

中考预测卷 03-中等难度

满分 100 分

一、单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. —What caused the accident, sir?

—The car was travelling _____ high speed.

A. on B. at C. by D. with

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——什么导致了这场车祸，先生？——这辆车是以急速行驶的。

考查介词辨析。on 在上面；at 以（某种速度、价格等）；by 通过；with 随着。“at high speed”是固定表达，意为“高速，急速”。故选 B。

2. The culture that he describes is so different from _____ that I sometimes find it hard to understand.

A. my B. me C. myself D. mine

【答案】D

【解析】句意：他所描述的文化与我的文化如此不同，以至于有时候我觉得很难理解。

考查名词性物主代词的用法。my 形容词性物主代词，我的；me 宾格，我；myself 反身代词，我自己；mine 名词性物主代词，我的。my+名词等于 mine，空后没有名词，所以要用名词性物主代词 mine。故选 D。

3. Students should attend Labour Courses _____ they can learn some life skills.

A. if B. unless C. so that D. in order to

【答案】C

【解析】句意：学生应该参加劳动课程，以便学习一些生活技能。

考查从属连词辨析。if 如果；unless 除非；so that 以便，后跟句子；in order to 为了，后跟动词短语。根据“Students should attend Labour Courses...they can learn some life skills.”可知，此处指以便学习一些生活技能，后面是一个完整的句子。故选 C。

4. There are more than 900 national wetland parks in China, and now ninety percent _____ to the public for free.

A. was open B. are opened C. has opened D. have been open

【答案】D

【解析】句意：中国有 900 多个国家湿地公园，目前 90% 已免费向公众开放。

考查现在完成时。be open“开放的”，be opened“被打开”，根据“...to the public for free.”可知，“开放的”符合题意，所以 B 选项错误；根据“now”可知，时态是与现在有关的时态，所以 A 选项错误；主语“ninety percent”指的是 90% 的公园，是复数，所以 C 选项错误。该句中“now”指目前，所以用现在完成时，即 have/has+过去分词，主语是复数，“开放”be open，填 have been open。故选 D。

5. —Have you watched *China in Classics* on CCTV-1 recently?

—Yes. It brings Chinese ancient books _____ on screen.

A. live B. alive C. living D. lively

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——你最近看过《典籍里的中国》吗？——是的。他使得中国古代典籍在屏幕上“活”起来。

考查词义辨析。live 生活，现场直播；alive 活的，常做表语；living 活的，常做定语；lively 生机勃勃的。bring...alive“使.....复活”。故选 B。

6. Life often _____ to be stranger than we expect. We should be prepared for the worst.

A. works out B. breaks out C. turns out D. runs out

【答案】C

【解析】句意：生活往往比我们预想的要陌生。我们应该做好最坏的打算。

考查动词短语。works out 解决；breaks out 爆发；turns out 结果是；runs out 用完。根据“Life often...to be stranger than we expect”可知生活结果会比预想的要陌生。故选 C。

7. —Mother's Day is coming, but I don't have enough money to buy her a gift.

—The gift needn't be expensive. If it is full of true love, it will _____ be valuable.

A. certainly B. probably C. smoothly D. widely

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——母亲节快到了，但我没有足够的钱给她买礼物。——这个礼物不需要贵重。如果它充满了真爱，它肯定会很有价值。

考查副词辨析。certainly 肯定；probably 可能；smoothly 平稳地；widely 普遍地。根据“If it is full of true love”和常识可知，充满真爱的礼物肯定是有价值的。故选 A。

8. _____ exciting the result is! I couldn't believe I passed the exam with a full mark.

A. How B. What C. How an D. What an

【答案】A

【解析】句意：结果是多么的令人兴奋啊！我不能相信我以满分通过了考试。

考查感叹句。根据感叹句的句型“**How+形容词/副词+主谓**”，可知，空格后是形容词（**exciting**）+主语（**the result**）+谓语（**is**）所以应是 **How**。故选 A。

9. — Excuse me, could you tell me _____?

— To remind people of the importance of reading.

A. what people do on the World Reading Day

B. what do people do on the World Reading Day

C. why April 23rd is named to be the World Reading Day

D. why is April 23rd named to be the World Reading Day

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——请问，你能告诉我为什么 4 月 23 号被命名为世界读书日吗？——为了提醒人们阅读的重要性。

考查宾语从句。宾语从句语序为陈述语序，故排除 B、D；又根据“**To remind people of the importance of reading**”可知，是在说明为什么这么做的原因。故选 C。

10. — The development of science technology has changed our life in many ways.

— _____. It makes our life more comfortable and easier.

A. Exactly

B. That's not the case.

C. I don't think so.

D. I'm afraid not.

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——科学技术的发展在许多方面改变了我们的生活。——没错。它使我们的生活更加舒适和轻松。

考查情景交际。Exactly 恰恰正是，没错；That's not the case.事实并非如此；I don't think so.我不这么认为；I'm afraid not.恐怕不行。根据下文“**It makes our life more comfortable and easier.**”可知，科学技术的发展在许多方面改变了我们的生活，此空表示同意。故选 A。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One day, a fox was caught in a trap by the tail. After much _____11_____ pulling, he succeeded in _____12_____. But

he had to leave his beautiful bushy tail behind him.

For a long time, he kept away from the other foxes. He knew well enough that they would all make fun of him and laugh ____13____ his back. But it was hard for him to live alone. At last, he thought of a plan that would perhaps help him out of his trouble.

He called a meeting of all the foxes. "I have got something of great importance to tell you," he said.

When the foxes were all ____14____ together, the fox without a tail got up. As he slowly walked around, he asked the other foxes. "Do you know how many foxes have come to ____15____ because of their tails?"

He followed this question with a ____16____ speech about all those "sad foxes". This one had been caught by hounds (猎犬) when his tail had become caught in the hedge (树篱). That one had not been able to run fast enough because of the weight of his tail. ____17____, it was well known, he said that men hunt foxes ____18____ for their tails. Men," he continued, "cut off the tails as prizes of the hunt. Look at such proof (证据) of the danger and uselessness of having a tail," said Master Fox. "I would advise every one of you to cut it off, if you valued (珍视) your life and ____19____."

After he had finished saying so much, an old fox arose. With a smile on his face, he said, "Master Fox, kindly turn around for a moment, and you shall have your answer."

When the poor fox without a tail turned around, there arose a storm of laughter and hooting (哄笑). He now knew it was not ____20____ to try any longer to persuade (劝说) the foxes to give up their tails.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. excited | B. painful | C. worried | D. unhappy |
| 12. A. getting away | B. getting up | C. getting back | D. getting through |
| 13. A. around | B. before | C. behind | D. from |
| 14. A. found | B. gathered | C. went | D. followed |
| 15. A. live | B. harm | C. respect | D. laugh |
| 16. A. short | B. long | C. exciting | D. common |
| 17. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Also | D. Recently |
| 18. A. simply | B. certainly | C. hardly | D. properly |
| 19. A. safety | B. tail | C. friends | D. thought |
| 20. A. meaningless | B. wrong | C. useful | D. hard |

【答案】 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. C

【解析】本文主要讲述了一只没有尾巴的狐狸劝说其他狐狸剪掉自己尾巴的故事。

【11 题详解】

句意：经过多次痛苦的拉扯，他成功逃脱了。

excited 激动的；painful 令人痛苦的；worried 焦虑的；unhappy 不高兴的。根据“One day, a fox was caught in a trap by the tail.”可知，是多次痛苦的拉扯，故选 B。

【12 题详解】

句意：经过多次痛苦的拉扯，他成功逃脱了。

getting away 逃脱；getting up 起床；getting back 回来；getting through 通过。根据“One day, a fox was caught in a trap by the tail.”和“succeeded in”可知，是成功逃脱，故选 A。

【13 题详解】

句意：他很清楚，他们都会取笑他，并在背后嘲笑他。

around 周围；before 在……之前；behind 在……后面；from 来自。根据“they would all make fun of him”可知，是指在背后嘲笑他，故选 C。

【14 题详解】

句意：当狐狸们都聚集在一起时，没有尾巴的狐狸站了起来。

found 发现；gathered 聚集；went 去；followed 跟随。根据“He called a meeting of all the foxes.”可知，这里指狐狸们都聚集在一起，故选 B。

【15 题详解】

句意：你知道有多少狐狸因为尾巴而受到伤害吗？

live 生活；harm 伤害；respect 尊敬；laugh 笑。根据下文“This one had been caught by hounds when his tail had become caught in the hedge. That one had no been able to...”可知，这里指因为尾巴而受到伤害，故选 B。

【16 题详解】

句意：在这个问题之后，他发表了一篇关于所有那些“悲伤的狐狸”的长篇演讲。

short 短的；long 长的；exciting 令人激动的；common 普通的。根据后文“This one had been caught by hounds...That one had no been able to run fast enough because of the weight of his tail...it was well known, he said that men hunt foxes...”可知，是发表了一篇长篇演讲，故选 B。

【17 题详解】

句意：此外，众所周知，他说，人们猎杀狐狸只是为了它们的尾巴。

However 然而；Otherwise 否则；Also 而且；Recently 最近。根据“This one...That one...it was well

known, he said that men hunt foxes...”可知，此处表示递进，所以用 also，故选 C。

【18 题详解】

句意：此外，众所周知，他说，人们猎杀狐狸只是为了它们的尾巴。

simply 仅仅；certainly 当然地；hardly 几乎不；properly 适当地。根据“Men, he continued, cut off the tails as prizes of the hunt.”可知，是指猎杀狐狸只是为了它们的尾巴，故选 A。

【19 题详解】

句意：如果你们重视自己的生命和安全，我建议你们每个人都切断它。

safety 安全；tail 尾巴；friends 朋友；thought 思想。根据“if you valued your life”可知，这里指重视自己的生命和安全，故选 A。

【20 题详解】

句意：他现在知道，再试图说服狐狸放弃尾巴是没有用的。

meaningless 无意义的；wrong 错误的；useful 有用的；hard 困难的。根据“it was not...to try any longer to persuade the foxes to give up their tails”可知，这里指劝说没有用的，故选 C。

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

CCTV made several TV shows for our children. They are educational, meaningful and useful.

	<i>Aerial China I</i> Impressions (印象) after watching: Seeing the unprecedented (前所未有的) China from the new air vision. It shows China’s historical and cultural landscape, natural geographical features and economic and social development.	Series: 34 episodes (集) Time: 50 minutes per episode Kids: 6 years old or older
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	<i>Travel Along the Books</i> Impressions after watching: It includes all the knowledge of textbooks from primary school to secondary school. It lets the students feel the culture, expand the knowledge. Read ten thousand books, travel ten thousand miles.	Series: 69 episodes Time: 20 minutes per episode Kids: 5 years old or older
	<i>Chinese Ancient Poetry Animation</i> Impressions after watching: It has many cartoons about the ancient poetry. It helps the kids understand the poetry. It's new and interesting way for kids to recite the ancient poetry.	Series: 6 episodes Time: 15 minutes per episode Kids: 4 years old or older
	<i>Hexi Corridor</i> Impressions after watching: It helps students to get good grades in history after watching it. It tells about the historical and cultural changes of Hexi Corridor from the Han Dynasty to the present life.	Series: 10 episodes Time: 55 minutes per episode Kids: 6 years old or older

21. Nancy is about 4 years old. She is interested in Chinese ancient poetry. She can choose to watch _____.

- A. *Aerial China I*
B. *Travel Along the Books*
C. *Chinese Ancient Poetry Animation*
D. *Hexi Corridor*

22. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. *Aerial China I* shows the historical and cultural changes of Hexi Corridor.
- B. *Travel Along the Books* includes all the knowledge of textbooks from primary school to university.
- C. *Chinese Ancient Poetry Animation* can help kids understand the ancient poetry.
- D. *Hexi Corridor* helps student get good grades in geography after watching it.

23. Where may we probably read the passage?

- A. In a guide book. B. In a TV newspaper. C. In a novel. D. In a story book.

【答案】 21. C 22. C 23. B

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了中央电视台为孩子制作了几个具有教育意义和实用性的电视节目。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三个表格“*Chinese Ancient Poetry Animation*”和“*It has many cartoons about the ancient poetry. It helps the kids understand the poetry.*”可知，《中国古诗动画》有许多关于古诗的动画，可以帮助孩子理解古诗。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一个表格“*It shows China’s historical and cultural landscape, natural geographical features and economic and social development.*”可知，《航拍中国 I》它展示了中国的历史文化景观、自然地理特征和经济社会发展。排除 A；根据第二个表格“*It includes all the knowledge of textbooks from primary school to secondary school.*”可知《跟着书本去旅行》包括从小学到中学的所有课本知识。排除 B；根据第三个表格“*Chinese Ancient Poetry Animation*”和“*It has many cartoons about the ancient poetry. It helps the kids understand the poetry.*”可知，《中国古诗动画》有许多关于古诗的动画，可以帮助孩子理解古诗。C 项正确；根据第四个表格“*It helps students to get good grades in history after watching it.*”可知，《河西走廊》有助于学生在观看后取得好的历史成绩。排除 D。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“*CCTV made several TV shows for our children. They are educational, meaningful and useful.*”可知全文主要介绍了中央电视台为孩子制作了几个具有教育意义和实用性的电视节目。所以我们可以从电视报纸上看到相关信息。故选 B。

B

The next day, some men took Tom and seven other slaves to Mr. Skeggs’s slave warehouse, which was a large house where the slaves could have food, rest and wash the day before an auction. This was so that they looked good and their price could go higher.

In the morning Mr. Skeggs and his men took the slaves to the market, where the traders could examine their muscles, their teeth and their bodies in the same way they examined horses or cows. There you would find an abundance of husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and young children, to be sold separately, just to suit the need of the masters.

Among the slaves for sale there were Susan, and her beautiful daughter Emmeline. When a gentleman bought Susan, she asked him, “Please, Master, buy my daughter too! Don’t separate us!”

“I’ll try, but I don’t know if I can,” he said. But Emmeline was too beautiful and her price went too high for him. A

horrible man called Simon Legree, who owned a cotton plantation on the Red River, bought Emmeline, Tom and a few other slaves. The gentleman was sorry, but, then, the thing happens every day. The moment he saw Legree, Tom knew he was in trouble. The horror increased as he came near. He seized Tom by the jaw, and pulled to open his mouth to check his teeth; made him strip up his sleeve, to show his muscle; turned him round, made him jump and spring, to show his paces.

They got on a steamboat and left New Orleans. On the lower part of a small, mean boat, on the Red River, Tom sat, with chains on his hands, chains on his feet, and something heavier than chains on his heart. All had faded from his sky, moon and star; all had passed by him, as the trees and banks were now passing, to return no more. Nothing remained of what he once had: his wife and children, St Clare's home, Eva, St Clare's promise of freedom.

—Taken from *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

24. Why were the slaves taken to the warehouse before an auction?

- A. To satisfy the need of the masters.
- B. To make the slaves' price go higher.
- C. To make the slaves look clean and good.
- D. To examine the slaves' muscles and bodies.

25. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Mothers and children were always sold separately.
- B. Legree bought slaves at the market every day.
- C. The gentleman felt sorry from time to time.
- D. The auction of slaves took place every day.

26. What can we infer according to the passage?

- A. Simon Legree bought Susan, Tom and a few other slaves.
- B. Tom sat on the lower part of a small boat in New Orleans.
- C. St Clare was nice to Tom and his home was a happy place for Tom.
- D. Emmeline was too beautiful and her price went too high for the man.

27. What is the **LAST** paragraph mainly about?

- A. The sweet memory.
- B. Tom's journey.
- C. The beautiful view.
- D. Tom's desperation(绝望).

【答案】 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. D

【解析】本文节选自《汤姆叔叔的小屋》，讲述了汤姆被当成奴隶卖掉的故事。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“This was so that they looked good and their price could go higher.”可知是为了让奴隶的价格更高。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文“Please, Master, buy my daughter too! Don’t separate us”（求你了，主人，把我的女儿也买下来吧！别把我们分开）以及“A horrible man called Simon Legree, who owned a cotton plantation on the Red River, bought Emmeline, Tom and a few other slaves. The gentleman was sorry, but, then, the thing happens every day.”（一个叫西蒙·勒格里的可怕的人，他在红河边拥有一个棉花种植园，买下了埃米琳、汤姆和其他几个奴隶。绅士很抱歉，但是，这种事每天都在发生。）可知每天发生的事情就是“母亲和孩子总是分开出售的”。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Nothing remained of what he once had: his wife and children, St Clare’s home, Eva, St Clare’s promise of freedom”（他曾经拥有的一切都没了：他的妻子和孩子，圣克莱尔的家，伊娃，圣克莱尔对自由的承诺）可推知圣克莱尔对汤姆很好，他的家对汤姆来说是一个快乐的地方。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

段落大意题。根据“They got on a steamboat and left New Orleans. On the lower part of a small, mean boat, on the Red River, Tom sat, with chains on his hands, chains on his feet, and something heavier than chains on his heart.”（他们上了一艘汽船离开了新奥尔良。汤姆坐在红河上一艘简陋的小船的下端，手上戴着铁链，脚上戴着铁链，心上戴着比铁链还重的东西。）可知本段讲述了汤姆的绝望，故选 D。

C

Is it shi(是) or si(斯) in the sentence “Thus when Heaven is about to confer a great office on any man(故天将降大任于是/斯人也)...”? Not long ago, people had a heated discussion online about this. Most people “clearly remember” that it’s si, while their childhood textbooks say it’s shi.

It shows how unreliable(不可靠的) our memory can be. According to US psychologist Faith Brynie, memories can be influenced by imagination, belief and time. Many studies have proven that “feeling certain” about a memory sometimes has nothing to do with the facts.

Attitudes and beliefs change our memory.

Scientists at Cornell University, US, told college students a story about a man who walked out without paying a

restaurant bill. The first group was told that the man “liked to steal”. The second group was told that he left because he got an emergency(紧急的) phone call.

One week later the first group remembered a higher bill—10 to 25 percent more than the bill actually was. The second group remembered a lower bill. The study showed that how we expect or believe things to happen can distort(扭曲) our memories.

Remembering things that never happened

In another experiment(实验), people watched a film and were asked: “How fast was the white car going when it passed the barn(谷仓) while traveling along the country road?” Actually there was no barn in the film. But about 20 percent of the students said they had seen the barn. Northwestern University scientist Kenneth Paller said that parts of the brain for really seeing an object and imagining an object overlap(重叠). So imagination after getting a hint(暗示) could leave a memory trace(痕迹) in the brain.

Si or shi

In the case of si or shi, some people said that si sounds more like ancient Chinese. That’s why most people relate it to the ancient classic. On the Internet, the version(版本) of si is also more widespread than shi, giving people a wrong hint.

28. In the first experiment, the first group remembered a higher bill because _____.

- A. the students forgot the bill completely
- B. the students thought the man was rich enough
- C. the scientists made the students believe the man was bad
- D. the scientists told the students that the man should pay more

29. What does the underlined word “hint” in the second experiment refer to?

- A. The sights in the film.
- B. Kenneth Paller’s words.
- C. The word “barn” in the question.
- D. A real barn in students’ memories.

30. What can we learn from the case of si or shi?

- A. Feelings can decide people’s memories.
- B. The version of shi is more widespread.
- C. People’s memories are always unreliable.
- D. There was no sound of shi in ancient Chinese.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Are you really sure?
- B. Have you forgotten yet?
- C. What should be remembered?
- D. How is the memory improved?

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