

秘 密

解密时间：2021 年
6 月 17 日下午 3:00

南充市二〇二一年初中学业水平考试

英语试卷

- 注意事项：1. 考试时间 120 分钟，试卷满分 150 分。
2. 答题前将姓名、座位号、身份证号、准考证号填在答题卡指定位置。
3. 所有解答内容均需涂、写在答题卡上。
4. 选择题须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡相应题号对应选项涂黑，若需改动，须擦净另涂。
5. 非选择题在答题卡对应题号位置用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹笔书写。

第一部分：听(共两节；满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段短对话。每段对话后有一个小题，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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

- Which of the following sounds did you hear in the conversation?
A. /bæk/ B. /bʊk/ C. /baɪk/
- What's Eliza's favorite subject in her new school?
A. Math. B. Geography. C. Science.
- When will Cathy go to bed?
A. At 10:20. B. At 10:00. C. At 9:40.
- How many books can Bob borrow at most today?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
- The boy feels unhappy because his father _____.
A. is strict with him B. doesn't love him C. doesn't understand him

第二节(共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段长对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，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。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读下面两个小题。

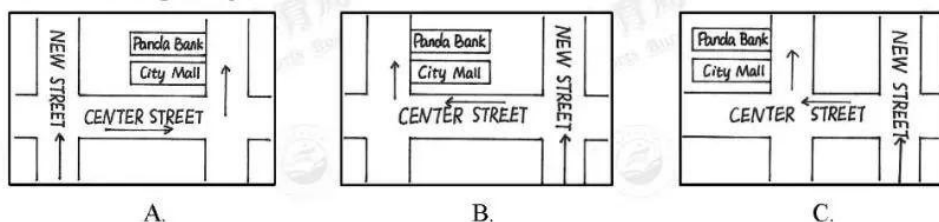
- What's wrong with Tony?
A. He has a headache. B. His leg hurts. C. He has a sore throat.
- What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

- Where does the woman want to go?
A. To City Mall. B. To Green Bank. C. To Panda Bank.

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9. Which is the right map?



10. How will the woman get there?

- A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至第 13 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

11. When will the visitors come?

- A. On March 21st. B. On April 12th. C. On April 22nd.

12. What will the visitors do on the second day?

- A. Have a party. B. Give a talk. C. Visit the factories.

13. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A. There will be 18 visitors.
B. The visit will last for 5 days.
C. Mr. Goodman will show them around Nanchong.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至第 16 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

14. Where are they talking?

- A. At home. B. In a radio station. C. In the classroom.

15. What problem are they talking about?

- A. Students don't have much free time.
B. Students don't do well in their study.
C. Students don't get on with their parents.

16. Who does Dr. Hunt advise the students to talk to?

- A. Their teachers. B. Their parents. C. Their friends.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读下面四个小题。

17. What was inside the bottle in the beginning?

- A. Water. B. Earth. C. Plastic.

18. How did the bottle feel when it woke up?

- A. Happy. B. Empty. C. Afraid.

19. The bottle wanted to be _____ in the end.

- A. thrown into a bin B. used again C. covered with earth

20. What does the material mainly talk about?

- A. The journey of a plastic bottle.
B. The ways to recycle plastic bottles.
C. The influence of plastic pollution.

第二部分：读(共三节；满分 70 分)

英语试卷第 2 页(共 8 页)

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第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

先通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后面各题所给的 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。

A

Fifteen wild Asian elephants that left their home in Xishuangbanna last year are continuing to march north, according to *China Daily* on June 4th, 2021, which attracts much attention 21 the public. The endangered Asian elephant enjoys Class-A 22 in China, the same level as the giant panda does. The number of Asian elephants in China has 23 from 170 in the 1970s to about 300 nowadays. Why are they on the 24? Maybe there are two main reasons. First, the growing population of elephants need more space and food to live. Second, some areas where they live often face huge pressure to develop the local economy(经济), making them move to other areas. 25, the government is taking action to lead them gradually back to their home.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. from | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| 22. A. journey | B. training | C. protection | D. welcome |
| 23. A. raised | B. reduced | C. fell | D. increased |
| 24. A. vacation | B. move | C. Internet | D. watch |
| 25. A. Suddenly | B. Surprisingly | C. Interestingly | D. Luckily |

B

Yuan Longping, a Chinese scientist and educator, died at the age of 91 in Hunan last month. He was called the “Father of Hybrid Rice(杂交水稻)” and he helped 26 people around the world.

Yuan Longping was the first person to develop a kind of hybrid rice which helped fight 27 in China. Food was a big problem in China in the past. This was because China had 22 percent of the world's population, but only 7 percent of its 28. In the 1960s, Chinese people had a difficult time. Millions of people died because they had no food. As an agronomy teacher, Yuan was very 29 to see this. “How can I help them have enough food?” he thought. He decided to work on a kind of hybrid rice. It has a high output(产量).

At that time, other scientists didn't think hybrid rice was worth 30. But Yuan and his team worked on it every day. They took very good care of their rice seeds.

At last, in 1973, they grew a new kind of hybrid rice. This rice is 31. Farmers can grow it in many different kinds of farmland and in bad 32. It can also fight disease. Its output was much 33 than common kinds of rice. With the new kind, about 70,000,000 people could have food every year!

Yuan solved the food problem in China. But he was 34 working on rice when he was very old. Before he retired, he hoped to grow rice in the sea!

Yuan once said he had two dreams — to “enjoy the 35 under the rice crops(庄稼) taller than men” and that hybrid rice could be grown all over the world to help solve the global food problem.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 26. A. support | B. guard | C. feed | D. educate |
| 27. A. flood | B. hunger | C. earthquake | D. nature |
| 28. A. farmland | B. mountains | C. grassland | D. forests |
| 29. A. angry | B. interested | C. hopeful | D. sad |
| 30. A. discussing | B. studying | C. eating | D. reporting |

31. A. expensive B. new C. healthy D. strong
32. A. sea B. villages C. weather D. gardens
33. A. greater B. smaller C. less D. slower
34. A. still B. again C. hardly D. even
35. A. heat B. cool C. wealth D. fame

第二节 阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 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。

A

ALLEYN'S SCHOOL PROUD TO SHINE	1961-2021 ALLEYN'S IS GROWING	Alleyn's School Townley Road, Dulwich, UK office@www.alleynes.org.uk
<p>Welcome to Alleyn's School. Our school is big and it has 600 students aged 13-15. However, it only had 100 students and four teachers when it was open on September 10th, 1961.</p> <p>Main Teaching Building</p> <p>The school has a huge yard and next to it is the main teaching building. The building has two floors, with six classrooms on each. In each classroom there is a computer, an overhead projector, and a smart white board. It also has a small reading area with different kinds of books offered by the students.</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Our school library is used for all the reading classes weekly. The members of the reading club can meet here and do some reading after school.</p> <p>School Hall</p> <p>We have a fantastic school hall. It is used for gym, meetings and having lunch. It is the place where we hold many events, such as school plays, concerts, indoor games and so on.</p> <p>Other rooms</p> <p>We have a well-equipped music room for music lessons, a computer room of thirty-two computers and a large staffroom for teachers to have a rest during lunch time.</p> <p>...</p>		

36. The school has a history of _____ years.
A. 600 B. 100 C. 60 D. 15
37. A school talent show can be held in the _____.
A. classroom B. school hall C. library D. computer room
38. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A. The school has 700 students now.
B. The school has 6 classrooms.
C. Everyone can read in the library after school.
D. Teachers can have a rest in the staffroom.
39. The missing part at the end of the passage may talk about the _____.
A. address B. playground C. P.E. teachers D. music room

40. You can read the passage in a/an _____.

- A. newspaper B. diary C. novel D. invitation

B

It was Saturday again. Lily and Lucy disliked Saturdays. That was another thing the twins had in common. They shared the same clothes and tied their hair in the same manner. In fact, it was hard for their classmates and teachers to tell them apart sometimes.

Unlike their classmates, they had to get up early at seven every Saturday to prepare for their lessons. Lily had to attend the art lesson and Lucy had to attend her ballet lesson. "How I wish I could do something different today," said the twins with one voice. All at once, an idea came to Lily and Lucy at the same time. "Do you have the same idea as me?" they asked each other and laughed. It seemed like a wonderful plan to them. After giving each other a description of their own friends, Lily put on Lucy's ballet dress while Lucy put Lily's brushes and paints into her bag. Then they left for their classes.

When the art lesson started, Lucy couldn't understand the art teacher. Unlike Lily, Lucy was poor at drawing. When the art lesson finally ended, Lucy didn't dare to hand in her work.

Meanwhile, Lily was struggling in the ballet class as well. As she had no idea about the dance steps, she had to follow her classmates blindly. As a result, she kept knocking into them. Their ballet teacher became impatient with her, "Lucy, you should remember the basic steps. You can't depend on copying what others are doing."

When Lily and Lucy arrived home, they were tired out. They decided that they would never try to be someone else that they were not.

41. What was the twins' plan?

- A. To have a day off. B. To be each other for a day.
C. To wear the same clothes. D. To have a normal day like their classmates.

42. How did Lucy feel at the beginning of the art lesson?

- A. Lost. B. Excited. C. Mad. D. Sleepy.

43. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

- A. The teachers. B. The classmates.
C. The dance steps. D. The ballet dresses.

44. The ballet teacher became impatient because _____.

- A. she wasn't herself that day B. "Lucy" wasn't patient that day
C. "Lucy" did very badly that day D. she had discovered the twins' plan

45. What did the twins learn from the experience?

- A. Don't try to run before you can walk.
B. A good beginning makes a good ending.
C. Saying is one thing and doing is another.
D. The grass is not always greener on the other side.

C

One cannot discuss Chinese music without mentioning the *guqin*, one of the four arts — along with go, calligraphy(书法) and painting. It first appeared over 3,000 years ago and stands for China's solo musical instrument tradition.

At first, the *guqin* had only five strings(弦), meaning the five elements(元素) of metal, wood, water, fire and earth. Later, in Zhou Dynasty, King Wen of Zhou added a sixth string for his son. King Wu of Zhou, added a seventh string to encourage his army to fight with the Shang.

Ambience was important in playing the *guqin*. Usually, it was practiced in a quiet setting and never for public performance. Ancient artists enjoyed performing by a stream in the mountains. The sound of the *guqin* mixed with the echoes(回音) from the mountains, until the musician felt he was at one with nature. Playing it in snow was also an enjoyable activity for ancient artists, who believed the instrument was the purest of its kind in the world. Also, a night with moonlight was considered wonderful for playing the *guqin*. Wang Wei (701-761), a highly talented man of the Tang Dynasty, liked playing it in a bamboo forest on nights with moonlight most.

Guqin pieces are usually three to eight minutes long, with the longest being *Guangling Verse*, which is 22 minutes long. Other famous pieces include *Plum Blossoms in Three Movements*, *Wild Geese Landing on the Sandbank* and *Eighteen Songs of a Nomad Flute*.

Nowadays, there are fewer than one thousand well-trained *guqin* players and perhaps no more than fifty living masters. The original number of several thousand pieces has greatly reduced to only one hundred works by today. The *guqin* and its music was added to the list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity(人类非物质文化遗产) in 2003.

46. Today, the *guqin* has _____ strings.

- A. four B. five C. six D. seven

47. What's the meaning of the underlined word "**Ambience**" in Paragraph 3?

- A. 演奏技巧 B. 环境氛围 C. 天气状况 D. 弹奏曲目

48. According to the passage, playing the *guqin* _____ is a right choice.

- A. at a quiet restaurant B. at a welcome party
C. in a peaceful yard with flowers D. on a dark night with rainstorm

49. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A. The *guqin* has a history of less than 3000 years.
B. The strings mean metal, wood, water, fire and stone.
C. The longest *guqin* piece is *Guangling Verse*.
D. The *guqin* is very popular and many people can play it.

50. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The *guqin* and its music. B. The *guqin* and its players.
C. Four Chinese traditional arts. D. The development of *guqin* music.

第三节 阅读填空(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后的六个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑, 选项中有一项为多余选项。

Many of us have had the same "pleasant surprise". After you mark a song as a favorite on a music app(程序), it suggests songs of the same kind to listen to. _____ 51 _____

Big data(数据) is a lot of sets of information that are put together so they can be used by a computer program. It can have different kinds of information from many sources(来源), such as information that comes from schools, social media sites, companies, and governments. _____ 52 _____ Another set can have what they like, where they go to school, and how much time they spend on the

computer.

53 The government uses it to understand how many people travel on buses or trains. The information is then used to make bus or train systems better. Companies use big data, too. It helps them understand who buys their products. For example, one company uses weather data to see when people eat the most ice-cream.

Big data can be used for good reasons. Some hospitals use big data to predict if a baby who is born too early will get sick. The hospital can then take extra steps to take care of that baby so he or she does not get sick. 54 It can be used to predict which kinds of people are likely to break the law or hurt others, even if they have not done anything wrong.

55 It is because the computer programs used to look at big data and understand it are written by people. People think a certain way. Because they think a certain way, they build a model of those ideas. These ideas are then used to look at the data. Sometimes, these ideas are helpful for people or businesses. Other times, bad ideas can cause problems for certain groups of people.

- A. Big data can be used in many ways.
- B. Why do we use big data for bad things?
- C. Big data can also be used for bad reasons.
- D. How can big data be used for good and bad things?
- E. One set of data can have people's names and addresses.
- F. In fact, this magic, mind-reading power depends on data.

第三部分：写(共三节；满分 50 分)

第一节 单词填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

根据句意和首字母写出所缺单词，并将该单词的完整形式写在答题卡相应的横线上。

56. We must follow traffic r_____ when crossing the street.
57. Many classes were t_____ by teachers online during Covid-19.
58. I guess the temperature is b_____ zero because it's freezing here.
59. U_____ you practice more, you won't succeed in winning the game.
60. These two sweaters are so expensive that I can afford n_____ of them.
61. We'll have a party to celebrate our motherland's birthday on O_____ 1st.
62. Room No. 632 in the hotel is too small, e_____ if you have a big family.
63. It's difficult to t_____ some hot words such as *neijuan*, *fanersai* and *wude* into English.
64. The summer vacation after the n_____ grade is quite long, so Harry plans to go to a basketball camp.
65. After studying in a m_____ school for 5 years, Tina can give professional treatment to her patients.

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内所给单词的正确形式，并将答案写

在答题卡相应的横线上。

Coming home after working for the whole night, I lost my wallet. It was 66. _____ (probable) very close to my house but I couldn't find it and had to cancel my credit cards. I had kept 67. _____ wallet for ten years and it was a Christmas present. It was a bright, red leather wallet. Not every adult is sad about losing something, 68. _____ I was very upset about losing my wallet.

I spoke to my 69. _____ (friend) about my lost wallet. Most of them said I might get the wallet back finally but the money in it would 70. _____ (appear). I had listed all the things in my wallet 71. _____ (get) some new ones.

I came home late the next night and my red wallet was in front of my house. I checked it carefully. 72. _____ everything in my wallet, there was a note. I was surprised when I read the note which said, "I 73. _____ (find) this last night. It was too dark to go through it then, so I came back tonight. I got your address from your license. Sorry, Mike."

Not only had this man returned my wallet but he was sorry for not bringing it back 74. _____ (early). There was no information about Mike so I couldn't get in touch with him to say "Thank you". But I did hope he could know how 75. _____ (thank) I was!

第三节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

某英语杂志社以“我劳动，我快乐”为主题向中学生开展征文活动。请你根据以下提示，用英语写一篇短文投稿。

- 要点：(1) 分享你最难忘的劳动经历；
(2) 谈谈你的劳动感受；
(3) 表达你的观点并发出倡议。

- 要求： 1. 必须包含所给要点，可适当发挥；
2. 语句通顺，意思连贯，语法正确，书写规范；
3. 文中不得出现真实人名、校名或地名；
4. 词数 100 左右。

关于我们

自主选拔在线（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

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自主选拔在线平台一直秉承 “专业、专注、有态度” 的创办公理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网 “年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的**新高考拔尖人才培养**服务平台。



微信搜一搜



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