2013 北京市中考零模考试

英 语 试 卷

命题：智康 1 对 1

考生须知：

1、本试卷共 11 页，计 4 道大题，74 道小题，满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2、试题答案一律填写或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

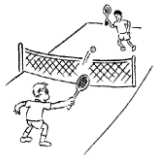
3、考试结束，请将本试卷、答题卡和草稿纸一并交回。

听力理解（共 26 分）

一、听对话，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话读两遍。（共 4 分，每小题 1 分）

听四段对话，完成第 1 至第 4 小题。

1.


A　　B　　C

2.





A　　B　　C

3.





A　　B　　C

4.





A　　B　　C

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。（共 12 分，每小题 1 分）

请听一段对话，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. How often does Jim use his computer?

A. Every day.　　B. Twice a week.　　C. Once a month.

6. What does Jim usually use his computer to do?

A. Send e-mails. B. Watch movies. C. Play games.

请听一段对话，完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What's the matter with Lucy?

A. She has a cough. B. She has a fever. C. Her head aches.

8. What does the doctor advise her to do?

A. Take a good rest. B. Do more sports. C. Drink more water.

请听一段对话，完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. Where are Amy and Peter going?

A. To a library. B. To a sports center. C. To a theater.

10. When do they decide to swim there?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

请听一段对话，完成第 11 至第 13 小题。

11. What does Diana invite Bruce to do?

A. Offer books to the poor children.

B. Talk about his writing experience.

C. Be the member of the writing group.

12. What do the speakers probably do?

A. Painters. B. Students. C. Guides.

13. What can we know from the dialogue?

A. Bruce doesn't have any interest in the project.

B. Diana has more writing experience than Bruce.

C. The members have a meeting three times a week.

请听一段独白，完成第 14 至第 16 小题。

14. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Different clubs at school.

B. Several festivals in a year.

C. The websites for students.

15. How many students have taking part in reading?

A. Ninety. B. Eighty-five. C. Fifty.

16. What's the purpose of the speaker?

A. To show us around the school.

B. To show off the school's culture.

C. To ask us to join in school activities.

三、听独白，根据所听到的独白内容和提示词语将所缺的关键信息填写在答题纸的相应位置上。独白读两遍。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Time	People	Activity	Place
9:00a.m.	president	17. welcome_____	meeting room
9:30a.m.	18._____	history show	second floor
10:20a.m.	chairman	19. _____ tour	physics labs
20.____a.m.	coaches	practical areas tour	back of school
12:00a.m.	leaders	questions during lunch	21._____

知识运用（共 25 分）

四、单项填空（共 13 分，每小题 1 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

22. Young people need to sleep, so _____ shouldn't be allowed to work at night.
A. they B. their C. theirs D. them

23. _____Friday afternoons, students are usually tired and sleepy after a long week of classes.
A. In B. At C. On D. of

24. Do you know if _____ back next week? If he _____back, please let me know.
A. he comes; will come B. will he come; comes
C. he will come; comes D. will he come; will come

25. I want to buy some postcards in the shop, _____ I don't have enough money.
A. and B. but C. or D. so

26. —_____ are you going to visit the science museum?
—Next Saturday.
A. When B. What C. Where D. How

27. Most students think Liu Xiang is one of _____ sports stars in China.
A. popular B. more popular
C. most popular D. the most popular

28. —_____ you read the words in English?
—No, I can't. They are too difficult for me.
A. Must B. May C. Can D. Need

29. Though he's only 8 years old, he can read _____ on science.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

30. —What were you doing this time yesterday?
—I _____ some cleaning at home.
A. am doing B. was doing C. do D. did

31. Our teacher often tells us _____ our own cloth bags when shopping.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. taken

32. —Do you know Xiao Li well?
—Yes. I _____ her since she was a little girl.
A. know B. will know C. knew D. have known

33. Put on more clothes, Kate. The window in our room _____ yesterday.
A. was broken B. are broken C. have broken D. will break

34. Can you tell me_____?

A. when did the train arrive　　B. whether has the train arrived

C. when will the train arrive　　D. whether the train has arrived

五、完形填空（共 12 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

In our home it was natural to fear our father. Even our mother was ___35___ of him. As children, my sister and I thought every family was like that. Every family had an unpredictable alcoholic (喜怒无常的酒鬼) who was impossible to ___36___ and a Mom who was there to protect the children. We were good children and Mom was always telling us we were, ___37___ Daddy couldn't see it. Part of this was because we dared not do anything, ___38___ when Daddy was home.

Then came the day we found something new and fun to do. We knew it would not upset (惹恼) anyone. On a wooden door, we drew lots of pretty pictures with chalk. It ___39___ us to see how gifted we were. These pictures were good! We knew Mom would just love it. But the praise we expected did not come. Instead of seeing the ___40___ in our work, all Mom could see was the time and effort she would need to clean it off. She was mad and we knew we were in big trouble!

Off we ran to our wooden yard for there we could find ___41___. Together we hid behind a tree quietly. Soon we heard Mom and our neighbors calling out to us. Still we did not move. As it got dark, those around us became more worried and we became more ___42___. Mom called the police. We could tell something was happening because we could hear all the voices ___43___ together in a group. Then the search was on again.

Suddenly we heard another voice — our Daddy. But there was something ___44___different about his voice. In it we heard something we had never heard before. Was that our Daddy on his knees, with tears running down, promising God that he would give his life to Him if He would safely return his girls?

Nothing in our lives had ___45___ us for this kind of shock (震惊). Neither of us remembered how we came out to him. What we do remember are those crying and strong loving arms holding ___46___ like we were precious (被珍爱的).

Things were different after that. We had a new Daddy. Mom always told us that life is full of miracles (奇迹). I guess she was right. Our whole family was changed with a piece of chalk.

35.	A. proud	B. tired	C. sure	D. afraid
36.	A. live with	B. please	C. believe in	D. move
37.	A. even though	B. as if	C. as long as	D. as far as
38.	A. usually	B. nearly	C. especially	D. probably
39.	A. allowed	B. encouraged	C. surprised	D. promised
40.	A. pictures	B. chalk	C. love	D. beauty
41.	A. comfort	B. quietness	C. safety	D. freedom
42.	A. frightened	B. lonely	C. impatient	D. hopeless
43.	A. drawn	B. grew	C. matched	D. brought
44.	A. greatly	B. strangely	C. specially	D. completely
45.	A. thanked	B. got	C. trained	D. prepared

46. A. him　　B. us　　C. them　　D. me

阅读理解（共 44 分）

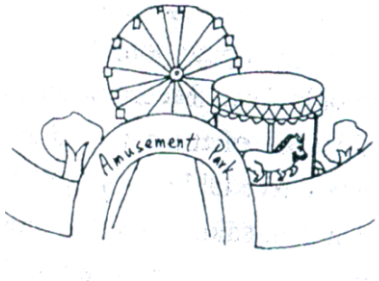
六、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

A

Join Us for a Day at Sun Valley Amusement Park

Children aged 10 to 14 are invited to take part in the "Event of the Summer" at Sun Valley Amusement Park, the most popular amusement park on the East Coast. Sun Valley has more than 80 amusement rides. For sports lovers, there are basketball courts, an indoor baseball field, and climbing walls.

No amusement park would be complete without a gift shop. Sun Valley has two.



You won't want to miss out on this day of fun. Join us at Sun Valley Amusement Park on July 14 Register（登记）early.

- The cost of the trip is $25. This includes tickets and all rides.
- We suggest that all children bring lunch.
- Buses leave at 9:00 AM and return at 5:00 PM.
- Rain Date: Wednesday, July 16.

Register at the Children's Recreation Center at the Town Hall by July 3.

A one-day registration will also be held on July 1 at the Brown School.

For more information, call Jane Parks at 555-7267

47. Who can take part in the "Event of the Summer"?

A. Children under 5　　B. Children over 16

C. Children aged 10-14　　D. Children aged 5-9

48. The children had better bring ____

A. a basketball　　B. lunch　　C. a gift　　D. gloves

49. When can children register at the Brown School?

A. On July 1　　B. On July 3　　C. On July 14　　D. On July 16

B

In 50 years of traveling, Colin McCorpuodale has visited every country in the world except three. And everywhere he goes, he sends himself a postcard. He always chooses a postcard with beautiful scenery (风景). Usually he writes just a short message to himself. However, he wrote an interesting story on his latest one, from the Malians Island.

Mr. McCorpuodale lives in London. On one of the walls in his room, you can see a large map of the world.

There are hundreds of little red pins (大头针) stuck in it. “These pins mean a lot to me.” says Mr. McCorpuodale, “I follow the rule. I’m allowed to stick one in only if I’ve been in a place for more than 24 hours.”

Naturally, Mr. McCorpuodale has his favorite places. New Zealand, he describes as “a wonderful country”. About China, he says, “This is the country in the world which is completely different. There is no European influence.”

Wherever he goes, Mr. McCorpuodale takes with him a photo of his wife, a candle, a shirt with a secret pocket and a pen.

So why does he do it? For the postcards or the travels? Mr. McCorpuodale laughs, “Neither. Only for the meaningful life .”

50. What did Mr. McCorpuodale write about on his latest postcard?

A. Malians Island. B. An interesting story.

C. Beautiful scenery. D. His favorite places.

51. On a wall in Mr. McCorpuodale’s room, there is _____.

A. a map of the world B. a postcard to himself

C. a message to himself D. a photo of his wife

52. According to Mr. McCorpuodal, there’s no European influence _____.

A. in New Zealand B. in America

C. in Australia D. in China

C

Children are natural scientists. They are interested in looking into the world around them. Helping them enjoy science can be easy; there’s no need for a lot of expensive lab tools. You only have to share your children’s curiosity(好奇).

Firstly, listen to their questions. I once visited a classroom of seven-year-old students to talk about working as a scientist. The children asked me questions about schooling and whether I liked my job. When I finished answering, we sat facing one another quietly. Finally I said, “Now that we’re finished, do you have questions of your own about science?”

After a long pause, a boy put up his hand, “Have you ever seen a grasshopper(蚂蚱) eat? When I try eating leaves like that, I get a stomachache. Why?” This began a set of questions that lasted nearly two hours.

Secondly, give them time to think. Studies have shown that, after asking a question, adults usually wait only one second or less for an answer, do not leave time for children to think. When adults increase their “wait time” to three seconds or more, children can give more logical(合逻辑的), complete and creative answers.

Thirdly, watch your language. Once you have a child telling his idea in a science discussion, don’t jump in with “That’s right.” or “Very good.”. These words work well when it comes to encouraging good behavior. But in talking about science, quick praise can mean that discussion is over. Instead, you can say “That’s interesting.” or “I’d never thought of it that way before.” or come up with more questions or ideas.

Never push a child to “Think”. Children are always thinking, without your telling them to. What’s more, this can turn a conversation into a performance. The child will try to find the answer you want in as few words as possible, so that he will be a smaller target(目标) for your disagreement.

Lastly, show; don't tell. Real-life feeling of nature is far more exciting than any lesson children learn from a book. Let children look at their fingertips(指尖) through a magnifying lens(放大镜), and they'll understand why you want them to wash before dinner.

53. When children are in a science discussion, adults should _____.

A. speak highly of the children.

B. praise the children immediately

C. end up their discussion with "That's interesting"

D. leave time for them to come up with better ideas

54. What does "this" refer to in the 6th paragraph?

A. Pushing children to think.

B. Finding the answer you want.

C. Talking about science.

D. Telling children to discuss.

55. These are the ways for adults to share children's curiosity EXCEPT_____.

A. telling them encouraging stories instead of boring facts

B. offering them chances to see things by themselves

C. being patient when the children answer questions

D. persuading them to ask the questions of their own

D

Do you speak English? Do you speak e-mail English? Maybe you don't. E-mail English is a new kind of English that many people use to save time. A lot of e-mail English words come from a computer program called QQ, which means I seek(寻找)you. Ian Lancashire,a Canadian teacher, likes QQ, "People can use QQ to talk with each other using computer. But, you have to be able to type quickly or the other person will be bored. So e-mail English can give some help."

A message in e-mail English mostly uses two kinds of new words. The first kind is made up of the first letters of the words. These are called acronyms. The second kind is homophones，letter combination(合并), symbols that sound like other words.

Acronyms in an e-mail save space and time. It takes a long time to write by the way. BTW is much faster. Other acronyms are F2F which stands for face to face, CSL for can't stop laughing and DBEYR for don't believe everything you read! Some of the acronyms look like strange words, such as SWAK. But this one means sealed(封口) with a kiss.

Homophones often use letters and numbers that sound like words or parts of words. For example, 8 sound like—eat in great, to save time, people write gr8. Another example is CU for see you or sometimes CU l8r (see you later)

The number 2 is used for to or too and the number 4 is used instead of for.

Another part of e-mail is emotive symbols(表情符号) which make faces when you look at them sideways. The most common emotive, is the happy face :). A comma (逗号) is often used to help add other parts of the face and show different expressions.

E-mail English is fun. An e-mail message with lots of e-mail English starts to look like secret code(密码). Your best friend will probably understand it, but your parents and teachers may not. In fact, many teachers don't like e-mail English. It's not just because they can't comprehend what it means. It's because students start to use e-mail English in their everyday writing. E-mail English is great for writing quickly. But most teachers say that e-mail English should only be used in e-mails to one's friends.

56. What does the writer talk about in the first paragraph?

A. How to read new e-mail words.

B. How new e-mail words are made.

C. Why people use e-mail English.

D. Canadian teachers and their e-mails.

57. The underlined word "comprehend" in the last paragraph means "_____".

A. accept　　B. understand

C. guess　　D. prefer

58. What do teachers insist according to the passage?

A. Parents will have to learn some e-mail English.

B. E-mail English will develop our everyday writing.

C. E-mail English can't be used among schoolmates.

D. E-mail English shouldn't be used in school writing.

59. What's the title for this passage?

A. E-mail English on Computer.　　B. American E-mail English.

C. The Forms of E-mail English.　　D. The Changing of English.

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。（共 8 分，每小题 2 分）

Michael Hingson was a computer sales manager.__60__when American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the other side of the building,18 floors above on the morning of 9/11 (September 11th). And he lived to tell the story because of his guide dog, Roselle.

The yellow dog calmly guided him along 1,463 steps out of the building before debris(残骸)fell. It found a subway station and led them both underground to safely.

Just as they got out of the building on 9/11,the south tower fell down.__61__,but Roselle remained totally focused on its job. While debris fell around them, and even hit them, Roselle stayed calm.

__62__.More than 400,000 people voted for Roselle and 7 other dogs. But it was Hingson's moving description of its actions on 9/11 that helped it take the top dog honor.

__63__,but its heroism lives on. At a red carpet event in Los Angeles on Saturday night, the yellow dog was honored as the American Hero Dog of the year.

A. Everyone ran in fear

B. He liked his dog very much

C. “It saved my life.” Hingson said

D. Roselle died in June at the age of 13

E. he was working in the World Trade Center’s north tower

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

‘Growing Pains’ – An American TV show

‘Growing Pains’ was on television from 1985 to 1992. This was a total of seven years, and it told over one hundred and sixty different stories. During its history, the show had seven producers and over forty writers.

The program was about a family of six who lived on Long Island near New York. The parents were a working couple. The father was a doctor and the mother was a journalist. They had four children. The oldest child was Mike. He was the main reason for the program’s huge success. Mike kept making trouble but was always loveable.

From the first few episodes（剧集） of ‘Growing Pains’ Mike was always getting into trouble. He was caught by the police for driving a car too fast. He told his parents that he would never ride a motorbike but then he hurt himself riding one. But in the last series he helped a young boy who had no home. And he asked his family to help him care for the boy. Though breaking his promise disappointed（使……失望） his parents, the way he cared for this boy made them proud to have him as their son. These stories are good examples of the two sides of Mike’s nature. He was naughty but also a caring and warm person. He quickly became very popular, and his face was in every teen magazine and teenage girls bought thousands of photos and posters of him to decorate their bedroom walls.

Perhaps another main reason why the program was popular in America is that most of its stories were about ordinary family problems. Many of the people watching the program had the same problems. Like Mike’s parents, many parents who work often worry about their children and have no idea on how to care about them.

Even now the show still appears on American TV sometimes. It was shown in other countries too, so it has now been enjoyed by people all over the world. What a great show!

64. Did ‘Growing Pains’ start on television from 1985?

65. How many stories did ‘Growing Pains’ tell?

66. What made Mike’s parents feel proud of him?

67. What was Mike like according to the passage?

68. What were the possible main reasons for the success of ‘Growing Pains’?

书面表达（共 25 分）

九、完成句子。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

69. 为什么不和我们一起去帮助别人呢？

_____ join us to help others?

70. 电梯坏了，让我们走着上楼吧。

_____ the lift. Let's walk upstairs.

71. 提高我们的英语写作能力要花很长时间。

_____ our English writing skills.

72. 作为一名北京青少年，了解如何把北京精神与我们日常生活联系起来是很必要的。

As a teenager in Beijing,_____ connect Beijing Spirit with our daily life.

73. 当我们与别人意见不能达成一致时，我们最好既不要与人争吵也不要放弃自己的观点。

We _____ our own opinions when we can't reach an agreement.

十、文段表达。（共 15 分）

根据中文和英文提示词语，写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 60 词的短文，所给英文提示词语仅供选用，请不要写出你的真实校名和姓名。

74. 成长中每个人都受到周围的人帮助。在你即将初中毕业之际，班里召开以 "Thank You" 为主题的英语班会，请你准备发言稿。描述你要感谢的一位同学（Wang Hong），简单陈述理由，并谈谈感受。

2013 北京市中考零模考试

英语试卷答题卡

听力理解（共 **26** 分）

题号	第 1 题	第 2 题	第 3 题	第 4 题	第 5 题
答案					
题号	第 6 题	第 7 题	第 8 题	第 9 题	第 10 题
答案					
题号	第 11 题	第 12 题	第 13 题	第 14 题	第 15 题
答案					
题号	第 16 题				
答案					

17._____ **18.**_____ **19.**_____ **20.**_____

单项选择（共 **13** 分，每题 **1** 分）

题号	第 22 题	第 23 题	第 24 题	第 25 题	第 26 题	第 27 题
答案						
题号	第 28 题	第 29 题	第 30 题	第 31 题	第 32 题	第 33 题
答案						
题号	第 34 题					
答案						

完形填空（共 12 分，每题 1 分）

题号	第 35 题	第 36 题	第 37 题	第 38 题	第 39 题	第 40 题
答案						
题号	第 41 题	第 42 题	第 43 题	第 44 题	第 45 题	第 46 题
答案						

阅读理解（共 **34** 分）

题号	第 47 题	第 48 题	第 49 题	第 50 题	第 51 题	第 52 题
答案						
题号	第 53 题	第 54 题	第 55 题	第 56 题	第 57 题	第 58 题
答案						
题号	第 59 题	第 60 题	第 61 题	第 62 题	第 63 题	
答案						

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 **10** 分）

64._____.

65._____.

66. _____.

67. _____.

68. _____.

完成句子。（共 **10** 分）

69._____.

70._____.

71._____.

72._____.

73._____.

文段表达。（共 **15** 分）