

山东省滨州市中考英语模拟题试题

第 I 卷

一听力选择

(一) 录音中有五个句子, 听句子两遍后, 从每小题 ABC 三个选项中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。

- 1 A That's all right B Don't mention it C Thanks a lot
2 A Sorry, I won't B Yes, please C Never mind
3 A She likes music B She has curly hair C She can dance
4 A Yes, sure B No, thanks C Not at all
5 A Good luck B Congratulations C You're welcome

(二) 录音中有五组对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 ABC 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

6 Which book has the man read?



A B C

7 What are they talking about?



A B C

8 When will the woman get her order of milk?

A On Monday B On Tuesday C On Wednesday

9 What did the woman forget?

A A camera B A CD player C An umbrella

10 How much is the cap now?

A 3 B 4 C 7

(三) 录音中有一段对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 ABC 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

11 How' s it going with Anna' s study?

A Pretty good B Just so-so C Terrible

12 What school is Anna most probably studying in now?

A In a senior high school B In a junior high school C In a college

13 What does Anna want to be in the future?

A A doctor B A teacher C An engineer

14 How will Anna achieve her dream first?

A She' ll find a part-time job

B She' ll join an English club

C She' ll go to a teachers' college

15 Why does Anna want to work in a village school?

A She doesn' t like the city life

B She likes the fresh air there

C The village schools need English teachers

(四) 录音中有一篇短文和五个问题, 听短文和问题两遍后, 从每小题 ABC 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

16 Where do they want to visit?

A A museum B A park C A factory

17 What can they see on the second floor?

A Technology in the old days

B Development of computers

C Modern inventions

18 Where can they have a drink?

A On the first floor B On the second floor C On the fourth floor

19 Which is the most helpful way to find more information about the museum?

A Searching the museum' s website

B Asking the guide for help

C Buying books or magazines

20 Who is probably the speaker?

A A guide B A teacher C A worker

二选择填空

从 ABCD 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1 —Have you seen the movie *Wolf Warriors II*?

—Yes This is _____ educational film and it has become one of _____ most popular films in the world

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

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——你看过电影《战狼 II》吗？——看过。这是一部教育片，它已经成为世界上最受欢迎的电影之一。一部教育片表示泛指，educational 是以元音音素开头，前面用不定冠词 an 表示泛指；most popular 是 popular 的最高级形式，形容词的最高级前要加定冠词 the，故答案为 C。

点睛：不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指，定冠词 the 表示特指。不定冠词 an 用以元音音素开头的单词前，a 用以辅音音素开头的单词前，而不是首字母是元音字母或辅音字母，一定要看音标。如 an hour; an honest boy; a useful book。

2 —More and more foreigners are becoming interested in Beijing Opera

—That's true It's an important part of Chinese _____

A culture B invention C custom D influence

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——越来越多的外国人开始对京剧感兴趣。——那是真的。它是中国文化的重要组成部分。A. culture 文化；B. invention 发明；C. custom 习惯；D. influence 影响。京剧被列入“人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录”。是中国文化的重要组成部分，故答案为 A。

3 —Nick, I lost my pen and I couldn't find _____ anywhere

—There are many pens in that box Just take _____

A it; it B it; one C one; it D one; one

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——尼克，我的钢笔丢了，到处都找不到它。——那个盒子里有很多钢笔。就拿一个吧。代词 *it* 指代前文出现过的名词，特指同一物品；*one* 指代同类名词中的“一，一个”。第一个空指的就是前面的 *my pen*，应该用 *it*；第二个空表示盒子里的一支钢笔，并不是上面提到的那一个，应该用 *one*，故答案选 B。

4 I could _____ control my feelings at the moment The song brought back so many childhood memories
A hardly B really C clearly D nearly

【答案】A

【解析】句意：我一时无法控制自己的感情。这首歌唤起了许多童年的回忆。A *hardly* 几乎不；B *really* 真正地；C *clearly* 清晰地；D *nearly* 几乎。根据后一个句子的语境可知，前一个句子应该是否定句，这首歌曲使我无法控制自己的感情，只有 A 符合题意。

5 —_____ I swim here?

—I' m sorry Children _____ swim alone here It' s very dangerous

A Must; can' t B May; must C Can; mustn' t D Can' t; can

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——我能在这里游泳吗？——对不起。孩子们禁止一个人在这里游泳。这是非常危险的。Can/May I...? 意思是“我可以做……吗？”，是提建议的一种表达方式，根据 “It' s very dangerous” 判断，此处禁止一个小孩游泳，*mustn' t* 禁止，千万别，故答案为 C。

6 —_____ convenient it is to live in China!

—Yes, we' ve got WeChat, shared bikes, Alipay, etc

A What a B What C How a D How

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——住在中国多方便啊！——是的，我们有聊天室，共享自行车，支付宝等等。考查感叹句用法。英语中感叹句有两种形式：1 *what* 引导的感叹句，其构成：What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语！/ What +形容词+可数名词复数+主语+谓语！/ What +形容词+不可数名词复数+主语+谓语！2 *how* 引导的感叹句，其构成：How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语+其它！本句中 *convenient* 是形容词，符合 *how* 引导的感叹句。故答案为 D。

点睛：判断感叹句是由 *what* 还是 *how* 引导的方法：首先，断句。从句子后面向前看，找到“主语+谓语+

其他”部分，把句子断开；其次，观察。观察句子前面剩余部分为名词（词组），还是形容词或副词；再次，加词。若是名词（词组），那么本句由 what (a/an) 引导；若是形容词或副词，那么本句就由 how 引导。

7 You are talented young adults_____are full of hope for the future

A which B when C who D where

【答案】C

【解析】句意：你是有才华的年轻人，对未来充满希望。此句的先行词是 young adults，指人，关系词代替先行词在定语从句中作主语。which 只能指代物；when 和 where 只能作状语；who 指代人，可以在定语从句中作主语，并且不能省略。故答案为 C。

点睛：在定语从句中，关系代词所代替的先行词是人或物的名词或代词，并在句中充当主语宾语定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句谓语动词的人称和数要和先行词保持一致。

1) who, whom, that 这些词代替的先行词是人的名词或代词，在从句中所起作用如下：

Is he the man who/that wants to see you? 他就是想见你的人吗?(who/that 在从句中作主语)

He is the man whom/ that I saw yesterday 他就是我昨天见的那个人。(whom/that 在从句中作宾语)

2) whose 用来指人或物，(只用作定语，若指物，它还可以同 of which 互换)，例如：

They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down 那人车坏了，大家都跑过去帮忙。

3) which, that 它们所代替的先行词是事物的名词或代词，在从句中可作主语宾语等。

关系副词可代替的先行词是时间地点或理由的名词，在从句中作状语。

关系副词 when, where, why 的含义相当于“介词+ which”结构，因此常常和“介词+ which”结构交替使用，例如：

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born 北京是我的出生地。

8 People now in many big cities have to_____early to avoid the heavy traffic in the morning

A set out B put out C take out D give out

【答案】A

【解析】句意：在许多大城市的人们不得不早早出发，避免早晨拥挤的交通。A set out 出发；B put out 扑灭；C take out 取出；D give out 分发。结合句意可知，答案为 A。

9 —What do you think of your junior high school life?

—I think it is enjoyable,_____I sometimes have some trouble in study

A if B though C while D until

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——你觉得你的初中生活怎么样？——我觉得很愉快，虽然我有时在学习上遇到一些困难。

A if 如果; B though 尽管; C while 正当……时候; D until 直到……才。结合语境理解可知, 学习中遇到困难与愉快之间表示让步关系, 故答案为 B。

10 —Home is _____ place wherever you go

—Yes There' s no place like home

A warm B warmer C warmest D the warmest

【答案】D

【解析】句意: ——无论你走到哪里, 家都是最温暖的地方。——是的, 金窝银窝不如咱的狗窝。wherever you go(无论你走到哪里)作 place 的定语, 实际上就是一个表示最高级的范围, 形容词的最高级之前要加定冠词 the, 故答案为 D。

11 Don' t stay inside _____ such a sunny morning Let' s go out to enjoy the gentle wind and the sweet flowers

A on B in C from D at

【答案】A

【解析】句意: 不要在这样一个阳光明媚的早晨呆在家里。让我们一起去享受温柔的风和甜蜜的花朵。四个备选答案都可以用作时间介词。A on 用在某一天, 或某一天的早晨, 下午晚上的前面; B in 用在某年, 某月, 或季节的前面; C from 从, 来自; D at 用在表示点钟的时刻前面。此句中的 morning 前有形容词 sunny 来修饰, 前面要用介词 on, 故答案为 A。

12 Nowadays, _____ farmers leave their hometown to search for work in the cities

A million of B two millions C millions of D two millions of

【答案】C

【解析】句意: 如今, 成千上万的农民离开家乡去城里寻找工作。hundredthousandmillion 等前面有具体数字或 a few/several 等修饰时, 词尾一般不加-s, 表示确指概念, 排除 B 答案; 当前面没有具体数字, 词尾要加-s, 且与 of 连用。根据句意, 本句不是确指, 故答案选 C。

13 —I' ve made little progress in math during this term

—Don' t worry _____

A It' s never too old to learn B Rome was not built in a day

C Well begun is half done D The early bird catches the worm

【答案】B

【解析】句意: ——在这学期我的数学进步甚微。——别担心。罗马不是一天建成的。A It' s never too

old to learn 活到老学到老; B Rome was not built in a day 罗马不是一天建成的; 伟业非一日之功;
C Well begun is half done 好的开端是成功的一半; D The early bird catches the worm 笨鸟先飞。结合语境理解可知, 答案为 B。

14 —Dad, can you tell me_____? I miss her very much

—Next month, dear

A when my mum will come back B when will my mum come back

C how my mum goes to work D where will my mum go

【答案】A

【解析】句意: ——爸爸, 你能告诉我妈妈什么时候回来吗? 我非常想念她。——下个月, 亲爱的。此句考查宾语从句的语序, 宾语从句应该用陈述句的语序, 排除 B、D; 根据答语“Next month”可知, 问句询问的是时间, 故答案为 A。

点睛: 宾语从句是中考必考的语法项目, 主要考查三个方面的内容: 语序, 连接词和时态。

1 语序 无论主句是陈述句还是疑问句, 宾语从句都必须使用陈述语序, 即“主句+连词+宾语从句(主语+谓语+……)”句式。

2 连接词 1) 当由陈述句充当宾语从句时, 用 that 引导, that 无词义, 在口语或非正式文体中常省略。

2) 当由一般疑问句充当宾语从句时, 用 if 或 whether 引导, 意为“是否”。

3) 如果宾语从句原来是特殊疑问句, 只需用原来的特殊疑问词引导。

3 时态 含宾语从句的复合句, 主从句谓语动词的时态呼应应包括以下三点内容:

1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时, 从句的谓语动词可根据需要, 选用相应的任何时态。

2) 如果主句的谓语动词是过去时, 宾语从句的谓语动词只可根据需要, 选用过去时态即一般过去时过去进行时过去将来时或过去完成时的某一种形式。

3) 如果宾语从句所表示的是客观事实普遍真理自然现象或习惯性动作等, 不管主句用什么时态, 从句时态都用一般现在时。

15 —Would you please come to my birthday party with me tonight?

—_____ I suppose we will have a wonderful night!

A No way B Have a good time C Not exactly D My pleasure

【答案】D

【解析】句意: ——今晚你能和我一起去参加我的生日聚会吗? ——我很乐意。我想我们会度过一个美好的夜晚! A No way 没门; B Have a good time 玩的开心; C Not exactly 并非如此, 不完全是这样。D My pleasure

我很乐意。根据 “I suppose we will have a wonderful night!” 可知，乐意参加对方的生日派对，答案为D。

三完形填空

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

Yesterday was Father's Day. Something that happened between my father and I is still on my mind. It was a Sunday morning, and I was in a terrible mood (情绪). 16 friends of mine had gone to the movies the night before and neither had invited me. I was in my room 17 how to make them sorry when my father came in. “Want to go for a ride today, Beck? It's a beautiful day”

“No! Leave me alone!” Those were the 18 words I said to him that morning.

A few hours later, my friends called me to go to the mall with them. I forgot to be 19 with them and went with them. When I came home, I found a(n) 20 from my mother that said, “Dad has had an accident. Please meet us at the Park Hospital.”

When I reached the hospital, my mother told me a car hit my father and he was seriously wounded.

“Your father told the driver to leave 21 alone and just call 911, thank God! If he had moved Daddy. My mother may have said more, but I didn't hear anything 22 those terrible words: Leave me alone. How much had I hurt him when I shouted at him earlier that day?”

It was several days later that he was 23 able to talk. I held his hand gently, afraid of hurting him.

“Daddy, I am so sorry.”

“It's okay, sweetheart. I'll be okay.”

“No,” I said, “I mean 24 I said to you that day. You know, that morning.”

He looked at me and said with a weak smile, “Sweetheart, I remember nothing about that day.”

My English teacher once told me that words have great power. They can hurt or they can heal (治愈). And we all have the power to 25 what to say. I am going to do that very carefully from now on.

16 A One B Two C Three D Four

17 A thinking about B caring about C worrying about D talking about

18 A common B last C interesting D polite

19 A strict B happy C pleased D angry

- 20 A letter B diary C note D email
21 A me B them C her D him
22 A except B besides C towards D beside
23 A possibly B finally C suddenly D sadly
24 A how B why C what D that
25 A keep B write C understand D choose

【答案】16 B 17 A 18 B 19 D 20 C 21 D 22 A 23 B 24 C 25 D

【解析】父亲节那天，作者因为心情不好而拒绝了父亲的“去骑车”的提议，从而说出“Leave me alone!”这样的话。而就在那天，当作者和朋友们从购物中心回来，才发现母亲留的便条，上面说父亲因车祸住院，作者认为自己早上对父亲说的话深深的伤害了父亲，感到十分内疚。几天后，作者和已经能开口交谈的父亲谈论了这件事，然后对父亲道歉。这个故事告诉我们语言的力量，它能伤人也能治愈人，所以对于自己所说的话一定要慎重。

16 句意：我的两个朋友前一天晚上去看电影了，他们两个都没邀请我。A One 一；B Two 二；C Three 三；D Four 四。neither 指两者都不，因此这里指两个朋友，故答案为B。

17 句意：当我爸爸进来的时候，我在房间里想着如何让他们道歉。A thinking about 思考；B caring about 关心；C worrying about 担心；D talking about 谈论。根据语境...ways to make them sorry，应该是想出让他们道歉的方法，故答案选A。

18 句意：那是我那天早上对他说的最后一句话。A common 普通的；B last 最后的；C interesting 有趣的；D polite 有礼貌的。根据下文可知作者后来就和朋友出去逛街了，回来后家里没人，妈妈在桌子上给他留了张纸条说爸爸遇车祸住院了，由此可判断出由于作者当时心情不好，所以“No! Leave me alone!”应是那天早上他和爸爸说的最后一句话，故答案选B。

19 句意：我忘了生他们的气，就跟他们一起去了。A strict 严厉的；B happy 高兴的；C pleased 高兴的；D angry 生气的。根据上文 I was in a terrible mood，可知他本来是跟朋友生气的，be angry with 对...生气，故选D。

20 句意：我发现妈妈的一张字条，上面写着：爸爸出了车祸。请在公园医院接我们。A letter 书信；B diary 日记；C note 便条；D email 电子邮件。考查名词词义辨析，根据下句 “Dad has had an accident Please meet us at Highland Park Hospital” 上面还有文字的东西，可以判断是妈妈留下的便条，故用名词 note 便条，答案选C。

21 句意：你爸爸告诉司机别管他，拨打911。A me 我；B them 他们；C her 她；D him 他。根据前面 Your

father told the driver, 可知此处指代的是爸爸, 指爸爸告诉司机让他自己呆着, 即别管他, 所以用 him, 答案选 D。

22 句意: 我妈妈可能说得更多, 但除了那些可怕的话, 我什么也听不到。A except 除……外; B besides 除了……外; C towards 朝, 向…; D beside 在……旁边。根据前句 My mother may have said more, but I didn't hear 可知作者没有听妈妈说话, 结合 Leave me alone How much had I hurt him when I shouted at him earlier that day? 可知此处作者对自己以前对他爸爸所说的“Leave me alone”的行为感到很后悔, 所以此处应该是指除了“Leave me alone!”这句话, 我什么都没听到, besides 表示“除了…之外, 还有…”, except 表示“除了之外…, 没有”。故此处用 except, 答案选 A。

23 句意: 几天后, 他终于能说话了。A possibly 可能地; B finally 最后; C suddenly 突然地; D sadly 悲伤地。根据 It was several days later, 可知经过漫长的几天救治后, 爸爸终于能说话了, 强调不易。故用副词 finally 最后, 最终。答案故选 B。

24 句意: “不,”我说, “我是说那天我对你说过的话。A how 怎么样; B why 为什么; C what 什么; D that 那个。本句中, I mean I said to you that day You know, that morning 所填单词应该作为 said 的宾语, 说的什么内容, 即 what, 后跟宾语从句。故答案选 C。

25 句意: 我们都无权选择该说些什么。A keep 保持; B write 写; C understand 理解; D choose 选择。根据上文 My English teacher once told me that words have great power They can hurt or they can heal (治愈), 可知选择什么样的话语也是很重要的, 它可以伤害你也可以治愈你, 所以此处应是指我们有权利选择自己所说的话, 故用动词 choose, 答案选 B。

四阅读理解

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中, 选出能正确回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。




A

Inventions make the world better, smarter and a little more fun



The folding bike helmet (头盔)

People hate to wear a helmet because it's thick and heavy Morphor is a bike helmet made from plastics It is just as strong as the traditional ones, but flexible (灵活的) enough to fold almost totally flat Also it is much easier to carry

	<p>Shoes that tie themselves</p> <p>After we see the movie <i>Back to the Future</i>, almost everyone wants a pair of self-tying shoes Now, thanks to Nike, the shoe dream comes true When you press a button, the shoes can tie themselves</p>
	<p>The smart alarm clock—Hello Sense</p> <p>An alarm clock, called Hello Sense, can improve your sleep It can control the temperature, light and even air quality in your bedroom to help you have a perfect sleep environment And it can record your sleep cycles</p>
	<p>Sweet potatoes that could save lives</p> <p>The lack (缺乏) of vitamin A can cause blindness and many other illnesses In sub-Saharan Africa, plant experts are helping them grow a kind of new sweet potatoes These potatoes can help them fight against some illnesses</p>

26 The folding bike helmet is_____

A thick and heavy B made from metal

C not as strong as a traditional one D flexible enough to fold almost flat

27 Which company makes self-tying shoes?

A Adidas B Kappa C Nike D Li-Ning

28 The smart alarm clock can NOT_____

A improve our sleep B control our weight

C record our sleep cycles D control the temperature in the bedroom

29 If a child has a poor eyesight, he may be in the lack of_____

A vitamin A B vitamin B C vitamin C D vitamin D

30 You can find the passage in a _____

A newspaper B story book C guide book D cookery book

【答案】 26 D 27 C 28 B 29 A 30 A

【解析】短文介绍了四种不同的发明创造。一种可以折叠的自行车头盔，一种能够自己系鞋带的鞋子，一款新型的智能闹钟，以及在撒哈拉以南非洲，植物专家培育出的一种能对抗多种疾病的新的甘薯。

26 细节理解题。根据第一栏 “It is just as strong as the traditional ones, but flexible (灵活的) enough to fold almost totally flat” 可知，折叠自行车头盔足够灵活折叠起来几乎是平坦的。故答案为D。

27 细节理解题。根据第二栏中的句子 “almost everyone wants a pair of self-tying shoes Now, thanks to Nike, the shoe dream comes true” 可知，是耐克公司制作了这种新型的能够自己系鞋带的鞋子，故答案为C。

28 细节理解题。根据第三栏的介绍可知，这种新型的智能闹钟可以改善你的睡眠。它可以控制卧室的温度光线甚至空气质量，帮助你拥有一个完美的睡眠环境。它还可以记录你的睡眠周期。不能控制我们的体重，故答案为B。

29 推理判断题。根据第四栏中的文字 “The lack (缺乏) of vitamin A can cause blindness and many other illnesses for illnesses” 可知，缺乏维生素A会导致失明和许多其他的疾病。因此判断如果一个孩子视力差，他可能缺乏维生素A。故答案为A。

30 细节推理题。A newspaper 报纸； B story book 故事书； C guide book 指南书； D cookery book 烹饪书。短文介绍了四种不同的发明创造。因此最有可能出现在报纸上，故答案选A。

B

I was walking around in a store I saw a cashier (收银员) hand a little boy his money back, saying, “I’ m sorry, but you don’ t have enough money to buy this doll” I walked towards him and asked him who the doll was for

“It’ s the doll that my sister wanted most for Christmas,” he said I told him that maybe Santa Claus will bring it to her and that he shouldn’ t worry He sadly replied, “No, Santa Claus can’ t bring it to her I have to give the doll to my mom so that she can give it to my sister when she joins her”

His eyes were so sad while saying this “My sister has gone to be with God Daddy says that Mom is going to see God very soon too, so I thought that she could take the doll with her to give

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