

2024 年内蒙古包头市中考英语真题

学校: _____ 姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 考号: _____

一、完形填空



It was only four o'clock, but it was cold and getting dark. I 1 my nose up against the window. Snow! It was 2 and settling on top of the already thick white carpet (地毯).

“Dad!” I yelled 3. “Dad, come here—look at this snow!” He came in from the 4.

“Yes, look at that,” he said. “It’s coming down quite 5, isn’t it?” He put his hand on my shoulder and looked down at me with a 6 on his face. “Well, I’m going back to the living room to read my paper,” he said and started to turn away. His smile broadened even further.

“Oh, Dad,” I said sadly, shaking his arm. “Please... can we go sledging (滑雪橇)? You 7 we would if we ever got snow.”

“Just a joke, dear. Of course we can,” said Dad. “I know the 8 place. Go and get ready.”

“Really? Great! Let’s go!”

Outside, the ground was covered with snow. The snow flew up as we walked through it. We were walking to a place where my dad went sledging 9 he was a boy.

“Here we are then. I used to 10 many happy hours here with my sledge,” said Dad. I stopped and looked around me.

“This is it?” I asked 11, looking at the slight incline (缓坡) that lay ahead of us.

“It certainly is,” said Dad. “My friends and I 12 some serious speed on here back in the day. Let me tell you.”

I couldn’t believe him, but I pulled my sledge to the top of the incline anyway and got in. Dad gave me a 13, and down I went at a snail’s pace (步速). It was so slow. All I could

14 _____ behind me was his laughter.

“OK, OK,” he said, catching up to me and walking beside my sledge as it went along.

“Maybe it isn’t as steep (陡峭的) as I _____ 15 _____.”

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. pressed | B. dropped | C. hid |
| 2. A. putting | B. running | C. falling |
| 3. A. angrily | B. excitedly | C. tiredly |
| 4. A. kitchen | B. living room | C. garden |
| 5. A. lightly | B. heavily | C. hardly |
| 6. A. fear | B. worry | C. smile |
| 7. A. decided | B. promised | C. replied |
| 8. A. beautiful | B. perfect | C. cold |
| 9. A. when | B. although | C. if |
| 10. A. take | B. cost | C. spend |
| 11. A. in surprise | B. at last | C. for sure |
| 12. A. picked up | B. looked up | C. gave up |
| 13. A. stop | B. pull | C. push |
| 14. A. understand | B. see | C. hear |
| 15. A. remembered | B. learned | C. noticed |

二、阅读理解

ZSL Whipsnade Zoo



Set in over 600 acres, the Zoo is home to over 2,500 animals. Get the most out of your day by visiting our amazing animal talks, feeds and shows.

PASSAGE THROUGH ASIA

Drive your car or jump aboard our fantastic steam train and find your way through the Passage Through Asia. Keep an eye out for Asian elephants, camels and deer going about their daily business.

The biggest animal at the Zoo is the Asian elephant. Once fully grown they can reach heights of between three and four meters. “What does it take to look after an elephant? Join us for a day in the life of an elephant,” Jim Mickie, a zookeeper said.

FEEDING TIME

Whether it’s delicious home-cooked food or a sandwich, coffee and a cake, we have several tasty choices for you at the Zoo. Plus, all our food uses local ingredients.

BIRDS OF THE WORLD

Take flight with our feathered (有羽毛的) friends and be ready to duck and dive as hawks, owls over your head in this amazing Birds of the World.

NEW GIRAFFE PLATFORM

See more than ever before of our family of giraffes. The nine-foot-high platform will let you see across the whole giraffe paddock (围场) as well as provide a view indoors on cold days.

LOOKOUT LODGE (小屋)

Stay in the lodge. Spend the night at a sleepover (聚会) like no other, where you see what happens in the Zoo after dark. That would be the most enjoyable and unforgettable thing you can experience here!

16. Where can visitors experience a day in the life of an elephant?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. PASSAGE THROUGH ASIA | B. BIRDS OF THE WORLD |
| C. NEW GIRAFFE PLATFORM | D. LOOKOUT LODGE |

17. Why does the author mention “FEEDING TIME”?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. To suggest watching a show. | B. To suggest staying at the Zoo. |
| C. To suggest traveling through an area. | D. To suggest eating the food at the Zoo. |

18. What is the special thing visitors can do at the Zoo?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Seeing the deer and camels. | B. Watching the amazing shows. |
| C. Spending the night in the lodge. | D. Driving or taking the steam train. |

Rain or shine, Peter O’Neill always competes in the triathlon (铁人三项运动) of his town.

The 72-year-old has competed in every triathlon in the event's 40-year history. He was part of the group that came up with the idea in the 1980s.

"I used to jog around town," Mr. O'Neill said. "I came into contact with an Olympian, David Power, and Dave had a hotel up here. A few of us got together and we discussed it and got it going in October, 1983."

The then 31-year-old suggested one of the group should compete. "Everyone else could either ride a bike or run, but I was the only one who could swim," he laughed. "But I was happy to give it a go."

In the beginning, more than 220 athletes took part in the event, including 79 individual competitors and 48 teams. These days it's a five-day festival—which includes 11 events in all—with more than 13,000 competitors.

Rebecca van Pooss, head of operations for the triathlon there, said the event Mr. O'Neill helped to start was now an international event. "It is the world's largest Olympic-distance triathlon," she said. "That's something we're very proud of."

"Mr. O'Neill's efforts were inspiring. There are a couple of other athletes who have done 38, 39," she said. "But Peter, he is the legend (传奇)—it's pretty amazing to have someone who's done all 40 of our races."

Mr. O'Neill trains year-round for the event, and enjoys the social side just as much as the physical benefits. "I've made so many friends... friends that I ride with and friends I swim with—it's been wonderful," he said. "When you're in your 70s like I am, you're quite happy to just do it because you know it beats the alternative (替代品), which is sitting around doing nothing."

19. What do the underlined words "give it a go" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Try doing it.
- B. Cooperate with others.
- C. Organize the game.
- D. Go to a friend's home.

20. What can we infer from Rebecca's words?

- A. The athletes are mostly in their 30s.
- B. There are more than 40 events that they can choose.
- C. The triathlon will be an international event in the future.
- D. It's very hard to keep on training and competing for the event.

21. What can we know from Mr. O'Neill's story?

- A. He is too old to be an athlete.
- B. He beats "doing nothing", and becomes a legend.
- C. He helps many people in his hometown to find jobs.
- D. He has won many gold medals at the Olympic Games.

22. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Fashion and Style.
- B. School and Education.
- C. Science and Technology.
- D. Sports and Fitness.

In China, more and more people read at community reading rooms. For example, Luyang district of Hefei has built more than 100 reading rooms in recent years, so people can enjoy the fun of reading at their doorsteps. In the UK, 3,718 libraries provide different kinds of services, including lending out books and offering a free, warm and safe space for people to go to. Some libraries make it easier to borrow books: for example, by delivering books to library users' doorsteps.

Libraries do more than house books. They provide people with other services and tools, such as computers, and create a sense of community. However, many libraries in the UK are at risk of closing because they can't afford the cost of operating. Library fines (罚款) are carried out when people don't return books on time.

Many people in the UK believe that fines are needed because they help libraries improve services, and prevent people from returning books late. Without fines, people might be more relaxed and many more books could be returned late. After all, some books are so popular that there can be a waiting list for people who want to read it next. Libraries only work if people borrowing books return them on time, ready for other library users to enjoy.

However, one third of Britain's libraries are fine-free now. This means some library users who don't return books by the date agreed are not charged (收费). Besides, people who don't have much money really depend on libraries to help them save some money, not spend it. Many libraries have got rid of fines all together, which makes libraries more welcoming environments.

So, should libraries stop fining people? See what we find in other countries.

23. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. Libraries are facing more challenges. B. Libraries are popular with young readers.
C. It's convenient for people to read nowadays. D. It's not easy to find a place to relax after work.
24. Why are many libraries in the UK at risk of closing?
A. Some people break the library rules. B. They can't afford the cost of operating.
C. They are short of books and computers. D. More community libraries have been built.
25. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. Library fines can be stressful to readers. B. Libraries need money to improve services.
C. There are different views on library fines in Britain. D. People prefer reading in community reading rooms.
26. What might the author continue talking about?
A. Library rules in the UK. B. Good reading habits around the UK.
C. Designs for libraries in Asia and Europe. D. Facts about library fines in other countries.



Classical Chinese gardens are purposely designed so that no matter where you stand, you can never see the whole thing at once. The mystery and the discovery have helped the classical gardens of China, especially those in Suzhou, remain popular attractions after all these years.

Put simply, the aim of a classical Chinese garden is to deepen one's admiration of nature. Besides just relaxing in nature, the classical Chinese gardens have another purpose—to inspire artistic expression like poetry, literature or painting. Nearly all Chinese gardens feature the things in the list below.

Water

Water is a necessary thing that no Chinese garden can go without. The water in a garden typically symbolizes a lake or even the ocean. Water can even symbolize communication, movement and dreams.

Rocks

Large rocks typically symbolize mountains. Many of the rocks in the Suzhou gardens come from Lake Tai, having been shaped by the flow of water over thousands of years. Smaller rocks are often on show in the fancy halls at a garden's entrance. This shows the appreciation the garden owners had of these rocks.

Plants

You can't have a garden without plants. Different plants and flowers are used for either symbolic or aesthetic (美学的) purpose—or both. Bamboo, for example, represents strength. Flowers, meanwhile, add color to a garden, with each carrying a symbolic meaning of its own.

Gates & Windows

Gates of different shapes divide different parts of a garden. The most common type of gate, the moon gate, is simply a circle. Windows are placed throughout the garden to allow the passage of light. You can also catch a glimpse of interesting trees or rocks on the other side from the window.


Pavilions (亭)


In Chinese gardens, pavilions are usually placed in some of the best viewing places. Sometimes a pavilion is placed where one can see the reflection (倒影) of the moon at night, or in the best place to listen to the sound of rain on the leaves above. In the past, pavilions were also used as places for garden owners to reflect, paint and write poems.


27. What does the underlined word “those” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Plants. B. Paintings. C. Classical gardens. D. Mystery and discovery.
28. What's the purpose of this text?
- A. To list some plants and flowers. B. To introduce classical Chinese gardens.
C. To explain the history of classical gardens. D. To compare different classical gardens in China.
29. Which of the following best explains “glimpse” underlined in paragraph 6?
- A. Look. B. Visit. C. Guess. D. Feeling.
30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Nature Speaks for Itself B. Chinese Gardens and Western Gardens
C. Getting Lost in Classical Chinese Gardens D. Finding Ways to Modern Arts and


三、补全对话


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。选项中有两项为多余选项。


 Waiter: Can I help you?


 Helen: _____ 31 _____


 Waiter: Of course, here you are. *(5 minutes later)*


 Waiter: OK, so what can I get you?


 Helen: _____ 32 _____


 Waiter: And what would you like to drink?


 Helen: _____ 33 _____


 Waiter: And would you like a dessert?

 Helen: _____ 34 _____

 Waiter: OK, so that's a cheese omelette, an orange juice and a strawberry ice cream. *(20 minutes later)*

 Helen: _____ 35 _____

 Waiter: Of course. That's £20.



- A. How much is it?
- B. An orange juice, please.
- C. I'd like a cheese omelette (煎蛋卷), please.
- D. And the orange juice.

- E. Can I have the bill?
F. I'd like to see the menu, please.
G. Yes, please. Can I have some strawberry ice cream?

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: Hello, Grace. Your skirt looks good on you.

B: ____ 36 _____. I bought it on a vacation in Qingdao.

A: Qingdao? Lucky you! ____ 37 _____?

B: I went there during the May Day holiday. I had a wonderful time there. It's a great place to have fun.

A: ____ 38 _____?

B: Er...Let me see. For four days.

A: ____ 39 _____?

B: It was always sunny and warm. The sunshine was bright.

A: What did you do there?

B: ____ 40 _____.

A: Sounds like fun. I like playing beach volleyball, too. Oh, it's time for lunch. See you.

B: See you.

四、单词拼写

41. —What time does John usually have breakfast on school days?

—He usually _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock. (have)

42. When Helen won a prize in the English competition, she believed she was the _____ girl in the world. (happy)

43. Many students have trouble _____ with their parents. However, with a little hard work, they can learn to solve this problem. (communicate)

44. As a _____ of a team, you need to plan well and make good decisions quickly. (lead)

45. Compared with the past, the community canteens (食堂) are providing people, both young and old, with _____ and cheaper dishes now. (healthy)

46. —How was your interview going?

—Great. I was quite nervous at the beginning, but I _____ my cool and completed the interview smoothly. (keep)

47. —How can I become a successful person?

—Well, you should remember that success is never _____ by luck. (achieve)

48. Lucy's junior middle school teacher made a big _____ to her life. She wants to express her thanks to the teacher at the graduation ceremony. (different)

49. —Which do you think is the safest car color? Is it a bright color like red?

—No, it's _____ white! If you drive a white car, there will be fewer accidents. (actual)

50. —Space technologies are widely used in different kinds of industries.

—I agree. Space exploration benefits _____ a lot. (we)

五、短文填空

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。



Students in the French cities of Paris and Lyon recently got the chance to take part in traditional Chinese cultural and sports events hosted by East China Normal University.

The events were held from Thursday _____ 51 _____ Monday. On Thursday, students from five French middle schools _____ 52 _____ (experience) calligraphy (书法) and seal carving (篆刻) under the instruction of professors and students from China. It was _____ 53 _____ first time that they were provided in those French schools.

Tryston Beck, a 12-year-old middle school student from Lyon, was _____ 54 _____ (satisfy) with his work in carving the Chinese character (文字) *zhong*, or middle. “The teachers from China told me _____ 55 _____ it meant. It was a very cool and fun experience,” he said.

A friendly badminton match was held on Sunday between a team of students led by Wang Yihan, who came _____ 56 _____ (two) at the London 2012 Olympic Games, and student athletes from Lyon.

“The match allowed Chinese and French youths _____ 57 _____ (improve) their competitive

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