

# 2019年呼和浩特市中考试卷

## 英语

### 注意事项:

1. 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填涂在试卷和答题卡的规定位置。
2. 考生要将答案写在答题卡上,在试卷上答题一律无效。考试结束后,本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
3. 本试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第一卷(选择题,共计 85 分)

#### I. 单项选择:(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. We usually go swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ summer. But in \_\_\_\_\_ summer of 2018, we didn't.
 

A. /; /	B. a; a
C. /; the	D. a; /
2. — May I help you with some jeans, sir?  
— Yes, I'd like to try on those blue \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. one	B. pair
C. two	D. ones
3. — Jack, let's have a picnic after school.  
— Sorry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ Frank to work on the biology report with him.
 

A. advised	B. expected
C. suggested	D. promised
4. \_\_\_\_\_ me an email before you come to Hohhot, and I'll meet you at the train station.
 

A. Send	B. Sending
C. To send	D. Sent
5. — Did you call Michael back?  
— I didn't need to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll see him tomorrow.
 

A. unless	B. because
C. when	D. though

6. Sitting down after a walk is relaxing. But would you like to sit on a seat \_\_\_\_\_ tells you your weight?
 

A. /	B. who
C. whom	D. that
7. Guan Dong saved an old lady out of the Yangtze River. \_\_\_\_\_ great courage he showed!
 

A. What a	B. What
C. How a	D. How
8. Ben was helping his mother when the rain began to beat heavily \_\_\_\_\_ the windows.
 

A. against	B. across
C. above	D. below
9. I really need to take more exercise because I'm \_\_\_\_\_ weight.
 

A. putting down	B. putting on
C. putting off	D. putting away
10. — Will you do any cleaning in the park this Sunday?  
— \_\_\_\_\_! I do so every Sunday.
 

A. Nice work	B. No shouting
C. You bet	D. In with a chance
11. — He is planning to walk on the wings of a flying plane.  
— What? I have never heard of \_\_\_\_\_ idea before.
 

A. a crazier	B. the crazier
C. a craziest	D. the craziest
12. The shop in Wanda Square \_\_\_\_\_ for six years, but I \_\_\_\_\_ there so far.
 

A. has opened; haven't gone	B. has been open; haven't been
C. has been open; haven't gone	D. has been opened; haven't been
13. It is wise \_\_\_\_\_ Linda to make up her mind \_\_\_\_\_ to play an instrument.
 

A. for; learning	B. for; to learn
C. of; learning	D. of; to learn
14. Frederick \_\_\_\_\_ entered the final competition last month. His hobby has brought him \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. successful; success	B. successful; successfully
C. successfully; success	D. successfully; successful
15. She was so angry at \_\_\_\_\_ he was doing \_\_\_\_\_ she walked out without a word.
 

A. what; that	B. that; what
C. what; what	D. that; that

II. 完型填空:(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

A

“The grass looks greener on the other side of the fence.” That’s an old 16 in English. It means other places often look better, more interesting than the place in 17 you live. Some people worry 18 young Chinese are beginning to feel that way. They see young Chinese paying no attention to Chinese culture and, 19, buying Japanese cartoon books, watching Korean soap operas and even celebrating Western holidays.

Foreign books and soap operas are good, 20 Chinese writers and actors are just as good. As for holidays, Christmas is nice, but it can 21 have the meaning for Chinese that the Spring Festival has, and the West has nothing to compare with the Mid-autumn Festival. And let’s not forget the part of Chinese culture I like best: 22 friendliness. Not all countries are as 23 as China.

It’s good to enjoy other cultures and 24 from them, but they cannot replace your own culture. It’s good to look on the other side of the fence, but 25 you take a good long look. You will find that the grass isn’t always greener on the other side of the fence.

- 16. A. word            B. saying            C. sentence            D. rule
- 17. A. that            B. when            C. where            D. which
- 18. A. that            B. if            C. why            D. whether
- 19. A. however            B. besides            C. instead            D. then
- 20. A. and            B. so            C. but            D. or
- 21. A. still            B. never            C. always            D. ever
- 22. A. they            B. their            C. it            D. its
- 23. A. warm            B. warmer            C. cold            D. colder
- 24. A. learns            B. learning            C. in learning            D. to learn
- 25. A. make up            B. make up of            C. make sure            D. be sure to

B

A restaurant had once fallen upon hard times. Only five 26 were left; the manager and four others, all over 60 years old.

In the town near the restaurant there lived a successful businessman who was good at managing business, so the manager 27 to ask the businessman if he could offer any advice that might save the restaurant. The manager and the businessman talked for a long period of time, but when he was asked for advice, the businessman 28 for a

while and then said, “I have no advice to give. The only thing I can tell you is that the saver is one of you.”

The manager, returning to the restaurant 29, told the other people what the businessman had said. In the months that 30, the old restaurant workers thought carefully of the words of the businessman, “The saver is one of us?” they asked themselves. As they thought about this possibility, they all began to treat each other with 31 respect(尊重). And thinking that each of themselves might be the saver, they also began to treat themselves with more care.

As time went by, people coming to the restaurant 32 that some respect and warm kindness were around the five old members of the small restaurant. Hardly knowing 33, more people began to come back to the restaurant. They began to bring their friends, and theirs brought more friends. Two 34 later, the small restaurant had once again become a big food company, thanks to the businessman’s 35. They understood that it was they themselves that were the savers.

- 26. A. cooks            B. waiters            C. members            D. customers
- 27. A. hoped            B. began            C. allowed            D. decided
- 28. A. stopped            B. refused            C. rested            D. laughed
- 29. A. angrily            B. hopefully            C. lively            D. nervously
- 30. A. following            B. followed            C. going            D. gone
- 31. A. strange            B. similar            C. strong            D. special
- 32. A. received            B. advised            C. felt            D. wished
- 33. A. what            B. how            C. why            D. when
- 34. A. years            B. days            C. hours            D. minutes
- 35. A. advice            B. words            C. methods            D. success

III. 阅读理解:(共 25 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 50 分)

A

Do you want a job in the holidays? Just go for it. First, you need to know what kind of job is suitable for your age and interest.

**If you’re 13 to 15**

It seems that you can’t work almost anywhere, but you’re probably allowed to clean your neighbours’ cars or walk their dogs.

There is no lowest wage(工资) for children under 16.

By law, you can’t work more than 35 hours each week during school holidays. And you can’t work before 7am or after 7pm.

**If you're 16 to 17**

The lowest wage for 16~17-year-old teenagers should be no less than seven dollars per hour.

You can't work in a pub or bar, but you can work in many other places.

By law, you can't work more than 40 hours each week.

**What jobs are out there?**

Obviously your choices are limited(限制) by the fact that you can only work during school holidays, but the following situations are fine.

At Christmas, most shops are short of hands, so you may find something to do there. In autumn, there's always fruit picking. It can be pretty hard work, but it pays really well.

If you're mad about football, you can choose to work in a sports shop or help out at a local football club. No matter how much you are paid, you are doing what you like.

36. In the school holidays, 14-year-old kids \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can work anywhere they want      B. are not allowed to work alone  
C. can't go to work at night      D. can work as long as 14 hours a day
37. How much can a 16-year-old kid be paid at least in two hours?
- A. 21 dollars.      B. 17 dollars.  
C. 14 dollars.      D. 7 dollars.
38. If you want to clean cars for others, you should at least be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 16      B. 15  
C. 14      D. 13
39. According to the passage, fruit picking is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not right for children      B. tiring but pays well  
C. better than other jobs      D. more interesting to girls
40. According to the passage, which statement is true?
- A. If you are 17 years old, you're not allowed to walk the dog for your neighbour.  
B. Teenagers can choose their jobs according to their interest.  
C. Fruit picking pays well because there are fewer people to pick it.  
D. Only a football fan is allowed to work in a football club.

**B**

A new study finds that more than eighty percent of Internet users in the United States search for health information online.

Susannah Fox from the Pew Internet Project says doctors are still the main source of health information. But the study found that searching online is one of the leading ways that people look for a second opinion. He says, " People are sort of fact-checking what they have heard from a doctor. Our studies show that people are still very likely to turn to a health doctor when they need a diagnosis(诊断) or are planning a treatment."

Forty percent of people are actually looking for doctors or other providers when they search for health information online. Two thirds of Internet users look online for information about a certain disease or medical condition.

The Internet has also become an important source of spiritual support for people with health problems. Susannah Fox says one in five Internet users has gone online to find other people who have the same condition.

A disease is considered uncommon if it affects(侵袭) fewer than 200,000 people worldwide. The rise of social networking has made it easier for people with uncommon diseases to connect with each other and feel less alone. Social networking is also changing the way some doctors and patients communicate with each other.

Dr Jeff Livingston operates a medical centre for women in Irving, Texas. His office uses password-protected software to share information with patients. He says the software has increased efficiency(效率), reduced costs and improved relations with patients. It has just changed the way we do health care. His medical centre also has a Facebook page, a MySpace page and a Twitter feed.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular ways people look for health information.
- A. Asking their parents  
B. The Pew Internet Project  
C. Searching online  
D. Reading books on medicine

42. What makes people search for health information online?
- A. People's interests in health.      B. People's health condition.
- C. Importance of the Internet.      D. The rise of online treatment.

43. From the fourth paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people with health problems go online to look for the new treatment
- B. people with health problems try to share their experience with others online
- C. people with health problems encourage each other online to fight against diseases
- D. Internet becomes a place for people with health problems to reduce worries

44. According to Paragraph 5, social networking \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. becomes a new way for doctors and patients to communicate with each other
- B. encourages people to get more help from doctors online in time
- C. helps people to get more confidence about the treatment of their diseases
- D. makes people easier to know more about what their diseases are

45. What can we infer(推断) from the last paragraph?

- A. Internet is an easy way for doctors to treat their patients.
- B. Doctors should change their way to treat their patients.
- C. Facebook, MySpace and Twitter become efficient tools for doctors.
- D. Most patients would like to ask their doctors for help online now.

**C**

One day a young man was standing in a crowded place, shouting that he had the most beautiful heart in the world. Most of the people who saw his heart were amazed at the beauty of his heart. It had no little flaw(瑕疵).

Suddenly, an old man appeared and said, "Oh, my son, your heart is not as beautiful as mine."

The old man showed his heart to the young man. It was beating strongly, but full of **scars**. It had places where pieces had been removed and other pieces put in. But they didn't fit quite right, and there were gaps and rough(崎岖不平的) edges. Some places had never been filled in.

The young man laughed, "My dear old man, **▲** Comparing your heart with mine, mine is perfect and yours is full of scars."

The old man said, "Dear boy, my heart is just as beautiful as your heart. You see, each scar shows where I have given my love. Sometimes people give me a piece of their heart back, and it fills the space as best it can. Other times, I give my love and get nothing in return. Those are the empty spaces. They hurt, but they show me that I can love and love again. "

The young man stood still. His eyes were filled with tears. He walked up to the old man, tore a piece of his heart and gave the piece to the old man.

The old man placed it in his heart, and then took a piece from his old scarred heart and placed it in the wound in the young man's heart.

The young man looked at his heart, not perfect any more but more beautiful than ever.

46. The underlined word "**scar**" means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.

- A. 疤痕      B. 隔阂
- C. 斑点      D. 补丁

47. Which of the following can be put in "**▲**" ?

- A. I quite agree with you!      B. it's against the rules!
- C. are you joking?      D. what can I do for you?

48. How did the young man feel after he heard what the old man said?

- A. Surprised.      B. Touched.
- C. Nervous.      D. Proud.

49. What does the story want to tell us?

- A. We should be proud of who we are.
- B. We shouldn't think too much of ourselves.
- C. Nothing is difficult if we put our hearts into it.
- D. Give our love, though we sometimes get nothing in return.

50. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. A Broken Heart      B. The Most Beautiful Heart
- C. A Wise Old Man      D. What is True Love?

**D**

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off — if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that “night milk” has more melatonin(褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and less worried.

In the study, mice were fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night by researchers from Seoul, South Korea.

Those given night milk, which had 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less worried than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in *The Journal of Medicinal Food*.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin medicine has been suggested to those who are trying to fall asleep at night.

Studies have also showed that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because there is calcium(钙)in it, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free because it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will have on your body at night.

根据上文内容判断正(T)误(F)

51. According to the passage, the mice fed with daytime milk were less active.
52. The study has been tested on mice for ten times.
53. People with sleeping problems have been advised to drink milk collected during the night by researchers.
54. Milk is good for sleep because there is melatonin and calcium in it.
55. The writer shows the main idea of the passage by giving examples.

**E 日常对话**

A: Hello, Bob! How is it going?

B: Hello, Kate! 56 And you?

A: Very well. What's your plan for the summer?

B: I had a Chinese course last year, and I'd like to go on with it this summer.

A: How was the course? 57

B: Yes. It seemed that way at first. But after a while it became easier.

A: You were the best in the class, right?

B: I did get an A. Well, could you tell me your summer plan? 58

A: No, not this summer. 59

B: That sounds very interesting. Can I go with you?

A: 60 Oh, here comes the bus! Goodbye!

B: Goodbye!

- A. But I plan to go to Africa next summer.
- B. Will you travel somewhere interesting?
- C. Where do you come from?
- D. Is Chinese very difficult?
- E. I'm OK.
- F. Travelling is very expensive.
- G. No problem.

**第二卷 (非选择题, 共计 35 分)**

IV. 用所给词或短语的适当形式填空:(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分) 61 — 70 小题

someone;	wait for;	decide;	even though;	week;
as well as;	high;	mention;	Germany;	try one's best

61. — Could I ask if you \_\_\_\_\_ this to her till now?

— Yes, but she refused to listen.

62. \_\_\_\_\_ the usual activities, such as sailing and climbing, there was a writing class in the summer camp.

63. On a beach, run away from the sea and move quickly to \_\_\_\_\_ ground when an earthquake happens.

64. In order to catch the early bus, we had to stop \_\_\_\_\_ them.

65. As is known to all, \_\_\_\_\_ who breaks the rules should be punished.

66. He asked for two \_\_\_\_\_ leave to look after his sick father.

67. During the World War II, millions of \_\_\_\_\_ lost their lives.

68. — Which sport are you in at the school sports meeting?  
— No decision yet. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ after discussing with my PE teacher.
69. The students in Miss Wang’s class are all \_\_\_\_\_ to study hard to go to the university.
70. She won’t leave the TV set, \_\_\_\_\_ her supper is on the table.

**V. 阅读理解填词: (共 10 个空; 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分)** 71 — 80 空

Smartphones and e-readers have become more common in recent years. Some people think that the days of paper books will be gone. But recent surveys have shown that traditional books are still popular a 71 readers.

Research company Nielsen found that in the UK, sales of e-books are f 72 while sales of paper books are rising. More surprisingly, it’s young people who are buying the most physical books. Another survey of university students from the United States, Slovakia (斯洛伐克) and Japan also showed that 92 percent of t 73 preferred paper books.

So what is b 74 paper book comeback(回归)?

The most popular reason given was: “I like to hold the product.” It’s true that paper books bring a very different reading experience. Slovakian students said that they liked the smell of paper books. Other students said that they could get a s 75 of accomplishment(成就) when they finished reading a paper book.

Paper books can also be very personal objects to lovers of reading. Many people like to sign their name on the i 76 cover. If the cover gets bent(弯曲) or there is a stain(污点) made on the pages from coffee, all the better. The a 77 make the book even more personal. It’s as if readers of paper books make friends with them.

This “friendship” people d 78 with books isn’t just sentimental(情感的). Research has shown that readers remember more information reading from paper books t 79 e-books. People also more e 80 end up with headaches or sore eyes while reading e-books.

So why not pick up a book and start reading?

71. a \_\_\_\_\_ 72. f \_\_\_\_\_ 73. t \_\_\_\_\_ 74. b \_\_\_\_\_ 75. s \_\_\_\_\_  
76. i \_\_\_\_\_ 77. a \_\_\_\_\_ 78. d \_\_\_\_\_ 79. t \_\_\_\_\_ 80. e \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. 初级写作: (满分 15 分)**

临近毕业, 学校在学习小组内开展了初中阶段自评和组评活动, 假设你是 *Rainbow* 小组的组长 Zhang Hong, 请你为你的组员 Li Ming 进行综合素质评价, 写一份素质报告。

- 内容包括:
1. 他的爱好;
  2. 他的优点(两条);
  3. 他的缺点或存在的问题;
  4. 你对他的建议(两条)。
- 要求:
1. 表达清楚、语法正确、上下文连贯;
  2. 要点必须包括所有相关信息, 并作适当发挥, 但不得出现真实班级、姓名等;
  3. 词数: 不少于 80 词(所给内容不计入总词数)。

Li Ming is a member of my team called *Rainbow*. \_\_\_\_\_

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Zhang Hong