

湖北省咸宁市 2014 年初中毕业生学业考试

英语试卷

温馨提示:

1. 本试卷分试题卷(共 8 页)和答题卷(共 2 页);全卷共 82 个小题(含 2 个选做题),含听力测试和笔试两部分;满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 考生答题前,请将自己所在学校、姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卷指定的位置,同时认真阅读答题卷上的注意事项。考生答题时,请按照题号顺序在答题卷上各题的答题区域内作答,写在试题卷上无效。

试 题 卷

第一部分 听力测试(共 30 分)

一、听对话选图 听下面五段对话和问题,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,找出能回答所提问题的图片。[听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间做出选择和准备下一小题。每段对话读两遍。](每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

1. A.



B.



C.



2. A.



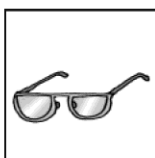
B.



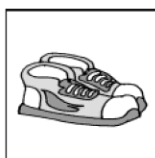
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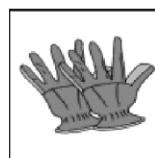
3. A.



B.



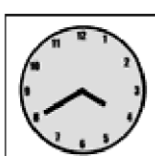
C.



4. A.



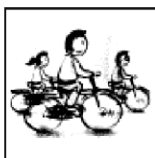
B.



C.



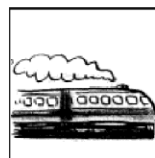
5. A.



B.



C.



二、对话理解 听下面三段对话,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,找出相应问题的最佳答案。[听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。](每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

听第一段对话，回答第 6-8 小题。

6. What is Mike doing?
 - A. He's smoking in the room.
 - B. He is reading in the sun.
 - C. He's listening to the radio.
7. Why does Maria's father like smoking?
 - A. Because he thinks smoking can help him relax.
 - B. Because he thinks smoking can stop him from coughing.
 - C. Because he thinks smoking can make him fight against illness.
8. What does Maria ask her father to do?
 - A. To reduce smoking as much as possible.
 - B. To give up smoking as soon as possible.
 - C. To brush his teeth as many times as possible.

听第二段对话，回答第 9-11 小题。

9. What's the young man's trouble?
 - A. He can't fall asleep at night.
 - B. He doesn't get enough exercise.
 - C. He coughs much at night.
10. How long has the young man been ill?
 - A. One day.
 - B. Two days.
 - C. Three days.
11. What did the doctor tell the young man to do?
 - A. To visit the doctor often.
 - B. To go to bed at the same time.
 - C. To drink more tea every day.

听第三段对话，回答第 12-15 小题。

12. What are they talking about?
 - A. Their favorite cities.
 - B. The summer holidays.
 - C. The weather in different cities.
13. Where is Mary going?
 - A. To her hometown.
 - B. To Hainan.
 - C. To Beijing.
14. How is Mary going there?
 - A. By bus.
 - B. By train.
 - C. By plane.
15. Who will John go to Hainan with?
 - A. His parents.
 - B. His classmates.
 - C. His friends.

三、短文理解 根据你听到的内容,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,找出相应问题的最佳答案。[听短文前,你将有 30 秒钟的时间阅读各小题。短文读两遍。](每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

16. What can't dogs do better than man?
A. See. B. Hear. C. Smell.
17. How long may a dog live for?
A. About 13 or 14 years. B. About thirty years. C. About forty years.
18. When was a dog first sent up in a man-made satellite by Russian scientists?
A. In 1955. B. In 1957. C. In 1975.
19. Where did a dog called Lossre become a star?
A. In American sports. B. In an American book. C. In an American movie.
20. Why have dogs been man's friends for thousands of years according to the passage?
A. Because dogs are brave to watch the door for their master.
B. Because dogs have helped people in many ways.
C. Because dogs have provided delicious meat for many people.

第二部分 笔试部分 (共 90 分)

四、单项填空 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出可以填入相应空格处的最佳答案。(每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21. —What are you going to do this weekend?
— I together with my classmates _____ going to climb Mount Qian.
A. is B. am C. are D. were
22. —What do you think of her teaching English?
—Great! No one teaches _____ in our school.
A. good B. worse C. better D. best
23. —Morning, class. Is _____ here today?
—No, sir. Tom is absent. He is ill at home.
A. anybody B. everybody C. nobody D. somebody
24. —Have you seen the documentary named *A Bite of China* (《舌尖上的中国》)?
—Yeah! It's the most funny one _____ I have ever seen.
A. that B. what C. which D. where
25. —Do you know Diaoyu Island?
—Sure. It _____ China since ancient times.
A. belongs to B. belonged to C. has belonged to D. is belonging to
26. —_____ sweet music!
—And I really like the Voice of China TV programs.
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
27. —What's the most important morning news on CCTV today?
—The Chinese government warned Japan _____ do harm to China's territorial sovereignty (领土主权) again and again.
A. to not B. didn't C. not to D. do not
28. —As we know it's difficult to live in a foreign country.
—_____ if you can't understand the language there.
A. Exactly B. Naturally C. Usually D. Especially
29. —Peng Liyuan is _____ Chinese people as a beautiful and popular singer.
—And now she is also the First Lady in China.
A. known as B. proud of C. famous for D. well-known to
30. —Food safety is very important.
—So some rules _____ to stop people from polluting food.
A. must make B. must be made C. must made D. be made
31. —Do you want to go to Taiwan or Tibet for holiday?
—
A. No, I don't. B. Yes, I do. C. Good idea! D. I want to Taiwan.
32. —Did you ever listen to Zhang Lili's story yesterday afternoon?
—Yes. We all _____ listening carefully and were moved deeply.
A. enjoyed ourselves B. helped ourselves to
C. lost ourselves in D. put ourselves in
33. —I want to know if Maria _____ us in the fashion show tonight.
—I believe if she _____ her homework, she will join us.
A. joins; finishes B. will join; finishes
C. joins; will finish D. will join; will join
34. —Do you have any difficulty in _____ English?
—Yes, but I try to make myself _____.
A. to speak; understood B. speaking; understand
C. to speak; to understand D. speaking; understood
35. —When will your new book _____ ?
—It has not been decided yet.
A. find out B. come out C. look up D. set up

五、完形填空 阅读短文，掌握其大意，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出可以填入相应空格处的最佳答案。（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

Weakness

A boy lost his left arm in a car accident. When he was 10 years old, he decided to study judo(柔道). The boy began lessons (36) an old Japanese judo coach. The boy was doing well, so he couldn't understand (37), after three months of training, the coach had taught him only one action. "Sir," the boy finally said, "shouldn't I be learning more actions?"

"This is the only move you know, but this is the only action you'll ever need to know," the coach replied. Not quite understanding, (38) believing in his coach, the boy kept (39).

Several months (40), the coach took the boy to his first competition. Surprising himself, the boy (41) won his first two matches. The third match (42) to be difficult, but after some time, his opponent(对手) became impatient and rushed over; the boy quickly used his move to win the match. Still amazed by his (43), the boy was now in the finals.

This time, his opponent was bigger, stronger and (44). For a while, the boy appeared to be defeated. Being worried that the boy might get hurt, the referee(裁判) called a time-out(暂停). He was about to call a time-out when the coach stopped. "No," the coach cried, "let him (45)."

Soon after the match began again, his opponent made a big mistake: he lost his guard. Immediately, the boy used his move to defeat his opponent. The boy had (46) the match and the competition. He was the champion.

On the way home, the boy and the coach (47) every move in each and every match. Then the boy showed the courage to ask (48) was really on his mind, "Sir, how did I win the competition with only one move?"

"You won for (49) reasons," the coach answered. "First, you've (50) mastered one of the most difficult moves in all of judo. And second, the only known defence(防卫) for that move is for your opponent to catch your left arm."

The boy's greatest weakness(弱点) had become his greatest strength.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 36. A. to | B. on | C. with | D. from |
| 37. A. why | B. when | C. where | D. how |
| 38. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| 39. A. ask | B. train | C. asking | D. training |
| 40. A. later | B. ago | C. for | D. away |
| 41. A. easy | B. easily | C. hard | D. difficult |
| 42. A. proved | B. seems | C. were | D. looks |
| 43. A. failure | B. success | C. fall | D. succeed |
| 44. A. old | B. experienced | C. more experienced | D. older |
| 45. A. stop | B. continue | C. to continue | D. to leave |
| 46. A. won | B. beat | C. broke | D. defeated |
| 47. A. talked | B. talk about | C. review | D. reviewed |
| 48. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. whatever |
| 49. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 50. A. near | B. never | C. hardly | D. almost |



六、阅读理解 阅读短文，掌握其大意。51-60 小题为选择题，从每篇短文后所给各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案；61-65 小题为填空题，答案直接填写在答题卷相应横线上。（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

Decide to Do Well

Everybody makes decisions in daily life. They can be as important as what you will do in the future or as simple as what you will eat for breakfast. Any decision could be the turning point of your life.

I made an important decision when I was in Junior 3.

Before I made that decision I was one of the boys who tried too hard to act as an adult. I didn't know that only kids want to show themselves as adults.

I didn't listen to my parents and teachers, and my grades became poor. Then came the high school entrance exam.

At the turning point of my life, my mom wanted to have a conversation with me. I wanted to turn it down but when I looked at her eyes, I felt I couldn't refuse. Instead of asking me to study hard, to my surprise, Mom just asked what I wanted to do in the future. Without thinking too much, I just said I would like to study hard.

Mom smiled and asked again: "I asked: what do you WANT to do?"

I never seriously thought about the question. So, I kept silent.

"Whether you want to go on studying or enter the society," she went on, "it is your own decision. Your life ought to be decided by you, not by anyone else, including me." After saying that, she had tears in her eyes.

For the first time in my life I was asked to make my own decision. I sat in my chair and thought about myself, my life and what kind of person I wanted to become.

It took me what seemed to be ages to make the biggest decision so far in my life—I wanted to be a man who makes a difference in the world. To achieve that, I needed to study hard.

The path to my future became clear to me. I didn't act rebelliously(叛逆地) any more. With passion(激情) in my heart, I studied hard.

Now, I'm 17 and I'm in one of the best schools in my city, in one of the best classes at the school and I am one of the best students in the class.

Thanks to that decision, I have become what I am today.

51. When did the writer make the important decision?

- A. After he was 17 years old. B. After he was in one of the best classes.
C. When he was a pupil. D. When he was studying in Junior 3.

52. What was the writer like before the decision?

- A. His grades became poor.
B. He tried too hard not to act as an adult.
C. He was one of the top students in his class.
D. He did what his teachers and his parents asked him to do.

53. How did the writer make the decision?

- A. It was easy for him to make the decision.
B. It was his second time to make the decision.
C. He made the decision seriously.
D. It was his mother that made the decision for him.

54. Why did the writer make the decision?

- A. Because his teacher talked with him patiently.
B. Because he didn't want to act rebelliously any more.
C. Because his mother asked him to study hard as usual.
D. Because his father asked him to think about his future by himself.

55. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The writer made the decision that he should work hard.
B. It took the writer several years to make the decision.
C. After hearing his mother's words, the writer had tears in his eyes.
D. At the turning point of his life, the writer wanted to have a conversation with his mother.



B

17-year-old Tibetan boy climbs 40 meters up a tall tree only to get some honey as an ingredient for a traditional local drink. The money he makes from selling the honey will be used to pay for his younger brother's tuition fee(学费).

This is only a scene from the first episode(集) of CCTV's new documentary, *A Bite of China* 2, which appeared on April 18, 2014. But they are enough reasons for viewers to spend an hour every Friday until June 6 enjoying in front of their television sets. Viewers have had to wait a long time since *A Bite of China* first came out in 2012.

Back then, the seven-episode documentary was considered the best one ever produced by CCTV, with its good effects and rich food culture. A famous foreigner praised it, saying "it's the best TV show I've ever seen about food. I'm sure it's the best one ever made."

The new season includes eight episodes, covering 300 types of food. According to CCTV, every minute of the show was edited(编辑) out of 150 minutes of footage(影像镜头). Finding their subjects was often the hardest part of the film team's job. It took them six months to film a beekeeping couple, which included a journey of more than 2,000 kilometers.

Food is a personal thing, in that no dish suits all tastes. However, the program has still managed to move all sorts of viewers.

"Compared with *A Bite of China*, the new season has a more human touch, which makes viewers cover some tears while their mouths are watering," said Sina Entertainment.

As always, the people are the most interesting part. *A Bite of China* 2 shows a greater dream—through homemade food, it tells the joys and sorrows of common Chinese in changing times, according to director Chen Xiaoping of the documentary series.

"I was moved by the people in each simple story," said Li Weifang, 17, of Beijing No 3 High School. "Their work helps enrich(丰富) China's food culture."

In fact, that is exactly what the new season hopes to deliver. Through the program, "the listeners will see the characteristics of the Chinese people: save and tenacity(坚韧)," Chen told Xinhua.

56. When did *A Bite of China* 2 appear on CCTV?

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. From 2012. | B. From April 18, 2014. |
| C. Until June 8, 2014. | D. Every Friday through the coming year. |

57. How is *A Bite of China* 2 different from its first season?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. It took a longer time to film it. | B. It introduces more food types. |
| C. It has more human stories about food. | D. It attracts more viewers around the world. |

58. What was the most difficult part of filming the documentary?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Finding the right subjects. | B. Creating the good effects. |
| C. Filming in hard environments. | D. Editing so much footage. |

59. What does the underlined word "sorrows" mean in Chinese?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 故事 | B. 伤害 | C. 快乐 | D. 悲伤 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

60. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- | |
|--|
| A. <i>A Bite of China</i> tells China's food culture. |
| B. <i>A Bite of China</i> tells the joys and sorrows of Chinese in changing times. |
| C. The new season includes seven episodes, covering 300 types of food. |
| D. Sometimes we could watch <i>A Bite of China</i> for an hour on Friday on CCTV. |

C

Start the day in the English way

What do you like to have when you wake up? Do you like to have a ① _____ /'fʌʊə/, a cup of tea or a piece of fruit?

How about eggs, pork, sausages, beans in tomato sauce, bread and mushrooms, all cooked in an oily frying pan?

This is, according to tales, the traditional British breakfast, otherwise(否则) known as the “Full English” or “Fry Up”. It’s meaty, fatty, salty and unhealthy, and it’s served all day, every day.

We British proudly tell the story of how, when most people worked as farmers, they needed a “real” breakfast—a “British breakfast” to get them started for a long day’s work.

Nowadays, we often continue, ②the “Full English” is eaten daily by truck drivers and builders, who also work long hours and don’t have regular meals.

But does every British person really chew (咀嚼) through this daily mountain?

A recent survey of those builders I mentioned before—showed that less than 1 percent had a regular “Fry Up” and most actually preferred salad or sushi. ③In fact, studies show that about two-thirds of British people don’t eat breakfast at all.

But then, how often do you eat Beijing Roast Duck, go to Chinese opera or do a Sichuanese mask-changing dance?

We love to talk about how much we love our traditions—even if we only actually ④_____ /'kæri/ them out when guests are around. In fact, many British people don’t actually know how to make a British breakfast—which is why cafes are so good at serving them to tourists.

I did know one person who ate a British breakfast every morning, though—my grandfather.

⑤他不是英国人。He was from the Netherlands.

Maybe he wanted to surprise the crowd with his own strange tradition—being the only person eating a British breakfast, and the only non-British person in the room.

61. 将文中③处的画线句子翻译成中文。 _____

62. 将文中⑤处的画线句子翻译成英语。 _____

63. 根据音标提示，在文中①、④空格处分别填入一个适当的单词，使句意完整，上下文通顺，一空一词。

①_____ ④_____

64. 将文中②处的画线句子进行句型转换，一空一词。

Truck drivers and builders _____ the “Full English” _____.

65. 回答问题：What is the article mainly about? _____

- A. Changes in UK people’s breakfast habits.
- B. The revival (复兴) of the traditional British breakfast.
- C. Why people have stopped having the traditional British breakfast.
- D. How young people today treat the traditional British breakfast

七、短文填空 阅读短文，然后在空格处写出适当的单词，单词首字母已给出。[有的词请注意词形的变化！] (共 12 个空，做对一个得 1 分，共 10 分)

Wang Yaping is a Chinese spacewoman. She has made history when she was thirty-three years old—she has been China’s f_____ (66) teacher in space.

Wang t_____ (67) Chinese primary and middle school students on Earth physics phenomena(现象) in space. She prepared w_____ (68) for the lecture and expressed full confidence about the lesson.

Meeting the media, she said, “We are all s_____ (69) facing the space. We are l_____ (70)

forward to encouraging our young friends to learn and research the mystical and beautiful space.”

Wang was born in J_____ (71) 1980. She is f_____ (72) east China’s Shandong Province. She was a pilot in the People’s Liberation Army Air Force with experience of 1,600 h_____ (73) of flying.

Except the space lecture, Wang w_____ (74) responsible(负责的) for monitoring (监测) the conditions of spacecraft, space experiments and operation of equipment, among others.

Wang has served the People’s Liberation Army s_____ (75) August 1997. In May 2010, Wang b_____ (76) a member of the second batch of Chinese astronauts. Wang was chosen to be the member of the Shenzhou-10 space group in April 2013. She was China’s second woman astronaut w_____ (77) was sent into space after Liu Yang who flew with the Shenzhou-9 spacecraft.

How great Wang Yaping is!

八、补全对话 阅读下面对话，在空格处填入适当的句子，使补全后的对话意思完整，结构合理，上下连贯。每个空格处只能填写一个句子。[有的小题可能有多个答案，请写出你最满意的那一句。] (每小题 2 分，共 8 分)

Wang Wei: Hello! This is Wang Wei speaking. (78)_____ ?

Michael: Hi, Wang Wei. This is Michael speaking. Are you free today?

Wang Wei: Yes. Michael, I’m writing a passage and I want to make a survey about plants and animals. (79)_____ ?

Michael: I like plants better. I think roses are the nicest of all the flowers.

Wang Wei: But they can’t play with you.

Michael: What about you, Wang Wei?

Wang Wei: (80)_____ . I think animals are friendlier.

Michael: (81)_____ ?

Wang Wei: Because animals are our friends. They make us happy.

Michael: Do you keep a pet?

Wang Wei: Sure. I keep a pet bird. It is beautiful. It can sing to me every day.

Michael: Wonderful! We should all like plants and animals.

Wang Wei: They are both important to us. We share the same world with them.

九、书面表达 (共 12 分)

课外活动可以让我们增长知识，发展智力，开阔视野和塑造性格。许多学校创造性地开展了课外活动，如朗诵、唱歌、讲故事、演话剧、办刊物以及举办各种体育活动等。

最近，某中学生英文报开设了“After-class Activities”的栏目。请你根据以下提示，为该栏目写一篇英文稿件，并鼓励同学们积极参加课外活动。

1. 你校开展课外活动的情况；
2. 你参加过的课外活动及给你带来的益处；
3. 为同学选择课外活动或为学校开设课外活动提出建议。

注意：1. 词数 80 以上；

2. 文中不得提及具体人名、校名及地名；

3. 稿件的开头已为你写好（不计入总词数）。

提示词：take part in sports interesting favourite
After-class Activities

Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in junior schools.

湖北省咸宁市 2014 年初中学业考试
英语参考答案及评分说明

第一部分 听力测试

- 一、听对话选图（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）
1-5 CABAA
二、对话理解（每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）
6-10 BABAC 11-15 BBCBA
三、短文理解（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）
16-20 AABCB

第二部分 笔试部分

- 四、单项填空（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）
21-25 BCBAC 26-30 ACDDDB 31-35 DCBDB
五、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）
36-40 CACDA 41-45 BABCB 46-50 ADCBD
六、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）
51-55 DACBA 56-60 BCADC
61. 事实上研究表明，三分之二的英国人根本不吃早餐。(意思相近的中文表达也算对)
62. He wasn't British.
 或 He wasn't from England/the UK.
 或 He didn't come from England/the UK.
63. ①shower; ④carry
64. eat; daily.
65. A
七、短文填空（共 12 个空，做对一个得 1 分，共 10 分）
66. first 67. taught 68. well 69. students 70. looking 71. January/June/July
72. from 73. hours 74. was 75. since 76. became 77. who
八、补全对话(本大题共 4 个小题,每小题 2 分,共 8 分。说明：与提供答案意思相同、表达正确的英文也算对；如果语法、语义正确，而单词拼写有误，则每处扣 0.5 分。)
78. May/Could I speak to Michael? /Is that Michael?
79. Which do you like better/prefer, plants or animals?
80. I like animals better. /I prefer animals.
81. Why do you think so?/Why do you like them/animals?
九、书面表达(本大题共 1 个小题,共 12 分)

评分项目	分值	档 次			给 分 说 明
		好	中	差	
书写规范	2	2	1	0	标点及大小写错误 0-1 个属好，2-4 个属中，5 个以上属差。
长度适中	2	2	1	0	80-120 词属好，30-79 词或 120 词以上属中，29 词以下属差。(范文词数仅供参考)
要点齐全	4	4	3	1	每个要点 1 分，允许合理想象。
句子通顺 语言准确	4	4	3	1	单词及语法错误 0-1 个属好，2-4 个属中，5 个以上属差。

After-class Activities

Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in junior schools. In our school there are various kinds of activities, for example, arts and sports. We enjoy them very much. Playing football and reading are my favorites which do me lots of good. Besides building my body and improving my skills, they also free me from the heavy work of study.

Here I have some suggestions. To students, we'd better choose the activities which interest us and suit us; Schools should organize more activities for students and leave more time for activities by giving us less homework.

Dear friends, please actively take part in after-activities, which will not only make your school life colorful, but also improve your learning. (110 words)