

2008 年四川省内江市中考英语试题

(满分 150 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

会考卷(共三部分, 共 100 分)

第一部分 基础知识运用(共两节, 共 42.5 分)

第一节 单项选择(共 15 个小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

A. 从各题所给 A、B、C 三个选项中, 找出和画线部分意思相同或相近并能替换画线部分的选项。

1. He worked out the math problem in the end.

A. at last B. at the end C. final

2. Please give up smoking.

A. stop to smoke B. stop smoking C. go on smoking

3. If he is tired, he can stay at home and relax himself.

A. drink some water B. have a rest C. work on

4. We should do our best to improve the environment.

A. keep the environment
B. make the environment worse
C. make the environment better

5. The Smiths will return home next week.

A. give back B. get back to C. get back

B. 从各题所给 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入题内空白处的正确答案。

6. Jenny, _____ 18-year-old girl, will give us a talk tomorrow,

A. / B. a C. an

7. _____ noisy kids! Please ask them to keep quiet.

A. How B. What C. What a

8. He was _____ sad at the bad news that he couldn't help crying.

A. so B. very C. too

9. About _____ of the students in our class have already gone to the mountain village.

A. second fifths B. two fifths C. two fifth

10. —Have you ever been to Tibet? —Yes, I _____ there last year.

A. have gone B. have been C. went

11. His sweater is _____ of the two.

A. the nicest B. the nicer C. nicer

12. —Do you know if he _____ to my party tomorrow evening?

—I think he will come if he _____ free.

A. will come, is B. comes, is C. comes, will be

13. —_____ does Mary play sports?

—Once a week.

A. How long B. How many C. How often

14. —Can Bill go to the New Year Concert tomorrow?

—_____. He has to study for the math test.

A. That's right B. No, he can't C. Yes, he'd love to

15. —Please don't put your bike here.

- A. OK, I'll do it right away
- B. Sorry, I won't do it again
- C. Yes, I do

第二节 完形填空(共 10 个小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确选项。

Dear Nancy,

Thanks for your message. Yes, I'm having a great time on my exchange program in France. It's even better than I thought it would be. I was 16 nervous

before I arrived here, but there was 17 reason to be. My host family is really nice. They 18 to make me feel at home. And you wouldn't believe how quickly my French has improved! I'm very comfortable speaking French now. My biggest challenge is learning how to behave at the dinner table. As you 19 imagine, things are really different from the way they are at home. For example, you shouldn't

put your bread on your plate. You 20 it on the table! I thought that was pretty strange at first, 21 now I'm used to it. You shouldn't eat anything with your hands 22 bread, not even fruit! (You have to cut it up and eat it with a fork.) Another thing is that it is very 23 to say you're full. If you don't want any more food, you should just say, "It was delicious. " Also, it's not polite to put your hands in your lap. . You should always keep your hands, but not your elbows, on the table. I have to say, I find 24 difficult to remember everything, but I'm gradually getting used to things, and don't find them so strange any more. I'll write soon and tell you more about life in France. Hope 25 a good school year.

Wang Kun

- 16. A. a kind of B. a few C. a bit
- 17. A. not B. no C. no a
- 18. A. go out of their way B. go out C. go home
- 19. A. can be able to B. can C. must
- 20. A. are suppose to put B. are supposed putting C. are supposed to put
- 21. A. but B. and C. or
- 22. A. besides B. and C. except
- 23. A. polite B. rude C. friendly
- 24. A. it B. that C. this
- 25. A. you to have B. you are having C. you having

第二部分 阅读理解(共 20 个小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 共 50 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Dear students,

I'm very happy to be your guest speaker today. It's a great pleasure to visit your school and meet all of you here.

I would like to tell you about myself. I have been a reporter for the past fifteen years. I chose this job so I could travel the world, but the job has taught me many unforgettable lessons. This work is sometimes difficult. I have seen wars, earthquakes, poverty and death. But I have also seen courage, hope and happiness.

In India, I visited a city, There were many homeless children in it. Some were young and

lived in the streets. But then a kind lady called Rosa opened a home for them. In one whole year, she was looking after two hundred children, feeding them, teaching them and giving them hope.

Another time, I was in Japan after a terrible earthquake. In a place, I found an old lady. Her house fell down. Her son could hardly be alive. , But the lady didn't give up hope. For four days, she moved heavy stones by herself. She didn't stop until she found her son. He was still alive.

Here in China, I met a young boy with a serious illness. He had to have twenty operations in hospital. But when I met him, he was still smiling.

Now when my life is difficult, I always remember the courage of the three people.

26. The guest speaker has worked as a reporter for _____ years.

- A. 13 B. 14 C. 15

27. From the passage, we know Rosa was _____.

- A. kind B. unfriendly C. hopeless

28. _____ made the old lady in Japan find her son at last.

- A. Happiness B. Hope C. Reporters

29. When the guest speaker is in trouble, she always thinks of _____.

- A. boring travels
B. the courage of the three people
C. many homeless children

30. The passage above is

- A. an e-mail B. a letter C. a speech

B

Linda Used to wake you up on Sunday morning when you wanted to stay in bed, but now you will feel strange if she gets up before lunch. She used to be very quiet, but now she talks all the time—but not to you. She used to hold your hand when you went to visit your friends. Now she doesn't even want to be seen with you when you go to visit your friends. Your Linda might spend hours on the phone or in the bathroom now. At the same time John next the door has become quiet and dirty. He used to be very polite. Now a simple conversation with John becomes very difficult. You've gone from heroes to the most embarrassing adults in the world. Your child has become a teenager!

What makes adolescence (青春期) so difficult? Physical and emotional (身体上和情感上的) changes are the reasons that make them change so much. When the> are young, children live in a safe and simple land called "childhood". Parents organize their lives. Parents choose children's clothes, take them to places, and spend time with them. They're with the children when there is a problem. As children get older, however, they learn about another land—an exciting land, called "adulthood". Sooner or later their hormones (荷尔蒙!) change them. Adolescence, then, is the trip from childhood to adulthood. Some find the trip quite easy. For others, it's very difficult.

31. The article is probably written about _____.

- A. teachers B. teenagers C. parents

32. When Linda was a child, she didn't use to ____.

- A. stay with her parents in public
B. get up early
C. spend hours on the phone

33. When your children get older and older, _____.

- A. they like to talk to you

- B. they hardly change
 - C. they change physically and emotionally
34. Why is Linda's adolescence so different from her childhood?
- A. Because her teachers look at her differently.
 - B. Because the hormone in her body changes her. ,
 - C. Because parents look at her differently.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Changes from Childhood to Adolescence.
 - B. Linda and John.
 - C. Hormones.

C

For most people, the word "fashion" means "clothes", and people may ask the question, "What clothes are in fashion this year?" And they often use the word "fashionable" in the same way. . "She was wearing a fashionable coat, " or "His shirt is really a fashionable color. "

Of course there are fashions in many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and in books. There are even fashions in school subjects, jobs and in languages.

Fashions change as time goes by. If you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was not the same as one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1860.

Today fashions change very quickly. Some of this is natural. We hear about things much more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and televisions can now send information from one country to another within a few hours.

New fashions mean that people will buy new things , so, as you can see, there is a lot of money in fashion.

36. From this passage we know that "fashion" means_____.
- A. new clothes only
 - B. popular things
 - C. everything
37. Which of the following things is fashionable today?
- A. Surfing on the Internet.
 - B. An English house of 1650.
 - C. Clothes made in 1780.
38. Today fashions change very quickly because_____.
- A. radios send information from one country to another within several days
 - B. new things that people like are not often shown on TV
 - C. people can quickly learn what is happening in the world
39. "There is money in fashion" means .
- A. money can be made in fashion .
 - B. people like new things
 - C. People will spend much money buying new things
40. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Fashions and Clothes
 - B. What Is Fashion?
 - C. Money in Fashion

D

Scientists have known for a long time that very loud noises can cause hearing damage or loss (损失). The noise can be the sound of an

airplane or machines in factories or loud music or other common sounds found at home or at work.

A famous scientist has found that using *aspirin* (阿斯匹林) can increase the *temporary* (暂时的) hearing loss or damage from loud noises. He did an experiment using a number of volunteers who all had normal hearing. He gave them different amounts of aspirin for different periods of time, then he tested their hearing ability. He found that volunteers who were given four grams of aspirin a day for two days suffered (受苦) much greater temporary hearing loss than those who did not use aspirin. The hearing loss was about two times as great.

The scientist said millions of persons in the world use much larger amounts of aspirin than those used in his experiment. He said these persons may face a serious danger of suffering hearing loss from loud noises.

41. The passage tell us that one's hearing can be damaged (损伤) by _____.
- A. the sound of an airplane or machines in factories
B. loud music or other common sounds found at home or at work
C. both A and B
42. Scientists have learned that _____.
- A. one may die if he hears a loud noise
B. one may lose his hearing when he hears a terribly loud noise
C. loud noises can only cause damage to the hearing of young people
43. From the passage we know that aspirin _____.
- A. can help us to improve our hearing ability
B. makes the temporary hearing damage from loud noises worse
C. makes the temporary hearing damage from loud noises better
44. A large number of people may suffer hearing loss because they _____.
- A. take too much aspirin
B. don't realize the bad effect of loud noises
C. never take aspirin
45. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Scientists have just found out that loud noises can't cause hearing damage or loss.
B. The volunteers who took eight grams of aspirin during two days suffered greater than those who didn't take aspirin.
C. The scientist did an experiment using volunteers who didn't have normal hearing.

第三部分 口语应用(共 5 个小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

从对话后的选项中选择适当的选项补全对话。

A

A: Do you like Beijing, Jenny?

B: 46 Beijing is one of the most beautiful cities in China.

A: Yes, and I'm sure Beijing will be more beautiful in 2008.

B: I agree. It will be one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

A: I predict that there will be more trees and less pollution.

B: Yes. And there will be more places for sports.

A: 47

B: Beijing will be more international. 48

A: I want to be a volunteer of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.

- B. Me, too. That will be very interesting.
 A. Of course, I do.
 B. How do you like Beijing?
 C. What else do you think Beijing will be like in 2008?
 D. Many people all over the world will come to China.

B

- A. Hello! You look unhappy. What's the matter?
 B: 49 Your English is very good. Could you help me?
 A: Of course. What do you have trouble with?
 B; I can never remember new words.
 A; 50
 B. That's a good idea. But my listening is also very poor. What should I do?
 A. Do more listening exercises, and listen to English news on the radio or on TV.
 B. Thank you for your help. I'll do my best.
 A: Good tuck!
 A. You should write them down on a piece of paper and read them when you get a chance.
 B. Listen to the teacher carefully in class, and do grammar exercises.
 C. I didn't pass my English exam yesterday.
 D. You can make foreign friends, too.

加试卷(共五节, 共 50 分)

第一节、阅读填空(共 5 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据首字母提示, 完成所缺单词, 使短文通顺, 意思完整, 语法正确, 一空一词, 并将答案依次填写在题后相应的横线上。

I used to be an unhappy girl. I had f 51 friends around me. I wanted to make friends with others, but I didn't know what to do. I felt lonely.

To change my life, I had to l 52 how to get along with others. What did I do? I said hello to my classmates actively when I m 53 them. I invited them to my home on weekends. And I offered them my h 54 when they had some difficulties in their studies. I felt happy when I was with them.

There is no happiness without friends. N 55 I have many friends. I've become a happy girl at last.

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

第二节 任务型阅读(共 5 个小题。每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容完成表格(字数不限)

To dream is great, but it's even better when that dream comes true. Are you ready to turn your dreams of success into a reality? Here are 3 keys to help you do that.

1. Write your dreams down.

Writing your dreams down is the first step in the process of making them come true. This will allow you to write down all the things that are floating (漂浮) around in your head. As you write, you will begin to know exactly what success is to you. This can be very useful for you.

2. Make useful goals.

As soon as you have your dream written down, you need to make goals that will help you achieve that dream. One of the biggest mistakes people make here is making the goals too big. I know you have big dreams, but you need to make your goals as small as possible, and as easy as

possible. The more you break down your goals, the easier they will become.

3. Be responsible for your dream.

A lot of people don't take the responsibility (责任) of reaching their dreams upon themselves. Then they blame (责备) other people or the situation when their dreams never come true. The reality of it is that you are the only one responsible in the long run for achieving your dreams, no matter what situation you are in and what people you meet.

How to Turn Your Dream into a Reality		
First	Write down your dreams.	Write down all the things floating around in your head. Know exactly what 57. _____ is to you.
Second	Make useful goals.	You need to make your goals 58. _____. The more your goals 59. _____, the easier they will become.
Third	56. _____.	Don't blame other people or 60. _____

第三节 动词填空(共 10 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

用所给动词的正确形式完成短文, 并将正确答案依次填在短文后相应的横线上。

"If Mum 61 (find) out that I'm going to the beach, she will be angry with me," I thought. So I walked quietly and slowly not to let her see me.

When I 62 (get) to the beach, I played volleyball with my friends, Bobby and Ben. Suddenly, the ball fell into the sea. Just as Bobby 63 (pick) up the ball, the sea water carried the ball further and further. I wanted 64 (show) off my swimming skills, so I made up my mind to get the ball for them.

I jumped into the water and 65 (start) swimming. After 66 (swim) for about ten minutes, I became tired. But when I saw that the ball was not far away from me, I swam faster. Just as I was going to get the ball, a very strong wave carried the ball further away from me and I began to get down into the water, too.

"If I had listened to Mum and Dad, this would never have happened," I thought before I fainted(昏厥).

When I woke up, I 67 (lie) in bed. Then a doctor came into the room and after a few minutes, my parents with half angry and half worried faces walked in. My parents scolded (责备) me but 68 (be) also glad that I 69 (save).

I 70 never 70 (forget) that terrible experience.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____
66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____ never _____

第四节 短文改错(共 10 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。并对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下面画一横线(), 并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 该行没有错的不要改。

During my high school years, I was interested at many subjects likes biology, history, geography and English.

71. _____

72. _____

I find math, physics and chemistry very interesting.

73. _____

But I could hardly remember the event in history or the facts about geography. I couldn't remember all the English words very well, too. However, physics and chemistry were quite easy for me. After I considered my interests and skills carefully, I felt that science would be the best choice (选择). So I was decided to study natural science at college, but I wanted to return to school to teach after graduation.

74. _____
75. _____
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____

第五节 书面表达(共 1 题, 共 20 分)

请你根据要点提示和写作要求以学生会的名义拟一份赈灾倡议书。倡议书的开头与结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

要点:

1. 2008 年 5 月 12 日下午 2 点 28 分, 我国四川汶川发生了里氏 8.0 级地震。大批房屋倒塌, 人们无家可归, 大量人员伤亡, 灾民缺食少药.....

2. 号召大家向灾区人民奉献爱心, 捐款捐物, 帮助他们重建家园。

要求: 1. 语句通顺, 表达准确, 可适当发挥使内容连贯。

2. 文中不能出现真实姓名、校名等相关信息。

3. 80 个词左右。

参考词汇: 灾区 quake—stricken areas 零花钱 pocket money 重建 rebuild

A Proposal

All the students in our school,

A sudden 8.0 earthquake happened in Wenchuan, Sichuan Province at 2: 28 on the afternoon of May 12, 2008. _____

Students' Union
June 13, 2008

2008年四川省内江市中考英语试题参考答案

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. A
19. B 20. C 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. C 31. B 32. C 33. C 34. B
35. A 36. B 37. A 38. C 39. C 40. B 41. C 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. B 46. A 47. C 48. D 49. G 50. A
51. few 52. learn 53. met 54. help 55. Now
56. Be responsible for your dream
57. success
58. small and easy/as small as possible and as easy as possible
59. are broken down 60. the situation 61. finds 62. got
63. was going to pick/was picking/would pick
64. to show 65. started 66. swimming
67. was lying 68. were 69. was saved 70. will, forget
71. at→in 72. likes→like/such as 73. find→found 74. event→events 75. √ 76.
too→either 77. careful→carefully 78. A best→-the/my 79. Was 80. but--and

One possible version

A Proposal

All the students in our school,

A sudden 8.0 earthquake happened in Wenchuan, Sichuan Province at 2:28 on the afternoon of May 12, 2008. Many houses fell down and lots of people have become homeless. A large number of people were badly injured and so many people lost their lives. The people in the quake-stricken areas are short of food and medicine. So, everybody, let's show our love to them. Let's give away some of our pocket money, clothes or something else to them. Let's try our best to help them rebuild their homes. Come on, everyone!

Students' Union June 13, 2008