

二〇二〇年全市初中学生学业水平考试

英语试题

亲爱的同学,伴随着考试的开始,你又走到了一个人生驿站。请你在答题之前,一定要仔细阅读以下说明:

1. 试题由选择题与非选择题两部分组成,共 10 页。选择题 80 分,非选择题 40 分,共计 120 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
 2. 将姓名、考场号、座号、考号填写在试题和答题卡指定的位置。
 3. 试题答案全部涂、写在答题卡上,完全按照答题卡中的“注意事项”答题。
 4. 考试结束后,答题卡和试题一并交回。
- 愿你放松心情,放飞思维,充分发挥,争取交一份圆满答卷。

选择题(三大题,共计 80 分)

一、听力测试(共 30 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 30 分)

第一节 听下面 10 个小对话。每个对话后面有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每个对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每个对话仅读一遍。

1. How did the woman go there?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By plane.
2. Where did Mark Twain work later?
A. On a boat. B. On a train. C. On the farm.
3. How long has Anna been so weak?
A. Since June 3rd. B. Since June 13th. C. Since June 30th.
4. Where are the speakers going to meet?
A. In the park. B. At the school gate. C. In the classroom.
5. What is Bob doing?
A. Watching a match. B. Doing his homework. C. Repairing the TV set.
6. What does Daming want for his birthday?
A. A cake. B. A sweater. C. We don't know.

7. What did the man do?
A. Watched a movie. B. Swam in the ocean. C. Saw some movie stars.
8. What will Joan probably do tomorrow afternoon?
A. Go boating. B. Have a picnic. C. Go climbing.
9. When did Sally arrive in Beijing?
A. Last Monday. B. Last Tuesday. C. Last Friday.
10. With whom are Tony and Betty learning a dragon dance?
A. Tony's grandpa. B. Lingling's grandpa. C. Betty's father.

第二节 听下面五段对话。每段对话后各有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Joining a competition. B. Doing housework. C. Joining clubs.
12. What club does Adam want to join?
A. The Music Club. B. The Dance Club. C. The Food and Drink Club.
13. Who can dance really well?
A. Becky. B. Jenny. C. Adam.

听下面一段对话,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Manager and customer.
15. What's the matter with the man?
A. He has a headache. B. He has a toothache. C. He has a stomachache.
16. Where does the man spend too much of his time?
A. In the theater. B. In the playground. C. In front of the computer.
17. How often does the woman ask the man to take the medicine?
A. Once a day. B. Twice a day. C. Three times a day.

听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至 21 题。

18. How many musical instruments does the man mention?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
19. Who is the music by?
A. Mozart. B. Strauss. C. Beethoven.

20. Where was Strauss born?
A. In Germany. B. In Italy. C. In Austria.
21. What can we know about the Danube?
A. It's far from Vienna. B. It's the name of a city. C. It goes through Vienna.
听下面一段对话,回答第 22 至 25 题。
22. Where is John?
A. In the kitchen. B. In his bedroom. C. In the living room.
23. What's John talking about?
A. Space travel. B. His friend. C. A cartoon.
24. Where is Eric from?
A. Canada. B. England. C. France.
25. What is Eric like?
A. Difficult. B. Nice. C. Strict.
听下面一段对话,回答第 26 至 30 题。
26. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a museum. B. In a post office. C. In a shop.
27. What does the woman want to buy?
A. A skirt. B. A shirt. C. A hat.
28. What colour does the woman's sister like?
A. Red. B. White. C. Purple.
29. What size does the woman's sister take?
A. Small. B. Middle. C. Large.
30. How much will the woman pay?
A. 100 yuan. B. 150 yuan. C. 200 yuan.

二、完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Grandma Kong is from the western countryside of China. She has spent nearly 31 years adopting (收养) and raising abandoned (被遗弃的) children. She gives them food to eat and sends them to school to get an 32.

Kong first adopted an abandoned child in the 1970s. She found she couldn't stop there. Though in poor health, the kind woman 33 adopting abandoned children and raising

them as her own. Over the last 48 years, she has adopted over 40 children. 34 of them have grown up and become doctors or lawyers.

It costs Kong a lot to raise so many children. There were times she couldn't put enough 35 on the table. She chose to leave home to look for leftovers (残羹剩饭) in the rubbish. To her great 36, things got much better with time. Now her grown-up children help her to bring up their 37 brothers and sisters.

Kong always believes that education is the best way to get out of poverty (贫穷), 38 she makes sure that all her children go to school. She said, "I told my children that it was quite 39 for them to study hard and that it was their only chance to change their lives."

Kong's story has 40 thousands of people's hearts. Many of them say she is a great mother and a good example to follow.

31. A. thirty B. forty C. fifty
32. A. education B. answer C. exam
33. A. stops B. keeps C. regrets
34. A. None B. Some C. All
35. A. food B. water C. paper
36. A. sadness B. pity C. pleasure
37. A. younger B. elder C. taller
38. A. but B. or C. so
39. A. strange B. impossible C. necessary
40. A. separated B. touched C. protected

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

第一节 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断其后面所给句子的对错,并在答题卡上将所选的对应选项涂黑。选 Right 涂 A,选 Wrong 涂 B。

Dogs can be good helpers to humans and what about monkeys? They can do a great job, too. Monkeys can help disabled (有残疾的) people live a better life just as dogs do.

Like dogs, monkeys need lots of training to be human helpers. One difference is that monkeys live longer than dogs do. This means that a monkey's "childhood" is also longer than a dog's. So it may take them four to six years before they are ready to begin training. It's said that it is almost as much work as raising a young child!

After monkeys begin training, they usually take about a year to learn enough tasks to be good helpers. One important thing that they need to learn is how to follow commands(命令).

For example, if a person wants to have the lights turned on, he or she might give the command “sun”. As the monkeys get better at completing their tasks, they learn new and more difficult ones. Some monkeys can even learn how to use a computer!

41. Both dogs and monkeys need lots of training before they can help humans.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
42. Dogs are ready to begin training when they are 4 to 6 years old.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
43. It usually takes monkeys about a year to learn how to become good human helpers.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
44. If a person gives the command “sun”, he might want the monkey to turn on the lights.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
45. All monkeys can learn how to use computers.
A. Right. B. Wrong.

第二节 阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能回答所提问题或能完成所给句子的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

A trip to Seoul, South Korea (韩国)

Day 1

Our guide will meet you at Incheon International Airport (仁川国际机场) in the morning. Check in (登记入住) at the five-star King Hotel. Then have lunch at a famous Korean restaurant in the city centre. Enjoy the beautiful scenery (风景) at the Banpo Bridge over the Han River. It turns into beautiful colours at night. And then enjoy Korean seafood near the river.

Day 2

Have breakfast at the hotel. Visit the Seoul Tower and the Teddy Bear Museum near the hotel. Have famous chicken soup for lunch. After lunch, go to Changdeokgung Palace, a great place to learn about the history of Korea. In the evening, visit Gwangjang Market, which is famous for all kinds of Korean street food.

Day 3

After breakfast at the hotel, drive to Namsangol Hanok Village. There are five traditional Korean houses there. Tourists can see how Korean people lived in the past. Also, join in traditional Korean activities. Enjoy traditional Korean food at Korea House.

Day 4

Drive to Dongdaemun Market early in the morning and spend half a day shopping. Drive to the airport and fly back to Shanghai.

46. Tourists will enjoy the beautiful scenery _____ on Day 1.
A. before they check in
B. after they have lunch
C. as soon as they leave the airport
D. after they enjoy Korean seafood
47. How many breakfasts will tourists have at the hotel?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
48. Tourists can learn about the history of Korea at _____.
A. the Seoul Tower
B. Gwangjang Market
C. Changdeokgung Palace
D. the Teddy Bear Museum
49. In Namsangol Hanok Village tourists _____.
A. can spend half a day shopping
B. can find five traditional Korean houses
C. can't join in any traditional Korean activity
D. can't see how Korean people lived in the past
50. We can see that this passage is _____.
A. a travel plan B. a piece of news
C. a sports report D. a tradition introduction

B

Yun Siqi from Beijing is a 19-year-old young pianist (钢琴家). He started to learn the piano at age 4 and it has been his favourite hobby since then. Before that, he often heard his elder sister playing the violin and he loved the classical music she played. “I wanted to beat her in something and I chose the piano,” Yun said.

At 4, several minutes of practice a day was enough. As Yun grew up, at ages 7 and 8, he had to practise for four hours a day. The time kept going up after Yun was 12. Now, he needs to practise at least seven hours every day. He sleeps for only five to six hours a day, but he is still full of energy (活力).

非选择题(三大题,共计 40 分)

四、语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处按要求填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。每空 1 个单词。

David Smith is a student, and one of his 61 (hobby) is writing. During the summer of 2010, he 62 (spend) four weeks at a summer camp. As well as the usual activities, there was a writing 63 (class). “The teacher was a writer, and she asked us to 64 (talk) about our lives and tell interesting stories. Then she encouraged 65 (we) to write about our experiences at the camp.”

Back at school, David wrote a story about 66 (冠词) life of a sixteen-year-old boy, and 67 (successful) it came out as a book in 2012. Many young people love his book, and 68 (介词) a result, David has become a popular young writer.

Writing has brought David pleasure and success, 69 (连词) it is not his only hobby. He is also interested in many other things. “I like 70 (play) volleyball too,” says David.

五、阅读表达(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容完成后面各项任务。

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day, and it is harmful to our environment. Repeat these three words daily: reduce, reuse and recycle.

Reduce

Reduce means “use less”. Do not waste things. **It** saves money and causes less pollution. Do not order more food than you can finish. 当你不需要的时候就把灯关上。 Before you buy something new, think whether it is really necessary because maybe the old one is just as good!

Reuse

Reuse means “use again”. Use things for as long as possible. Look after them so that they will last. Repair them if possible. Do not throw them away and buy new ones. Do not use paper cups or paper bags.

Recycle

Recycle means “change things into something else to be reused”. We throw tons of rubbish away each year, and we have to make a change. Divide your rubbish into plastic, glass, paper and rubber. Develop a recycling policy for the whole community. Buy products such as recycled paper to help save trees.

71. 回答问题:

What words are we advised to repeat every day?

72. 回答问题:

What does the underlined word “It” in the second paragraph refer to (指的是)?

73. 将文中划线的汉语句子的译成英语。

74. 从文中找出与下面所给句子意思相同的句子。

Take care of them so that they will be used for more time.

75. 将文中划线的英语句子译成汉语。

六、书面表达(满分 20 分)

假如你叫张宁。你的外国朋友 Steve 在信中问起你在校足球队训练的事。请你用英语给他回一封电子邮件,说明你的训练情况,其主要内容包括:

1. 星期六到学校训练,为的是备战下周与另外一支校足球队的比赛。
2. 因去年被击败,队员们训练起来比以往更加努力。
3. 对本次比赛以及对球迷的希望。

注意:

1. 邮件词数:80 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯,但邮件中不能出现真实的人名、地名。
3. 邮件的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

It's Saturday tomorrow, but

Yours,

Zhang Ning

英语试题(A)参考答案及评分说明

选择题(三大题,共计 80 分)

一、听力测试

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1—5 CACAB | 6—10 CBCAB | 11—15 CABAA |
| 16—20 CBABC | 21—25 CBACB | 26—30 CBACA |

二、完形填空

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 31—35 CABBA | 36—40 CACCB |
|-------------|-------------|

三、阅读理解

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41—45 ABAAB | 46—50 BBCBA | 51—55 BCCDA | 56—60 ADCCB |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

说明:

1. 选择题共 60 小题,共 80 分。1—40 小题,每小题 1 分;41—60 小题,每小题 2 分。
2. 与所给答案不符者不得分。

非选择题(三大题,共计 40 分)

四、语法填空

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 61. hobbies | 62. spent | 63. class | 64. talk | 65. us |
| 66. the | 67. successfully | 68. as | 69. but | 70. playing |

说明:

1. 本题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分。
2. 与所给答案不符者不得分。

五、阅读表达

71. Reduce, reuse and recycle.
72. Reduce. / Use less.
73. Turn off the lights when you do not need them.
74. Look after them so that they will last.
75. 把你的垃圾分(类)成塑料、玻璃、纸(制品)和橡胶。

说明:

1. 本题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分。
2. 与所给答案不符,只要意义正确,且符合题意要求,也得分。

3. 语法、单词拼写错误,评分时视其对阅读表达的影响程度酌情扣分(应以理解和表达意义正确性作为评分的主要依据)。

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Steve,

It's Saturday tomorrow, but I am going to school. I'm not going for lessons, but to play football. I am in our school team and we are going to play against another school team next week. The practice starts at 10 am. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up. We are training harder than usual because the other team beat us last year.

I hope we can beat them this year and I also hope we will have more fans to come to watch our matches.

Yours,

Zhang Ning

(一)说明:

1. 本题满分 20 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,最后给分。
3. 书写清晰、工整、规范,在原得分基础上加 2 分(最高得分为 20 分);书写较差,以致影响交际,则在原得分中减去 2 分(最低得分仍为 0 分)。标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

4. 短文词数少于要求者,酌情扣分;多于要求者,只要不是太多,且符合题意,不扣分。

(二)各档次给分范围和要求:

第五档(17—20 分):能写出试题所要求的全部或绝大部分内容;语言错误少,行文连贯,表达清楚。

第四档(13—16 分):能写出试题所要求的大部分内容;语言有一些错误,行文较连贯,表达较清楚。

第三档(9—12 分):能写出试题所要求的大部分内容;语言错误较多,行文不够连贯,表达不够清楚。

第二档(5—8 分):只能写出试题所要求的少部分内容;语言错误多,行文不连贯,表达不清楚。

第一档(0—4 分):只能写出与试题所要求内容有关的个别句子或单词;语言错误很多,达不到交际目的。

英语听力录音原文

- No. 1 M: How long did it take to get there? Did you fly?
W: Yes, we did, and that took about nine hours.
- No. 2 W: What did Mark Twain do?
M: He wrote for a newspaper. Later he got work on a boat.
- No. 3 M: Anna, why are you still looking so weak?
W: I don't know. I've been like this since June 30th.
- No. 4 W: Are we going to meet at the school gate?
M: No, we aren't. We're going to meet in the park at one o'clock.
- No. 5 M: Kate, please turn on the TV. The basketball match is on now.
W: Better not. Bob is doing his homework.
- No. 6 W: What would you like for your birthday, Daming?
M: It's a secret.
- No. 7 W: Did you see any movie stars?
M: No, but we swam in the Pacific Ocean.
- No. 8 M: Joan, will you go on a picnic with us tomorrow afternoon?
W: I'd love to, but I have promised to go climbing with Jack.
- No. 9 M: Sally, you've been in Beijing for ten days, right?
W: Yes, I arrived here last Monday.
- No. 10 M: What are Tony and Betty doing, Lingling?
W: They are learning a dragon dance with my grandpa.
- M: Look! The new clubs for this term are on the board. I'd like to join the Music Club because I can play the piano. What about you, Becky?
W: I like cooking, so I can join the Food and Drink Club. Can you cook, Adam?
M: No, I can't. Well, I can cook eggs, but that's all. What about Jenny? Which club can she join?
W: I think she'd like to join the Dance Club because she can dance really well.
- W: How can I help you?
M: I feel ill. My head hurts.
W: Do you do any exercise?
M: Not really. I haven't done much exercise since I got my computer last year.
W: You spend too much time in front of the computer. It can be very harmful to your health.

- M: OK, so what should I do?
W: Well, get some exercise, such as running. And I'll give you some medicine. Take it twice a day.
M: Thank you very much.
- M: Hmm, the music is Western music, isn't it? Can you hear the violin and the piano? It's so beautiful! Is this by Strauss or Mozart?
W: I'm not sure...
M: It's by Strauss. I love his music! Do you know anything about him?
W: No, I don't. Was he German?
M: No, he was born in Vienna, the capital of Austria. What a beautiful city! This is called *The Blue Danube*. The Danube is a river in Europe. It goes through Vienna.
- M: Hey, Clare! Is your brother John at home?
W: Yes, Mike. He is talking about space travel with his friend Eric in his bedroom.
M: Eric? Where's this boy from?
W: France.
M: When did they get to know each other?
W: The day before yesterday.
M: I'm also interested in space travel. Can I meet him?
W: Sure, come and meet him. Eric is a nice boy. He'll be glad to see you.
- M: What can I do for you?
W: I'd like to buy a shirt for my sister.
M: What colour does she like?
W: Red.
M: All right. What size does she take?
W: Large.
M: What about this one?
W: May I try it on?
M: Certainly.
W: Look at the price. It's 200 yuan. That's too much.
M: But wait a minute! There's a sale on today. Everything is half price.
W: OK! I'll take it.