

江西省 2020 年中考英语试卷

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
评分									

一、请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项（每小题 1 分）

1. What is the man doing?
A. He is having dinner. B. He is having a class. C. He is planning his vacation.
2. How is the weather today?
A. Cool. B. Hot. C. Cold.
3. When did the woman go to the new restaurant?
A. Last night. B. Last week. C. Two days ago.
4. Where are Tom's parents going for the Mid-Autumn Festival?
A. To his brother's home. B. To his home. C. To his sister's home.
5. What's wrong with the man?
A. He has a fever. B. He has a sore throat. C. He has a toothache.
6. Why will Bill go to the party later?
A. Because he walks to the party. B. Because he needs to pick up Gina.
C. Because he has to wait for Jenny.
7. How much money will the woman give away?
A. \$50. B. \$950. C. \$1,000.
8. What does the girl mean?
A. The book is expensive. B. The book is heavy. C. The book is interesting.

二、请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。（每小题 1 分）

9. 请听材料，回答问题。
 - (1) When will Nancy go to the movies?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
 - (2) How will Nancy go there?
A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By car.
10. 请听材料，回答问题。
 - (1) What does Mike think of the sofa?
A. Its colours are too bright. B. It looks good with the bed. C. Its shape is perfect for the bedroom.

(2) Which of the following is true?

- A. The walls are light yellow. B. Lucy likes brown. C. They have bought the sofa.

11. 请听材料，回答问题。

(1) What is Linda doing?

- A. She is singing. B. She is listening to music. C. She is watching TV.

(2) How is the first song they talk about?

- A. Soft. B. Loud. C. Sad.

(3) What can we know about the band The Sky?

- A. They are very famous. B. They have made a few records. C. They will have a concert in August.

12. 请听材料，回答问题。

(1) Where does Kate want to work?

- A. On a plane. B. At school. C. On a ship.

(2) What language can Kate speak?

- A. French and English. B. French and Chinese. C. Chinese and English.

(3) What can we get from the conversation?

- A. Kate often goes for a vacation. B. Eric loves taking care of people. C. Eric wants to be a travel writer.

13. 请听材料，回答问题。

(1) When is the Art Festival?

- A. On June 15th. B. On July 5th. C. On July 25th.

(2) Where will the Art Festival be held?

- A. At Art Center. B. At Center Park. C. At Hill City.

(3) Who will be invited to the Art Festival?

- A. Young pianists. B. Young dancers. C. Young painters.

(4) What can we get from the monologue?

- A. The festival lasts three hours. B. You can paint pictures at the festival.

C. The bus can take you directly to the festival.

三、请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过3个单词。(每小题1分)

14. 请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过3个单词。

(1) Mark grew up in _____ in the north of England.

(2) In England, he could not do much but _____ in the countryside.

(3) When he was _____, he moved to Singapore.

(4) In _____, he moved to Hangzhou, China.

(5) He has got _____ to move again in the future.

四、单项填空(8分)(每小题1分)

15. Tina _____ drives to work. But today she drives because of the rain.
A. always B. often C. sometimes D. hardly
16. —The coffee's finished!
—Oh, sorry! I _____ to the shop to get some.
A. am going B. was going C. went D. have gone
17. It was great in the end _____ we had a terrible time at the beginning.
A. if B. unless C. when D. although
18. I'm pretty good at tennis. Actually, I'm probably _____ in the club.
A. worse B. good C. better D. the best
19. When you go rock climbing, you need to be careful so that you don't have a (n) _____.
A. chance B. accident C. secret D. action
20. The performer _____ because there was too much noise coming from the crowd.
A. continued B. relaxed C. stopped D. won
21. I don't know the words to a lot of songs, but I do know some folk songs that my grandma _____ me at an early age.
A. teaches B. taught C. will teach D. has taught
22. You _____ lunch at school. So you don't have to bring your own food.
A. give B. will give C. are given D. have given

五、完形填空(25分)

23. 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(每小题 1 分)

Cowboys have lived and worked in the west and south—west of the United States for over three centuries and they are a famous symbol of the USA. When you watch those old Hollywood cowboy films from the fifties and sixties, you see a job. You see a _____ (1) _____ of freedom and adventure (冒险). However, the real job of an American cowboy has always been _____ (2) _____ and sometimes dangerous. It is physical with long hours and low pay.



Life hasn't _____ (3) _____ much for cowboys since the early days. Cows walk across huge plains (草原) to _____ (4) _____ the grass and the cowboy rides on his horse to bring _____ (5) _____ home. Like the cowboys of the past, a 21st

century cowboy _____(6)_____ gets up early on freezing cold mornings and makes breakfast over a fire.

So why does a man—because it is usually a man—become a cowboy? For some, it isn't a _____(7)_____, because they are born into the life. They have worked with _____(8)_____ since they were children. They _____(9)_____ the traditional cowboy culture: "It's a real life about you, your horse and the open _____(10)_____."

Some people choose the job _____(11)_____ in life. Pat had an office job with the US government with high pay, _____(12)_____ he didn't like city life and spending all day inside. So one day, he _____(13)_____ his job and moved to a ranch (牧场) in Texas, making much less money _____(14)_____ a cowboy. He wanted job satisfaction. And for a cowboy, job satisfaction doesn't come from the money or a comfortable office. It comes from being _____(15)_____ to wake up under the sky and being your own boss.

- (1) A. life B. place C. way D. day
- (2) A. interesting B. boring C. hard D. easy
- (3) A. got B. paid C. done D. changed
- (4) A. catch B. eat C. touch D. take
- (5) A. it B. him C. her D. them
- (6) A. just B. still C. even D. never
- (7) A. problem B. choice C. plan D. dream
- (8) A. parents B. brothers C. cows D. sheep
- (9) A. create B. miss C. love D. refuse
- (10) A. country B. culture C. mind D. cowboy
- (11) A. later B. early C. quickly D. suddenly
- (12) A. so B. and C. since D. but
- (13) A. looked for B. took up C. gave up D. cared about
- (14) A. for B. as C. with D. like
- (15) A. relaxed B. slow C. late D. free

24. 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。一空一词，每个词限用一次。

because	bring	city	easy	even	goal	important	make	repeat
they								

Chile (智利) is a long and beautiful country with ocean to the west and mountains to the east. Some of the villages are a very long way from _____ and some of the schools are very small.

It is difficult for small schools to teach science _____ they don't have enough teachers or equipment (设备). This is where the Science Bus Project can help. The bus _____ special science teachers, new

ideas and equipment to schools in different parts of the country. Sometimes the children go inside the bus for science lessons or clubs. Sometimes the teachers bring the equipment inside the classroom. The children do experiments (实验). The materials used in the experiments are to find, for example recycled plastic bottles, so that the class teacher can the experiments with the class when the bus has gone.

The of the Science Bus Project is to bring science to children all over Chile. Since 2012, the bus has visited lots of schools in Chile, and hundreds of teachers have learned how their science classes fun and exciting.

Science is for all of us, as it helps us understand our world and we can learn about it inside or outside of the classroom.

六、阅读理解(40分)

25. 阅读理解

A

Would you like to get fit and make new friends?	Join our running groups for beginners and for more experienced runners. It's fun and there are no competitions. It costs £3 to be a member. 7 p.m. every Wednesday. Call Mike for details (细节) at 077—658945.	Join us and WIN a new camera!
		The Barton Photography (摄影) Club welcomes new members. We are a busy club with famous teachers. Join before 1st March and enter our summer photography competition. First prize is a new XP8ii camera! You need to pay £15 to join the club. Visit www.bartonphotoclub.com to join.
<p>Theatre Group</p> <p>Have fun with a local theatre group. We are looking for actors to be in a musical comedy this summer. You must be available twice a week starting 2nd April. Passion (热情) is more important than talent! Join us for free. Write to Mandy Giles on mandy76@dmil.com.</p>		

(1) What can we do for more information about the running groups?

- A. Visit Mike.
- B. Give Mike a call.
- C. Write to Mike.
- D. Send Mike an email.

(2) How much does it cost to join the photography club?

- A. £15.
- B. £8.
- C. £3.
- D. Free.

(3) Which of the following is true according to the ads above?

- A. You are sure to get a camera to join the photography club.
- B. Talent is the most important for actors in the theatre group.
- C. The running groups have running competitions every Wednesday.
- D. Actors must take part in the theatre group's activities twice a week.

26. 阅读理解

In 2007, Barrington Irving became the youngest person to fly alone around the world. He was just 23 years old—and he built the plane himself. How did he achieve this?

Irving's interest in flying started when he was 15. He was working in his parents' bookstore in Miami, Florida. One of the customers was a pilot, Gary Robinson. One day, Robinson asked Irving if he was interested in flying. Irving didn't think he was smart enough. But the next day, Robinson took Irving to an airport. He showed Irving inside the cockpit (驾驶舱) of a Boeing 777. That experience changed Irving's life.

Irving really wanted to fly, but flight school was expensive. To achieve his dream, he worked different jobs. He washed airplanes and cleaned swimming pools. At home, he practiced flying on a video game. In the end, he got enough money for flight school.

At flight school, Irving achieved his dream of learning how to fly. But he wasn't finished. Next, he planned to build his own plane and fly alone around the world.

Building the plane was difficult. Irving asked more than 50 companies for airplane parts. Most said no, but he persisted (顽强地坚持) in asking. Three years later, he had parts worth \$300,000. Columbia, an airplane company, agreed to build a plane using the parts. Soon, his airplane was ready to fly.

On March 23, 2007, Irving began his round—the—world trip. After 97 days—with 145 hours in the air—he landed back in Miami. A cheering crowd of people was there to welcome him.

Irving saw many young people in the crowd, and this had a powerful effect (影响) on him. He wanted to use his experience to help other young people achieve their own dreams.

"Everyone told me what I couldn't do," says Irving. "They said I was too young, that I didn't have enough money. But even if no one believes in your dream," he says, "you have to pursue (追求) it."

(1) Why was Gary Robinson important in Irving's life?

- A. He got Irving interested in flying.
- B. He sent Irving to a flight school.
- C. He helped Irving build a plane.
- D. He taught Irving how to fly.

(2) Put the events about Irving in the correct order.

- a. Irving got the parts for his plane.
- b. Irving flew around the world,
- c. Irving met Gary Robinson.
- d. Irving learned to fly.

- A. c—d—a—b
- B. c—a—d—b
- C. b—c—a—d
- D. b—c—d—a

(3) What can we know about Irving personality according to the passage?

- A. Clever and honest.
- B. Humorous and responsible.
- C. Polite and powerful.
- D. Hard—working and persistent.

(4) What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Becoming a Pilot.
- B. Life in Flight School.
- C. Achieving a Dream.
- D. Building Your Own Plane.

27. 阅读理解

Some people ski (滑雪) down mountains. Others climb huge rocks or photograph dangerous animals. Why do people enjoy risky activities like these?



Some people take risks simply because it makes them feel good. Psychologist (心理学家) Marvin says that this kind of explorers (探险者) are always looking for change and excitement. When people do something new or risky, a chemical (化学物质) in the brain creates a pleasant feeling. They love this feeling and want to experience it as often as possible.

Other people don't take risks for the feeling of excitement but to achieve a goal. For example, Mike Fay went on a dangerous 2,000—mile special journey in central Africa. He worked to help save the wildlife there. Fay's expeditions helped create 13 national parks.

For other people, such as extreme athletes (极限运动员), taking risks is part of their job. Sports psychologist Shane says extreme athletes see the world differently. In a dangerous activity, most people probably do not feel in control. Extreme athletes are different: they feel in control in dangerous situations. The danger can even help them. For example, skier Daron Rahlves says that being afraid makes him try harder to succeed.

Most of us are not extreme athletes or explorers. However, we still take risks in our lives. Some of us take social risks, such as speaking in front of a large group of people. Sometimes, we take financial risks, such as buying a house. And sometimes we take career risks, such as leaving a job or starting a business. Most people take risks in some areas of life, but not in others. What kind of risk—taker are you?

(1) What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The brain.
- B. Something new.
- C. A chemical.
- D. A pleasant feeling.

(2) What does the underlined word "expedition" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Much money.
- B. A journey with a special goal.
- C. A great idea.
- D. A plan for a dangerous journey.

(3) How many kinds of extreme athletes or explorers are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Three.
- B. Four.
- C. Five.
- D. Six.

(4) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Mike Fay is a professional risk-taker.
- B. Most people don't take risks in their daily life.
- C. Extreme athletes deal with danger better than others.
- D. Daron Rahlves takes risks mainly for change and excitement.

28. 阅读理解

How do you feel about nature? After spending hours indoors, do you feel better when you visit your local park? Most people think that nature is good for our bodies and brains. However, humans are spending more time inside and less time outside. For example, the number of visitors to Canada's national parks is getting lower every year. And in countries such as the USA, only 10% of teenagers spend time outside every day. Many doctors feel that this is a problem in the twenty-first century.

As a result, some doctors are studying the connection between nature and health: one example of this is the work of Dr Matilda in Sweden. The doctor gave people a maths test. During the test, their heart rates (心率) were fast. After the test, one group of people sat in a 3D-virtual-reality (虚拟现实) room for fifteen minutes with pictures and sounds of nature. Their heart rates were slower than people's in the other group.

The virtual touch with nature helped them feel more relaxed. Another good example of how nature is good for health comes from Canada. In Toronto, researchers studied 31,000 people living in the city. In general, they found that healthier people lived near parks.

Because of studies like these, some countries and cities want nature to be part of people's everyday life. In Dubai (迪拜), for example, there are plans for a new shopping mall with a large garden so shoppers can relax outside with trees, plants and water. In Switzerland, "forest schools" are popular. Schoolchildren study their subjects in the forests and do lots of exercise outside. And South Korea (韩国) is another good example: it has new forests near its cities and around 13 million people visit these forests every year. So after building cities for so long, perhaps it's now time to start rebuilding nature.

(1) What does Paragraph 1 mainly talk about?

- A. Teenagers' problem in the 21st century.
- B. How much time we spend outdoors.
- C. Visiting your local park.
- D. Feeling about nature.

(2) Match the countries or cities with the information and choose the right answer.

- ① the USA a. Children study in the forests and do lots of activities outside.
② Dubai b. About 13 million people visit new forests near its cities every year.
③ Switzerland c. A new shopping mall with a large garden will be built.
④ South Korea d. 10% of teenagers spend time outside every day.

- A. ①—a ②—d ③—b ④—c B. ①—d ②—c ③—a ④—b
C. ①—a ②—c ③—d ④—b D. ①—d ②—c ③—b ④—a

(3) What do the results of the studies show?

- A. More and more Canadians will live near parks.
B. The maths test is difficult and makes people nervous.
C. Nature can help people feel more relaxed and be healthier.
D. People's heart rates get slower in a 3D—virtual—reality room.

(4) What can we infer from the last sentence of the passage?

- A. Nature is more important than cities. B. Country life is healthier than city life.
C. People have lived in the cities for so long. D. Nature should be part of people's daily life.

29. 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整。一空一句。

Do you know what your friends watched on TV last night? Do your friends know what you had for breakfast today? Do you think you are using social media (社交媒体) too much?

_____ It is reported that around 2,800 million people often use social media. That's almost 40 percent of the world's population. But how much time do we really spend on social media? And what exactly do we spend that time doing?

Research shows that, worldwide, the average (普通的) person spends two hours and 19 minutes on social media each day. _____ An average person there spends four hours and 17 minutes a day on social media. Research also shows that women use social media more than men. In the United States, for example, women spend around two hours more a week than men on social media.

_____ In general, it seems we spend more time looking at other people's pages than adding to our own. According to one survey, the most common social media activities are visiting friends' pages, reading their news, and commenting (评论) on their posts.

_____ It has over 2,000 million users. In second place, however, is the Chinese site Qzone. In 2017, Qzone was China's most popular social media site, with around 600 million users worldwide. That's more than Twitter and Instagram.

Social media continues to grow. _____ And as Internet access (通道) becomes available to even more

people around the world, this growth won't stop anytime soon.

- A. What do most people do on social media?
- B. Why do people communicate on social media?
- C. People in Philippines are the most active users.
- D. The most popular social media site is Facebook.
- E. On Facebook, people post their news and photos.
- F. Right now, there are 5 new Facebook users every second.
- G. Social media is now a part of many people's everyday lives.

七、补全对话 (5 分)

30. 请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。一空一句。

(Mei and Jian are talking in the school. Mei=M Jian—J)

M: Help me, Jian. I have got to organize the school clean—up day, but I don't know what to do.

J: _____

M: I don't know.

J: Well, Mei. _____. It's a good idea to learn what that person did.

M: OK, I will ask Ms. Robert. But I need to get started today. How should I tell other students about the event?

J: _____ Everyone sees that.

M: Great idea!

J: _____ Put signs on the rubbish bins (垃圾桶) to remind students not to drop litter. I can help you with that.

M: That's clever. If we start keeping the school clean, there'll be less work to do on clean—up day.

J: That's right! And one more thing, you might try talking to teachers. _____

M: Good advice, Jian. Thank you!

- A. You should ask.
- B. When is the clean—up day?
- C. Who organized it last year?
- D. Some volunteers will do the clean—up.
- E. You'd better put it on the school calendar.
- F. Ask them to tell their classes about the day.
- G. And why don't you get students to clean before the event?

八、书面表达(15分)

31. 为了帮助学生迎接中考,在中考前几个月,老师一般都会进行复习教学。一家英语教学研究中心(English Teaching Research Center)正在对中考英语复习教学现状进行调查。请你根据下面提示,写一篇英语短文,向他们介绍你们班的英语复习课的情况,谈谈你对英语复习课的感受及看法,并提出建议。

写作要点:

- 1) Your feelings about your English revision classes.
- 2) Class activities: a. What did your English teacher usually do in class?
b. What did you usually do in class?
- 3) Your advice on English revision classes to your English teacher.

要求:

- 1) 短文应包括提示中所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;
- 2) 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
- 3) 词数不少于 80,短文开头已给出,不计入总词数。

I think my English revision classes were ...

答案解析部分

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】【听力原文】 W: Do you want to have dinner now?

M: No, I'm planning my vacation.

【分析】句意： 这个人在做什么？ A 他正在吃饭， B 他正在上课， C 他正在计划他的假期， 根据听力原文 I'm planning my vacation, 可知他正在计划他的假期， 故选 C。

【点评】考查听力理解能力，注意看懂问题，根据问题在文中的依据做出回答。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】【听力原文】 W: It's cool today, isn't it?

M: Yes! The weather is different from yesterday.

W: Yes. Yesterday was so hot!

M: I know. Very strange!

【分析】句意： 今天天气怎么样？ A 酷， B 热， C 冷， 根据听力原文 It's cool today, 可知今天凉爽， 故选 A。

【点评】考查听力理解能力，注意看懂问题，根据问题在文中的依据做出回答。

3. 【答案】 B

【解析】【听力原文】 M: We had some delicious food at the new restaurant last night.

W: Really? We went there last week.

【分析】句意： 这个女人什么时候去了新餐馆？ 根据听力原文 We went there last week, 可知我们上星期去了那里， A 昨晚， B 上周， C 两天前， 故选 B。

【点评】考查听力理解能力，注意看懂问题，根据问题在文中的依据做出回答。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】【听力原文】 W: Are your parents going to your home for the Mid-Autumn Festival, Tom?

M: Oh, no. They and my family are all going to my brother's home. My home is too small.

【分析】句意： 汤姆的父母打算去哪里过中秋节？ 根据听力原文 They and my family are all going to my brother's home, 可知他们和我的家人都要去我哥哥家， A 去他哥哥家， B 去他家， C 去他姐姐家， 故选 A。

【点评】考查听力理解能力，注意看懂问题，根据问题在文中的依据做出回答。

5. 【答案】 B

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/988131111024006135>