

江苏译林版 2022 年中考英语模拟试卷 (5 套)

2022 年中考英语模拟试卷 (1)

(考试时间: 100 分钟 满分: 100 分)

一、单项填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. — Do you really think you can learn that much in only a couple of hours?
— Yes. We will try a very useful _____ of dealing with memory problems.
A. manner B. process C. method D. activity
2. — You see, more and more cows are getting sick.
— If the problem is so _____, the farm will be closed from tomorrow on.
A. heavy B. popular C. strong D. serious
3. — Why didn't you tell me earlier? — Why _____ I? I want to have my own secret.
A. can B. may C. should D. shall
4. — Which hobby do you think _____ the least time? — Collecting stamps.
A. takes up B. tidies up C. gives up D. makes up
5. — What did he ask on the phone just now? — He wanted to know _____.
A. when the meeting will start B. what I was going to say at the next meeting
C. how long would the meeting last D. who is the host of the meeting
6. I like a house with a beautiful garden in front, But I don't have enough money to buy _____.
A. one B. it C. this D. that
7. _____ she couldn't see his face, she could tell by his voice that he was young.
A. Unless B. If C. Though D. Because
8. When the natural park _____, it will be a good place for people to play and relax.
A. has completed B. will complete C. is completed D. will be completed
9. — Could you tell me _____ you've come here? — Yes. To take back my dictionary.
A. when B. how C. why D. whether
10. — Would you like to join us in the game?
— _____, because I have an important meeting to attend.
A. No, I don't want to B. I'm afraid not
C. Thanks, I'd love to D. Mind your own business

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

As the saying goes, "A hero is known in the time of misfortune (不幸)". Zhong Nanshan is a hero like this. He is a doctor in Guangdong, who 11 many people's lives in 2003.

In 2003, SARS 12 in Guangdong. Later, it spread across China and other parts of the world. Patients coughed a lot and got fevers. Hundreds of 13 even died from the disease. Even many doctors and nurses got SARS when they treated patients. So everyone was afraid of it. But Zhong was 14 enough to fight the disease. Zhong spent days and nights to find the cause 15 the disease. And with his way of treating, many patients began to get better.

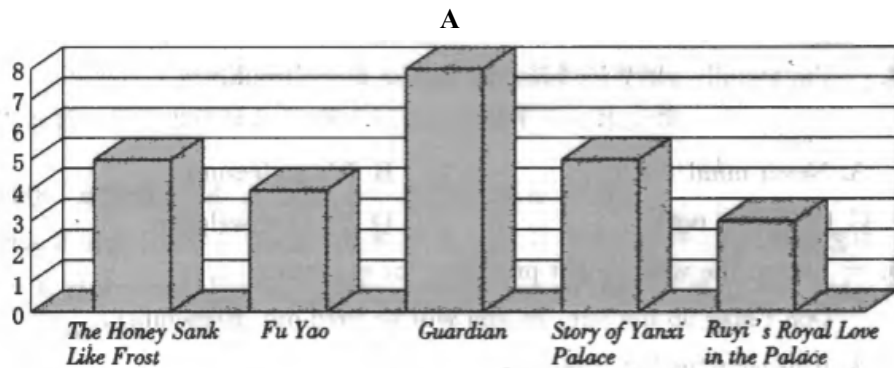
Zhong finally won people's trust.

In early 2020, a disease called Novel coronavirus pneumonia (新型冠状病毒肺炎) hit Wuhan. It spread 16 around tens of thousands of Chinese people were infected (感染). Zhong, 84, led 17 team to Wuhan to fight the illness. Zhong's team took many measures to cure the patients with Novel coronavirus pneumonia. He advised people to wear masks, 18 hands frequently (频繁地), stay at home and not to go to crowded places.

Zhong likes sports very much. 19 he was 67, he could still play basketball. Now at the age of 84, Zhong still treats patients in the hospital and 20 young doctors. "I am just a doctor." Zhong says. But we think he is a hero and a fighter.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A . helped | B . saved | C . liked | D . influenced |
| 12. A . took out | B . found out | C . gave out | D . broke out |
| 13. A . patients | B . adults | C . animals | D . birds |
| 14. A . kind | B . poor | C . brave | D . silent |
| 15. A . with | B . to | C . of | D . in |
| 16. A . quickly | B . slowly | C . safely | D . luckily |
| 17. A . my | B . his | C . her | D . their |
| 18. A . weigh | B . pollute | C . shake | D . wash |
| 19. A . When | B . Although | C . Unless | D . Because |
| 20. A . thinks | B . trusts | C . teaches | D . asks |

三、 阅读理解 (共 12 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)



All the girls in Class 1, Grade 9 at Woodland School agreed they love watching TV series. Different girls loved different TV series. Their teachers took a survey of the girls' favourite TV series for this summer vacation. The graph above shows the results.

21. The graph shows the results of _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| A . teachers' favourite TV series in a class | B . girls' favourite TV series in a class |
| C . teachers' favourite TV series in a grade | D . girls' favourite TV series in a grade |
22. According to the graph, the most popular TV series was _____ this summer vacation.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| A . Story of Yanxi Palace | B . Fu Yao |
| C . Ruyi's Royal Love in the Palace | D . Guardian |

B

Most people know yoga as a kind of exercise. To practise yoga, you put your body into

different positions. The correct breathing is also important. However, yoga is really about more than just exercise. Yoga cannot just help people to be healthier but also help connect people to each other and to nature.

The history of yoga goes back at least 5,000 years. It was first developed in Northern India. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, yoga was introduced to the Western world. By the 1960s yoga had become a very popular form of exercise in the United States and Europe.

Yoga is good for the mind and body. Regular practice of yoga helps people to improve their balance and stamina(耐力). Although you won't really get out of breath, like you might when playing football or running, it does help to keep your heart healthy and you can lose weight. It also improves concentration(注意力)and helps people to sleep better, so it's great for anyone who is under pressure at work or in their studies.

There are lots of different types of yoga, so you can choose what is best for you. Hatha Yoga is often good for beginners, because you hold each position for a few breaths. In Vinyasa Yoga you change position much more quickly and you might get out of breath. It's quite challenging if you haven't done much yoga before. Bikram Yoga is sometimes called 'hot yoga', because the room must be heated to around 40 degrees. Or what about 'Aeroyoga', where you do yoga while you are hanging from the ceiling? It's supposed to be very good for your back.

Whatever kind of yoga you choose, there are surely some health benefits(好处), and you should have fun too.

23. Which of the following is true about yoga?
- A. The breathing in yoga is important if you often get out of breath.
 - B. People in the West were interested in yoga soon after it appeared.
 - C. You can choose any kind of yoga to practice only if you want to.
 - D. Yoga can make people feel relaxed and bring people much closer.
24. According to the passage, which form of yoga might be very difficult for a beginner?
- A. Hatha.
 - B. Vinyasa.
 - C. Bikram.
 - D. Aeroyoga.
25. Which of the following topics is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. When and where did yoga come out?
 - B. What are the advantages of yoga?
 - C. When is a good time to practice yoga?
 - D. What type of yoga can you choose?

C

Sometimes our body does things we don't ask it to do. Sneezing(打喷嚏), coughing, blinking(眨眼睛)and even yawning(打哈欠)are examples of involuntary movements or reflex actions(反射动作). What makes our body do these things?

These involuntary actions are a response(反应)to a stimulus(刺激). When we do these things, our body is trying to protect itself. If an irritant(刺激物)such as pollen(花粉)from plants gets into our nose or nasal passages(鼻腔通道),our body sneezes to get it out. If we breathe in dust, our body coughs to remove it from our lungs(肺)or windpipe. We blink in order to keep our eyes clean and moist(湿润)and to prevent dust and other things from staying on them. A yawn is our body's way of making us put more oxygen into our bloodstream.

_____ . These involuntary movements happen because our brain is giving out signals. There is a system of nerves(神经)called the central nervous system, that covers our entire body: from the brain, down the spinal cord(脊位)inside our spinal column (the bones that do down our back , to the tips of our fingers and toes. When' our body parts sense certain things, like a mosquito 蚊子)bite, a message is sent to our brain. Then the brain sends a message back to itch(发痒).

Without these reflex actions, we would not live very long.

30. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. We would not live long without movements.
 - B. Why our body does involuntary movements.
 - C. We sneeze to get out an irritant such as pollen.
 - D. How our brain is giving out signals to our nerves.
31. If dust comes into our eyes, we will _____ to protect our body.
- A. cough B. sneeze C. blink D. yawn
32. Which of the following sentences can be put at the beginning of Paragraph 3?
- A. What tells our body to take care of us the way it does?
 - B. Don't you think it is interesting for our body to do so?
 - C. What can we do when involuntary movements happen?
 - D. How can we avoid stimulus to protect our own body?

D

Frank was a very talkative little boy. He never saw a new thing without asking a great many questions about it.

His mother was very patient and kind. When it was proper to answer his questions, she would do so. Sometimes she would say, "You are not old enough to understand that, my son. When you are ten years old, you may ask me about it, and I will tell you. " When his mother said this, Frank never bother(烦扰)her any more. He knew she always liked to answer him when he asked proper questions.

The first time Frank saw an hourglass, he was very much interested, but he did not know what it was. His mother said, "An hourglass is made in the shape of the figure 8. The sand is put in at one end and runs through a small hole in the middle. As much sand is put into the glass as will run through in an hour. "

Frank watched the little stream of sand. He was impatient, because it would not run faster.

"Let me shake it, mother," said he, "it is lazy, and will never get through. "

"Oh, yes, it will, my son," said his mother, "The sand moves by little and little, but it moves all the time. When you look at the hands of the clock, you think they go very slowly, and so they do, but they never stop. While you are at play, the sand is running, grain by grain(一粒粒). The hands of the clock are moving, second by second. At night, the sand in the hourglass has run through twelve times. The hour hand of the clock has moved all around its great face. This because they keep at work every minute. They do not stop to think how much they have to do, and how long it will take them to do it. "

Now, Frank's mother wanted him to learn a little hymn(赞美诗), but he said, "Mother, I can never learn it."

His mother said, "Study all the time. Never stop to ask how long it will take to learn it. You will be able to say it very soon."

Frank followed his mother's advice. He studied line after line, very busily; and in one hour and a half he knew the hymn perfectly.

29. According to the story, which word can best describe Frank?

- A. Naughty. B. Curious. C. Stupid. D. Lazy

30. What did Frank's mother do one day in this story?

- A. She asked her son to shake the hourglass hard.
B. She answered every question her son asked.
C. She bought her son an hourglass as a gift.
D. She encouraged her son to learn a hymn.

31. Why did Frank's mother say a lot about the hourglass and the clock?

- A. Because she would like to show her patience to her son.
B. Because she wanted to compare the hourglass with the clock.
C. Because she thought it a good way to tell Frank not to waste time.
D. Because she happened to know a lot about these two objects.

32. What's the best title of this story?

- A. Frank and His Mother B. Frank and The Hourglass
C. The Hourglass and The Clock D. Mother and The Hourglass

四、信息还原 (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)

The British people have their own customs. Their traditions and habits are quite different from those of Chinese people. Here are some important ones:

The English people love to talk about the weather, but why do they like to talk about it? There are probably two reasons. One is the uncertainty of the weather. For in Britain the weather changes very often. Another reason is that . 33. _____.

"Ladies first" is also a British custom. It's considered to be polite to let a woman go first, to protect her from cars, 34. _____.

The British people have the habit of waiting in line. If someone cuts into the line, 35. _____, so don't jump the queue.

In British, you should never ask a woman her age, 36. _____.

Don't bargain in British when you go shopping. The British do not welcome bargaining, 37. _____.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. and sometimes they are fond of bargaining.
B. the British people will look down upon him or her.
C. talking about the weather is a way of being friendly.</p> |
|---|

- D. and often they consider it losing face.
E. because all the women think it's impolite.
F. to help her get on and get off the bus and to do many other things for her.
G. they will be very kind to him or her.

五、词汇检测（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或通过上下文，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

38. _____ (成功) usually comes to those who are too busy to be looking for it.
39. Planting a tree isn't as simple as just _____ (挖) a hole.
40. Why not _____ (考虑) moving to another city if you don't like it here?
41. Paper cutting is one of China's most popular _____ (传统的) folk arts.
42. Thomas Alva Edison was full of _____ (创意)—always coming up with new ideas.
43. How long has Mr. Green been _____ (离开)?
44. Nobody will go with Tom, so he has to go there _____.
45. —Why do you like living in the countryside instead of in the city?
—The air here is _____ than that in the city.
46. —Look! The zoo is on the other side of the river.
—Let's go _____ the bridge and see the giant pandas.
47. Rose is to flower as red is to _____.

六、句子翻译（共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 分）

49. 你能告诉我该乘哪路公共汽车吗?

52. 火星上的空气要比地球上的稀薄很多。

50. 我们最好不要花太多时间在网聊上。

51. 我们有必要在年轻时学一些有用的东西。

52. 为了考上一所理想的学校，我们每天都应该努力学习。

七、阅读表达（共 3 小题；53 题 1 分, 54 题 2 分, 55 题 3 分，满分 6 分）

Mother Teresa once said, "Every time you smile at someone, it is an action of love, a gift to that person" However, a recent survey showed that 25% of Chinese never smiled or smiled less than

five times a day. It also found that 2~6 of Chinese were willing to smile at strangers.

To make a change, forty students from Shanghai Normal University started a team of "Smiling Volunteers". Their first smiling task was-to smile at all the visitors in the Shanghai Film Art Centre and ask if they needed their help. Not all students found it easy to smile all the time. "When volunteers help other people, smiling is the best way to make them understand that volunteers are ready and sincere(诚挚的)," one team leader said.

A teacher in charge of(负责)the team thought the team's work was not all fun and games. "Most of our students will be teachers after they leave university. Smiling is necessary for good teachers. We hope they can learn how to smile at each other, she said. Everyone smiles in the same language. So it's not important whether you are a teacher or not. After all, sincere smiling and helping hearts are the most important. If today you don't start a day with a smile, it won't be too late to start practising for tomorrow. Remember "The world always looks brighter from behind a smile. "

53. How many Chinese never smiled or smiled less than five times a day?

54. What will most of the students be after they leave Shanghai Normal University?

55. Do you think smiling is necessary in your life? Why or why not?

八、 书面表达（共 1 题；满分 20 分）

冬春交替之际，气温变化明显，也是疾病的多发季节，尤其是流感等。但是，只要提前做好预防，就可以在很大程度上避免疾病的侵扰。正如一些医生所说，大家都应当重视自己的健康，不必去惧怕疾病，而应该积极去预防。请根据以下提示，写一篇如何预防疾病的作文。

方法	1. 勤洗手	2. 少外出
理由	有效预防各种疾病；病毒颗粒存在于桌面、电话和其他物体的表面并通过手传播。	尽量少用公共交通工具，尽量少接触流感患者，有症状者（高烧咳嗽肌肉酸痛等）及时就医。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节，使行文连贯；

3. 参考词汇：颗粒病毒：virus particles

Hello, everybody! It's true that many people are infected with flu virus when the weather changes frequently.

Thank you.

参考答案

一、单选：1-5 CDCAB 6-10 ACCCB

二、完型：11-15 BDACC 16-20 ABDAC

三、阅读：21-22 BD 23-25 DBC 26-28 BCA 29-32 BDCB

四、信息还原：33. C 34. F 35. B 36. E 37. D

五、词汇检测；

38-47 Success; digging; consider; traditional; invention; away; alone; fresher; across; color

六、翻译：48. Can you tell me which bus I should take?

49. The air on Mars is much thinner than that on Earth.

50. We'd better not spend too much time chatting online.

51. It's necessary for us to learn something useful when we are young.

52. In order to go to an ideal school, we should work hard every day.

七、阅读表达：53. 25% of Chinese never smiled or smiled less than five times a day.

54. Most of the students will be teachers after they leave Shanghai Normal University.

55. Yes. Because smiling helps communicate. /

No. Because I don't like to smile. / I am a serious person.

八、书面表达：

Hello, everybody! It's true that many people are infected with flu virus when the weather changes frequently. I'll tell you two easy ways to deal with it.

There is one easy way to protect against infection---frequent hand washing. It's a surprisingly effective way to prevent all sorts of diseases, including the flu virus. (Influenza can spread in the way of coughs or sneezes. However, it's more likely that virus particles can linger on tabletops, telephones and other surfaces and be transferred via fingers to the mouth and nose.

Staying at home is the other simple way. It means staying away from other people who might be infected. If people have the flu, they should avoid using public transportation. Anyone with flu-like symptoms such as a sudden fever, cough or muscle aches should see a doctor at once.

Thank you!

江苏译林版 2022 年中考英语模拟试卷 (2)

(考试时间: 100 分钟 满分: 100 分)

一、单项选择(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes are brothers. There is ____ uncommon similarity between ____ two men.

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

2. — I've heard Joe was praised by his boss again.

— Oh, that's because he is always ____ the first to complete his tasks.

- A. for B. among C. of D. as

3. — Have you ever visited Russia, Wilson?

— Yes, I have. I ____ there last summer for two weeks.

- A. went B. was going C. have gone D. goes

4. — Advertisements sometimes help people learn more about new products.

— But from time to time ads ____ tell lies.

- A. can B. should C. need D. must

5. — Your picture is so wonderful.

— I had worked for 10 hours ____ I finished drawing it.

- A. when B. after C. since D. before

6. — I hope Bob won't ____ my invitation. How I wish he could come to the party!

— It's hard to say. He left his plane ticket at home when he went to the airport last time.

- A. forget B. remember C. refuse D. accept

7. The poor man needs our help, ____ he?

- A. need B. needn't C. does D. doesn't

8. — Look, Tom's parents look so sad. — Maybe they ____ what's happened.

- A. knew B. have known C. has known D. will know

9. People often think pigs are stupid. But ____, they are quite smart.

- A. no problem B. in fact C. no way D. in all

10. — I don't care _____. In this army, there's only one hairstyle—short! Understand?

— Yes, sir!

- A. what you are used to liking B. what you used to be like
C. what are you used to liking D. what did you use to be like

二、完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

One day a lion met a spider, who was just busy making a web. The lion ____ 11 ____ for a while and said, "How clever you are! How did you learn to do that?" The spider answered proudly, "I learned it from my mother."

The lion watched a longer while. Then he asked the spider, "But why don't you catch your food in the way that I do?"

"I am just a small animal, " the spider 12 . "I cannot run fast or fly. 13 with my web I can catch flying insects(昆虫), and I don't even have to run after them."

The lion then asked, "Could you make a 14 for me? Then I would not have to run after animals either."

"Sorry, "the spider said. "My web can only catch flying insects. But you cannot love 15 them."

The lion was 16 with the spider. She did not have to work 17 for food. And she would not help him get his food. So he hit the web and broke it. But the spider jumped 18 the lion's back and bit him.

"Now you will remember me, " said the spider as she jumped into the grass. "Think carefully 19 you do something bad to other animals. Some of us may be small, but we are very smart."

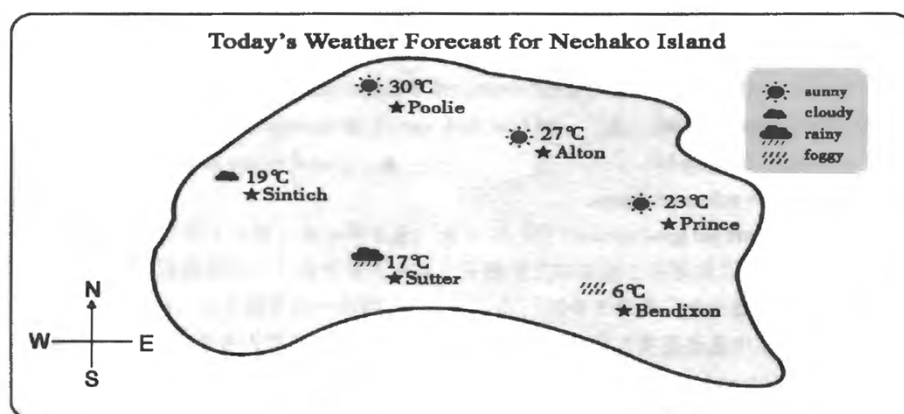
The lion tried to scratch(挠)his back, but he could not reach 20 the spider bit.. It itched (发痒)for several days. He remembered the smart spider for a long time.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 11. A .rested | B .walked | C .watched | D .listened |
| 12. A .replied | B .ran | C .asked | D .agreed |
| 13. A .And | B .Or | C .But | D .Then |
| 14. A .coat | B .web | C .home | D .wish |
| 15. A .making | B .finding | C .selling | D .eating |
| 16. A .angry | B .happy | C .sad | D .crazy |
| 17. A .hard | B .quickly | C .late | D .lonely |
| 18. A .into | B .onto | C .under | D .with |
| 19. A .before | B .after | C .until | D .though |
| 20. A .when | B .where | C .what | D .how |

三、阅读理解（共 12 题；每小题 2 分，满分 24 分）

A

Here's the following weather map for Nechako Island.



21. Shirley wants to go to the beach and enjoy the sunshine. What city should she visit?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. She should visit Sintich. | B. Bendixon is a good choice. |
| C. She should go to Poolie. | D. Suffer is the right place. |

22. "When we woke in the morning, we couldn't see anything. We went outside the hotel, but the

weather wasn't clear." Where are these people staying?

- A. In the north. B. In the southeast. C. In the east. D. In the northeast.

B

Clothing is a language. It tells us about individual people: their personality, their place in society and so on. If we want to know more about society, we can look at traditional clothing.

The continent of Africa has a long history and a rich culture, and this is shown in its traditional dress: you often find three colours-red, gold and green in the clothing. The first colour stands for the blood of millions of people who suffered as slaves(奴隶);the second is for the rich resources of the African earth; and the third represents the grasslands of home.

The patterns(图案)on the clothing also have a meaning. A common pattern is in the form of a cross“X”, which stands for "unity". Another pattern is a rectangular box, which represents "strength".

Because clothing has a strong social meaning, people are very careful in choosing what to wear. It wouldn't be good to wear the wrong clothing, or to wear clothes in the wrong way. For instance, in Ghana, a woman should wear her waistband(腰带)differently according to the importance of the social event.

Traditional dress also tells us about everyday life: African designs are famous for loose(宽松的)clothing. The climate, with the hot sun and wide temperature changes, requires that the clothes are comfortable for daily life.

Although many people wear western clothes, particularly in the big cities in Africa, traditional dress is very highly valued. This is because it has deep cultural meanings.

23. According to the passage, red ____ .

- A. represents the setting sun B. stands for African unity
C. is chosen because it is a bright colour D. is a reminder(暗示)of the sad history in Africa

24. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT right?

- A. African dress has deep cultural meanings.
B. Africa has a long history and a rich culture.
C. The rectangular box in the pattern represents "strength".
D. African people seldom wear loose clothing because of the climate.

25. The passage is mainly about ____ in Africa.

- A. the history of clothes B. modern fashion styles
C. the meanings of traditional dress D. the materials used in traditional dress

C

Emily St. Denny is fifteen years old. She was born in Beijing, China, where her mother worked as a French teacher and her father taught English. When she was five years old, Emily and her family moved to Belgrade, Serbia. When she was seven years old, they moved to Nairobi, Kenya, where her little sister was born. Two years later, her family moved to Hong Kong, where she attended a French international school. After five years, the family moved to France.

Emily's mother was born in France. Emily's father is American. Emily says her little sister is

very French, like her mother. However, after living in so many places, Emily does not really know who she is. She says she feels more American than anything else, as English is her first language, but she has never lived there! Emily is a "Third Culture Kid".

This term (shortened to "TCK") was made up in the 1960s by doctors Ruth and John Useem. They used it to talk about the experience of mainly immigrant(移民) children growing up between two cultures: their culture of "origin"(or that of their parents), and the place they are presently living.

Today, TCK also refers to children who have travelled a lot and who are "culturally blended". These are children who are familiar with many cultures, but not as familiar with their parents'.

26. In what way might Emily be different from her classmates in France?

- A. She can speak good French.
- B. She is open to different cultures.
- C. She is likely to enjoy French food.
- D. She has visited many places of France.

27. What does the word "blended" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. 排斥
- B. 优先
- C. 推广
- D. 融合

28. What is the best title for this passage?.

- A. Children abroad
- B. Third Culture Kid
- C. International kid
- D. Immigrant Culture

D

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending(打算) to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art and liked early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, "It's a secret-because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top." Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. "Anyone can do the colours-you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to."

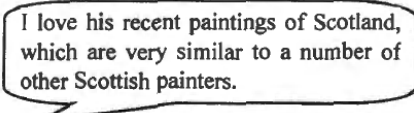
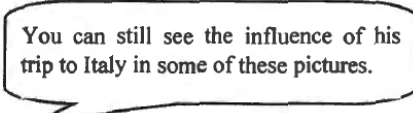
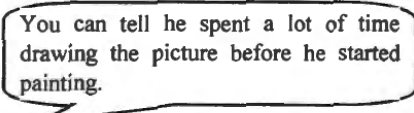
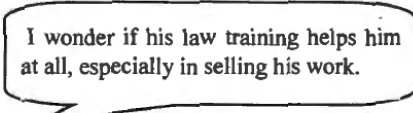
Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. "If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it."

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish(苏格兰的) painting scene. He says he doesn't want to follow any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

29. In the passage, the writer is trying to ____ .

- A. describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
- B. teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison

- C. introduce the artist Craigie Aitchison to the readers
- D. explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting
30. What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the passage?
- A. He works in a different way from other artists.
- B. He often gets bored easily with his paintings.
- C. He found the drawing classes easy at art school.
- D. He was sure what his painting was like before drawing.
31. Aitchison prefers models who don't ____ .
- A. keep moving around while he's working
- B. ask him about his strange method of working
- C. worry about how long the work will take
- D. feel worried to see the work as it's developing
32. What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?

- A.  I love his recent paintings of Scotland, which are very similar to a number of other Scottish painters.
- B.  You can still see the influence of his trip to Italy in some of these pictures.
- C.  You can tell he spent a lot of time drawing the picture before he started painting.
- D.  I wonder if his law training helps him at all, especially in selling his work.

四、信息还原(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

Everything went black! All the lights in our flat turned off, including the TV Mum took out the candles and Dad went to see what was going on. One advantage of living in a tall building is that you always have help nearby. 33 . With a candle in his hand, Mr. Smith answered the door. Uh-oh! He didn't have lights, either. 34 . Our neighbours went downstairs and began chatting outside. They were not worried at all.

Then we heard a frightening sound after a bright flash of lightning. 35 . In order to get some information, Mr. Smith turned on the radio. 36 . It hit a tower at the power station before the first flash of lightning. That was the reason why the lights suddenly went out before the rain came. 37 . We cheered loudly. The event made it possible for the neighbours to have a chance to be together.

- A. It started to rain heavily in no time
- B. So I went to our next-door neighbour, Mr. Smith
- C. At last all the lights turned off
- D. Finally, the lights came back
- E. I found that all the building caught fire
- F. The weatherman said that the storm was the cause of all the problems
- G. I found that all the buildings in our neighbourhood were dark

五、词汇检测 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

38. The two problems should be treated _____ (分别).
39. You have _____ (丢掉) away a good chance.
40. The Chinese people have the tradition of _____ (尊敬) the old and being kind to the young.
41. I had to wait for a week after I handed in my _____ (申请) letter.
42. Guangjinalu Station is one of the _____ (忙碌) underground stations in Suzhou.
43. Though his grandfather is in his _____ (九十), he's energetic enough to go round.
44. Sometimes it's too noisy in the club. Shall I take you _____ (某处) else?
- 45.—What do you think of your parents?
—They never allow me to stay out late. I think they are much _____ with mine than yours.
- 46.—Why not buy a new mobile phone? —I hope so. But I can't _____ it
- 47.—How about going for a holiday in Hainan?
— _____ great! I'm looking forward to visiting it for long.

六、句子翻译(共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

48. 你打算周末去买那件衣服吗?

49. 我昨天下午三点正和妈妈一起在购物。

50. 这本书如此有趣以至于值得再读一次。

51. 你介意带我参观一下你们学校的图书馆吗?

52. 你的成功取决于你做了什么和你怎么做。

七、阅读表达(共 3 小题; 53 题 1 分, 54 题 2 分, 55 题 3 分, 满分 6 分)

Tom Jenkins enjoyed fishing and spent most of his time by the river.

He enjoyed being in the fresh air and being on his own. There was no one to trouble him and the time passed happily for him.

Unluckily, he was not a very good fisherman. He either fished in the wrong place, used the wrong bait(鱼饵) or pulled in his line too quickly. Whatever the reason was, he never caught anything big enough to eat.

However, he did not like to admit this to his wife. He thought she would complain if she knew he was wasting his time. She would try to stop him from going fishing. She might even make him

take her shopping. It was very important to Tom, therefore, that she thought he was a good fisherman.

For this reason, on the way home from the river he always visited the local fish shop and bought something. Then he told his wife he had caught it and they had a good fish for their dinner.

One evening, after yet another day's unsuccessful fishing, Tom stopped at the fish shop as usual on his way home. "I'll have three perch(鲈鱼), please," he said to the shopkeeper. "And throw them to me, as usual, so I can tell my wife I caught them."

The shopkeeper laughed and said, "I suggest you take a nice salmon(鲑鱼)instead."

"Oh why?"

"Your wife came in an hour ago and said, 'When Tom comes in, make sure he 'catches' a salmon.'"

53. What kind of fish would Tom's wife want for dinner

54. Why did Tom enjoy fishing

55. Did Tom's wife know the truths Why or why not?

八、书面表达(满分 20 分)

你们学校将要举行英语演讲比赛，主题是围绕"十年以后的你"。假如你是李华，请以"What will I be like in ten years?"为题目，根据下面的提示，准备一篇发言稿。

提示：

1. What are you going to do in ten years?
2. Why are you going to do the job?
3. How are you going to make your dream come true?
4. What will you do if your dream comes true?

要求：

1. 不少于 80 词，开头已经给出，不计入总词数。
2. 条理清晰，语意连贯，可适当发挥。

What will I be like in ten years?

Hello, everyone! I'm Li Hua. It's so lucky for me to make a speech here. In the years, _____

What will I be like in ten years?

参考答案

一、单选：1-5 BBAAD 6-10 ADBBB

二、完型：11-15 CACBD 16-20 AABAB

三、阅读：21-22 CB 23-25 DDC 26-28 BDB 29-32 CADB

四、信息还原：31-37 BGAFD

五、词汇检测：

38-42 : separately; thrown; respecting; application; busiest;

33-47 : nineties; somewhere; stricter; afford; Sounds

六、翻译：

48. Are you going to buy the clothes?

49. I was shopping with my mother at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

50. The book is so interesting that it is worth reading again.

51. Would you mind showing me around your school library?

52. Your success depends on what you do and how you do it.

七、阅读表达：53. Salmon

54. Because he enjoyed being in the fresh air and being on his own.

55. Yes. Because she told the shopkeeper to sell her husband a salmon.

(答案不唯一)

八、书面表达：

Hello, everyone! I'm Li Hua. It's so lucky for me to make a speech here. In the years, I think I am going to be a reporter. I will live in an apartment with my sister. Because I don't like living alone. And I can play with her in my apartment. So in ten years, I will be a good reporter. I'm going to try my best to learn Chinese and writing well. It is necessary for a reporter to be good at writing. When my dream come true, I will meet a lot of interesting and famous people. I will go to another places on business. And I will go to London on my vacation. So, my life in ten years will be better and better!

江苏译林版 2022 年中考英语模拟试卷 (3)

(考试时间: 100 分钟 满分: 100 分)

一、单项选择(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. Mrs. Green stood _____ the window, expecting her husband to come back from the war.
A. past B. through C. across D. by
2. — Must I go to Nanyang Square this afternoon to see him?
— No, you _____. You can wait for his call.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. shouldn't
3. As a child, I would sit for hours under an old tree doing _____, which was simply daydreaming.
A. nothing B. everything C. something D. anything
4. — I really can't believe such a wise man has made so silly a mistake.
— Don't you know _____ sense is worth more than knowledge?
A. general B. unusual C. special D. common
5. — The fashion show will begin in half an hour, but Sandy hasn't turned up yet.
— Don't worry. I _____ her and she's sure to be here soon.
A. will call B. have called C. am calling D. call
6. British English is one of the most well-known kinds of English. _____, even in the UK, not everyone speaks English the same.
A. Similarly B. Otherwise C. Especially D. However
7. — How could you keep me waiting here for half an hour?
— Sorry. I _____ with a friend and I completely forgot about the time.
A. will talk B. am talking C. was talking D. has talked
8. The bridge between the two islands is _____ one in Suzhou.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
9. Li Yundi practices _____ the piano hard and often gives wonderful performances
A. play B. played C. playing D. to play
10. — Alice, could you tell me _____ London? — Sure. Last Sunday.
A. when Mr Smith left B. when Mr Smith will leave
C. when did Mr Smith leave D. when will Mr Smith leave

二、完形填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

I "ain't" doing that "coz" I don't want to! Do you understand this sentence? We use slang(俚语) words sometimes. They are informal(非正式的). To improve our speaking, it's 11 to learn formal words. This is why a school in Britain is trying to 12 informal languages by banning(禁止) all slang words.

The London all-girls high school says the ban will let students "express 13 confidently and properly". 14 that are banned include "ain't", which can mean "am not", "is not", or

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