

线

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姓 名

准考证号

学 校

班 级

座 位 号

横 线 以 内 请 勿 答 题

2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(一)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项  
中选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( )1.

A. We don't know.

B. On Saturday evening.

C. On Saturday afternoon.
- ( )2.

A. Blue and white.

B. Yellow and black.

C. Blue and yellow.
- ( )3.

A. Snowy.

B. Rainy.

C. Sunny.
- ( )4.

A. A book.

B. A computer.

C. A magazine.
- ( )5.

A. Climb mountains.

B. Have a picnic.

C. Watch a movie.
- ( )6.

A. Alan.

B. The man.

C. Linda.
- ( )7.

A. Beside the post office.

B. Behind the post office.

C. Across from the post office.
- ( )8.

A. By reading books.

B. By listening to tapes.

C. By practicing.

- ( )9.

A. In a classroom.

B. In a library.

C. In a bookstore.
- ( )10.

A. A writer.

B. An engineer.

C. A reporter.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话  
的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对  
话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

- 听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

( )11.

What does the man want to buy?

A. A skirt.

B. A coat.

C. A T-shirt.
- ( )12.

How much does the man pay?

A. Twenty dollars.

B. Eighteen dollars.

C. Sixteen dollars.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- ( )13.

Who wants to be a historian?

A. Eric.

B. Sam.

C. Alice.
- ( )14.

What does Eric think of science?

A. Boring.

B. Interesting.

C. Difficult.
- ( )15.

What does Eric want to be?

A. A historian.

B. A math teacher.

C. A science teacher.

得 分	评卷人

II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听  
内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

16.

The \_\_\_\_\_ will be held at school.
17.

You can \_\_\_\_\_ with the students from  
America.
18.

Maybe the American students will give you some \_\_\_\_\_.
19.

At the same time,some \_\_\_\_\_ methods about language learning will  
be given.
20.

Hope you all can enjoy yourselves and get more \_\_\_\_\_.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性

和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文  
连贯完整。

A female swimming athlete once set a goal (目标) for herself. She  
21 to swim across the English Channel before retiring. If she could  
succeed,she would be 22 first person in the world who did it. On that  
day,she jumped into the sea 23 towards the opposite bank without any  
protection. In the journey,she faced heavy fog,heavy rain and heavy waves.  
24 she was tired,she still carried on swimming. But 25 the end,  
she gave up. And she didn't know that the opposite bank was only one mile  
away when she gave up.

Later she 26 about the reason. And she said,“The reason why I  
gave up is that I 27 not see the place which I was going to reach.”  
28 was!

Since we were young children,too many success stories have been  
telling us about courage and persistence (坚持). But they never told us  
where to find courage and persistence. You can only have courage and  
manage to persist when you know 29 .

And you can prepare yourself 30 in the mind with goals. Courage  
and persistence never fall from the sky.

A life without goals is like a ship without a compass. It goes nowhere.

There is no courage or persistence in a life without goals.

- ( )21.

A. will decide

B. decide

C. decides

D. decided
- ( )22.

A. the

B. /

C. a

D. an
- ( )23.

A. be

B. swim

C. to be

D. to swim
- ( )24.

A. Unless

B. Although

C. Since

D. Until
- ( )25.

A. from

B. in

C. by

D. at
- ( )26.

A. are asked

B. is asked

C. were asked

D. was asked

- (     ) **27.** A. can                      B. could                      C. will                      D. should
- (     ) **28.** A. What the great pity                      B. What great the pity  
                    C. How the great pity                      D. How great the pity
- (     ) **29.** A. where your goal is                      B. where is your goal  
                    C. where your goal was                      D. where was your goal
- (     ) **30.** A. bad                      B. badly                      C. well                      D. good

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Poor Martin lost his work and was trying to find a job. One day he read in the newspaper that a man was 31 to work in a zoo. He was very glad and 32 to find the boss of the zoo to ask for the job. The boss told him that their monkey had just died and it would be two months 33 they could get another one, so they wanted him to take the monkey's place.

As soon as he heard this, Martin got angry and shouted, "You want me to take the place of a monkey! Take this place yourself. You look more like a monkey than I do." "Don't expect it like that," said the boss, "I know you don't look like a monkey, but we'll 34 you up." Martin thought about it for a while. Though he didn't like the idea, he had to make a living after all. So he took the job in the end.

The next day Martin started to work. It wasn't so 35. The only thing he didn't like was the 36 in the cage next to him. But, as there were strong bars(铁栏杆) between them, he soon got used to his neighbor.

One afternoon he climbed up to the top of the bars. Suddenly he missed his footing and fell not on his own side of the bars, but into the tiger's cage. That great animal was asleep at the time, but the noise of Martin's fall woke him up. Martin had to 37 the bars again quickly to get back into his own cage. He tried to get up, but he had hurt his 38 so badly that he couldn't move. He hid his face in his hands so as not to see the tiger coming. The next few seconds seemed like hours. Then he 39 the tiger whispered in his ear, "Don't be 40, old man, I'm in the same boat as you."

- (     ) **31.** A. told                      B. paid                      C. wanted                      D. chosen
- (     ) **32.** A. made                      B. asked                      C. gave                      D. went

- |         |                      |           |             |            |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| (     ) | <b>33.</b> A. before | B. since  | C. after    | D. ago     |
| (     ) | <b>34.</b> A. pick   | B. dress  | C. bring    | D. give    |
| (     ) | <b>35.</b> A. good   | B. clean  | C. bad      | D. nice    |
| (     ) | <b>36.</b> A. tiger  | B. monkey | C. elephant | D. lion    |
| (     ) | <b>37.</b> A. climb  | B. lift   | C. move     | D. jump    |
| (     ) | <b>38.</b> A. hands  | B. face   | C. feet     | D. arms    |
| (     ) | <b>39.</b> A. saw    | B. heard  | C. made     | D. thought |
| (     ) | <b>40.</b> A. angry  | B. sad    | C. unhappy  | D. afraid  |

得 分	评卷人

## IV. 阅读理解(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。  
(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

## A

Here are four ads from Ashland's daily newspaper.

<p>Kits Music Store</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Classical, rock, and pop music</li> <li>● Buy CDs new or used</li> <li>● Listen before you buy</li> <li>● Guitar lessons in our modern studio</li> </ul>	<p>Ashland Country Market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fresh fruit and vegetables</li> <li>● Open Saturday and Sunday mornings</li> <li>● Free ice cream for children under 12</li> </ul>
<p>Guico's Cafe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The best coffee in town</li> <li>● Sandwiches, cakes, pies, and puddings</li> <li>● Open 10:00 a. m. – 11:00 p. m. daily</li> <li>● Jazz music: Wednesday to Sunday</li> </ul>	<p>Macon's B&amp;B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Feel like home when you're away from home</li> <li>● Different kinds of rooms</li> <li>● Delicious homemade breakfasts</li> </ul>

- ( ) 41. Where will Danielle’s little sister stay for the night if she is going to visit Ashland this weekend?
- A. Kits Music Store.                      B. Guico’s Cafe.
- C. Ashland Country Market.          D. Macon’s B&B.

- (     )**42.** What time does the coffee shop close?
- A. At 12:00 p. m.                      B. At 10:00 a. m.
- C. At 11:00 p. m.                      D. On Saturday morning.
- (     )**43.** The text is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. introduce the Ashland
- B. introduce four different stores in Ashland
- C. describe the Ashland
- D. make Ashland popular

**B**

Fraser Island is in Queensland, Australia, about 120 kilometers long and 240 kilometers wide. It is a very important island because it is completely made of sand. In fact, it is the largest sand island in the world. There is no airport on the island, but there is a long beach along the east coast. Planes arrive and leave from here.

The sand makes unusual shapes. There are hills made of sand called sandblows (沙丘). Nothing grows on them. They move one or two meters a year from the northwest towards the southeast of the island, getting bigger and bigger. At other places on the island, such as Rainbow Gorge, the Cathedrals and Red Canyon, the sandy rocks have different colors. Sometimes the rocks are so brown that they turn the sea brown, like coffee.

Surprisingly, the sandy island has a lot of different plants and animals. There are dark forests—eucalyptus woods, beautiful flowers and over a hundred lakes. There are many kinds of birds, like owls and curlews. There are many animals, too, such as crocodiles( 鳄鱼), flying foxes and wild dogs called dingoes( 澳洲野狗).

About 500,000 people visit the island every year to see the island's beauty and nature. People enjoy camping and hiking there. Unluckily, the visitors create problems. They damage plants and frighten animals. Their sun cream(防晒霜) makes the water dirty. So it is necessary to manage the visitors. For example, people may not use motor boats or go fishing in the lakes, and they need official papers to drive there.





得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

work	beat	difficult	you	can
have	fall	unlucky	year	good

Where there is a will, there is a way. Peng Min, a 36-year-old man, knows this saying **61.** \_\_\_\_\_ than many others. After **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ hard work, he became the winner of the fifth season of CCTV's Chinese Poetry Conference(中国诗词大会).

Peng **63.** \_\_\_\_\_ in love with traditional Chinese poetry when he was little. When he graduated from Peking University, he has been **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ for a poetry magazine. His job doesn't pay well but he loves it. Poetry is always a big part of his life.

With his deep knowledge of poetry, Peng thought he **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ win the Chinese Poetry Conference. **66.** \_\_\_\_\_, he lost two finals in a row—in the second season, he was **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ by a 16-year-old high school student, and in the third season he lost to a deliveryman.

But his love for poetry didn't let him stop from trying up. "Slowly I realized that if I compete and fail again, at least I **68.** \_\_\_\_\_ tried in the past few years, but if I don't sign up (报名), that means I'm more of a failure." Therefore, he gave it another go when the fifth season came around. "I want to tell people that even though you go through all kinds of **69.** \_\_\_\_\_, as long as you are brave enough to look up and trust **70.** \_\_\_\_\_, there will always be a light in the sky to guide you out of the darkness."

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

You must have remembered the story from your childhood: an old man was worried about his sons because they always quarreled with each other. So one day he asked them to break a bundle (捆) of chopsticks tied together. Clearly, none of them could. But when the bundle was untied, they were able to break each chopstick easily. Why? This is because of the power of unity

(团结).

Dr. John Maxwell, in his book *Success Journey* says that every success is not something you can achieve alone. Think about it—if at the end of all the achievements, you find yourself alone, will you call it success in a real sense? It is known to all of us that success always belongs to unity. But we often seem to forget it when it comes to individual (个人) success. Most of us consider our success as a personal thing.

Your dream and your success do not belong to you alone. Even though you work hard towards your dream, there are people who are working behind you to make sure that you are able to give yourself a hundred percent energy.

Do you think that it is possible without unity? Don't you feel that these people are doing their best so that you can be successful? And so, unity plays an important role, even if you are talking about your personal success. Just like those chopsticks, they can't be broken only when they are tied together.

So, it is your responsibility to keep unity if you really want to be successful in your trip. Only if you always treat things and people seriously, you will succeed because all the things and people around you have connections in some way.

**71.** How did the writer start the passage?

The writer did it by telling \_\_\_\_\_ about an old man and his sons.

**72.** What can we know from Dr. Maxwell's book?

Every success is not something you can achieve alone but \_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** Why is your success closely related to many people?

Because there are people who are \_\_\_\_\_ to support you.

**74.** What does the underlined word "trip" refer to in the fifth paragraph?

It refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of each of us.

**75.** What is the main idea of the passage?

The writer mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Cindy, there is a new movie at the cinema. I hear it's exciting. Would you like to go to the movies with me this weekend?

B: **76.** \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What a pity! What are you going to do this weekend?

B: **77.** \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How often do you visit your grandparents?

B: Twice a month.

A: **78.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: They live with my uncle in the countryside.

A: That's great. **79.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I usually take the bus.

A: **80.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: It takes me about half an hour to get there.

A: Enjoy your weekend.

B: Thanks.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题,计 15 分)

某杂志社开展关于学校运动会的征稿活动。请你根据以下图片提示,介绍运动会概况及班上同学参加的情况,并抒发自己的活动感受,倡导同学运动塑造健康,团结凝聚力。



the long jump



the high jump



the 400-meter relay race



the 100-meter race

要求: 1. 参考提示内容,可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺,意思连贯,书写工整;

3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);

4. 词数:不少于 70 词。(开头已给出,但不计入总词数。)

It was sunny yesterday. Our school held a spring sports meeting. \_\_\_\_\_

2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(二)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人	I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)
		第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( )1. A. A student. B. A writer. C. A teacher.

( )2. A. She is walking. B. She is washing. C. She is eating.

( )3. A. By plane. B. By train. C. By ship.

( )4. A. In the park. B. At school. C. In the restaurant.

( )5. A. A pen. B. A ruler. C. An eraser.

( )6. A. It's cloudy. B. It's sunny. D. It's rainy.

( )7. A. Last Sunday. B. Last Monday. C. Last Tuesday.

( )8. A. Math. B. Physics. C. English.

( )9. A. To the bookstore. B. To the cinema. C. To the museum.

( )10. A. Chess club. B. Swimming club. C. Dancing club.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

- 听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

( )11. Who likes pandas best?  
A. Becky. B. Jack. C. Wang Wei.

( )12. What does Wang Wei think of tigers?  
A. Ugly. B. Brave. C. Smart.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

( )13. What will Peter do this summer vacation?  
A. Go on a trip. B. Do some volunteer work. C. Learn a new language.

( )14. Where did Peter spend his summer vacation last year?  
A. In a big city. B. In his hometown. C. In a poor village.

( )15. How many books did Peter buy for the children in the village?  
A. 13. B. 30. C. 33.

得 分	评卷人	II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)
		本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听

- 内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)
16. Mr. Ding will tell you the \_\_\_\_\_ of our school.

17. Some of the students will \_\_\_\_\_ about the school when you talk with them.

18. You can taste many kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ from 10 countries at the dining hall.

19. In the afternoon, you will be showed around the \_\_\_\_\_ and the lab building.

20. In the evening, there will be a \_\_\_\_\_ party in the meeting room for parents.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人	III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)
		第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和

和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

It was the end of the term and time for the final exams. I didn't want to do 21 in English, so I decided to find a way. Finally, I made a small cheat sheet(作弊纸条).

The whole week, I studied really hard and I almost thought I didn't need it. But anyway, I put it in my pocket. 22 the English teacher came, I put the small cheat sheet under my paper. I didn't use 23 at all during the exam. But at the end of the exam, when I 24 it back in my pocket, the supervisor(监考老师) saw me with it. I 25 to meet Mrs. Wu, my English teacher. I was always a good student, and my English teacher always liked me. However, after I 26 the disappointment on her face, I really wanted to cry and tell her I was sorry.

She sent me to the 27 office. When I was sitting there, I felt so sorry and began to cry. 28 a while, the head teacher told me, "Abby, your English teacher likes you a lot. We decide to give you 29 second chance."

I learned a lesson by the hard way. My English teacher helped me, and so 30 the head teacher. No one had ever done that for me.

- ( )21. A. bad B. badly C. good D. well

( )22. A. Though B. When C. Because D. If

( )23. A. it B. its C. itself D. it's

( )24. A. put B. is putting C. was putting D. will put

( )25. A. sent B. was sent C. will sent D. will be sent

( )26. A. see B. saw C. am seeing D. will see

( )27. A. head teacher B. head teachers C. head teacher's D. head teachers'

( )28. A. Before B. After C. Of D. With

- ( )29. A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- ( )30. A. does                      B. do                      C. did                      D. done

第二节: 阅读下面一篇短文, 理解大意, 从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文连贯完整。

Bahargul Toleheng is a medical worker from Xinjiang. She became famous and popular on the Internet 31 because of the video of her teaching dance to patients at a temporary (临时的) hospital. The temporary hospital lies in the Wuhan Exhibition Center.

32 Bahargul was wearing a protective suit (防护服), she still managed to show her traditional dance in a lovely way. The patients 33 her and danced to the music. “The patients love it and always laugh a lot. I believe cheering them up could bring them 34, and it’s good for the treatment,” said Bahargul.

The medical team which 35 Xinjiang was responsible for 189 patients in the temporary hospital. Bahargul 36 that many patients were very nervous, so she wanted to do something to reduce their stress. Since other medical teams had already started to encourage their patients to do some 37 exercises by playing *tai chi*, she decided to teach them traditional dance from Xinjiang.

As soon as the music started, the 38 were ready to dance. People then started to move their body. More interestingly, many of them burst into laughter after 39 each other’s clumsy (笨拙的) moves. “Laughter is more valuable in the hospital. The patients are away from their families. And they are not sure about 40 they can leave the hospital. All they think about is the disease,” Bahargul said.

- ( )31. A. slowly                      B. quickly                      C. loudly                      D. quietly
- ( )32. A. Since                      B. If                      C. Unless                      D. Although
- ( )33. A. advised                      B. taught                      C. followed                      D. expected
- ( )34. A. energy                      B. weakness                      C. knowledge                      D. strength
- ( )35. A. heard from                      B. came from                      C. gave away                      D. took away
- ( )36. A. managed                      B. received                      C. noticed                      D. fought
- ( )37. A. strong                      B. heavy                      C. weak                      D. light

- ( )38. A. patients                      B. nurses                      C. doctors                      D. workers
- ( )39. A. reading                      B. learning                      C. joining                      D. seeing
- ( )40. A. how                      B. when                      C. why                      D. what

IV. 阅读理解(共15小题, 计20分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题, 计15分)

A

**Children’s Charity Party**

Helping more kids get good education

Sunday, April. 11

11:30 a. m. – 16:30 p. m.

Schools club

809 Sunshine Avenue, 2nd Floor

East Beach, Florida

Tel: 01484 689996

Tickets: £15 for 2

Tea, coffee & snacks available

Entertainment: from local singer Hannah Bamforth and guest

To get your tickets, please call: 07738 676666 or visit *www.kids.co.uk*

- ( )41. The Children’s Charity Party lasts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 3 hours                      B. 4 hours                      C. 5 hours                      D. 6 hours
- ( )42. According to the passage, we know Hannah Bamforth is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. writer                      B. singer                      C. dancer                      D. teacher
- ( )43. Which of the following is **TRUE**?  
A. You need to pay £1.5 for two tickets.  
B. You can get some presents from the party.  
C. Tea, coffee and snacks are served at the party.  
D. You can only book your tickets through telephone.

B

In a window at Xi’an Jiaotong University’s Museum of Western Relocation (西迁), old-fashioned calculators (计算器), glasses and other items are shown. These old subjects tell people about the efforts of Zhong Zhaolin, the father of generator (发动机) and a professor of Xi’an Jiaotong University, and also show the development of higher education in western China.

Zhong Zhaolin was born in 1901 and taught at Shanghai Jiaotong University. In 1933, he led the students to design the first generator in China. In April of 1955, he decided to move to Xi’an with Jiaotong University. His decision inspired many teachers and students. The glasses kept in the museum are those that Mr. Zhong wore. The glasses followed him all the time of the years.

However, it was very difficult for him to move to school in 1957. At that time, he was older and his wife was in poor health. He could have stayed in Shanghai. But he said, “I can not break the **faith** from the northwest people!”

In this way, he left his sick wife in Shanghai to his daughter to take care of, leaving his two sons in the north. He simply brought some daily necessities, and set foot on the train to the northwest alone.

After years of hard work, Mr. Zhong created the electrical laboratory, which was not only the earliest, the largest laboratory in the northwest, but the first in the country!

- ( )44. At the age of 32, Mr. Zhong designed the first \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. calculator                      B. generator  
C. glasses                      D. university
- ( )45. The underlined word “**faith**” means \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.  
A. force                      B. rule                      C. trust                      D. law
- ( )46. What is the best title for this passage?  
A. The Father of Generator  
B. The Spirit of Never Giving up  
C. The Largest Laboratory in the Northwest  
D. The Museum at Xi’an Jiaotong University



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横 线 以 内 请 勿 答 题

C

I like watches. I like digital watches, but I prefer the old watches with their slow-moving hands and strange sounds. They’re great inventions!

There is so much history behind watches. Many years ago, ships had problems with travelling because people did not have a believable clock on board. In 1500AD, a man invented a clock that would work on board. It was made of curly metal to keep it working. The first clock appeared!

Soon, pocket watches came into use, but they were expensive. Owning a pocket watch meant you were rich, and probably very important as well. Nearly everyone wanted one. But by the 1800s, owning a pocket watch had become quite common.

In 1800, a Frenchman invented something very special. It was called the tourbillon(旋转结构). It’s an object that examines time-keeping mistakes caused by slight changes in gravity(重力) when a watch changes its position during use. It contains a cage of gears(齿轮) that circle around inside the watch every movement every minute. This makes sure that the force of gravity on the watch is the same at all times.

Sometimes, people don’t realize how amazing these watches are. Sure, you can buy a digital watch, it will give you a very right time. But, today’s watches are the result of hundreds of years of creation and invention.

Watches keep us in touch with the world because the right measurement of time keeps everything running in order. Imagine if suddenly every watch and clock on Earth stopped. What would we do?

( )47. The first clock appeared because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they’re great inventions
- B. ships had problems with travelling
- C. they were expensive
- D. it was the tourbillon

( )48. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A. The writer prefers the new watches with their slow moving hands.
- B. By the 1500s, owning a pocket watch had become quite

common.

- C. Watches can make people do wrong measurement of time.
- D. The forces of gravity on the watch is the same at all times because of tourbillon.

( )49. What’s the passage mainly about?

- A. The importance of the watches.
- B. The value of the watches.
- C. The development of the watches.
- D. The French’s invention.

( )50. We can probably find the passage in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. science magazine
- B. fiction novel
- C. school notice
- D. story book

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(共5小题,计5分)

Do you see a doctor every time you have a cold? Of course not. **51** \_\_\_\_\_ They use home remedies(疗法). Let’s take a look at some popular home remedies used around the world.

Chicken Soup

When the first signs of a cold begin, people in many countries make a big pot of hot chicken soup. They drink the soup and rest. **52** \_\_\_\_\_ **53** \_\_\_\_\_

In China, it is common to rub a hot hard-boiled egg on your face, head, and neck to cure a headache. You boil the egg, take off the shell, and rub the egg on your head until the egg becomes cool. Many people believe this will help fight your headache and improve your sleep.

Vinegar(醋)

People in many countries use vinegar as a medicine. For example, some people in Germany use vinegar to deal with sunburn. They rub it onto their skin to make the pain go away. **54** \_\_\_\_\_

Tea

**55** \_\_\_\_\_ Some ingredients(成分) in home remedy teas include ginger, garlic, honey, and lemon. Popular in Greece, Spain, Japan, and some

other countries, tea is one of the world’s oldest home remedies.

A. Boiled Eggs
B. Boiled Water
C. Your parents may just take care of you at home.
D. Some people in Russia rub vinegar on their skin to help fight a fever.
E. Many people believe that chicken soup is natural, healthy cure for having a cold.
F. Many people around the world use tea, especially herbal tea(中药茶).
G. Many people believe that fish soup is natural, healthy cure for a headache.

得 分	评卷人

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计10分)

56. 从故宫到长城,古代中国人民的建筑智慧和勇气向来备受赞誉。  
From the Palace Museum to the Great Wall, ancient Chinese people were praised for their building wisdom and \_\_\_\_\_.

57. 李伟在他的空闲时间帮忙照顾宠物医院的小猫。  
Li Wei helps look after the little cats in the pet hospital \_\_\_\_\_.

58. 新能源的应用有助于改善环境。  
The application of the new energy helps \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

59. 养成一个好习惯对我们来说很重要。  
It’s very important for us to \_\_\_\_\_.

60. 我妈妈会烹饪各种美味的食物。  
My mother can cook all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

thank	children	normal	feel	talk
have	neighbor	wish	they	happy

Two-year-old Nancy is deaf. But that **61.** \_\_\_\_\_ not stopped her

from being an active little girl trying to “chat” with anyone she meets. She starts signing in the hope that the person she is **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ to knows sign language, too.

**63.** \_\_\_\_\_, hearing loss is a social barrier for those who don’t know how to use sign language. Anyone Nancy tried to talk to realized this and **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ so sorry that they couldn’t reply. They **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ they could understand her and say something back. But they found themselves completely at a loss.

Then, something amazing happened. **66.** \_\_\_\_\_ decided to learn sign language so that they could talk to Nancy. The neighbors hired(聘请) a teacher on **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ own, and now they take classes together. The teacher says that this is really remarkable(引人注目的) because, quite often, even the deaf **68.** \_\_\_\_\_ parents don’t spend time learning the language. But here Nancy has a full community that is signing and communicating with her. She says it is a beautiful story.

It is certain that Nancy will be a **69.** \_\_\_\_\_ and more active girl in the future. Nancy’s parents have already noticed a difference about their daughter. They have no words to express how **70.** \_\_\_\_\_ they are to their neighbors.

With a little girl and a lot of love, the neighbors truly make the neighborhood a family.

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读: 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

The Western Desert in Egypt is a large place. It is about 600 miles long and 900 miles wide. What’s more, it’s also very hot and temperatures in summer there can go up to 100℃. The Western Desert used to be one of the most mysterious(神秘的) places on the Earth, but now its many visitors are making it a popular tourist attraction. New roads and buildings are threatening the local plants and animals of the desert ecosystem(生态系统). Some visitors even take away priceless fossils(化石) from the desert.

Amr Shannon is a great expert on the Western Desert. He wants to protect it, especially the area which is known as the Valley of the Whales. **It** is full of ancient crocodile, shark, and whale fossils.

“Fossils are now disappearing at a very fast speed,” says Shannon. “They shouldn’t be removed. Everyone should have the responsibility to protect these fossils.”

According to Shannon, kids between the ages of 6 and 12 can learn to protect the desert. He once took groups of kids on a two-day desert adventure for hands-on research. “I find that children take in things more quickly and easily than adults,” he said. “They are the future of our country, the ones who are really going to make a great difference to the world.”

**71.** How is the weather in the Western Desert?

It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the Western Desert.

**72.** What does “**It**” in the second paragraph refer to?

It refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** Why is there a drop in the number of fossils in the Western Desert?

Because many fossils are taken away by \_\_\_\_\_.

**74.** When can children learn to protect the desert?

Children can learn to protect the desert when they’re \_\_\_\_\_.

**75.** What role does Shannon think children can play in the future?

Shannon thinks children can \_\_\_\_\_ to the world.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Hi, Mark. How was your last weekend?

B: **76.** \_\_\_\_\_, I really enjoyed it.

A: My weekend was boring. I stayed at home all day. **77.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I went to the sports centre. Because I want to keep fit by exercising.

A: You seem pretty fit now. **78.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Well, about three times a week.

A: You’re great. Why do you start exercising?

B: You know, I was too weak before. So I started to go to sports centre with my friends. **79.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Not very often.

B: If you want to keep healthy, you should exercise more.

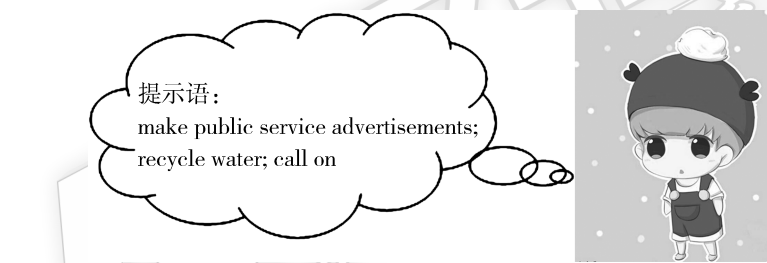
A: **80.** \_\_\_\_\_. Let’s go together tomorrow.

B: OK. See you then.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计 15 分)

水是生命之源。然而, 由于人口的增长和环境的恶化, 水资源越来越少。保护水资源, 节约用水迫在眉睫。班级为此开展了一场班会, 请你根据以下要点谈谈关于节约水的计划。



要求: 1. 参考提示语, 可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整;

3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);

4. 词数: 不少于 70 词。(开头已给出, 但不计入总词数。)

Water is the source of life. People can’t live without water. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

## 英语试卷(三)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

[illegible]

第一部分(听力 共30分)

得 分	评卷人

I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( ) 1. A. In a bank. B. In a restaurant. C. In a zoo.
- ( ) 2. A. Linda.  
B. Tom.  
C. Linda and Tom.
- ( ) 3. A. Her father. B. Her mother. C. Her sister.
- ( ) 4. A. To make a plan.  
B. To buy tickets first.  
C. To look for some information.
- ( ) 5. A. A student.  
B. Mr. Green.  
C. The headteacher.
- ( ) 6. A. The orange one.  
B. The blue one.  
C. The green one.
- ( ) 7. A. It's cloudy. B. It's sunny. C. It's rainy.
- ( ) 8. A. A scientist. B. A teacher. C. A doctor.
- ( ) 9. A. Five minutes.  
B. Ten minutes.  
C. Fifteen minutes.

- (     )**10.** A. Bill.                  B. Sally.                  C. Michael.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对话读两遍。(共5小题,计10分)

听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

- (     ) **11.** Why does the man want to treat his friends?
- A. Because he has passed his driving test.
- B. Because it is his 18th birthday.
- C. Because he won the first prize in the competition.
- (     ) **12.** What happened to the woman's car?
- A. It was stolen.
- B. It was broken.
- C. It was sold out.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- (     ) **13.** What is Mr. Smith doing when Iris call him?
- A. He is sleeping.
- B. He is having a meeting.
- C. He is having dinner.
- (     ) **14.** Why does Iris call to Mr. Smith?
- A. To talk about her son.
- B. To talk about the computer games.
- C. To talk about the parents' meeting.

- (     )15. What is Iris's telephone number?
- A. 986-3630.                      B. 946-3650.                      C. 926-3850.

得 分	评卷人

II. 听独白, 填信息(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)


本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

- 16.** Nowadays, public square dancing is becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17.** Many people think that public square dancing is a good way to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 18.** One of the disadvantages of the public square dancing is that it causes \_\_\_\_\_.

19. The speaker thinks that the square dancers should \_\_\_\_\_ the music while dancing.
20. The government should build more public places for the square dancers, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## 第二部分( 笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人

### III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Mary is worried about her 15-year-old daughter, Sophia. Five months ago, Sophia came back from 21 party, and she was unhappy. From then on, she thinks of nothing but how to lose weight and become beautiful. She refuses to eat much and keeps on doing exercise. Sophia had always been a little heavy, so when she 22 to go on a diet (节食), Mary encouraged her. However, Sophia has lost over 20 kilograms until now. Her eating and exercising 23 are having a harmful effect on her health. She is too thin

24 is often sick.

Her mother is trying to prevent her 25 going on a diet and losing weight, but Sophia thinks that she is still too heavy and refuses to start eating as usual. Every day she goes to a club to do exercise. When she is not there, she spends her time 26 magazines like *Fashion & Beauty*. The models in these magazines are very thin and 27 .

Mary doesn't know 28 to help her daughter. She feels sorry for having encouraged her at first, because Sophia no longer feels good or pleased with her body. She's afraid that Sophia will never be happy if she keeps comparing 29 with the models in the magazines. Mary tries to tell Sophia that true beauty comes from heart. Common people are not supposed to look like models. The 30 ordinary (普通的) face becomes beautiful when the person is filled with confidence and happiness.

- ( )21. A. a B. an C. / D. the

- ( )22. A. decides      B. decided      C. will decide      D. decide
- ( )23. A. habit      B. habits      C. job      D. jobs
- ( )24. A. but      B. or      C. and      D. while
- ( )25. A. with      B. in      C. from      D. at
- ( )26. A. playing      B. reading      C. to play      D. to read
- ( )27. A. happy      B. happily      C. beautiful      D. beautifully
- ( )28. A. what      B. that      C. how      D. why
- ( )29. A. she      B. themselves      C. herself      D. her
- ( )30. A. more      B. most      C. better      D. best

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

I sat in my seat,as my new grade six classmates found theirs. “OK, class. Welcome to a new school year. I’m Mr. Stevens and I’m sure we’ll have a new cooperation(合作).” He walked around the class, 31 math books. When he was done,he 32 to the front of the class and looked at us. We stared(注视) back.

“What are you waiting for? Get started!” he said. We looked at him 33 . Wasn’t he going to teach us?

“Is there something wrong with your 34 ? You’re not all deaf,are you?”he said.

One brave boy at the back of the class asked 35 we all wanted to know. “Mr. Stevens, aren’t you going to teach us?” Mr. Stevens replied. “You’re smart kids. Open your books and get down to it. If you have any 36 ,raise your hands,and I’ll help you.”

Mr. Stevens helped anyone who met problems,one after another. Only when we all had the same questions,he would ask us to stop,and teach us all. It was a strange method of teaching,but it was very 37 .

It was a turning point in my 38 . Mr. Stevens made me realize I was good at math and also able to reach the best of any class I attended. I 39 with his help until I left middle school.

I’ve carried his lesson with me all my life. Whenever I am faced with a

40 challenge(挑战),I think of my first day in grade six math. Instead of sitting and staring at the challenge,I just get started. Before I know it,the challenge has been solved.

- ( )31. A. giving out      B. looking at
- C. thinking about      D. handing in
- ( )32. A. returned      B. pointed      C. ran      D. waved
- ( )33. A. happily      B. excitedly      C. surprisingly      D. tiredly
- ( )34. A. ears      B. legs      C. eyes      D. hearts
- ( )35. A. that      B. which      C. what      D. where
- ( )36. A. promise      B. secret      C. change      D. trouble
- ( )37. A. different      B. common      C. useful      D. lively
- ( )38. A. class      B. heart      C. travel      D. life
- ( )39. A. played      B. sang      C. read      D. studied
- ( )40. A. interesting      B. new      C. difficult      D. old

得 分	评卷人

IV. 阅读理解(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题,计15分)

A

Last year, I went to a summer camp in the United States with my classmates. It was my first time going abroad.

I lived with a host family in Los Angeles for five days. My host family was friendly and gave me lots of advice. For example,they said I should say “excuse me” if I have to interrupt(打断) someone or ask for directions.

I also took some classes. They were different from the classes I’ve had back home. In the US,each class is like a seminar. Students join in groups, speaking freely and creating a cheerful atmosphere(氛围). I was impressed by this classroom style because it created a pure learning atmosphere. I had to work hard to learn more vocabularies,so I could better communicate with my international classmates. I used to pay little attention to my word usage, but now I pay more attention.

During my visit,I also went to some famous universities in Boston ,New York and Washington. We learned about the history behind the universities. At MIT(麻省理工学院),we saw lots of names on a wall in the hall. The tour guide told us they were the names of students who had lost their lives during wars. I was inspired by the fact that they fought for their country.

- ( )41. Where did the writer go for a summer camp last year?
- A. Japan.      B. France.      C. America.      D. Australia.
- ( )42. What does the underlined word “**seminar**” mean?
- A. Debate competition.      B. Discussion class.
- C. Class meeting.      D. Art skills class.
- ( )43. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. The writer has been to the United States twice.
- B. The writer only went to the universities in Boston.
- C. The writer used to pay more attention to the word usage.
- D. The writer learned about the history of the universities after visiting them.

B

Long long ago,people made fires from lightening(闪电). But they had to keep the fire burning,for they couldn’t start it again if there was no lightening. Later,they found out hitting two pieces of stone together could make a spark(火花). The spark could fire dry leaves. In this way they could make a fire again if it went out. Then people also learned to make a fire by rubbing(摩擦). They made a hole in a piece of wood and put a smaller stick into the hole. They turned the stick again and again. After a few minutes they got a fire.

Years went by,people learned other ways to make a fire. Sometimes they used the heat from the sun. They held a piece of glass in the right way and made a piece of paper on fire.

About two centuries ago, people began to make matches. Matches brought people a quick and easy way to make fires. Today matches are still being used,but people have more new ways to make fires. One of them is to

线

线

姓 名

准考证号

学 校

班 级

座 位 号

上

下

装

装

横 线 以 内 请 勿 答 题

use an electric fire starter. Of course an electric fire starter is much more expensive than a box of matches. But it is very useful.

- ( )44. How many ways of making a fire are mentioned in the passage?  
A. 4.                    B. 5.                    C. 6.                    D. 7.
- ( )45. We can also get a fire by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. making a hole in a big piece of wood  
B. putting a smaller stick into the hole  
C. turning the stick hard for a while  
D. doing all the above in order
- ( )46. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. electric fire starters are widely used  
B. some forest fires happen from lightening  
C. today there are only two ways to make a fire  
D. people haven't used matches since they had electric fire starters

C

There're some important days in April to remember.

April Fools' Day

April Fools' Day falls on the first day of April. It's the only day of the year when you can play tricks on others and needn't **concern** about them getting angry. You must make sure the jokes are good for both sides. Don't make your tricks mean or dangerous.

First Modern Olympics

On April 6, 1896, King George I of Greece welcomed people to the modern day Summer Olympic Games in Athens. Back then, Athens was just a small village, and news about the Games was unable to reach many people. As a result, only 245 athletes took part in the games. They weren't chosen by their countries like they're now. Instead, they came by themselves and paid for the journey themselves. Ever since then, the Summer Olympic Games have been held every four years in a different city around the world.

Earth Day

We call the Earth our "mother". However, our mother is facing lots of

problems. April 22, 2020 is the 51st Earth Day. It's a day to remind us to care about the planet. On this day people do things to help improve the environment and cut down their energy use. Earth Day comes only once a year, but it reminds people to live in a green way every day. If we truly care about the planet, every day can be Earth Day!

- ( )47. What can people do on April Fools' Day?  
A. They can fight with each other.  
B. They can play with fireworks.  
C. They can play tricks on each other.  
D. They can make others angry.
- ( )48. What does the underlined word "**concern**" mean in the second paragraph?  
A. worry                B. scare                C. complain            D. think
- ( )49. Why didn't others except only 245 athletes take part in the first Olympic Games?  
A. Because the journey to Greece was too long and expensive.  
B. Because King George I didn't allow the news to be spread.  
C. Because communication wasn't developed.  
D. Because most people weren't interested in it.
- ( )50. Why does the writer write the passage?  
A. To ask us to respect tradition.  
B. To tell us some important days.  
C. To ask us to protect the environment.  
D. To tell us how to celebrate those days.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(共5小题,计5分)

I personally believe that traveling with your friends is the best way to travel! 51 \_\_\_\_\_ The advantages of traveling with friends are quite obvious(显而易见的). You have someone you know you get along well with to accompany(陪伴) you. 52 \_\_\_\_\_ Most people coming back from traveling get much closer to each other than they were before.

However, there can be disadvantages. Often, traveling puts you in a lot of difficult situations. For example, when I went to Morocco with my friends last year, lots of things went wrong. I lost my bank card, both of my friends were very ill, and we all ran out of money! 53 \_\_\_\_\_ We all didn't feel well. It was a shame that for a while we were so angry with each other. Another disadvantage is that if you always travel with a group of close friends, you never meet anyone else! 54 \_\_\_\_\_ However, if you're with people you already know, you can become too comfortable and never enlarge(扩大) your circle.

All in all, I certainly think that traveling with friends is a great idea. I plan to go away on holiday this summer with my best friends from university. 55 \_\_\_\_\_ But if anything goes wrong, I will remember to relax, not get angry with anyone and not let it ruin(破坏) our friendship!

- A. I'm sure it will be a great trip.
- B. You may also miss some beautiful places.
- C. If things go wrong, we should find the real reasons.
- D. By the end of the trip, we had fought quite a few times.
- E. However, there are both advantages and disadvantages.
- F. One of the best parts of traveling is meeting different people.
- G. If things go wrong, you know someone else will be there to help you out.

得 分	评卷人	V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计10分)

56. 老师的鼓励给了 Jenny 很大的勇气去面对困难。  
The teacher's encouragement gave Jenny great courage to face the \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
57. 在照片上,我们的英语老师坐在同学们中间。  
Our English teacher sits among all my classmates \_\_\_\_\_.
58. 许多在国外学习的孩子不得不自己照顾自己。  
Many children who study abroad have to \_\_\_\_\_  
themselves.



59. 老师问 Jim 是否知道答案。

The teacher asked Jim whether he knew the \_\_\_\_\_.

60. 马云是世界上最富有创造力的人之一。

Ma Yun is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空: 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

loud wear big fight they be call daughter house feel

It was a rainy season in Russia. Two little girls, Mala and Kira, \_\_\_\_\_ playing in the street water. It was festival time. They were \_\_\_\_\_ new coats.

Mala stamped her feet in the water. The water fell on Kira's new coat. Kira was just rubbing(擦干) it out without a word. At that time, Kira's mother was walking by and saw that. She gave two slaps(打, 拍) on the back of Mala. Mala started crying \_\_\_\_\_ . When Mala's mother heard her \_\_\_\_\_ crying, she came out in a hurry. Soon these two mothers started quarreling loudly. They \_\_\_\_\_ each other's names. Their shouting continued.

Other women joined them soon. Some supported Kira's mother. Some supported Mala's mother. The two fighting groups became much \_\_\_\_\_ . The men also joined in the fighting. The quarrel became never-ending. Later, Kira's grandmother came out of the house. She told the men and the women not to \_\_\_\_\_ but no one listened to her.

Mala and Kira seemed to forget about \_\_\_\_\_ quarrel. They moved away from the fighting crowd and started putting paper boats in the running water. The men and the women looked at the little girls. They \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed and went back to their \_\_\_\_\_ quietly.

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读: 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

China has a rich and colorful cultural history, and masks(面具) have played a major role in Chinese tradition for thousands of years. Why do

people wear masks? The reasons are to protect their bodies, to hide themselves, or to do some amusement. In fact, masks are used all over the world.

African masks are usually made in a traditional style. There are many different kinds of African masks, but many of them represent animals. African masks are a part of full-body costumes and they are made for dancers. The dancers usually wear the masks in religious(宗教的) events.

Japanese masks have been used in many different performances such as dance, theater, festivals or religious events. They represent heroes, devils, ghosts, or some animals in performances. Most of them are made of clay(黏土), cloth, wood, or some paper.

Greek masks are symbols of the spirits of nature during religious events. Also, theater actors use masks to show different characters. In Rome, devil and other masks are used in carnivals(狂欢节).

Today, masks continue to be of great artistic and entertaining value.

71. Why do Chinese people wear masks?

Because they need them to \_\_\_\_\_, hide themselves, or do some amusement.

72. What does the underlined word "style" refer to in the second paragraph?

It refers to the "\_\_\_\_\_ " of things.

73. What materials are used to make Japanese masks?

Most of them are made of \_\_\_\_\_.

74. According to the passage, how many places do masks use in religious events?

There are \_\_\_\_\_ places use masks in religious events.

75. What kind of value might masks show?

They might show \_\_\_\_\_ and entertaining value.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello, Judy! 76. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm going boating with my classmates next weekend.

A: How will you get there?

B: 77. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: By bike? Then 78. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: About 2 hours.

A: 79. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: We will meet at the school gate at 4 p.m. on Sunday afternoon.

A: 80. \_\_\_\_\_!

B: Thank you.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计 15 分)

假如你是图中的学生李伟, 请根据图示信息, 给你的父母写一封信, 将昨天下午放学回家后发生的事情和你对这件事情的看法简述出来。



- 提示词: broom(扫帚), pay attention to
- 要求: 1. 参考提示内容, 可适当发挥;  
2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整;  
3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);  
4. 词数: 不少于 70 词。(开头和结尾已给出, 但不计入总词数。)

Dear Mum and Dad,

Yesterday afternoon, I went home after school. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Love,  
Li Wei

2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(四)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人	I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)
		第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( )1. A. By train. B. On foot. C. By bus.

( )2. A. Warm. B. Clear. C. Cool.

( )3. A. Volleyball. B. Basketball. C. Football.

( )4. A. Japan. B. French. C. London.

( )5. A. Black. B. Blue. C. Green.

( )6. A. In the city. B. In the countryside. C. In the town.

( )7. A. A doctor. B. A reporter. C. A teacher.

( )8. A. To join a language club. B. To listen to some tapes. C. To make a pen pal.

( )9. A. Amy. B. Kate. C. Mary.

( )10. A. At 7:20. B. At 7:12. C. At 7:00.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

- 听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

( )11. What is the relationship between David and John?  
A. Classmates.

- B. Roommates.

C. Teacher and student.

( )12. Whom will David give the term paper to?  
A. Miss Smith. B. The secretary. C. John.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- ( )13. What does the man want to buy?  
A. A pair of shoes.  
B. A pair of glasses.  
C. A pair of trousers.

( )14. What color doesn't the man like?  
A. Brown. B. Black. C. White.

( )15. How much will the man pay?  
A. 36 yuan. B. 46 yuan. C. 56 yuan.

得 分	评卷人	II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)
		本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

16. It took us about \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive in Auckland.

17. The school was \_\_\_\_\_,so we didn't go inside.

18. Our host was a \_\_\_\_\_ lady.

19. We saw many animals,like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm.

20. From this trip,I learned how to \_\_\_\_\_ others.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人	III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)
		第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文

连贯完整。

Bill,one of my classmates,has a hard time saying certain 21 . Because of that,he is often laughed at by others. He feels upset.

One day,there was a sign on the wall asking people to try out for the school play. We were surprised to see Bill's name on the list. We wanted to know how he 22 possibly be in a play with his speech problem. The

rehearsal(排练) went on for weeks and 23 the big night arrived. When the show began,Bill got on stage and spoke his first lines. He stuttered(结巴) terribly. Some people thought he was joking 24 he wasn't.

Then,the most amazing thing happened. When music started,Bill began to sing. He had 25 good voice. He didn't have a stutter. We all wondered why 26 a different person when he sang. After the school play,we all congratulated Bill. He explained,“It's common for people who stutter to be able to sing well. Scientists don't know why,but it's a fact.”

We've learned that everyone 27 things he can't do,and things he can do. As 28 Bill,he still stutters. But now when he has difficulty giving answers in class,he 29 to sing the answer. He looks much 30 than before because he can express himself by singing. Sometimes we all sing along too.

- ( )21. A. word B. words C. thing D. things

( )22. A. need B. must C. could D. should

( )23. A. final B. finally C. actual D. actually

( )24. A. and B. but C. or D. so

( )25. A. a B. an C. the D. /

( )26. A. did he become B. he became  
C. does he become D. he becomes

( )27. A. has B. had C. has had D. will had

( )28. A. at B. in C. of D. for

( )29. A. is allowed B. was allowed C. allow D. allows

( )30. A. sadder B. sad C. happier D. happy

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Around twenty years ago I was living in New York. 31 I had a lot of experience and a Master's degree(硕士学位),I could not find satisfying work.

I was driving a school bus to make money and 32 with a friend of mine,for I had lost my flat. I had attended five 33 with a company and

one day during bus runs they called to say I did not get the job. “Why has my life become so   34  ?” I thought painfully.

As I pulled the bus over to   35   a little girl, she handed me an earring saying I should keep it until somebody claimed (认领) it. The earring was   36   black and said “BE HAPPY”.

At first I got angry. Then it moved me—I had been giving all of my   37   to what was going wrong with my life rather than what was right! I decided then and there to make a list of fifty things I was happy with. Later, I decided to   38   more things to the list.

That night there was a phone call for me from a lady who was a director at a large   39  . She asked me if I would give a one-day speech on stress management to 200 medical workers. I said yes.

My day there went very well, and before long I got a well-paid job. To this day, I realize that it was because I changed my way of thinking that I   40   changed my life.

- (    )**31.** A. As                      B. Though                      C. If                      D. When
- (    )**32.** A. working                      B. travelling                      C. discussing                      D. living
- (    )**33.** A. products                      B. activities                      C. interviews                      D. meetings
- (    )**34.** A. hard                      B. busy                      C. serious                      D. short
- (    )**35.** A. drop off                      B. drop out                      C. put off                      D. put out
- (    )**36.** A. painted                      B. made                      C. wrote                      D. used
- (    )**37.** A. feelings                      B. attention                      C. strength                      D. interests
- (    )**38.** A. connect                      B. turn                      C. increase                      D. add
- (    )**39.** A. hospital                      B. factory                      C. restaurant                      D. university
- (    )**40.** A. smoothly                      B. closely                      C. completely                      D. hardly

得 分	评卷人

IV. 阅读理解(共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

A

Smartwatches are like small computers. They usually tell time and count a person’s steps. Most smartwatches connect with a smartphone and they let

the user make calls, send or receive messages. Often smartwatches have microphones and speakers. Some even have cameras.

Many parents buy smartwatches for their kids who are too young to have a mobile phone. Knowing their kids can call them gives them peace of mind. Also, many smartwatches have GPS trackers (跟踪器). These trackers allow parents to know where their kids are, so they know if everything is OK.

But now some groups in Europe say that many smartwatches are actually making kids less safe. Some watches allow more than parents to track where the kids are. They also allow anyone to send the kids a message. People can also control the watches from far away and watch and listen to the kids.

To be safe, when a smartwatch makes a call or sends a message or GPS information, the information should be processed, so no one else can get the information.

- (    )**41.** We can’t use smartwatches to \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.
- A. tell time
- B. control a computer from far away
- C. send or receive messages
- D. count a person’s steps
- (    )**42.** How can we make kids safe when they are using smartwatches according to the passage?
- A. The information should be processed.
- B. Produce the smartwatches kids only use to make a call.
- C. Kids can’t take smartwatches to schools.
- D. Download an APP to protect kids’ safety.
- (    )**43.** What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Kids are too young to have a smartwatch.
- B. Different functions of smartwatches.
- C. Smartwatches bring us better life.
- D. The advantages and disadvantages of smartwatches.

B

It was cloudy. A boy was walking through the countryside. He saw that an angel (天使) between the clouds soon disappeared after singing a beautiful song.

The boy thought it must be the door to heaven (天堂). To him, it was exciting to see what was up there. So he started building a great big tower (塔) of wood, up to the clouds. However, when the tower was very tall, it fell down. He tried building it with earth, but he still failed. He sat down and cried loudly.

After a while, the angel returned. The angel sang again, and the boy was very happy and listened carefully. The message of the song was that you could get to heaven if you were confident. The boy’s heart became filled with confidence at once, and he decided to try another time. This time, he built it with rocks. He was surprised to find that the tower didn’t fall. He finally jumped onto it and climbed along it. He suddenly knew that he was able to open the door to heaven only if he believed he could do it.

Just like in our life, when you face difficulties, don’t give up easily. Maybe just try one more time, you can get the fruits of victory.

- (    )**44.** What was the angel doing between the clouds?
- A. Singing a beautiful song.
- B. Walking through the countryside.
- C. Opening the door to heaven.
- D. Jumping and climbing.
- (    )**45.** How many times did the boy fail to reach the sky?
- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Three times.
- D. Four times.
- (    )**46.** What did the boy build the tower with at last?
- A. Wood.
- B. Earth.
- C. Rocks.
- D. Bamboos.



( )47. How did the boy feel when the tower fell down?

- A. Surprised.                      B. Proud.
- C. Excited.                         D. Sad.

My family and I went on a long trip down south last year. It was a three-week vacation which would include Christmas and New Year. We live in Muskegon, Michigan, so the drive to Florida was really amazing. We stopped in Atlanta, Georgia to visit my aunt. It was fun and it was also a nice break from driving. Then we kept going down to Orlando. We stopped at Disney and had so much fun! We went to Epcot, Magic Kingdom, and Blizzard Beach. After that we also went to see my dad's brother in Tampa Bay. We got to visit him, my aunt and my two cousins. Even though it was December, I played baseball with my two cousins outside.

And I really liked the gift from my mother—a pair of white shoes. One of my favorite holidays is New Year's Eve, because everyone gathers together to celebrate and have a lot of fun. However, this New Year's Eve, we could not have any friends over. Instead, we watched a marathon (马拉松赛跑). Now I still remember my family lying on the hotel's beds and laughing aloud. That will forever be one of my favorite moments with my family.

- A. One week.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. Three weeks.
- D. Four weeks.

- A. Because he can receive gifts from his parents.
- B. Because everyone gathers together to celebrate and have a lot of fun.

C. Because he can play snow with his friends.

( )50. It seems that the writer enjoyed a Christmas without \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a gift                      B. snow
- C. fun                         D. his parents

“How are you?” is a nice question. It’s a friendly way that people in the USA greet each other. **51** \_\_\_\_\_ It’s a question that often doesn’t need an answer. The person who asks “How are you?” hopes to hear the answer “Fine.”, even if the person’s friend isn’t fine at all. The reason is that “How are you?” isn’t really a question and “Fine.” isn’t really an answer. **52** \_\_\_\_\_

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many conversations over the phone end when one person says "I've got to go now." or the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse such as "Someone's at the door." or "Something is burning on the stove." **54** \_\_\_\_\_ The person who wants to hang up simply doesn't want to talk any more, but it isn't polite to say so. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn't hurt the other person's feelings.

**55** \_\_\_\_\_ and it's part of the game of a language.

A. Sometimes, people don't say exactly what they mean.

B. The excuse may be real, or not.

C. However, “How are you?” is also an unusual question.

D. It doesn't sound good to lie to others.

E. They are simply other ways of saying “Hello.” or “Hi.”

F. If you disagree with others, they will hate you,

G. It is an important way that people try to be nice to each other,

得 分	评卷人

**56. 为了保持健康,你必须要减肥。**

You must \_\_\_\_\_ to keep healthy.

57. 他坚持每天早上 6 点沿着河边跑步。

He keeps running \_\_\_\_\_ at six o'clock every morning.

58. 许多英雄为我们树立了良好的榜样。

Many have set good examples for us to follow.

59. 我们学校有 35 位女教师。

There are thirty-five \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.

60. 今天我以我的学校为荣,明天学校以我的成功为傲。

Today I \_\_\_\_\_ my school and tomorrow my school will take  
pride in my success.

get   wonderful   teacher   pick   them

gradual   bird   follow   has   be

I enjoy my school life. There's a big playground surrounded by green hills and a row of tall trees standing in front of the buildings. **61.**

英语试卷(四) 第8页(共12页)

英语试卷(四) 第9页(共12页)

may fly into the classroom while we are having lessons.

In the past years,I was a resident student(寄宿生). I moved back and forth between the dormitory and the classroom. Everyone living at the school had to **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ the rules. At first,I felt lonely. But **63.** \_\_\_\_\_,I made some friends. We didn't have mobile phones or pets,but together with friends,we made progress and **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ pure friendship. I played volleyball on the playground with some schoolmates. I had free chats with my roommates in the evening. We encouraged each other when we **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble. All my precious memories will stay in my heart forever.

Of course,teachers **66.** \_\_\_\_\_ given me warm memories,too. A few days ago,when I walked past the playground,I saw a teacher **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ up a badminton racket (球拍) from the ground. Another teacher asked him,“Why not ask the students to pick it up **68.** \_\_\_\_\_?” He said,“The students are tired from doing the heavy schoolwork. I think I need to help them as much as I can.” The **69.** \_\_\_\_\_ words touched me. It is great to have our kind teachers help us while we are studying.

School life is a(n)**70.** \_\_\_\_\_ part in my life. I love my school,my friends and teachers. I love every tree and bush here.

得 分	评卷人

Ⅶ. 任务型阅读: 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

In Chinese poet Yu Guangzhong's poem *Nostalgia* (《乡愁》), he describes his memory for his late mother as a grave(坟墓),“Nostalgia was a low grave/ Me on the outside/Mother on the inside.” And when the news came that Yu passed away on Dec. 14,2017,his fans rewrote his poem to express their nostalgia (怀念) for this great writer:“Now it's us on the outside,and you on the inside.”

Born in 1928 in Nanjing,Jiangsu,Yu spent his younger days on the

Chinese mainland before moving to Taiwan in his 20s.*Nostalgia*—which Yu wrote in his 40s to voice his homesickness for his childhood motherland—became his most well-known work. The poem appeared in Chinese school textbooks and was written into songs.

However,the fact that *Nostalgia* became so famous also worried Yu,because among the over 1,000 poems that he had written,*Nostalgia* seemed to be the only one that the public ever talked about and enjoyed. “I'd like to think of *Nostalgia* as my business card,but unfortunately it got too big that it kept people from seeing the real me,” Yu once said. Writing poems is only one of Yu's many talents. And he used his talents well. He spent his whole life working,even in his 80s. To him,writing was an important part of life that shouldn't be affected by age or anything else.

**71.** How old was Yu Guangzhong when he passed away?

He was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he passed away.

**72.** Why did his fans rewrite his poem *Nostalgia*?

His fans rewrote his poem to \_\_\_\_\_ for this great writer.

**73.** Why did the fact that *Nostalgia* became so famous worry Yu?

Because it got too big that it kept people \_\_\_\_\_.

**74.** What does the underlined word “**it**” refer to in the third paragraph?

It refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

**75.** What was the important part in Yu's life?

It was \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

Ⅷ. 补全对话(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)  
根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Jack, the weekend is coming. What are you going to do?

B: **76.** \_\_\_\_\_. What about you?

A: I want to go to the library. A new library near our school opened last week. **77.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, I haven't been there. Why are you so interested in books?

A: **78.** \_\_\_\_\_.

B: You are right. I'd like to go and have a look with you.

A: A library card must be needed if you want to borrow books. So you'd better get one.

B: **79.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Five *yuan*.

B: OK. **80.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: At 4:00 p.m. on Sunday at the gate of our school.

B: All right. See you.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计 15 分)  
亲爱的同学们, 初中生活即将结束! 在此离别之际, 恰逢《中学生英语》征稿, 请你以“A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ Thing”为题, 简要描述一件你亲身经历的、印象深刻的事情, 并谈谈你从这件事中获得的启发。

- 要求: 1. 参考提示内容, 可以适当发挥;  
2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整;  
3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);  
4. 词数: 不少于 70 词。(开头已给出, 但不计入总词数。)

**A \_\_\_\_\_ Thing**

In the past three years, the life of middle school has impressed me deeply.





- ( )24. A. aB. anC. theD. /

( )25. A. whyB. whenC. howD. what

( )26. A. causeB. was causedC. causedD. were caused

( )27. A. manyB. moreC. littleD. less

( )28. A. knowB. knowsC. knewD. have known

( )29. A. theyB. themC. theirsD. themselves

( )30. A. behaveB. to behaveC. to behavingD. behaving

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Marisol, Jack, and Ramon met after school to work on their group science project. Their task was to find a way to protect an egg from breaking as it was 31 from a two-storey building. Marisol and Ramon were busy working with their materials, which included a lot of 32 , some bubble wraps(气泡垫), and rubber bands(橡皮筋). Marisol was cutting newspapers into pieces and watching Jack drawing on a notebook. Finally, she couldn't stay 33 any longer.

“Jack, when are you going to help 34 ?” she asked. “We need to get this project done today.” Ramon reached across the table for another rubber band to 35 it into the rubber floor which he was trying to make. “Yeah, Jack,” he said, “ Could you 36 your cartoons and help us?” Jack was a good friend, 37 he didn't seem to give the science class the same attention as Ramon and Marisol did. His 38 always seemed to be somewhere else—mainly in his notebook.

Jack looked up so 39 that Marisol and Ramon thought he may not have heard them at all. Then he turned the page toward them. Jack had drawn a picture that showed an egg in the center of a coat of newspaper and

bubble wrap. The egg had been covered with several rubber bands, which crisscrossed(交叉) each other to make a thick coat of filling. Marisol and Ramon were 40 at these rubber bands.

- “I was just brainstorming,” Jack said. “Do you think it'll work?”

( )31. A. raisedB. droppedC. caughtD. found

( )32. A. newspapersB. paperC. worksD. books

( )33. A. cleverB. angryC. quietD. careful

( )34. A. himB. herC. themD. us

( )35. A. bringB. lookC. takeD. put

( )36. A. cut downB. take downC. put downD. hand down

( )37. A. soB. butC. andD. though

( )38. A. decisionB. chanceC. mindD. method

( )39. A. loudlyB. slowlyC. seriouslyD. happily

( )40. A. worriedB. angryC. surprisedD. upset

得分	评卷人

IV. 阅读理解(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题,计15分)



- ( )41. This invitation is for .
- A. Audrey's party

B. the opening of Audrey's cafe

C. Audrey's wedding

D. Audrey's birthday

- ( )42. Dinner will start at .
- A. 7:00 a. m.

B. 8:00 p. m.

C. 7:00 p. m.

D. 9:00 p. m.
- ( )43. According to the picture, those who are invited should .
- A. call Reese to get the address

B. make something unusual as a gift

C. reply about 48 days before the event

D. wear black and white dress

B

Redwood trees are sometimes called “nature’s skyscrapers” because they are the tallest trees in the world. Many redwoods are over 300 feet tall. Scientists have even found some redwood trees that are over 350 feet tall. That’s taller than the Statue of Liberty.

The largest redwood trees grow within 50 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Many of these giant trees can be found along the coasts of California and Oregon. The climate along the coasts is foggy and rainy. This gives the redwoods a long-term supply of water.

The bark(树皮) of a redwood tree can be up to one foot thick. This thick bark helps protect the tree from insects, disease and even fire. The bark and wood of a redwood tree has tannin(单宁酸) with them, which keeps insects away.

Redwood trees have shallow roots that can reach out 100 feet from the base of the tree. These roots intertwine(缠绕) with the roots of other redwood trees, helping to keep the trees stable during floods and strong winds. In this way, redwoods truly help support each other!

Redwood trees are the largest living things on Earth. It is difficult to imagine how big redwood trees can be. Want to get a better understanding of the size of these trees? Cut a piece of string or rope about 95 feet long. Tie the ends of the string together and spread the string out into a circle. The

线

线

姓 名

准考证号

学 校

班 级

座 位 号

上

下

横 线 以 内 请 勿 答 题

circle will be about as big around as the base of one of the largest redwood trees. That’s a very big tree.

( )44. Why are redwood trees called “nature’s skyscrapers”?

- A. Because they are the tallest trees in the world.
- B. Because they are the strongest trees in the world.
- C. Because they are the most valuable trees in the world.
- D. Because they are the most trees in the world.

( )45. How is the living environment of redwood trees?

- A. Dry and sunny.
- B. Foggy and rainy.
- C. Wet and cloudy.
- D. Hot and rainy.

( )46. What’s the passage mainly about?

- A. The size of redwood trees.
- B. The bark of redwood trees.
- C. The number of redwood trees.
- D. The introduction of redwood trees.

C

In 1968,I was a high school student in Beirut. When the time came to register for the tenth grade,I went to the headmaster’s( 校长的) office and told him my parents could not afford my study in school. Although I was the top student in my class, I was sent home. This was a heartbreaking experience,as I loved being in school.

Three days later,one of my classmates came over. Our headmaster had sent him to tell me that I should come back to school. When I arrived,I was told that my tuition( 学费) was fully paid. It was my English teacher,Olivia Balian ,who helped me.

A year later, I moved to the United States. I finally received two master’s degrees( 硕士学位) ,one from Columbia University and one from Pepperdine University. But I never forgot the love and goodwill from Ms. Balian.

Almost 40 years later,I returned to Beirut for the first time to give away \$4.5 million to all 28 schools. Among the schools I visited my high school.

While handing the headmaster the money,I advised him never to send any student away for being short of money,because one never knew what that student might become in the future.

Besides,I visited Ms. Balian. She had retired( 退休) from teaching long ago. She was as moved to see me as I was to see her. I offered to help her and thank her for what she did all those years ago,but she refused. It was Ms. Balian who made a difference in my life. Without her timely help,I would probably have never come to the United States and would not have ended up as the publisher( 出版人) of an English newspaper,the *California Courier*.

( )47. Why was the writer very sad at the beginning of the tenth grade?

- A. Because he forgot to bring his tuition.
- B. Because he didn’t work hard at school.
- C. Because he was sent home by his school.
- D. Because he always made mistakes at school.

( )48. Who helped the writer pay for his tuition?

- A. His English teacher.
- B. His parents.
- C. His headmaster.
- D. His classmates.

( )49. The underlined word “**goodwill**” probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help
- B. power
- C. advice
- D. kindness

( )50. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Ms. Balian is a young teacher
- B. the headmaster changed the student’s life
- C. a student who was helped continues to pass on love
- D. a student who was unwilling to help others

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。( 共 5 小题,计 5 分)

It is every kid’s worst nightmare( 恶梦) and six-year-old Jaden Hayes has lived it—twice. First he lost his dad when he was four and then last month his mom died unexpectedly in her sleep.

“I tried and I tried to get her awake—I couldn’t,” said Jaden. **51** \_\_\_\_\_ But there’s another side to his sadness. A side he first made public a few weeks ago when he told his aunt,and now guardian( 监护人) , Barbara DiCola,that he was sick and tired of seeing everyone sad all the time. **52** \_\_\_\_\_

“And that was the beginning of it,” said Barbara. “That’s where the adventure began. ” **53** \_\_\_\_\_ and bring him to downtown Savannah,Georgia near where he lives,so he could give them away.

“I’m trying to make people smile,” said Jaden. **54** \_\_\_\_\_ He’s gone out on four different occasions now and he was always successful. Even if sometimes he didn’t get exactly the reaction he was hoping for. Of course he was paid handsomely in hugs.

“But I’m still sad my mom died,” he said.

This is by no means a fix,but in the smiles he’s made so far—nearly 500 at last count—Jaden has clearly found a purpose.

“I’m counting on it to be 3,000,” said Jaden. **55** \_\_\_\_\_ he answered;“I think I can. ”

- A. And he had a plan to change this situation.
- B. Jaden is extremely sad.
- C. Jaden tried to help others all the time,
- D. When asked if he thinks he can make that goal,
- E. Jaden asked his aunt Barbara to buy some little toys
- F. And his aunt says the reactions have done wonders for Jaden
- G. Jaden targeted people who weren’t already smiling and then turned their day around.

得 分	评卷人

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计10分)

56. 当你离开你的房间时,请关灯。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave your room.

57. 公园的对面有一个邮局。

There is a post office \_\_\_\_\_ the park.

58. 开车只需要半个小时就可以到达购物中心。

It's only half \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the shopping center.

59. 九月十日是教师节。

Teachers' Day is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of September.

60. 你可以通过大声朗读学好英语。

You can learn English well by \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

final continue dream take he hard feel doctor two satisfy

When I was diagnosed(诊断) with a very serious heart disease,I had just started my **61.** \_\_\_\_\_ year studying at University of Cambridge. I was upset. I had so many **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to achieve.

To tell my friends and family the truth was one of the **63.** \_\_\_\_\_ jobs that I was faced with. Then,I decided to finish my study. It was against my **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ advice. But I didn't want to miss a year of my study.

I tried to persuade(说服) my teachers, and **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ I was allowed to remain at school and study only half of the courses. At the end of the year,I **66.** \_\_\_\_\_ two exams and I passed them.

Treatment and study made me **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ tired,but much better than I had expected. I was able to read,eat and do other things as I used to. I was glad to be with the work and friends around me in Cambridge.

I took a risk of **68.** \_\_\_\_\_ the study during the treatment and I succeeded at last. I was **69.** \_\_\_\_\_ with my grades—and more importantly,I was fully recovered. Every person facing the illness must take

the positive attitude and make the right choices for **70.** \_\_\_\_\_. I am proud that I have made the right decision.

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共5小题,计10分)

Nowadays,many students need a carpool(拼车).

A carpool is convenient for students who live far away from school and whose schools don't have school buses.

Parents are often so busy that they can't drive their children to school every day. So they come up with a new idea. They use a carpool. That means that a group of students share a car to go to school. There are usually two to three kids in a carpool. Their parents take turns to drive the kids to school. It helps them save a lot of time,energy and money and the kids can get to school easily.

Responsibility is really important in a carpool because nobody wants to be late for class. If you sit in the car and wait for a classmate for a long time,you'll probably get angry. So when you choose a carpool,be on time and don't keep your friends waiting for too long. It's a great lesson in responsibility that you should learn before school starts.

**71.** Why do many parents choose to use a carpool?

Because they are too busy to \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

**72.** How many kids does a carpool usually hold?

A carpool usually holds \_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** What does the underlined word "It" refer to in the second paragraph?

It refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**74.** What should students do when they choose a carpool?

They should be on time and \_\_\_\_\_.

**75.** What does the third paragraph mainly tell us?

It's mainly about the \_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility in a carpool.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共5小题,计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A:Summer holiday is coming. **76.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B:Yes,I'm going to my hometown.

A:**77.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B:For about a month. **78.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A:I want to travel to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful place.

B: **79.** \_\_\_\_\_. But I have to visit my grandparents in my hometown.

A:It doesn't matter. If you stay in your hometown for fewer days,you'll have enough time to go traveling.

B: **80.** \_\_\_\_\_. Then I will go to my hometown as soon as the holiday begins.

A:OK! I will wait for you until you come back.

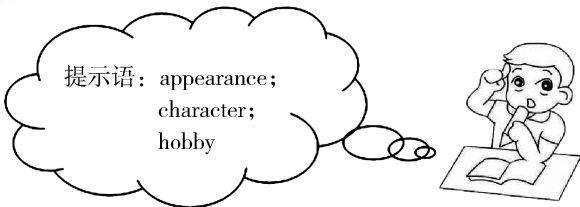
B:That's a deal! Thank you.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共1题,计15分)

某英文杂志社正在征稿,题目是“How I've Changed!”。请你根据下面的要点提示写一篇英语短文介绍你的变化,给该杂志社投稿。

- 要求:1. 参考提示内容,可适当发挥;  
2. 语句通顺,意思连贯,书写工整;  
3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);  
4. 词数:不少于70词。(开头已给出,但不计入总词数。)



**How I've Changed!**

My life has changed a lot in the last few years. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(六)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( ) 1. A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.
- ( ) 2. A. Popcorn. B. Cakes. C. Hamburgers.
- ( ) 3. A. Go climbing. B. Go to the new park. C. Go to the supermarket.
- ( ) 4. A. The hospital. B. The Star Hotel. C. The park.
- ( ) 5. A. Doing some cleaning. B. Going shopping. C. Doing some sports.
- ( ) 6. A. At 7:10. B. At 7:20. C. At 7:30.
- ( ) 7. A. Blue and black. B. Red and black. C. Black and green.
- ( ) 8. A. In a post office. B. In a library. C. In a shop.
- ( ) 9. A. By subway. B. By bus. C. By car.
- ( ) 10. A. Mr. Smith. B. Mrs. Smith. C. Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

- ( ) 11. How many hours does Mr. Brown sleep every night?  
A. About 8 hours. B. About 9 hours. C. About 10 hours.
- ( ) 12. How often does Mr. Brown eat junk food?  
A. Almost everyday. B. Once or twice a week. C. Three or four times a week.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- ( ) 13. How long does the trip take?  
A. 4 days. B. 5 days. C. 7 days.
- ( ) 14. What transportation will the man take?  
A. Train and subway. B. Plane and sightseeing bus. C. Train and sightseeing bus.
- ( ) 15. How much will the man pay?  
A. 3,000 yuan. B. 2,000 yuan. C. 5,000 yuan.

II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听

内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

16. Mrs. Yang lives in a \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Mrs. Yang often \_\_\_\_\_ for the old lady.
18. After buying fruit, \_\_\_\_\_ and meat at the market, Mrs. Yang went into a glasses shop.
19. Mrs. Yang's neighbor can't watch TV \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Mrs. Yang wanted to buy a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ glasses for the old woman as a birthday present.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性

和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

Hannah still remembers how nervous 21 when she treated her first patient in 2014, as a second-year acupuncture (针灸) student at the University of East London in the UK.

“Being 22 by my classmates, I felt nervous. I reminded myself to be calm.” Hannah said. Six years on, she is skillful and professional. She also owns 23 clinic (诊所), where she treats about 20 patients a week.

“This has changed my life,” said Hannah. However, Hannah sometimes felt worry 24 her life, so she wanted to do something to live differently. 25 she had heard of acupuncture, she never tried it. She felt it must be much 26 and uncomfortable than she thought, so she visited an acupuncture clinic in Kent, southeast England, just to have a look. “The acupuncturist put needles in my head, between my eyebrows and in my legs. After half an hour, when I stood up again I felt so relaxed and 27,” Hannah said.

She then decided to get an undergraduate (本科的) degree at the University of East London. In her class of 30 28, she met people from all walks of life, including a bus driver, a yoga teacher, athletes and also young students.

It 29 her 4 years to finish the course, which was a combination of theory and hands-on experience. Over the years, the work has allowed her 30 new friends globally.

- ( ) 21. A. she does feel B. did she feel C. she feels D. she felt
- ( ) 22. A. watching B. to watch C. watched D. watch
- ( ) 23. A. a B. an C. / D. the
- ( ) 24. A. about B. for C. at D. with
- ( ) 25. A. While B. After C. Although D. Since

- (     )**26.** A. difficult                      B. more difficult  
C. useful                                  D. more useful
- (     )**27.** A. happy            B. happily            C. anxious            D. anxiously
- (     )**28.** A. teacher            B. teachers            C. student            D. students
- (     )**29.** A. takes                B. took                C. take                D. has taken
- (     )**30.** A. making            B. made                C. make                D. to make

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

There was a young man who worked in a big building and played an important part in the city. Every day, 31 would ride in the lift with the poor old man who operated the lift.

The young man 32 talked to the old man except telling him about which floor he wanted to get off. This went on for years.

One day, as the important man was 33 the lift up to the top floor, the lift suddenly stopped. The two men sat for hours 34 the lift to be repaired. Finally, the poor man spoke to the young man, “For years, I have been listening to you as you go and come from work. All you ever talked about was how to make more money. You remind me of a 35 that never stops collecting honey.”

The rich man looked at him strangely, but the old man \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ speaking.

“ 37 you put a bee in a tall glass without a cover on it, the bee will not fly out. In fact, it will die in that glass unless it knows all it has to do is to fly out to the freedom. My 38 to you is this—don’t just be a bee. Look up and see the sky once in a while. ”

Just before the end of the day, the lift started working again. The old man asked the man about if he still wanted to go to the 39 floor. “No,” he said. “I want to invite you to dinner. Because you just 40 me a new view of the world from the inside of a lift!” His days of just being a worker bee were over.

- (     ) **31.** A. you                      B. I                      C. he                      D. they
- (     ) **32.** A. never                      B. always                      C. usually                      D. often

- (     ) **33.** A. closing                      B. turning                      C. getting                      D. taking
- (     ) **34.** A. looking after                      B. waiting for  
                    C. cleaning up                      D. knocking at
- (     ) **35.** A. bee                      B. bird                      C. ant                      D. monkey
- (     ) **36.** A. forgot                      B. stopped  
                    C. continued                      D. remembered
- (     ) **37.** A. If                      B. Since                      C. Before                      D. Until
- (     ) **38.** A. advice                      B. plan                      C. decision                      D. choice
- (     ) **39.** A. quiet                      B. bottom                      C. middle                      D. top
- (     ) **40.** A. changed                      B. showed                      C. protected                      D. controlled

得 分	评卷人

## IV. 阅读理解(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。  
(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

## A

Three “transparent toilets (透明厕所)” were built in a park in Tokyo, Japan. Their walls are made of glass. When you need to use the toilet, just walk in and lock



the door, and the glass will become completely opaque (不透明的). But after 30 minutes, the walls will become transparent again.

This is to stop bad guys from hiding in the toilets and assaulting (袭击) passers-by who come in. People can see if anyone is hiding inside and stay away from danger. Also, if someone falls or passes out in the toilet, people outside will find them in time.

- (      ) 41. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
- A. The special toilets are made of glasses and metal.
- B. The special toilets can be seen when they are in use.
- C. The special toilets were designed to protect passers-by who want to use the toilets.
- D. The special toilets will provide some medical care if someone inside has an accident.

- ( ) 42. When you use the toilet, and the glass will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. become completely opaque
- B. become transparent
- C. disappear
- D. change its colour
- ( ) 43. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Japan's efforts to provide convenience for people in the park
- B. how Japanese avoid crimes through high-technology
- C. a special toilet that protects people's safety
- D. that the safety problems are taken seriously in Japan

# B

The British are known for their sense of humor. However, it is often difficult for foreigners to understand their jokes. The main point to remember is that the British often use understatement(潜台词).

Understatement means saying less than you think or feel. For example, if someone gets very wet in a shower of rain, he might say, "It's a little damp (潮湿的) outside." Or, if someone is very impolite and shouts at another person loudly, people might say, "He isn't exactly friendly." Understatement is often used in unpleasant situation or to make another person look silly. Understatement plays an important part in British humor.

Another key to understanding British humor is that the British like to make fun of themselves as well as others. They often laugh about the silly and unpleasant things that happen in their everyday life. For example, they laugh when someone accidentally falls over in the street. They also like to make jokes on people from different classes of society. They like to make jokes about their accents, the way they dress and the way they behave. What's more, the British love to watch comedies about people who do not know how to behave in society. The comedies series *Mr. Bean* is a good example of this kind of humor.

*Mr. Bean* is popular in many countries around the world because people do not have to speak English to understand the humor. Because of this, many people have become familiar with the British sense of humor.

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(     )44. How do the British often show their sense of humor according to the passage?

- A. By telling funny stories.
- B. By watching comedies series like *Mr. Bean*.
- C. By saying less than they think or feel.
- D. By playing tricks on others.

(     ) 45. If an English man gets sunburnt outside, what might he say according to Paragraph 2?

- A. It is a little sunny today.     B. I love the sun so much.
- C. The sun plays a trick on me. D. I have bathed in the sun.

(     )46. The British love to watch comedies about         .

- A. the British jokes about adults
- B. the cultures in many countries around the world
- C. the weather that is special in Britain
- D. people having no idea about how to behave in society

(     )47. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Why *Mr. Bean* is so popular.
- B. How to understand the British humor.
- C. The humor in different countries.
- D. How to be humorous like the British.

C

Toronto, Canada, is a fantastic city. It is one of the most diverse ( 多样 的 ) cities in the world, with over 140 languages spoken there. What’s more, 12.5 percent of the city’s population is Chinese.

With all these different groups, it’s no surprise that you can find food from all over the world, from Vietnamese to Ethiopian. Many of these restaurants are located in the Kensington Market area, where there’s also music to hear and art to see.

This diversity is probably the reason why people live there. Speaking to BBC News, travel blogger Alyssa James said, “The city doesn’t give up its secrets easily. I love Toronto because you really have to love it, to know it. ”

Toronto is also a great place to explore ( 探索 ). Bruce Poon Tip told

BBC News, “Toronto gives me big city benefits with small-town living,” he added, “it’s clean, it’s safe and it’s beautiful. ” The good news is you won’t miss any of this beauty, as Toronto has a very good public transport system.

It is also famous for being home to many talented computer geniuses. So if you’re hoping to work in the technology industry, Toronto is the place to be.

With all this to offer, it’s not surprising that this Canadian city is a dream place, whether you’re going on a vacation or even looking for a home.

(     )48. What can’t we do at Kensington Market according to the passage?

- A. Listen to music.                      B. Have a meal.
- C. See arts.                                D. Play sports.

(     )49. In Toronto, you won’t miss any beauty because         .

- A. Toronto is clean, safe and beautiful
- B. Toronto has a very good public transport system
- C. Toronto is a great place to explore
- D. Toronto has many talented computer geniuses

(     )50. Where might you possibly find this story?

- A. A story book.                        B. A math book.
- C. A travel magazine.                D. A world map.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(共5小题,计5分)

Over 30 percent of all food produced goes to waste, according to The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization ( 联合国粮农组织 ). Supermarkets throw away food that is not sold before its sell-by date ( 保质期 ), while families throw away food that they can’t finish eating. **51** \_\_\_\_\_ Take a look for yourself.

Food bank

The world’s first food bank was created in the United States in 1967. The bank got donations ( 捐赠 ) from people and stores that had extra food. People could then go to the food bank and take the food home if they didn’t have money to buy any. In Shanghai, there is a “shared fridge” in some communities ( 社区 ). **52** \_\_\_\_\_ It is free for anyone to take.

Pay as you like

A UK company called The Real Junk Food Project says that it is still safe to eat food that has passed its sell-by date. **53** \_\_\_\_\_ You only have to pay as much as you would like. **54** \_\_\_\_\_ There are now 125 Real Junk Food cafes all over the world. And the number is growing quickly.

Buy less

What else can we do to stop food waste? **55** \_\_\_\_\_ There are millions of people around the world who still don’t have enough to eat. We should be more careful about how we shop for food.

- A. It stores ( 存储 ) food that is donated by nearby markets and restaurants.
- B. Food waste is increasingly being seen as a serious environmental question.
- C. To stop food waste, some people have thought of great ideas.
- D. They collect this kind of food from supermarkets and sell it in cafes.
- E. If you don’t want to spend money, you can help with the work at the cafes instead.
- F. As most people have enough food to eat so they don’t treasure it even waste.
- G. The answer is simply buying less food.

得 分	评卷人	V. 完成句子: 根据所给汉语意思, 用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题, 计10分)

56. 他们周末是否去野餐要视天气而定。

Whether they will have a picnic at the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.

57. 那时我和我的父母住在一起。

I was living with my parents \_\_\_\_\_.

58. 她没有参加讨论。

She didn’t take part in the \_\_\_\_\_.

59. 妈妈让他摆桌子准备吃早饭。

Mother told him to \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.

60. 每个人都要学会保护自己的私人信息。

Everyone should learn to protect his own \_\_\_\_\_.



得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空: 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

surprise	he	get	enter	sudden	be	party	brave	tell	have
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There was once a cave(洞穴) near a town. It was called “Cave of Fear”. Anybody who **61.** \_\_\_\_\_ it didn’t return. It was said that there might be a monster in the cave. In order to prevent the monster from **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ out of the cave, people often left gifts the mouth of the cave, and these valuable things always disappeared soon.

One day, a young man came to the town. When he heard about the cave, he decided to enter the cave and found out whether there **63.** \_\_\_\_\_ a monster. As he went deep into the cave, **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ he heard some strange sounds. So he followed the sounds. At that time, he felt something was pushing **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ back. He was pushed into a large cave. As he landed in the cave, he got very **66.** \_\_\_\_\_. There was a big party. A lot of people were having the party. They were all those people who **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ never returned to the town. Then he was **68.** \_\_\_\_\_ by the people that this was the idea of a leader in the town. The leader wanted to show that if someone wanted to make a change, he should be **69.** \_\_\_\_\_ than before. So the leader made up the story of the monster. Only brave people could enjoy big **70.** \_\_\_\_\_ in the cave.

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读: 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

Throughout history, most masks are made to change identity. Medical masks, on the other hand, are meant to protect. Here is a brief history of their evolution.

17th century

Doctors wore a uniform that included a headdress with a long, pointed beak filled with aromatics(芳香料) to stop bad smell and fight against contagion(传染) carried by bad air. The historical mask is on show in a museum in Berlin.

19th century

In an article in *Scientific American* in 1878, A. J. Jessup, a New York physician, recommended cotton masks to limit contagion during epidemics (widespread of a disease). However, his idea did not catch on.

Early 20th century

Researchers published the first study encouraging the use of medical masks in 1897, but they were uncommon at that time.

In 1905, Chicago physician Alice Hamilton published an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. “A student in a large medical college in Chicago told me that when the doctor talked to others during an operation, he could see a spray of saliva(唾液) coming from the mouth of the doctor,” Alice Hamilton wrote, “so masks should be worn by doctors and nurses in every operation.”

During the 1918 global flu, medical workers usually wore masks to protect themselves, and many cities required masks in public.

In the 1920s, masks became standard in operating rooms.

Post-World War II

Because of the heavy air pollution, people had to wear “smog masks”. Mask models such as N95 and KN90 became highly popular.

As we can see, masks have been helping people for centuries. Wearing medical masks is widely believed to be an easy but effective method to protect oneself from different kinds of harmful things.

71. Where is the historical mask on show in 17th century?

It is on show \_\_\_\_\_.

72. What kind of masks did A. J. Jessup recommend?

He recommended \_\_\_\_\_.

73. When did masks become standard in operating rooms?

It became standard in operating room \_\_\_\_\_.

74. Why did people have to wear “smog masks” after Post-World War II?

Because of \_\_\_\_\_.

75. What is the passage mainly about?

It is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ and their importance.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句, 使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello, John! You look weak today. **76.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

B: I have a stomachache and can’t eat anything.

A: **77.** \_\_\_\_\_. Did you go to see a doctor?

B: Yes. I went to see a doctor this morning.

A: **78.** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: The doctor said I ate too much ice cream.

A: Oh, I see. You must have healthy eating habits to keep fit.

B: Yes, you are right. **79.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Yes. You should eat less ice cream, drink more water and take more exercise.

B: All right. **80.** \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You are welcome.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计 15 分)

为了鼓励大家学好英语, 学校准备出一期英语学习经验交流专刊, 请根据以下图片提示并结合你的实际情况, 以“My English Learning”为题写一篇英文稿件。



- 要求: 1. 参考提示内容, 可适当发挥;  
2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整;  
3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);  
4. 词数: 不少于 70 词。(开头已给出, 但不计入总词数。)

My English Learning

It is important for me to learn English well. \_\_\_\_\_  
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2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(七)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项

中选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

( )1. A. Orange juice.                      B. Beer.                      C. Ice-cream.

( )2. A. By bus.                      B. By bike.                      C. On foot.

( )3. A. On the Long Street.                      B. Behind the park.                      C. Next to the post office.

( )4. A. Pink.                      B. Brown.                      C. Blue.

( )5. A. Rainy.                      B. Windy.                      C. Sunny.

( )6. A. A writing test.                      B. A listening test.                      C. A reading test.

( )7. A. To go to the Xinhua Bookstore.                      B. To go to the movies.                      C. To see her uncle in the hospital.

( )8. A. On Monday.                      B. On Tuesday.                      C. On Wednesday.

( )9. A. Teacher and student.                      B. Father and daughter.                      C. Mother and daughter.

( )10. A. He is tall but fat.                      B. He has short straight hair.                      C. He has curly black hair.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话

的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对

话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

( )11. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Hobbies.                      B. Music.                      C. Books.

( )12. What does David like best?

A. Travelling.                      B. Swimming.                      C. Collecting stamps.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

( )13. What's Mary learning?

A. Beijing opera.                      B. Comedies.                      C. Talent show.

( )14. Who does Mary learn from?

A. Her mother.                      B. Her father.                      C. Her teacher.

( )15. Why did Tom call Mary?

A. To take photos.                      B. To learn pop songs.                      C. To show her his new robot.

II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听

内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

16. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in John's school.

17. John is not \_\_\_\_\_ about the school's rules.

18. One of the school rules in John's school is that the students have to

\_\_\_\_\_ before 7:20 every morning.

19. The students must wear blue \_\_\_\_\_ in John's school.

20. John prefers nice clothes in \_\_\_\_\_.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性

和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文

连贯完整。

Jack Brown, an office worker, lives in Washington. He inherited(继承)

a million dollars when he was 23, but he wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ at all. When his

college friends were looking for their jobs, he didn't have to. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ to

live a simple life like everyone else. He gave \$10,000 of his money to a

charity(慈善机构) to help poor children live a better life. Today he is 36.

He still wears cheap shoes and clothes and drives a small car only, \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_

he is very happy.

Up to now Jack has helped some children from poor \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ all over the

world, by sending them each \$200 a month. The money is used \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ the

children's study, food, medicine and clothing. Jack receives a report each

year on the children's progress(进步). They \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ write to each other, but

usually the children do not speak English.

When Jack first heard about these children, he wanted \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ them.

"It was nothing special," he said. "Until I went to these countries and met

the children I was helping, I didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ about their life." Once Jack

went to meet \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ little girl in Africa. He said that the meeting was very

exciting. "When I met her, I felt very happy," he said. "And I saw \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_

the money was used for a good cause. It brought me happiness. I want to do

everything I can to go on helping those children."

( )21. A. happy                      B. different                      C. happily                      D. differently

( )22. A. decide                      B. decided                      C. will decide                      D. decides

( )23. A. and                      B. or                      C. but                      D. while

- ( )24. A. country      B. countries      C. hospital      D. hospitals
- ( )25. A. in      B. for      C. with      D. about
- ( )26. A. might      B. can      C. should      D. may
- ( )27. A. to help      B. helping      C. to give      D. giving
- ( )28. A. something      B. anything      C. nothing      D. everything
- ( )29. A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- ( )30. A. what      B. which      C. that      D. where

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

My family has always been poor, but we are a 31 family. We love each other very much, and we love our pets above anything else. In December, things got even 32 for our family. We went from just being poor to being homeless, and finally, we lost everything except for our two German shepherds (德国牧羊犬). It was a cold winter, but 33 we found a place where our two beautiful dogs could live with us. Unfortunately, after living there for one week, all of our money was 34 and our dog food was running out. We were very sad. We tried to find the reasons why the bad things always happened to us.

After that, we 35 all over town, trying to find someone to help. However, nobody would give a hand. I was 36 that our dogs would starve (饿死). I called one last place in town—a small pet supply store (宠物用品店).

There, a young girl 37 the phone. She checked the dog food prices and told me what they were. I told her about what we were 38. Then, this sweet girl told me that she had extra 39 and that she would buy the dog food for us. She didn't even ask to be paid back.

The young girl, whose name I don't even know, will always be an angel to me, 40 an angel to my dogs as well.

- ( )31. A. funny      B. close      C. sad      D. interesting
- ( )32. A. better      B. happier      C. worse      D. stronger
- ( )33. A. happily      B. easily      C. luckily      D. safely

- ( )34. A. arrived      B. made      C. gone      D. left
- ( )35. A. reached      B. called      C. visited      D. named
- ( )36. A. scared      B. happy      C. excited      D. relaxed
- ( )37. A. answered      B. received      C. replied      D. returned
- ( )38. A. going on      B. thinking about      C. going through      D. finding out
- ( )39. A. time      B. money      C. chance      D. information
- ( )40. A. but      B. and      C. or      D. while

得分	评卷人

IV. 阅读理解(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题,计15分)

A

**Creative Arts Summer School**

Designed for young students with a great interest in painting, providing them with an exciting experience to explore creative pathways and develop skills for the future.

**Telephone:** 01202 363831

**Website:** *aub. ac. uk*

**Ages:** Teenagers (14 – 15)

ARTS  
UNIVERSITY  
BOURNEMOUTH

- ( )41. The Creative Arts Summer School is mainly designed for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the adults with a great interest in music  
B. the old with a great interest in music  
C. the young students with a great interest in dance  
D. the young students with a great interest in painting
- ( )42. What does the Creative Arts Summer School want to provide for learners?  
A. An exciting experience to explore creative pathways.  
B. Skills for the future life.

- C. Wealth and powers.
- D. Both A and B.

- ( )43. The text is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. send a postcard  
B. do a research  
C. introduce the Creative Arts Summer School  
D. learn the different subjects

B

Here are some of the top 10 Chinese buzzwords (流行语) announced by *Yao Wen Jiao Zi*, a monthly periodical (杂志) of Chinese culture and language.

Heroes in harm's way (逆行者)

This refers to the people and groups who made great contributions in combating COVID-19, such as the frontline medical workers, PLA, community workers and grass-root officials. They showed persistence, bravery, self-sacrifice and a sense of a mission for humanity in the test of life and death.

Rising wave (后浪)

It became a buzzword when a video starring actor He Bin went viral (走红) on China's video-sharing platform Bilibili. In the video, he delivered a speech praising the younger generation who were born after the 1990s and 2000s for their confidence, passion (热情), and aspirations (抱负).

Godly beast (神兽)

It means the mythological (神话的) creatures, or godly beast literally. In the first half of 2020, most schools in China were closed because of COVID-19, making the children having classes at home. However, these kids were not as disciplined (自律的) as they were at school. Parents simply wished for school to have lessons as usual as soon as possible.

Laborer (打工人)

It became a widely-used self-mocking term among office workers, employees, and mental and physical laborers alike after a user posted a series



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of short videos to a video-sharing app, Kuaishou, in which the user called himself and his followers to warn them to take their jobs more seriously.

- ( )44. who made great contributions in combating the pandemic?  

A. Medical workers.                      B. Community workers.  
C. Grass-root officials.                      D. All of above.
- ( )45. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?  

A. Heroes in harm’s way refer to people who don’t want to help others.  
B. Rising wave is used to describe the older generation.  
C. Godly beast were as disciplined as they were at school.  
D. Laborer is a word used to warn people to take their jobs more seriously.
- ( )46. What’s the main idea of this passage?  

A. Rising wave and laborer are among the top ten buzzwords.  
B. How these buzzwords are chosen.  
C. Introduction of some of the top 10 Chinese buzzwords.  
D. The reason why people choose these buzzwords.

C

After a cold December and January, American people are ready for a little bit of sunshine. They look to Phil to tell when the spring will come on Groundhog Day( 土拨鼠日 ). Every year, people gather to watch this famous groundhog make his prediction.

How did this animal get the honour of being able to **forecast** the weather? It dated back to 1887. Groundhog Day came from an ancient European story. In the story, a sacred( 神圣的 )animal, like a bear, was able to forecast the weather. German immigrants( 移民 ) brought the tradition to the United States. However, why did American people choose a groundhog? No one knew it.

Every February 2, Phil’s keepers wake him up from a deep winter sleep. He is brought outside in front of thousands of people. He looks for his

shadow and forecasts the weather for the next few weeks. If Phil sees his shadow, he will go back to sleep for another six weeks. If he doesn’t, it means that spring is soon on its way.

Even though spring usually arrives around March 20, it has been performed for over a century. Most of the time, the groundhog sees his shadow. In the end, it doesn’t really matter whether Phil goes back to sleep or not. Everyone knows he or she will have to wait a few more weeks for spring to arrive.

- ( )47. What can Phil do for people?  

A. It can tell people whether it will be sunny or not.  
B. It can help people know when the spring will come.  
C. It can perform for people.  
D. It can tell whether someone will have good luck.

- ( )48. The underlined word “**forecast**” here means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  

A. tell    B. give  
C. predict    D. perform

- ( )49. What does it mean if Phil doesn’t see his shadow?  

A. It means spring is coming soon.  
B. It means spring is still far.  
C. It means it will be a sunny day.  
D. It means there will be no disaster.

- ( )50. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  

A. Funny animals    B. Groundhog Day  
C. Sacred animals    D. Weather in spring

第二节: 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(共5小题, 计5分)

A few weeks ago, scientists in Antarctica( 南极洲 ) were surprised to find that the white land was becoming blood red. As we all know, Antarctica is thickly covered with white ice land. **51** \_\_\_\_\_ But now it turns red! Many people doubt whether lots of penguins had been killed by humans with

blood here and there. However, the fact is not for that.

Andrey Zotovsea is a sea ecologist( 生态学家 ) from the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. He took some photos about it. **52** \_\_\_\_\_.

Scientists have found they are green algae( 藻 ). **53** \_\_\_\_\_ They lie sleeping during the cold winter. But once the sunlight warms enough to wake them up, the algae’s spring comes. **54** \_\_\_\_\_ The blooms look red in color. It is proved by scientists that the algae needs water to bloom. But the algae blooms can cause climate change fast. Less light from the sun would be turned back from the snow and ice. **55** \_\_\_\_\_

Nearly 13 percent of the snow and ice land is turning water at present. What is worse, the speed is becoming much faster.

More experiments showed that areas with algae blooms are almost twice what it was three years ago. More countries are calling to do something necessary to stop this, protecting our earth.

- A. They make use of the ice water and sunlight to grow and bloom( 开花 ) quickly.  
B. Penguins like to eat these green algae very much.  
C. In the end, more ice and snow become water.  
D. The world looks secret but purely white.  
E. Many visitors go there to enjoy watching the flowers.  
F. They are quite common in the land with much ice and snow.  
G. These photos show people the terrible change of the ice land.

得 分	评卷人

V. 完成句子: 根据所给汉语意思, 用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题, 计10分)

56. 幸运的是, 科学家们最后找到了解决这一难题的方法。

Luckily, the scientists found the way to solve this difficult problem \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

57. 车停了再下车, 安全第一。

Don’t \_\_\_\_\_ the bus until it has stopped. Safety comes first.

58. 为了能听清楚,我坐在了教室的前排。

I sat in the front of the classroom in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

59. 没有什么能阻止我成为一名篮球运动员的梦想。

Nothing can stop me from dreaming of becoming a \_\_\_\_\_.

60. 因为我没能按时上交我的作业,老师很生气。

The teacher was very angry because I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ my homework on time.

得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

moment	man	quick	could	small
wonder	walk	kind	sleep	help

It's not usual that you can feel the warmth in an icy train station. After all,it's the place where people walk 61. \_\_\_\_\_ from one end to the other for their trains with impatience. However, just there, on a cold Friday morning,I saw something that moved me to tears.

While I was 62. \_\_\_\_\_ to the hall of the station,I saw a young woman put something next to a 63. \_\_\_\_\_ homeless man. She put it down silently and left in a hurry. I 64. \_\_\_\_\_ if she had put some money there. Instead,it was a sandwich lying on the 65. \_\_\_\_\_ bag. I suddenly realized that a sandwich was probably what the man needed most.

I 66. \_\_\_\_\_ help thinking of it many times when I was 67. \_\_\_\_\_ by others. I also thought about all the other little acts of 68. \_\_\_\_\_ that happened every day and went unnoticed. Even the 69. \_\_\_\_\_ thing can make a big difference. And what a good gift it is when you get to see the most moving 70. \_\_\_\_\_!

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

The world's oldest message bottle(漂流瓶) has been found on a beach in Western Australia by a couple who thought it might “look good on a

bookshelf”.

Tonya Illman found the 132-year-old bottle in the sand near the Wedge Island in January. Her husband, Kym Illman,told the reporters that Tonya first thought it was rubbish,but picked it up because it had words and would be good at home on their bookshelf. Inside she found a roll(卷) of paper written in German and its date is June 12,1886,which was proved by the Western Australian Museum. “It was a kind of luck. It won't get better than this,” said Kym.

The bottle had been thrown into the sea from the German sailing ship Paula in 1886 as it crossed the Indian Ocean. It was 950km from the Australian coast,according to Ross Anderson,a museum's researcher.

At the time,German ships were doing a 69-year experiment to find the traveling road of ocean currents(洋流) by throwing thousands of bottles into the sea. Each message was marked with the ship's place,the date,and the name of the ship,which Anderson used to prove the message.

His finding was confirmed(证实) by scientists of Germany. Of the thousands thrown bottles,662 other messages from the same German experiment have been found. The most recent was found in 1934.

71. Where was the oldest message bottle found?

The oldest message bottle was found \_\_\_\_\_ in Western Australia.

72. What language is the words on the paper written?

The words were written in \_\_\_\_\_.

73. When was the bottle probably thrown into the sea?

The bottle was thrown into the sea from Paula in 1886 as it \_\_\_\_\_.

74. Why was the bottle thrown into seas?

The German wanted to find \_\_\_\_\_ of ocean currents.

75. What is the passage mainly about?

The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A:Hi,Ted. What are you doing?

B:76. \_\_\_\_\_.

A:I think playing too much computer games is bad for your eyes.

B:77. \_\_\_\_\_. And it's a waste of time.

A:By the way,the summer holiday is coming. 78. \_\_\_\_\_?

B:I'd like to go somewhere fun. 79. \_\_\_\_\_?

A:Sure. You can go to the Stone Forest Snow and Sea World(石林冰雪世界).

B:80. \_\_\_\_\_?

A:Yes,I have. I have been there twice. It's great fun.

B:Thank you for your advice.

A:You're welcome.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题,计 15 分)

假如你是校英语报的小记者,请你根据以下提示,写一篇短文,报道上周你校举行的志愿者活动,并谈谈你的收获和感想。

提示:raise money, clean up, have a party

要求:1. 参考提示内容,可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺,意思连贯,书写工整;

3. 文章不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);

4. 词数:不少于 70 词。(开头已给出,但不计入总词数。)

Last weekends,we visited a hope primary school. It was a great way to know some other children's life. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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横 线 以 内 请 勿 答 题

2021 年陕西省初中学业水平考试

英语试卷(八)



扫码听音频

本试卷分为第一部分和第二部分。本试卷总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分								总分
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
得分											

第一部分(听力 共 30 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. 听对话,选答案(共 15 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个

问题,读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项  
项中选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( )1. A. Half past ten.                      B. Ten twenty.                      C. Nine thirty.

( )2. A. \$3.                                      B. \$4.                                      C. \$7.

( )3. A. A pianist.                              B. A violinist.                              C. A dancer.

( )4. A. To New York.                      B. To London.                      C. To Paris.

( )5. A. She wears glasses.                      B. She has short hair.                      C. She is good-looking.

( )6. A. Indian food.                      B. Chinese food.                      C. French food.

( )7. A. In the restaurant.                      B. In the hospital.                      C. In the classroom.

( )8. A. It was cloudy.                      B. It was rainy.                      C. It was snowy.

( )9. A. Green.                                      B. Red.                                      C. Blue.

( )10. A. Ann shouldn't go to the party.                      B. Ann shouldn't ride a bike to the party.                      C. Ann shouldn't wear her jeans to the party.

第二节:听下面两段对话,每段对话后有几道小题,请根据每段对话

的内容和后面的问题,从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。每段对  
话读两遍。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

听第 11 段对话,回答第 11、12 小题。

- ( )11. What is Mr. Sun doing now?

A. He is answering another telephone.

B. He is out at the moment.

C. He is at a meeting right now.

( )12. What is Mr. Sun's fax number?

- A. 4216857.                      B. 4216875.                      C. 4261875.

听第 12 段对话,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

( )13. What's wrong with the boy?

- A. He has a cold.
- B. He has a headache.
- C. He has a stomachache.

( )14. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a hospital.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. At home.

( )15. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Mother and son.

得 分	评卷人

II. 听独白,填信息(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段独白,读两遍。请根据所听  
内容,用单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空限填一个单词。)

16. In the \_\_\_\_\_,the robots are usually stronger,faster and cleverer than  
people.
17. Most robots in real life are used to do \_\_\_\_\_,difficult or boring jobs.
18. Robots are also used to help people who can't \_\_\_\_\_  
themselves.
19. Robot dogs might take the place of those guide dogs \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
20. At one hospital,a robot takes \_\_\_\_\_ to the sick people's rooms.

第二部分(笔试 共 90 分)

得 分	评卷人

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性

和上下文连贯的要求,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文  
连贯完整。

Alex's parents don't allow him to dance,because both of them think that  
it wasn't a boy's sport. 21 he never gave up his dream of becoming a  
dancing star. He practiced secretly,learning 22 movies,books,and  
shows.

One summer,his little sister Linda was going to dance 23. He  
immediately asked his parents for permission(允许) that he could take her  
to the lessons. 24 good chance to learn dancing!

One afternoon,he was practicing a new dance in his room when Linda  
walked in. "What's the matter,Linda?" Alex stopped 25. "Alex,you  
are a great dancer! Can you help me?" "What is it?" Alex wanted to  
know. "There will be 26 dancing performance in my school,but the  
boys think I'm slow,and no one wants to be my partner. 27 you dance  
with me for it?" She looked at Alex hopefully.

In the following months,they practiced every evening,hiding from their  
parents. Alex was having a wonderful time and soon Linda 28 a lot.

Finally came the big day. 29 parents came to watch the  
performance. He felt nervous at first,but as the music began,he focused only  
on dancing. They were 30 and their parents were very proud of them.

- ( )21. A. And                      B. But                      C. So                      D. Or

( )22. A. of                      B. with                      C. for                      D. from

( )23. A. work                      B. lesson                      C. works                      D. lessons

( )24. A. What a                      B. What                      C. How a                      D. How

( )25. A. to dance                      B. dancing                      C. to sing                      D. singing

( )26. A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

( )27. A. Need                      B. Could                      C. Might                      D. Should

( )28. A. will improve                      B. improved                      C. improves                      D. improve

( )29. A. They                      B. Their                      C. Themselves                      D. Them



( )30. A. successful B. successfully C. differently D. different

第二节:阅读下面一篇短文,理解大意,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,使短文连贯完整。

I was born with the ability to run very fast. As a result, I was the 31 runner in my school. I used to get the first place in every race. But that was before a terrible traffic accident, which changed my life 32.

After I woke up in a hospital, I found that I 33 all feeling in my legs. I ended up sitting in my wheelchair. Sometimes when I 34 it, I got really sad inside. When I was alone in my room, I even cried. 35, thanks to my father, I am not going to cry about it any longer, and I'm not sick or helpless.

Not long ago, Dad talked with me in person. And this 36 helped me to change. He told me to be brave. "You can be good at something else besides running. Try to find it out, Jeffrey!" said my father, with a 37 expression on his face. So I started playing chess. Before I never thought of playing something like chess, but now I'm getting pretty good at it. I beat Dad last night. Dad said I could enter their chess 38.

Before my accident, I used to be good at a lot of things and I never really thought about it. But with chess I really have to think about it a lot, 39 and try. In fact, now I have to practice lots of things, and when I'm able to do a thing without help, I have the feeling of 40 though it isn't a race.

- ( )31. A. better B. best C. bad D. worse
- ( )32. A. completely B. differently C. nearly D. clearly
- ( )33. A. got B. received C. lost D. remembered
- ( )34. A. thought of B. kept on C. gave in D. depend on
- ( )35. A. Otherwise B. However C. Although D. While
- ( )36. A. accident B. story C. conversation D. experience

( )37. A. surprised B. sad C. serious D. excited

( )38. A. clubs B. teachers C. classes D. competitions

( )39. A. drop B. forgive C. practice D. leave

( )40. A. winning B. losing C. thinking D. acting

IV. 阅读理解(共15小题,计20分)

第一节:阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文,从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共10小题,计15分)

A

At an early time, a paper ticket was necessary even for passengers who bought tickets online. But now people are saying goodbye to paper tickets.

Passengers can swipe(刷) an ID card to pass through a gate before taking a high-speed train. This helps the railway operator improve its e-ticket service.

"It's very convenient and fast," said Wu Yuanzhen, a passenger from Guangxi. "I am a salesman and travel a lot by train. For us, time is money. E-tickets save time and improve travel efficiency(效率)."

For passengers who need to change or return their tickets, they can change the tickets or get a refund(退款) through 12306.cn or the ticket office at the station.

Since 2011, passengers have been able to swipe their ID cards at self-service machines to take the Beijing - Tianjin high-speed railway and Beijing - Shanghai high-speed railway.

Checking in by swiping an ID card is now available at high-speed railway stations in most big cities across China, including Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Wuhan. At stations in some remote areas, passengers still need a paper ticket to get on a train.

- ( )41. Passengers have been able to swipe their ID cards to take the Beijing - Tianjin high-speed railway since \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2011 B. 2019  
C. 2020 D. 2021

( )42. According to Paragraph 3, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wu Yuanzhen is a teacher  
B. Wu Yuanzhen doesn't like e-tickets  
C. Wu Yuanzhen often needs to take a train  
D. e-tickets can save much money

- ( )43. You may read the passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a health book  
B. in a newspaper  
C. in an art magazine  
D. in a story book

B

Michael Jackson is one of the world's best singers. He was born in the middle west of the city of Gary, Indiana, in 1958. He began singing with his four brothers. They called the group "The Jackson Five". The group became very popular after appearing on a television program. They started singing in 1965, and became popular soon. In 1970, the group made their first record with the name of "I Want You Back". It was very popular. One of their hit records was "Never Say Goodbye".

Michael was good at dancing as well as singing, for example, his dance moves and moon walking. He was asked to act in a film in 1978 for the first time, and in the same year he made a record on his own, which sold eight million copies all over the world.

Michael nearly didn't go out because he was too famous. Once his fans went off in a faint(晕倒) when they saw him at the concert. No one can do it by now. He lived in a large house and kept lots of animals. He never ate meat. He often raised money for charity. This made him win the Guinness World Records(吉尼斯世界纪录) in 2006. He died on June 25th, 2009, but he would live in our heart forever.

- ( )44. How many people are there in Michael's group?  
A. Three. B. Five.  
C. Four. D. Six.

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- ( )45. Why did Michael have to stay at home most of time?  
  
A. Because he was too famous.  
  
B. Because he often felt lonely.  
  
C. Because he had no friends.  
  
D. Because his company asked him to do so.
- ( )46. What is the best title for this passage?  
  
A. The Jackson Five  
  
B. The Singer Michael Jackson  
  
C. A Famous Singer  
  
C. How to Be a Singer

C

I used to think that classical music was boring. There was no beat and no lyrics, and it expressed no feelings.

It was boring. Even when I played the violin at school at the sixth grade, I thought it was a waste of my time. I never thought that I'd become someone who listens to classical music for hours.

At the beginning of the ninth grade, my mother wanted me to join in some music classes. I had to agree, or she would keep talking about it with me. So I took the piano lessons. The classes met on Monday and Wednesday nights. I spent an hour practicing every day. After a month, I could read music and play *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star*. Soon it was November. I played *Musetta's Waltz*, a piece of music that was written for the school art festival. The applause(掌声) made me feel successful, because I had learned a song people like.

I didn't think classical music was boring anymore. It is filled with feelings and even when nobody is singing. It is telling a story. I started listening to classical music all the time.

This past summer, I went to a concert. All the pieces of music were made by Beethoven. The pianist was so into it, he had long hair and he was banging his head like a rock star as he played. His feeling for the music made everyone sit quietly and pay attention to what he was playing. I was drawn into(沉浸) the music around me.

Now I'm glad that I got the chance to take the classes because playing the piano helps me realize that classical music is exciting.

- ( )47. I didn't use to like classical music because \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A. I never thought I'd become interested in classical music  
  
B. I had to listen to classical music for hours every day  
  
C. I couldn't understand the beat and lyrics of it  
  
D. I thought it was boring and expressed no feelings
- ( )48. My idea about classical music now is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A. it still sounds boring  
  
B. only pianists love classical music  
  
C. it is filled with feelings and it tells a story  
  
D. nobody likes it
- ( )49. Everyone paid attention to that pianist because \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A. the music he was playing was attractive  
  
B. he had long hair  
  
C. his head was funny  
  
D. he was playing Beethoven's work
- ( )50. What's the main idea of this passage?  
  
A. An introduction of a wonderful music.  
  
B. A piano lesson.  
  
C. My attitude to the classical music.  
  
D. My attitude to the piano lesson.

第二节:根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(共5小题,计5分)

Monica is an American living in China. She is talking about the Chinese Spring Festival.

Chinese people have celebrated the Spring Festival (or Chinese New Year) for thousands of years! **51** \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes it falls in January.

For every Chinese family, it is important to prepare for the holiday before it begins. For good luck, people clean their homes, and they buy themselves new clothes. And, of course, they buy lots of food to eat during the festival, including vegetables, meat, fruit, and candy. **52** \_\_\_\_\_ People put up red paper decorations on their front doors and windows. Several days before the festival, people who live far away from their families travel home to

see their family members. **53** \_\_\_\_\_ Families prepare special holiday foods together, such as dumplings or rice cakes. And the best part? Parents and grandparents give children red envelopes(信封) with money inside!

**54** \_\_\_\_\_ They think breaking things might bring bad luck to them.

In some places on New Year's Eve, "dragon dancers" in beautiful costumes go from door to door, beating drums and setting off fireworks(放烟火) all night long. **55** \_\_\_\_\_

Even if you can't come to China to experience this fun holiday, there are Chinese New Year celebrations all over the world. If you visit neighborhoods where Chinese people live in your country, you can enjoy the celebrations, too!

- A. Red is an important color on this holiday.

B. This holiday usually takes place in February.

C. It gets really loud, and it's impossible to sleep!

D. During the holiday, people are very careful not to break anything.

E. In fact, it's the largest number of people traveling at the same time in the whole world!

F. They think it's an important festival.

G. In this festival, we wouldn't break anything.

得 分	评卷人

- V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计10分)
- 56.** 他每天花一个小时去健身房做运动。  
  
He spends an hour doing \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym every day.
- 57.** 公共电话亭在图书馆前面。  
  
The public pay phone booth is \_\_\_\_\_ the library.
- 58.** 这首歌听起来很甜美,使我想起了我美好的童年。  
  
This song sounds so sweet that it reminds me of my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 59.** 他很幸运能和他最喜欢的歌手合影。  
  
He is so lucky to \_\_\_\_\_ with his favorite singer.
- 60.** 尽力去挽救那些处于危险中的野生华南虎,否则它们得会灭绝。  
  
Try to save the wild South China tigers in danger, or they will \_\_\_\_\_.

得 分	评卷人

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空限填一个单词。)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

understand	suddenly	many	stop		
try	realize	can	they	thick	drive

It was a very foggy(雾茫茫的) morning in London. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see **61.** \_\_\_\_\_ than a foot or so. Buses, cars and taxis were **62.** \_\_\_\_\_ along the roadside because the **63.** \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't see. People were **64.** \_\_\_\_\_ to walk to their destinations(目的地), but most were losing **65.** \_\_\_\_\_ way in the fog.

Mr. Smith had a very important meeting at the House of Commons, but nobody **66.** \_\_\_\_\_ take him there in such heavy fog. So he was a little worried. He was trying to find his way in the fog. Soon, however, he **67.** \_\_\_\_\_ that he was lost. **68.** \_\_\_\_\_ he bumped(撞) into a stranger. Mr. Smith said sorry to the stranger and then asked him whether he could help him find his way. The stranger offered to take Mr. Smith to the meeting place. Mr. Smith thanked him and they started to walk. The fog was getting **69.** \_\_\_\_\_ but the stranger had no difficulty in finding the way. After about half an hour, they arrived at the meeting place.

Mr. Smith couldn't **70.** \_\_\_\_\_ how the stranger found his way. "It is wonderful," he said. "But how do you find the way in the thick fog?"

"It is no trouble at all to me," said the stranger. "I am blind."

得 分	评卷人

VII. 任务型阅读:阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,完成下列各题。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography was in 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading-room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. This kind of photo was called

a Daguerreotype. Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's way. Travelers brought back wonderful photos from all around the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of film and other machines. But this did not stop them, for example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike(栩栩如生的).

Photography also became one kind of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photos were not just copies of the **real world**, and they showed ideas and feelings, like other kinds of art.

**71.** What order did the writer use to describe the development of photography?

The writer used the order of \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the development of photography.

**72.** In which year was the photography developed?

Photography was developed \_\_\_\_\_.

**73.** What did Mathew Brady do?

Mathew Brady was a famous \_\_\_\_\_.

**74.** What does the underlined word "**real world**" refer to in the last paragraph?

It refers to the "\_\_\_\_\_" in our life.

**75.** Why did photography become one kind of art?

Because some photos were not just taken of the real world, they showed \_\_\_\_\_, like other kinds of art.

得 分	评卷人

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题,计 5 分)  
根据下面对话中的情境,在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

A: Hello, Linda. I haven't seen you for a long time.

B: Hello, Mary. Your handbag looks so cool. **76.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

A: It is made of old clothes.

B: Wonderful! Who was it made by?

A: **77.** \_\_\_\_\_. My parents always tell me to recycle things in my daily life.

B: Sounds great! **78.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No problem. And you can also join us to collect waste bottles, used cans and waste boxes.

B: **79.** \_\_\_\_\_?

A: They're used for making other new things to help protect the environment.

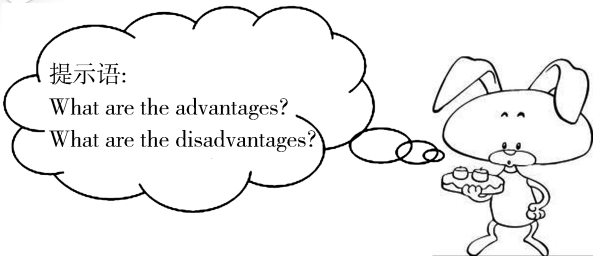
B: I see. **80.** \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you so much.

A: You're welcome.

得 分	评卷人

IX. 书面表达(共 1 题,计 15 分)

电脑作为最伟大的发明之一,在我们的学习和生活中发挥着至关重要的作用,但如果沉迷于电脑游戏,也会给我们青少年带来极大的危害。请以"Computer—one of the most important inventions"为题写一篇短文,谈谈你对于电脑的看法。



- 要求: 1. 参考提示语,可适当发挥;  
2. 语句通顺,意思连贯,书写工整;  
3. 文章不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);  
4. 词数:不少于 70 词。

**Computer—one of the most important inventions**

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