

中考预测卷 04-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. --- Mr. Mu, when did the earthquake in Ya'an, Sichuan happen?

--- _____ 8: 02 _____ the morning of April 20th, 2013.

- A. On; in B. At; on C. At; in D. On; or

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——穆先生，四川雅安地震是什么时候发生的？——在 2013 年 4 月 20 日的早上 8: 02 分。表示时间的介词，在某年或某月用 in，具体到某天用 on，在某时间点用 at。第一个空，在 8 点 02 分为具体时间点，故选用介词 at。第二个空，4 月 20 日早上是具体的某一天的早上，故选用介词 on。故答案选 B。

2. --- I called you several times this morning, but you didn't answer.

--- Sorry. I _____ tennis the whole morning.

- A. played B. is playing C. would play D. was playing

【答案】D

【解析】句意：昨天早晨我跟你打了很多次电话，但是你没有接。——抱歉，一整个早晨我一直在打网球。本题考查的是动词的时态，根据上文的 I called you several times this morning 可知，排除 B，又因为时间状语 the whole morning 是过去进行时的时间状语，故答案选 D。

3. We do our best for our dreams and together a small success can give us a sense of _____!

- A. treatment B. entertainment C. development D. achievement

【答案】D

【解析】句意：我们为梦想尽我们最大的努力，一个小小的成功可以给我们一种成就感。考查名词辨析。treatment 治疗；entertainment 娱乐；development 发展；achievement 成绩。根据“together a small success”可知成功会给人以成就感。故选 D。

4. — You have joined the Singing Club, haven't you?

— _____. I like singing, but I don't have any time.

- A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Yes, I have D. No, I haven't

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——你已经参加了歌唱俱乐部不，不是吗？——没有。我喜欢唱歌，但是我没有时间。

考查反意疑问句。根据“haven't you?”和“but I don't have any time.”可知，要用助动词 have 回答，而且没有时间因此没有参加俱乐部。故选 D。

5. The best thing we can do is to _____ the kindness to the people around us in order to make the society better.

- A. agree on B. hold on C. live on D. pass on

【答案】D

【解析】句意：为了让社会变得更好，我们能做的最好的事情就是把善良传递给我们周围的人。

考查动词短语辨析。agree on 对.....取得一致意见；hold on 坚持；live on 以.....为食；pass on 传递。根据“the kindness to the people around us”可知，这里指把善良传递给周围的人。故选 D。

6. He _____ dinner at restaurants last year, but now he usually comes back home after work and cooks supper for his family.

- A. used to have B. is used to have C. was used to have D. is used to having

【答案】A

【解析】句意：去年他过去常常在饭馆吃饭，但现在他下班后经常回家给家人做晚饭。

考查动词短语和动词时态。used to do sth.过去常常做某事；be used to do sth 被用于做某事；be used to doing sth.习惯于做某事。根据“last year”可知，此处用一般过去时，排除 B、D；根据“but now he usually comes back home...”结合语境可知，此处表示过去常常在饭店吃饭。故选 A。

7. —Millie, how do you like the film *Avatar2: The Way of Water*?

—Wonderful. I have watched it twice _____.

- A. above all B. first of all C. in all D. at all

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——Millie，你觉得电影《阿凡达 2：水之道》怎么样？——太棒了。我一共看了两遍。

考查副词词组辨析。above all 首要的是 first of all 首先 in all 总共 at all 完全，根本。根据“I have watched it twice...”可知是一共看了两次。故选 C。

8. _____ our eyesight, we should pay attention to the distance between our eyes and the book or screen.

- A. Protect B. To protect C. Protecting D. To protecting

【答案】B

【解析】句意：为了保护我们的视力，我们应该注意我们的眼睛和书或屏幕之间的距离。

考查非谓语动词。根据“our eyesight, we should pay attention to the distance between our eyes and the book or screen”可知，此处表示目的，To protect our eyesight 是动词不定式短语，做目的状语。故选 B。

9. —Li Yan is worried about her father who has joined the medical team to Africa.

—What a brave hero! I wonder _____.

A. how long he has been to Africa

B. how soon he'll return from Africa

C. how many times he has been in Africa

D. whether he has gone to Africa before

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——李燕很担心她的父亲，他参加了医疗队去非洲。——真是个勇敢的英雄！我想知道他多久能从非洲回来。

考查宾语从句。how long he has been to Africa 表述有误，应用 has been in 表示“在某地待了多长时间”；how soon he'll return from Africa 他多久能从非洲回来；how many times she has been in Africa 表述有误，应用 has been to，表示“去过某地”；whether he has gone to Africa before 表述有误，用 has been to，表示“是否去过某地”。ACD 表述错误。故选 B。

10. —What about going to the music festival with us tomorrow?

—_____. There is no better choice.

A. I suppose so

B. I hope not

C. I'm afraid so

D. I don't think so

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——明天和我们一起去音乐节怎么样？——我想是这样的。没有比这更好的选择了。

考查情景交际。I suppose so 我想是的（不情愿地表示同意）；I hope not 我希望不这样；I'm afraid so 恐怕是这样；I don't think so 我不这么认为。根据“There is no better choice.”可知此处是在没有更好选择的情况下同意对方的建议，用 I suppose so。故选 A。

二、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

“Italy is where I was born, and Beijing is where I _____11_____,” Jacopo Della Ragione said in fluent Chinese at 798 Art District in Beijing. Ragione is an Italian _____12_____ who came to China in 2001. He has been working and living in Beijing for more than _____13_____ years.

Born in Florence, Italy, Ragione studied History _____14_____ he was at university. He also learned Design and Printing because of his love for art.

In 2001, his passion for China's _____15_____ and modern art brought him to Beijing. At first, he had _____16_____ to spend two weeks getting to know China, _____17_____ later found that a fortnight (二周) was far from _____18_____. In July 2001, Ragione was in _____19_____ when Beijing won the right to host the 2008 Olympic Games. He witnessed this historic moment and _____20_____ the happiness of the Chinese people. Ragione has worked in many _____21_____ in Beijing and also married a woman there, which has allowed him to know China better.

When talking about how he _____22_____ his work, Ragione said he designs the picture in his mind first, then follows the instincts (本能) of his body to finish the job. "It's a bit like China's calligraphy and Kung Fu, which inspired me _____23_____,” he said.

"I have visited many cities in China, and Beijing is the one I love most. I fell in love with it _____24_____, and I hope my paintings can be a bridge _____25_____ Italy and China,” he said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. travel | B. spend | C. like | D. live |
| 12. A. reporter | B. painter | C. scientist | D. musician |
| 13. A. ten | B. twenty | C. thirty | D. forty |
| 14. A. since | B. when | C. during | D. which |
| 15. A. old | B. young | C. traditional | D. cultural |
| 16. A. planned | B. called | C. hoped | D. designed |
| 17. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. for |
| 18. A. now | B. enough | C. then | D. past |
| 19. A. Italy | B. America | C. China | D. England |
| 20. A. lost | B. got | C. played | D. shared |
| 21. A. restaurants | B. cities | C. companies | D. farms |
| 22. A. carried out | B. worked out | C. went out | D. turned out |
| 23. A. a bit | B. a little | C. a lot | D. a few |
| 24. A. gradually | B. suddenly | C. slowly | D. quickly |
| 25. A. among | B. above | C. below | D. between |

【答案】DBBBC ACBCD CACAD

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要描述了意大利画家 Ragione 到北京来的原因以及在北京 20 多年的生活和经历以及如何完成自己的作品的故事。

【11 题详解】

句意：意大利是我出生的地方，北京是我居住的地方。

travel 旅行；spend 度过；like 喜欢；live 居住。根据下文“He has been working and living in Beijing”可知，北京是他居住的地方。故选 D。

【12 题详解】

句意：Ragione 是一位意大利画家，他 2001 年来到中国。

reporter 记者；painter 画家；scientist 科学家；musician 音乐家。根据下文“I hope my painting”可知，他是一个画家。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

句意：他已经在北京工作生活超过 20 多年。

ten 十；twenty 二十；thirty 三十；forty 四十。根据“who came to China in 2001.”可知，到目前为止，已有 20 多年。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

句意：Ragione 出生在意大利的佛罗伦萨，大学时学习历史。

since 自从；when 当……时；during 在……期间；which 哪一个。根据“he was at university.”可知，是他在上大学的时候学习了历史，用 when 引导时间状语从句。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

句意：在 2001 年，他对中国传统和当代艺术的热情把他带到了北京。

old 旧的；young 年轻的；traditional 传统的；cultural 有文化的。根据“China’s ... and modern art”可知，应是中国传统的和当代的艺术。故选 C。

【16 题详解】

句意：一开始，他计划花两周时间去了解中国。

planned 计划；called 打电话；hoped 希望；designed 设计。根据下文“found that a fortnight (二周) was far from ...”可知，实际上来两周的时间与计划好的不一样。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

句意：但是后来他发现两周的时间远远不够。

and 和，表示并列关系；or 或者，表示选择；but

但是，表示转折；for 因为，表示原因。根据上文可知，实际的情况与原来计划的不一样，应用表示转折的连词。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

句意：但是后来他发现两周的时间远远不够。

now 现在；enough 足够的；then 那时候；past 过去的。根据上文“At first, he had ... to spend two weeks getting to know China”可知，后来发现两周的时间远远不够，故选 B。

【19 题详解】

句意：在 2001 年七月，当北京取得 2008 年奥运会举办权时，Ragione 那时候正在中国。

Italy 意大利；America 美国；China 中国；England 英国。根据“He witnessed this historic moment”可知，他见证了申奥成功这一历史性时刻，故推测他当时在中国。故选 C。

【20 题详解】

句意：他见证了这一历史性时刻并和中国人民一起共享了这一欢乐。

lost 丢失；got 获得；played 玩；shared 分享。根据“the happiness of the Chinese people”可知，应是他和中国人民一起共享这一欢乐。故选 D。

【21 题详解】

句意：Ragione 曾在北京的多家公司工作，并在那里娶了一位女士，这让他更了解中国。

restaurants 饭店；cities 城市；companies 公司；farms 农场。根据“Ragione has worked in many ... in Beijing”可知，应是在北京的公司工作。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

句意：当谈论到他是怎样完成自己的工作时，Ragione 说他首先在脑海里设计出图片，然后让身体的本能去完成工作。

carried out 实施，完成；worked out 解决；went out 外出；turned out 结果是。根据“Ragione said he designs the picture in his mind first, then follows the instincts (本能) of his body to finish the job.”可知，Ragione 在描述自己完成工作的过程。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

句意：这就像中国的书法和功夫，给了我很大的灵感。

a bit 有点儿；a little 一点；a lot 非常，很多；a few 少许。根据“which inspired me”可知，应是给了他很大的灵感，修饰动词用副词 a lot。故选 C。

【24 题详解】

句意：我渐渐地爱上了北京。

gradually 逐渐地; suddenly 突然地; slowly 缓慢地; quickly 快速地。根据上文“I have visited many cities in China, and Beijing is the one I love most.”可知, 他是游览了很多地方之后才发现最爱北京, 这是一个渐渐的过程。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

句意: 我希望我的画作可以成为连接意大利和中国的桥梁。

among 在.....之间, 用于三者或三者以上; above 在.....上面; below 在.....下面; between 在.....之间, 用于两者之间。根据“Italy and China”可知, 是意大利和中国之间。故选 D。

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

Plants need certain things to live, grow and stay healthy. The following pictures will show you what they need to survive.

 Plants use light to make their own food. If you leave a plant near a window, it will bend(弯曲) and grow toward the light. It tries to get as much as sunshine as possible.	 Plants need water to survive and stay strong. When a plant does not get enough water, its stem(茎) will become soft and hung down, and also its leaves will be weak and dry.
 Plants will grow best when the temperature is just right for them. Some plants like hot weather, while others prefer cooler conditions.	 All plants need air. They use the gas carbon dioxide(二氧化碳) from air to make food, and they use oxygen from air to give off energy from food.

26. Which of the following environments is suitable for plants to grow?

- A. A planet without any water.
C. A box free of carbon dioxide.

- B. A room in complete darkness.
D. A farm with proper temperature.

27. What can plants use air for?

- A. To get food from the soil.
C. To control their temperature.

- B. To save energy from food.
D. To produce the food they need.

28. Which part of a magazine is the passage probably from?

- A. History Discovery. B. Language Learning. C. Biology Research. D. Science Contributions.

【答案】26. D 27. D 28. C

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了植物生长所需因素。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Plants will grow best when the temperature is just right for them.”可知，温度适宜的农田适合植物生长。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“They use the gas carbon dioxide(二氧化碳) from air to make food”可知，植物利用空气中的二氧化碳生产自己所需的食物。故选 D。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了植物的生长因素，故文章可能来自“生物学研究”。故选 C。

B

More and more people believe that technologies are great for learning. Today, such teaching tools as iPads are used in a lot of courses, including language, history and science.

Many teachers are supporters of using iPads in language learning. They say that students now have much more time for discussion in the classroom. Instead of spending valuable class time listening to texts or watching teaching videos, students can do this on their own and come to class prepared for discussion.

The teachers also say that iPads allow students to learn at their own pace. Some students might listen to a dialogue only once and understand it, so they can save time for doing other things. Other students, however, might need to listen to the same dialogue again and again to understand it. Using iPads is especially helpful to students who are learning a language at different paces.

The students who are using the new tool in some courses are also happy. They believe that using iPads is a more enjoyable way to learn (such as listening to stories and watching movies). The class has become much more

interesting and creative.

There are other advantages for students. By using iPads, they can pay more attention to the material and learn more. Teaching notes are stored in their iPads and are easy to find. Some students spend more time studying now. “I can listen to my language material or watch teaching videos on the bus, instead of having to wait until I get home,” a student explained.

Many adults complain that technologies such as iPads are doing harm to students. They worry that students might use iPads to download teaching notes and use them to cheat during exams. Some believe that iPads may separate students from each other. If a student spends more time watching videos on an iPad, he will have fewer opportunities to have face-to-face communication with others.

However, technologies are already a part of most students’ day-to-day lives. As for cheating, teachers can ask students to hand in their iPads when they take exams. Education needs to make changes with the times as technology is playing an important part. We should look forward to a wonderful future when iPads and other technologies can add a lot to the classroom.

29. What does the expression “at their own pace” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. According to their own timetable.
- B. Without their teachers’ help.
- C. Because of their wonderful goals.
- D. Against their parents’ hope.

30. According to the passage, which is one of the reasons, why some adults feel worried about technologies used in education?

- A. They do harm to students eyes.
- B. They make students less interested in learning.
- C. They influence the relationship between students.
- D. They cause the students to be more stressed.

31. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. teachers can take control of students’ learning
- B. exam results depend a lot on new technology
- C. technology in education has a bright future
- D. note-taking is as helpful as video-watching

32. What’s the best title of this passage?

- A. New technology changes learning
- B. The wonderful future of iPads

C. A more enjoyable way to learn

D. How to use iPads properly

【答案】29. A 30. C 31. C 32. A

【解析】本文主要介绍了科技对学习的好处。

【29 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据下文“Some students might listen to a dialogue only once and understand it, so they can save time for doing other things. Other students, however, might need to listen to the same dialogue again and again to understand it. Using iPads is especially helpful to students who are learning a language at different paces.”可知，有些学生可能听一遍对话就能理解了，所以他们就能够节省时间去做其他事，而有些学生可能需要反复听对话才能理解得了，因此使用 iPad 对那些学习语言的速度不同的学生而言尤其有用。由此可推知，at their own pace 意为“按照他们自己的速度/节奏”，即表示为按照自己的时间安排。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“They worry that students might use iPads to download teaching notes and use them to cheat during exams. Some believe that iPads may separate students from each other. If a student spends more time watching videos on an iPad, he will have fewer opportunities to have face-to-face communication with others.”可知，大人们担心科技用于教育中的原因有二，一是担心学生们可能会用 iPad 在考试中作弊；二是担心学生们花更多时间在 iPad 上看视频，从而减少了与其他人面对面沟通交流的机会，即影响了学生们彼此之间的关系。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“We should look forward to a wonderful future when iPads and other technologies can add a lot to the classroom.”可知，作者认为科学技术在教育领域的应用有着美好的前景。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

最佳标题题。根据第一段第一句“More and more people believe that technologies are great for learning.”，最后一段最后一句“We should look forward to a wonderful future when iPads and other technologies can add a lot to the classroom.”，及通读全文后可知，科学技术正应用于学习中，且越来越多人相信科技对学习是有用和有美好前景的。文章也主要介绍了科技对学习的好处，所以本文的最佳标题应是选项 A“新科技改变学习”，符合文意。故选 A。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/937111004020006162>