

江西省 2019 年中等学校招生考试

英语模拟卷(四)

说明: 1. 全卷满分 120 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请将答案写在答题卷上, 否则不给分。

一、听力测试(27 分)

A) 请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后, 你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

- How does David learn English?
A. By listening to music. B. By listening to tapes.
C. By watching TV.
- What are they talking about?
A. China. B. Silver. C. Chopsticks.
- What is Dave doing now?
A. Eating out. B. Making a cake. C. Having a party.
- Who did Jenny spend her winter holiday with?
A. Her family. B. John. C. John's grandma.
- How many students are there in the class?
A. Thirty-nine. B. Forty. C. Forty-one.
- Where is West Lake?
A. In Hangzhou. B. In Nanchang. C. In Shanghai.
- Which floor can the boy buy books?
A. The first floor. B. The second floor. C. The third floor.
- What does the girl mean?
A. She will not go to the movies with the boy.
B. She likes action movies best.
C. Her favorite movie star is Jet Li.

B) 请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

请听第 1 段材料, 回答第 9、10 小题。

- How much money did Victor get in his dream?
A. One million dollars. B. One million yuan.
C. One billion dollars.
- What did Victor decide to do with the money in his dream?
A. To raise money for charity. B. To buy a car.
C. To go traveling.

请听第 2 段材料, 回答第 11、12 小题。

- Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a bank. B. In a restaurant. C. In a post office.
- Which of the following is true?
A. The man wants some orange juice.
B. The potato chips cost 12 yuan.
C. There is no cola.

请听第3段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

13. What does the woman want to do?
A. To borrow some books. B. To make some money.
C. To buy some fruit.
14. Where is the supermarket?
A. Next to a bookstore. B. Next to a library.
C. Across from a library.
15. What do we know about the woman?
A. She has never been to New York before.
B. She is from the USA.
C. She and the man are good friends.

请听第4段材料,回答第16至第18小题。

16. What can help solve the woman's problem?
A. Good luck. B. Deep breath. C. A quiet room.
17. What is the man's advice about getting good results in test?
A. Talking with others. B. Often taking tests.
C. Always working hard.
18. What can we get from the conversation?
A. They will have a test tomorrow.
B. The man doesn't work hard.
C. The man is a teacher.

请听第5段材料,回答第19至第22小题。

19. Which country isn't mentioned in the monologue?
A. France. B. Japan. C. America.
20. What kind of apples are delicious?
A. Yellow and small apples. B. Small and green apples.
C. Large and red apples.
21. How tall can apple trees grow?
A. Eleven meters. B. Thirteen meters. C. Twelve meters.
22. What can we know from the monologue?
A. Apple trees grow best in places with warm winters.
B. Apples can grow well in warm weather.
C. Generally sweet apples are used to make apple juice.

C) 请听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题1分)

23. Great changes have taken place in people's life in the past _____ years.
24. In the past, people kept in touch with their family or friends mainly by _____.
25. People used to listen to news and other information _____.
26. Now people can _____ by mobile phone or on the Internet at home.
27. Some families are _____ enough to drive their children to school in their own cars.

二、单项填空(8分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题1分)

28. Even if you're right, you should not _____ your teachers like that.
A. make trouble to B. look up to
C. pay attention to D. talk back to

29. —Have you ever read any of Liu Cixin's science fictions?
—Yes, *Wondering the Earth* is really a great novel. And the movie adapted from (改编自) it _____ Chinese science fiction movies.
A. had influenced B. was influencing
C. has influenced D. have influenced
30. —Did you go to the basketball match last weekend?
—Oh, yes. It _____ to start at 7:30 p. m. , but it started fifteen minutes later.
A. was supposed B. supposed
C. is supposed D. supposes
31. —Do you look forward to the 2022 Winter Olympics in our country?
—Of course. I am sure it must be _____.
A. dangerous B. useful C. lucky D. exciting
32. —Frank takes exercise every day.
—Yes. That's why he is healthy and always full of _____.
A. interest B. pressure C. energy D. memory
33. How great and brave the boy was! He _____ to save a man in the lake this morning.
A. managed B. refused C. continued D. expected
34. —The film was shown in our city last month and _____ high praise.
—Exactly. I have seen it twice.
A. wins B. will win C. won D. is winning
35. _____, his leg got better and he could walk with a walking stick.
A. Unluckily B. Gradually C. Usually D. Badly

三、完形填空 (25 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

About thirty years ago, China was a country known as the "Bicycle Kingdom". Later, cars took the 36 of bikes. But since 2016, colorful bikes have been seen on city streets around China again. They are 37 as sharing-bikes by companies like Mobile Bike, OFO and Didi. More and more people ride this kind of bikes to their workplaces, bus stops or subway stations.

It's very 38 to use the bikes if you have a smart phone. With a smart phone App, people can borrow a bike from one place and 39 it at another place easily. First, you need to download (下载) such an App on your smart phone. Then what you need to do is to find a 40 bike through the App, and then scan (扫描) the QR code (二维码) on the bike. The cost of riding 41 the time that you spend. Normally, each hour you ride, you need to 42 one *yuan*. It doesn't cost so much, does it?

But 43, dreams can turn sour. 44 sharing bikes become more and more popular, problems keep showing up. According to news reports, some sharing bikes are 45 treated by users. When people are using the bikes, some just throw 46 onto streets or even into rivers. Some bikes are stolen. Someone was even fined (罚款) 1,200 *yuan* for stealing a sharing bike.

Also, the damage to the QR codes on the bikes has brought huge losses to bike-sharing companies. Once the QR code is damaged, the 47 cannot be widely used any more. It can take several hundred *yuan* for the company workers to find a lost bike and get it 48.

49, punishment may not be the best way to stop sharing bikes from being stolen or damaged. Bike-sharing services will work well only if the 50 follow the rules.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. power | B. fame | C. place | D. pain |
| 37. A. provided | B. sold | C. found | D. ridden |
| 38. A. expensive | B. necessary | C. uncomfortable | D. convenient |
| 39. A. hide | B. return | C. keep | D. lend |
| 40. A. nearest | B. cheapest | C. oldest | D. nicest |
| 41. A. depends on | B. puts on | C. goes on | D. lives on |
| 42. A. take | B. pay | C. spend | D. cost |
| 43. A. ever | B. never | C. sometimes | D. hardly |
| 44. A. Because | B. Since | C. As | D. Once |
| 45. A. gradually | B. luckily | C. especially | D. badly |
| 46. A. it | B. us | C. them | D. you |
| 47. A. company | B. bike | C. report | D. loss |
| 48. A. seen | B. made | C. bought | D. repaired |
| 49. A. Instead | B. Thus | C. However | D. So |
| 50. A. makers | B. workers | C. users | D. walkers |

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

and	comfort	he	outside	deal
believe	activity	what	everyday	talk

When you are sad, you need to find ways to deal with your sadness. When you learn how 51 with your sadness, you'll find your own happiness.

Accept your sadness. It's not a bad thing to feel sad. Try to face 52 is making you feel sad. And don't 53 it will just go away by itself.

Speak about your sadness. You don't have to tell everybody everything, but it is nice to 54 to friends or family about your feelings. You may not need 55 or her to say a word; just having someone listen to you is sometimes enough.

Put your sadness into written words. Write down how you are feeling every day 56 why you think you are feeling this way. Write down how you deal with your sadness and which ways work.

Take part in 57. Read a good book, listen to music, exercise or take a walk 58. These can help you feel 59 and forget your sadness.

See a doctor. If your sadness starts to interfere (干扰) with your 60 life seriously, you should ask your doctor for help.

四、阅读理解 (40 分)

A) 请阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

A

The Norton Summer School is an exchange program for middle school

students from non-English speaking countries who want to improve their English. Courses are given by the native(本国的) English teachers. They also offer trips to museums and culture centers. This year's summer school will be from July 15 to August 1. For more information, please read as follows:

Application(申请) date ▼ Foreign students should send their applications before July 10, 2019. English only!	Courses ▼ English language Spoken English: 22 hours Reading and Writing: 10 hours ▼ American History: 16 hours ▼ American Culture: 16 hours
Steps ▼ A letter of self-introduction ▼ A letter of recommendation (推荐信) The letters should be written in English with all necessary information.	Cost ▼ Daily lessons: \$ 200 ▼ Sports and activities: \$ 100 ▼ Travel: \$ 200 ▼ Hotel service: \$ 400 You may choose to live with a host family for free.
Thompson, Sanders 1026 Broadway Street, Los Angeles, CA90068, USA E-mail: tomsanders@google.com	

61. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Doing a part-time job. B. Taking courses.
C. Having sports. D. Traveling.
62. If you live with a host family in Los Angeles, how much will you have to pay for the exchange program?
A. \$ 200. B. \$ 400. C. \$ 500. D. \$ 900.
63. What can you get from the passage?
A. The program will last two months.
B. You can e-mail or ring up the school.
C. You should write to Thompson only in English.
D. Students in China can directly go to the school on July 15, 2019.

B

Itzhak Perlman, a famous violinist, walked onto the stage to perform music at a music hall. Getting on stage is not a small task for him. A brain disease he got as a child forces him to walk with crutches(拐杖).

Seeing him walk across the stage is hard to forget. He walked painfully, but bravely, until he reached his chair. He sat down slowly, put his crutches on the floor and placed his legs in the correct place. Then he picked up the violin, put it under his chin(下巴), nodded to the conductor(指挥) and started to play.

But suddenly something went wrong. The violinist finished the first few parts of the piece, but one of the strings(弦) on his violin broke. Everyone heard it clearly.

People thought the violinist would need to stop to find another string for the violin. But he didn't. Instead, he stopped for a moment, closed his eyes and went on. He played from where he left off, with a passion and power that people had never heard before.

It was impossible to play with only three strings. But this musician refused to give up. He seemed to play the strings in the new ways to make the sounds he needed from the missing string.

When he finished, everyone in the hall stood up. The musician smiled and said, "Sometimes it is up to the musician to find out how much music he can make with what he has left."

64. What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?
- A. The violinist is very famous.
B. It's hard for the violinist to do such work.
C. The violinist is not confident in himself.
D. It took the violinist a lot of time to prepare.
65. What did the violinist do when his violin string broke?
- A. He found another string. B. He found another violin.
C. He went on playing. D. He gave up playing.
66. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. A good musician can hardly deal with every challenge.
B. Playing the violin is an easy job.
C. Learn how to be a good audience.
D. Make full use of what we still have.
67. What's the best title for this passage?
- A. Do the Best You Can Do.
B. Nobody Is Perfect.
C. The Life of a Famous Violinist.
D. How to Play the Violin?

Is there anything strange high up in the world's tallest mountains? If so, is it a big bear? Is it a monkey? Or is it a kind of man? No one knows. This mystery has puzzled(困惑) the world for years.

In 1887, a mountain climber found large footsteps(脚印) in the snow. They looked like the footprints of a very large man. But men don't walk without shoes in the snow.

In 1906, another climber saw many more footsteps. He saw a very large animal standing on two legs. As he watched, it ran away very quickly. Fifteen years later, a newspaper had new stories about the "something". A mountain climber said he had seen the snowman walk slowly in the snow. He said it looked like a very large man.

From then on, more and more people had stories to tell. But not until 1951 did a mountain climber bring back pictures of large footsteps. **They** showed clearly that the snowman walked on two legs. So it was not a bear or a monkey. Could it be an ape man(猿人)? And the mystery keeps growing! Someday we may find out just what it is that makes the large footsteps.

68. When were the first pictures of the large footsteps taken?
- A. In 1887. B. In 1906. C. In 1921. D. In 1951.
69. What does the underlined word "**They**" refer to?
- A. The mountain climbers. B. The stories.
C. The pictures. D. The large footsteps.
70. Which of the following is true according to passage?
- A. The large footsteps found in 1887 were made by a very large man.
B. The very large animal seen in 1906 could stand on two legs.

- C. A newspaper had new stories about the snowman in 1906.
D. The snowman found in 1951 was either a bear or a monkey.
71. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. Mountain climbers. B. Strange animals.
C. Mystery of the large footsteps. D. Newspaper report.

D

Insects(昆虫) are a kind of very healthy food. They have almost as much protein(蛋白质) as meat from a pig or a cow and are low in fat. Eating insects is also very good for the environment.

Marcel Dicke, who studies insects, explained in a talk how insects also produce more meat from the food they eat. For example, imagine a farmer feeds a cow 10 pounds of food. Those 10 pounds of food produce about 1 pound of meat for people to eat. However, imagine the farmer gives a certain number of insects 10 pounds of food. Those 10 pounds of food produce 9 pounds of meat for people to eat!

Eating more insects can also help people in poor areas. Many people can keep and sell insects, which can provide jobs and food.

But insects will not take place of animal meat very quickly. First, people in some countries would have to change how they think about eating insects. Many people in North America and Europe eat a lot of meat like beef and pork. But they do not traditionally eat insects. In fact, for many people in the west, eating insects sounds **weird**! They believe insects are dirty and dangerous. Insects make them feel uncomfortable.

Some people are trying to deal with this problem. For example, David George Gordon wrote a book named *The Eat-A-Bug Cookbook*, which tries to show people that insects can be delicious. Other insect experts travel around telling people about the advantages of eating insects. But they still have a lot of work to do.

72. What does the writer think of eating insects?
A. It is environmentally friendly.
B. It makes people become fat.
C. It helps to protect large animal.
D. It is not healthy.
73. Why does the writer give the example of Marcel Dicke?
A. To show the high cost of food production.
B. To show it's quite easy for farmers to keep insects.
C. To offer different ways of feeding cows and insects.
D. To show keeping insects is a good choice for farmers.
74. What does the underlined word "**weird**" probably mean?
A. Successful. B. Strange. C. Meaningful. D. Comfortable.
75. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A. People can make a lot of money from insects.
B. People should eat more insects.
C. Insects should be better protected.
D. It's dangerous to eat insects.

B) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中,使短文意思通顺、结构完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

Travel study—a new way to spend your holiday. Have you ever heard about it?

When you have a travel study, you can see Big Ben, Sydney Opera House, the Statue of Liberty and so many other places. 76 Or you can go with your family or your friends.

When you travel, you are in a different culture every day. 77 You read all these from books in the past, but now it is real and you are part of it. Besides you may also learn other cultures from your new friends because they are from different countries.

78 But he or she will not stay to speak English with you all the time, right? During the travel study, you have to speak it every day and almost everywhere because you are into English-speaking country!

It also gives you a chance to live alone. 79 “What should I do if I lose my way in a foreign country?” “How can I buy what I want with my poor English?” 80

In conclusion, you can get a lot from the travel study.

- A. You have to be clever and find answers for yourself.
- B. You will be served with different new foods and make new friends.
- C. You can travel in many ways.
- D. That will teach you how to live.
- E. During the travel study, you may go traveling by yourself.
- F. You are always very tired on your way.
- G. Maybe you already have foreign teachers in your school to teach you English.

五、补全对话(5分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子填入空白中,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每空一句,每小题1分)

(A = Alice, T = Tina)

A: Hi, Tina. You look unhappy. 81

T: Well, I love music, but my mother doesn't allow me to listen to it.

A: 82

T: Because she thinks listening to music is not good for my study.

A: 83 I also love music. It makes me relaxed and helps me study better.

T: Right. Music brings me much, too. But how to solve my problem? Can you give me some advice?

A: Of course. 84

T: No, I don't often talk with her. We often argue.

A: 85 You can have a good talk with your mother.

T: That's a good idea. Thanks for your advice.

- A. How lucky you are!
- B. Why not?
- C. I think communicating with each other is a better way.
- D. What's the matter with you?
- E. Do you often talk with your mother?
- F. I would like to give you some.
- G. I don't agree with her.