

2015年贵州省安顺市中考真题英语

一、单选题（共20小题）

1. Here are some \_\_\_\_\_. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

A. oranges; them

B. orange; it

C. oranges; they

D. oranges; their

解析：考查名词。orange：橘子（是可数名词）

答案：A

2. It took \_\_\_\_\_ people three months to build this great building.

A. two hundreds

B. hundred of

C. hundreds of

D. two hundred of

解析：考查数词 / 量词。hundreds of：数以千计的

答案：C

3. —He \_\_\_\_\_ be in the classroom, I think.

—No, he \_\_\_\_\_ be in the classroom. I saw him go home a minute ago.

A. can; may not

B. must; may not

C. may; mustn't

D. may; can't

解析：考查情态动词。can't: 不可能；句意：-我认为他可能在教室里。-不，他不可能在教室里。  
我看到他一分钟前就回家了。

答案：D

4.—When is Lang Lang's concert?

—It's \_\_\_ three o'clock \_\_\_ the afternoon of December 18th.

A.at ; in

B.at; on

C.on; in

D.in; on

解析：考查介词 / 介词短语 at+时刻； on+具体的日期/星期/几月几号

答案：B

5.This kind of T-shirt looks \_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_ in the market.

A.nice; good

B.well; well

C.nice; well

D.good; nice

解析：考查副词形容词。Look nice: 看上去很好； sell well:畅销很好

答案：C

6.Why not \_\_\_ your friends for help when you are in trouble.

A.ask

B.to ask

C.asks

D.asking

解析：考查词组 / 短语。Why not+动词原形：为什么不

答案：A

7.—They go to school early in the morning. — \_\_\_\_\_

A. So do Tom.

B. So Tom do.

C. So does Tom.

D. So Tom does.

解析：考查倒装句。So+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语：. . . 也是. . .

答案：C

8.—What would you like to have for supper?

—Either noodles or rice \_\_\_\_ OK. I don't mind.

A. are

B. were

C. is

D. was

解析：考查主谓一致。Either. . . or. . . 作主语时谓语动词要和 or 后面的主语的单复数保持一致。

答案：C

9. Premier Zhou Enlai \_\_\_\_ for many years, he still lives in the hearts of Chinese people.

A. died

B. was died

C. has been died

D. has been dead

解析：考查现在完成时。现在完成时的结构：Have/has+pp (动词的过去分词)

答案：D

10.Mary with her parents often \_\_\_ for a walk in the park after supper.

A.go

B.is going

C.are going

D.goes

解析：考查一般现在时主谓一致。句中有 often 这个时间状语，该句用一般现在时。故排除 B、C。同时有 with 引导的主语的话，谓语动词应该与 with 前面的助词保持一致。故选 D。

答案：D

11.We \_\_\_ some robots at home in the future, and there \_\_\_ some in the office, too.

A.will have; will have

B.have; will be

C.will have; will be

D.will have; are

解析：考查一般将来时。句中有 in the future 该句用一般将来时。故排除 B。there will be:将会有. . . . 故选 C。

答案：C

12.Rose, you are so thin.You should eat more, \_\_\_ you'll make yourself ill.

A.or

B.if

C.and

D.but

解析：考查连词 / 连接词。or: 否则（位于句首）；句意：你应该吃的更多。否则的话你会生病的。

答案：A

13.—Don't be late for school next time, \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, I won't.

A.are you

B.will you

C.do you

D.did you

解析：考查疑问句 / 反义疑问句。祈使句的反义疑问句用 will you?

答案：B

14.—What's wrong with you, Eric? You look tired.

—I \_\_\_ to prepare for the final exam last night.

A.picked up

B.woke up

C.put up

D.stayed up

解析：考查动词 / 动词短语。pick up: 拾起，捡起; wake up: 唤醒某人; put up: 提供; 建造; stay up: 熬夜

答案：D

15.—Listen! Someone is playing the piano.

—Wow! \_\_\_ beautiful music! I like it very much.

A.What

B.How a

C.What a

D.How

解析：考查祈使句 / 感叹句。What + a/an + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语！What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语！What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 主语 + 谓语！

答案：A

16.—Have you seen \_\_\_ film *where are we going, Daddy*?

—Yes, it's quite \_\_\_ interesting film so that I have seen it twice.

A.a; the

B.the; an

C.a; an

D.the; the

解析：考查冠词。第一空用 the 表示特指；quite an 相当，完全；了不起的

答案：B

17.—Mum, \_\_\_ shall we have lunch?

—We will have it when your dad \_\_\_.

A.when; returns

B.where; will return

C.where; returns

D.when; will return

解析：考查一般现在时。When 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时。根据下句得知上句用 when.

答案：A

18.—It's too cold today.Would you mind \_\_\_ the window?

—Certainly not.Go ahead.

A.to close

B.closing

C.close

D.closed

解析：考查非谓语动词。Mind doing sth: 介意做某事

答案：B

19.I think the first lesson \_\_\_ we are learning is very easy.

- A.that
- B.where
- C.who
- D.when

解析：考查定语从句。先行词 lesson 前面有 the first 修饰。那么关系代词用 that 引导。

答案：A

20.—Excuse me, can you tell me \_\_\_?

—At about 8 o'clock.

- A.what time the plane arrive in Beijing
- B.what time the plane will arrive Beijing
- C.what time the plane will reach Beijing
- D.what time will the plane get to Beijing

解析：考查宾语从句。宾语从句用陈述句语序。故排除 D。根据句意飞机什么时候到北京，故该句用一般将来时。故排除 A。arrive in+大地名；arrive at+小地名。

答案：C

## 二、完形填空（共 1 小题）

21.

阅读下面短文，从短文后面各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Mr.Clarke works in a middle school.He likes reading and often 1 some books from the library.He 2 to the radio every morning and reads 3 after supper.So he knows much and teaches well.His 4 worship(崇拜)him very much.Mike, Mr.Clarke's little son, is only nine.He 5 likes reading books.And he often asks his father some questions.Mr.Clarke always thinks he's too 6 to understand him and chooses 7 ones to answer.Of course the boy is not satisfied with(对.....满意)it.One day Mike read 8 about the lights and was 9 it.When his father told him to do some housework, he went on thinking of it.He asked him 10 questions, and his father answered all.Then his father said proudly, "Fathers always know 11 than sons!" The boy thought for a while and said, "12 ." His father asked, "Oh? Why?" Mike didn't answer, and asked, 13 , "Who invented the lights?" "14 "answered

Mr.Clarke.“Why didn't his father invent them, then?” Looking at his son, Mr.Clarke didn't know 15 to answer!

1.

A.finds

B.sells

C.borrowes

D.buys

解析：句意：他喜欢读书并且经常从图书馆借阅一些书籍。故选 C.

答案：C

2.

A.hears

B.listens

C.says

D.reads

解析：listen to the radio:听收音机

答案：B

3.

A.CD

B.music

C.TV

D.newspapers

解析： read newspapers:读报纸

答案： D

4.

A.teachers

B.parents

C.students

D.classmates

解析： 根据 So he knows much and teaches well. 得知是他的学生很崇拜他。

答案： C

5.

A.also

B.neve

C.even

D.only

解析： also 位于谓语动词之前， be 动词之后。句意： 他也喜欢读书。

答案： A

6.

A.old

B.young

C.clever

D.able

解析: young:年轻的; 幼小的;句意: 克拉克先生总是认为他太小了而不能理解他。

答案: B

7.

A.more difficult

B.the most difficult

C.easily

D.the easiest

解析: 根据上句得知选择最容易的问题来回答他的儿子。

答案: D

8.

A.everything

B.nothing

C.something

D.anything

解析: something about the lights: 关于光学的一些内容

答案: C

9.

A.worried about

B.interested in

C.afraid of

D.angry with

解析： be interested in sth:对 . . . 感兴趣。

答案： B

10.

A.few

B.little

C.a few

D.a little

解析： a few:修饰可数名词。

答案： C

11.

A.more

B.most

C.less

D.least

解析： 句意： 父亲知道的总比儿子多。故选 A.

答案： A

12.

A.I think so

B.I don't think so

C.I agree

D.I don't know

解析: I don't think so:我不这样认为

答案: B

13.

A.instead

B.carefully

C.quickly

D.brightly

解析: instead:相反; 句意: 迈克不回答并且相反问谁发明了灯。

答案: A

14.

A.Thomas Brown

B.Allan Smith

C.Thomas Edison

D.Ron Jenkins

解析: 根据“Who invented the lights?”故选 C.

答案: C

15.

A.when

B.where

C.which

D.what

解析： what to answer!： 回答什么

答案： D

### 三、阅读理解（共4小题）

22.

阅读理解，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Tom and his cousin took a boat trip. When they got on the boat, every passenger(乘客) should answer the keeper a question. If the passenger answered “yes”, he or she got one gift; if the passenger answered “no”, he or she got two gifts. Tom and his cousin saw all about this. Now it was their turn. The keeper came up to them and asked, “Are you a good sailor?” Tom wanted to get two gifts, so he answered “no” loudly, at the same time he said, “I have never been a sailor, how could I be a good sailor?” The keeper gave him two gifts. His cousin gave the same answer, so he got two gifts, too.

The boat started off. The passengers began to open their gifts. Tom and his cousin did the same. They found that one of the two gifts was a small bottle of drinking water, the other was a seasick tablet(晕船药). Tom had a look at a “yes”-passenger’s gift. His was a nice chocolate. Tom shouted at the keeper, “We are never seasick. Why do you give us seasick tablets?”

1. Tom and his cousin \_\_\_\_\_.

A. went to eat chocolates

B. went on a trip by boat

C. worked for the keeper

D.needed a bottle of drinking water

解析：根据 Tom and his cousin took a boat trip. 得知。

答案：B

2.When did the keeper ask the passengers questions?

A.Before the trip.

B.After the trip.

C.During the trip.

D.Never.

解析：根据 When they got on the boat, every passenger(乘客)should answer the keeper a question. 得知。

答案：A

3.Why did Tom and his cousin answer “no”?

A.Because they felt sick on the boat.

B.Because they were good sailors.

C.Because they both wanted to get two gifts.

D.Because they wanted to have chocolates.

解析：根据 Tom wanted to get two gifts,得知。

答案：C

4.The underlined(下划线)part “a good sailor” means \_\_\_\_\_.

A.晕船

B.不晕船

C.好销售员

D.好水手

解析：文章首段 Tom and his cousin took a boat trip. 可知你是一个好的水手吗？更否和文章的意思。

答案：D

5.Which of the following statements is true?

A.The keeper cheated(欺骗)Tom and his cousin.

B.Tom and his cousin didn't want the seasick tablets.

C.All the other passengers answered "yes".

D.The keeper didn't want to give Tom and his cousin chocolates.

解析：根据"We are never seasick. Why do you give us seasick tablets?"得知。

答案：B

23.

阅读理解，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Many years ago, there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something good for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out if they deserved(值得)his help. So he put a very large stone in the middle of the main road into the town. Then he stood behind a tree, waiting and watching.

Soon an old man came along with his cow. "Who put this stone in the center of the road?" said the old man, but he didn't try to move the stone away. He passed around the stone with some difficulties and continued on his way. Another man came along and did the same thing; then another came, and another. All

of them complained about the stone in the center of the road, but nobody tried to move it.

Late in the afternoon, a young man came along. He saw the stone and said, "It will be dark at night. Some people will come along later in the dark and will fall over the stone and get hurt." The young man then began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled and tried everything he could to move it out of the road. But to his surprise, under the stone he found a bag full of money and this message, "This money is for the person who moves this stone from the road. The person deserves help."

1. Who put the stone in the center of the road?

- A. An old man.
- B. A rich man.
- C. A young man.
- D. Another man.

解析：根据 So he put a very large stone in the middle of the main road into the town. 得知。

答案：B

2. Why did the young man move the stone out of the road?

- A. Because he was strong enough to move it.
- B. Because he knew there was a bag of money under it.
- C. Because he didn't want other people to fall and get hurt.
- D. Because the rich man wanted him to do so.

解析：根据 The young man then began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled and tried everything he could to move it out of the road. 得知。

答案：C

3. When the young man moved the stone, he found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a bag
- B. a message
- C. a bag full of money and a message
- D. a bag full of message

解析：根据 under the stone he found a bag full of money and this message,得知。

答案：C

4.All of the people coming along the road did nothing about the stone except\_\_\_\_\_.

A.people of the town

B.the young man

C.the rich man

D.the old man with his cow

解析：根据 All of them complained about the stone in the center of the road, but nobody tried to move it. 得知。

答案：B

5.What can we learn from the passage?

A.If we do well, we will have well.

B.If we move stones, we will have a lot of money.

C.The young man was lucky.

D.Other people were unlucky.

解析：B、C、D可以排除明显不否和文章所要表达的含义。

答案：A

24.

阅读理解，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

①Have you ever wondered what goes through your mind when you choose where to sit in a new classroom? Or in a waiting room full of strangers? Or on a bus? Researchers have found out some interesting facts.

②Girls sit by girls and boys sit by boys.Adults sit together and young people choose another young person to sit near.But it goes further than this.We even choose to sit near someone who looks like us.People with glasses are more likely to sit near other people with glasses.People with long hair sit closer to other

people with long hair.

③ We seem to believe that people with similar habits or hobbies will share similar experiences and we are more likely to be accepted by people like ourselves, or even, we think we may be safer with people who look like us. Sometimes that's true but it's a pity if we always stay with the same people, the same group. The danger in always staying in our comfort zone (舒适区) is that we just recycle the same opinions, the same tastes and the same ideas. We lose the chance to learn something new, find out interesting things, hear funny stories and discover differences.

④ When we always stay with the same people, how can we break down the barriers which prevent us from getting to know people with different ideas? And how can we avoid the ignorance (无知)? If you want to live in a society that opens to changes, new things and different opinions, be the cat among the pigeons (鸽子).

⑤ Move out of your comfort zone. Go and sit next to someone different. And don't just sit there in silence. Say hello. Ask a question. Start a conversation. That's how we make friends. That's how we learn about people. That's how we open our minds to new ideas. That's how we live an exciting life.

1. From the passage, we know that people prefer sitting by someone who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is like themselves
- B. has a sense of humor
- C. is open-minded
- D. lives an exciting life

解析：根据 We even choose to sit near someone who looks like us. 可知。

答案：A

2. People like staying in their comfort zone because they may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remain comfortable and special
- B. find out more interesting things
- C. be accepted easily and feel safe
- D. discover differences among themselves

解析：根据 We seem to believe that people with similar habits or hobbies will share similar experiences and we are more likely to be accepted by people like ourselves, or even, we think we may be safer with people who look like us. 得知。

答案：C

3.The sentence “Unsurprisingly, we prefer to sit closer to people like ourselves.” should be put at the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Paragraph 1

B.Paragraph 2

C.Paragraph 3

D.Paragraph 4

解析：根据第二段 We even choose to sit near someone who looks like us. 得知。

答案：C

4.What does the underlined word “barriers” mean in Paragraph 4?

A.联系

B.隔阂

C.纽带

D.熟悉

解析：根据 which prevent us from getting to know people with different ideas?得知是隔阂的意思。

答案：B

5.What is the purpose of the passage?

A.To tell us not to talk with strangers.

B.To introduce ways to learn about the world.

C.To explain how people communicate with foreigners.

D.To encourage us to get along with different people.

解析：这篇文章主要讲的是鼓励人们和不同的人去相处。

答案： D

25.阅读下面文字，回答问题。

There once was a woman.She had a faithful(忠实的)dog.The dog was so faithful that she could leave her baby with the dog when she went out.(A) And after she returned, she would always find her baby safe.

One day, the woman left the baby with the dog and went shopping.When she returned, she found something had taken place in the house.There were bloodstains(血迹)all over the bedroom.The woman then thought of her baby.She cried and started looking for him.Then she saw the faithful dog.It was licking (舔) its mouth.It seemed that it had just finished a delicious meal.The woman was angry and thought that the dog had killed her baby.Without thinking too much, (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

But as she continued looking for her child, she saw something else.Close to the bed, there was her baby and he was sleeping.And under the bed, there was a dead jackal(豺狼).The woman now understood what had happened.The dog tried to protect her baby from the jackal, but just now she killed the dog.How regretful she was!

1.从文中找出与下句意义相近的句子。

The dog seemed to have just finished a good meal.

解析：句意：狗似乎完成了一顿美餐。

答案： It seemed that it had just finished a delicious meal .

2.将(A)处划线句子翻译成汉语。

解析： find her baby safe: 发现她的孩子安全。

答案： 她回来后，总是发现孩子是安全的。

3.根据文章内容，将(B)处补充完整。

解析： 根据 The woman was angry and thought that the dog had killed her baby. Without thinking too much 得知。她把狗给杀害了。

答案： she killed the dog.

4.把下面发生的事情排序:

- ①The woman found the bloodstains all over the room.
- ②The woman found her baby sleeping.
- ③The woman killed the dog.
- ④The woman started looking for her baby.

解析: There were bloodstains(血迹)all over the bedroom. - The woman then thought of her baby. - The woman killed the dog. - Close to the bed, there was her baby and he was sleeping.

答案: ①④③②

5.What is the best title for the passage?

解析: 这篇文章主要讲的是一个忠实的狗。

答案: A Faithful Dog

#### 四、完成句子(共3小题)

26.补全对话: 根据对话内容, 从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话, 其中有两项为多余选项。

- A. Don't you think it's a little silly?
- B. I'm reading a book called *YU Gong Moves a Mountain*(愚公移山).
- C. That's better and faster than moving a mountain.
- D. In my opinion, it's really interesting.
- E. Do you prefer to read stories?
- F. I still don't agree with you.
- G. How about you?

Emma: What are you doing, Li Lin?

Li Lin:   1  

Emma: I have read it before.What do you think of the story?

Li Lin:   2   Yu Gong found a good way to deal with his problem.

Emma: Really?   3   It seems impossible to move a mountain.

Li Lin: But the story is trying to show us that anything is possible if you work hard.Yu Gong kept trying and didn't give up.

Emma:   4   I think we should try to find other ways to deal with a problem.

Li Lin: But what could YU Gong do except moving the mountains.

Emma: He could build a road. 5

Li Lin: We have different opinions about the story. There're many sides to a story and many ways to understand it.

Emma: Yes, that's fine.

1.

解析：根据 What are you doing, Li Lin?得知选 B.

答案：B

2.

解析：根据 What do you think of the story?得知选 D. In one's opinion:按照某人的看法/观点。

答案：D

3.

解析：根据 It seems impossible to move a mountain. 得知选 A.

答案：A

4.

解析：根据 I think we should try to find other ways to deal with a problem. 得知选 F.

答案：F

5.

解析：根据 He could build a road. 得知选 C.

答案：C

27.句型转换，每空一词

1.What food do you like best?(改为同义句)

What's \_\_\_\_\_ food?

解析: your favo(u)rite: 你最喜欢的

答案: your favo(u)rite

2.The teacher made the students copy the text.(改为被动语态)

The students were \_\_\_\_\_ copy the text.

解析: sb be made to do sth:某人被迫使做某事

答案: made to

3.She said , "I have seen the interesting film."(改为间接引语)

She said that \_\_\_\_\_ seen the interesting film.

解析: she had seen the interesting film 在宾语从句中, 如果主句的谓语动词用一般过去时, 那么宾语从句也要用过去的相应时态。

答案: she had

4.Ben has finished the project on reusing natural resources.(改为否定句)

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ the project on reusing natural resources.

解析: have/has + pp 的否定式为 have/has + not + pp

答案: hasn't finished

5.Amy studied in a university for several years.(对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ did Amy study in a university?

解析: How long:多长时间

答案: How long

28.根据所给汉语提示完成对话。

A: Bill, 1 .(这些天我们太累了。) Let's go somewhere to relax this evening.

B: OK. 2 ?(你想去哪里?)

A: Some new films are on this week. Shall we go to the cinema?

B: \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_. (听起来不错。) Which film would you like to see?

A: Let me look through the poster in the newspaper. Er... How about *Coming Home*?

B: Yeah, I've heard of it. \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_. (它很感人。) Let's go.

A: But look at the sky, it's going to rain soon.

B: Well, it's better to take umbrellas with us.

A: \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_. (电影将在两小时后开始。) We can go after supper.

B: All right.

1.

解析: these days: 当今

答案: we are too tired these days.

2.

解析: would like to do sth = want to do sth: 想要做某事

答案: Where would you like to go? / Where do you want to go?

3.

解析: sound good/great: 听起来很棒

答案: That sounds good/great.

4.

解析: So: 如此, 这样

答案: It's so/very moving.

5.

解析: Start: 开始、启动

答案: the film will start/begin in two hours.

## 五、单词拼写（共2小题）

29.用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. There used to be many \_\_\_\_\_(wolf), but only a few of them remain today.

解析：Wolf的复数形式。以f结尾的名词，要把f变成V+es.

答案：Wolves

2. At present, Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_(wide) used around the world.

解析：Widely 副词来修饰动词 used.

答案：Widely

3. The doctor advised my father \_\_\_\_\_(not smoke) any more.

解析：advise sb not to do sth: 建议某人不要做某事。

答案：not to smoke

4. We should be \_\_\_\_\_(friend) to others at any time.

解析：be friendly to sb: 对某人友好

答案：Friendly

5. It's reported that Chinese couples can have their \_\_\_\_\_(two) child if one of them is an only child.

解析：Second: 第二。他们的第二个孩子。故用序数词。

答案：second

30.从方框中选择合适的短语并用其适当形式填空。（有一项多余）

drop by; fall down; ever since; on one's own; by accident; fall asleep
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1.Last night he found it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ because of the loud noise outside.

解析：fall asleep: 入睡

答案：to fall asleep

2.My uncle always \_\_\_\_\_ my home when he came to our city.

解析：drop by: 顺便拜访

答案：dropped by

3.He went to France the year before last and I haven't heard from him \_\_\_\_\_ then.

解析：ever since: 自从

答案：. ever since

4.He didn't get any help and had to complete the work \_\_\_\_\_.

解析：on his own : 独立地

答案：on his own

5.I really don't want to know your secret.I only found it \_\_\_\_\_.

解析：by accident: 偶然；意外地

答案：by accident

## 六、书面表达（共 1 小题）

31.

学会自我保护是青少年需要具备的一种意识和能力。请根据以下提示，并结合自己的观点，以“*How Can We Protect Ourselves?*”为题，写一篇不少于 80 词的短文，谈谈在生活中青少年应该怎样自我保护(self-protection)。

提示：1.never swim alone;

- 2.be careful to make friends;
- 3.call the police when you are in danger;
- 4.eat healthy food;
- 5.don't crowd(go upstairs and downstairs)

要求：1.句子结构准确，要点齐全，内容合理，篇章结构连贯；

2.文中不能出现真实姓名、校名、地名。

解析：根据题目要求，本文主要谈的是青少年应该怎样自我保护建议用 2 个段落分别进行阐述，注意条理清晰，语言准确。谈论这些建议用一般现在时。

答案：One possible version How Can We Protect OurselvesSelf-protection is one of the most important skills for teenagers. But how can we protect ourselves? Here are some suggestions. First, we should be careful when we make friends, especially on line. Second, if we are in danger, we must call the police for help in time so that we can keep ourselves safe. Also, we should eat healthily and safely. Besides, we shouldn't crowd each other when we go upstairs or downstairs at school. Last, summer is coming, we must remember it's dangerous to swim alone. In short, everyone needs to learn how to protect ourselves and stay away from danger. (102 words)