers should be planted(plant)to make our hometown beautiful,
5. Don' t worry, Kitty. With our help, you will do much better(well)next time.
6. More and more people in the world are beginning / to begin(begin)to learn Mandarin(普通话)

7. It's such a wonderful(wonder)song that we all like it.
8. Yao Ming is One of the most popular basketball players(play)around the world.
9. Both coats look nice on me. I really don't know which to choose(choose).
10. I saw our math teacher talking with John when I passed(pass)his office.

V. 任务型阅读(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

A)阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成表格中所缺的信息。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

Trees are one of the oldest citizens(公民)of our earth. Just like US, trees change a lot when they grow. At one to three years old, young trees learn how to protect themselves. For example, many trees grow thorns(刺)to tell animals not to go near. Most young trees have large, deep green leaves so that they can catch enough sunlight and change it into their food and energy.

When trees are 4 years old, they begin to grow very fast and become strong enough to face challenges(挑战)in life.

At the age of 15, trees become young adults. They grow more slowly and begin to produce flowers and fruit.

It is not until the trees are 20 to 25 years old that they become real adults. The trees reach their largest sizes. Adult trees give US many things such as oxygen(氧气)and natural beauty. If we give them good care, they will go on to live healthily for many years.

As time goes on, trees begin to grow older and older and even die. At this time, they still have their important place in nature. In many ways, the life of trees is like our own life experience. Enjoy every minute of the life of the trees and take care of them!

Title(题目): <u>1. Trees change a lot when they grow. / (The)growing of trees / Tree growing / The development of trees / Different time of tree growing / (The)life of trees</u>		
Age	Growing	Things they can do
1~3	Growing thorns; Having large, deep green leaves	Learn to protect themselves; 2. Catch enough sunlight and change it into their food

		and energy
4	Growing very fast; Becoming strong enough	3. Face challenges in life
4. <u>15</u>	Becoming young adults; Growing more slowly	Produce flowers and fruit
20~25	5. <u>Becoming real adults</u> ; Reaching their largest sizes	Give people many things like oxygen and natural beauty

B)阅读下面短文，将方框内所给句子抄写在短文的适当位置，使短文意思完整。(共5小题，计5分)

Giving directions in different places

If you ask people of different countries “Could you tell me the way to the post office?”. you

will get different answers.

In Japan, people use landmarks(路标)instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travelers, “Go straight down to the comer. 6. Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop.”

In Kansas, America, there are no towns or buildings within(在……之内)miles. So instead of landmarks, people will tell you directions and distance. For example, people will say, “Go north two miles(英里). 7. Turn east, and then go another mile.”

People in Greece sometimes do not even try to give directions. They will often say, “Follow me.” 8. Then he or she will take you through the streets if the city to the post office.

Sometimes if a person doesn’ t know the answer to your question, he or she, like a New Yorker, might say, “Sorry, I have no idea.” But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers “I don’ t know.” 9. People there think “I don’ t know.” is not polite. They usually give an answer, but often a wrong one. A visitor can often get lost in Yucatan!

10. But one thing will help you everywhere. You might not understand a person ‘s words, but maybe you can understand his or her body language. He or she will usually point to the correct

direction. Go on in that direction and you may find the post office!

Turn east, and then go another mile.

But one thing will help you everywhere.

People there think “I don’ t know.” is not polite.

Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market.

Then he or she will take you through the streets of the city to the post office.

VI. 补全对话(共 10 小题。计 10 分)

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

A: Hello! What can I do for you?

B: 1. I’ d like a beaf hamburger and salad.

A: 2. What kind of salad would you like?

B: Fruit salad. And some drinks, please. 3. What drinks do you have?

A: We have orange juice, apple juice and tea. 4. And we have a new one-hot, chocolate.

B: What is it?

A: It is hot milk with sugar and chocolate. It tastes good. .

B: Well, I will have a try. 5. How much are they?

A: They are 35 yuan.

B: All right. Here’ s the money.

How much is it? I ‘d like a beet hamburger and salad.

What drinks do you have? What drinks would you like?

How much are they? What kind of salad would you like?

And we have a new one——hot chocolate.

B)根据下面对话中的情景，在每个空白处填入适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Wei Hua. Will you go to Li Lei’ s birthday party this weekend?

B: 6. Yes, I will. / Sure. / Of course(I will). And you?

A: Me, too. But this is my first time to go to a party in China. 7. I don't know what I should / can wear(to the party). / I don't know what to wear. / Please tell me what to wear, / Please tell me what I should / can wear. / Please give me some ideas / advice / suggestions about what to wear. / I wonder....

B: You can wear a T-shirt and jeans. And don't forget a gift.

A: 8. What(gift)should / can I buy(for him)? / What gift? / What(gift)can I give(to) him? / What to buy? / What gift do you think I can buy(for him)?

B: For a boy, a toy or a book is OK. Oh, I will buy him a gift tomorrow. Why not go with me?

A: Good idea. 9. When and where(shall we meet)? / Where and when(shall we meet)?

B: How about meeting at 9 o'clock tomorrow mornin9, at N0. 5 bus stop near my home?

A: 10. Let's make it later. / Sorry, I can't go at that time(9 o'clock). / Sorry, I have something to do at that time(9 o'clock). / 9 o'clock is too early. / It's too early. / I'm busy at that time(9 o'clock). / I will have a class at that time(9 o'clock). What about 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

B: OK. See you then.

VII. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计 15 分)

在你成长的历程中, 有些日子会让你开心快乐, 经久难忘。请以 “My Pleasant Day” 为题, 用英语写一篇 80 词左右的短文, 记述你那天的活动和感受(如: exciting, fun....)。



要求: 1. 参考所给提示, 可适当发挥; 2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整。

My Pleasant Day

I had a pleasant day last month. In the morning, I got up late and then began to do my homework. It took me about two hours to finish it. Next, I had fun playing computer games.

While my mother was cooking lunch, I cleaned the house and washed my clothes. In the afternoon, I played tennis happily with my friends. Before I went to bed, I listened to music. It made me relaxed. What a happy day I had!

评分说明:

1. 此题为开放性试题, 学生可参考所给信息, 写出一篇语言连贯、符合逻辑的短文。
2. 标点符号、大小写、单词拼写错误每两个扣 0.5 分, 少于两个不扣分; 语法错误每个扣 0.5 分。
3. 词数少于 60 的, 每 10 个单词扣 1 分, 词数多于 100 的, 每 20 个单词扣 1 分。

评分标准:

第一档(13~15 分): 符合题意要求, 表达完整, 条理清楚, 语句通顺, 语言正确无误。词汇运用准确, 句型运用恰当。全文结构严密, 完整, 语言流畅。无任何标点或语法错误。

第二档(10~12 分): 符合题意要求, 表达基本完整, 条理较清楚, 语句较通顺, 语言基本无误。有语法或标点错误, 但句子较为顺畅, 文章思路清晰, 逻辑推理正确, 结构完整。

第三档 (7~ 9 分): 基本符合题意要求, 表达基本完整, 条理较清楚, 语句较通顺, 语言有部分错误。语法或标点错误较多。句子不够顺畅, 文章结构不严密, 但表达意义清晰。

第四档(4~ 6 分): 不符合题意要求, 表达不清楚, 逻辑关系混乱, 语法或标点错误过多。字数不够, 语意表达不清晰, 文章逻辑关系混乱。

第五档(0~ 3 分): 未能传达给读者任何信息; 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

B 卷

选择题(1~15、21~45 每小题 1 分, 16~20、46~55 每小题 2 分)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	C	B	A	C	B	C	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	C	C	A	C	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	D	B	C	B	D	A	C	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	D	B	C	D	A	C	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
51	52	53	54	55					
C	B	D	C	D					

