中考 · 2016年雅安市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 75 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 36 题 · 雅安市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
209 069
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一、单项填空 (共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. Beijing is capital of China.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

2. Their classroom is as as ours.
A. cleaner B. clean C. the cleanest D. much cleaner

3. Be careful with the knife. You may hurt .
A. himself B. ourselves C. myself D. yourself

4. I have been in China 1997.
A. since B. for C. in D. until

5. Our teacher often asks us time.
A. not waste B. don t waste C. not to waste D. doesn t waste

二、完形填空 (共10小题;每小题1. 5分,满分15分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 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。 Philip is a school boy. On his twelfth birthday, he decided to give up eating ___6___ . “I don t think it s right to eat animals, ” he said. “They live on the Earth just like us and they are our friends. ” Philip s parents were not happy about that. “You are a growing boy, ” his mother said. “You need meat. Don t you want to become healthier and ___7___ ?” His mother put some ___8___ , rice and carrots in front of him. “I want you to eat all your food now, ” she said. “Don t ___9___ anything. ” Philip didn t want to make his mother sad.x kb 1 But he ate only the rice and the carrots without touching the beef. “You re a silly boy! ” said his father ___10___ . “I m getting very angry with you. ” “I m sorry, Mum and Dad, ” answered Philip. “I don t want you to be sad or angry. ___11___ I really don t want to eat any meat. ” “Then have some fish, dear, ” said his mother. “Oh no, I can t! ” cried Philip. “Fish are living things too. ” “Well, you can t have ___12___ to eat at all if you don t eat any meat or fish, ” said his father. The next morning Philip got up hungry. His father walked to the ___13___ with him and asked tosee theteacher. “Is this what you teach the students at school? ” heasked theteacher. “Philip ___14___ to eat meat at home. He doesn t listen to what I say. ” “I don t agree with Philip, ” replied the teacher. “But I think he s ___15___ to do what he thinks is right. We teach the students to do that. ”

6. A. fruit B. vegetables C. meat D. rice
7. A. shorter B. taller C. weaker D. lazier
8. A. beef B. pork C. chicken D. duck
9. A. eat B. have C. taste D. leave
10. A. angrily B. happily C. rudely D. politely
11. A. And B. But C. So D. Or
12. A. nothing B. everything C. anything D. something
13. A. factory B. hospital C. supermarket D. school
14. A. agrees B. hopes C. wants D. refuses
15. A. brave B. kind C. foolish D. shy

三、阅读理解 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇短文后面的题, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或能完成所给句子的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A A farmer had fou r lambs (羔羊) . One was black , and the other three were white. The black lamb was friendly to the others in the group . But the white lamb s often laughed at him. Th ey thought he was u gly. The farmer did not like him, either. He gave bad food to the black lamb. One winter day, the four lambs went out to eat grass. They went far away from home. Suddenly, it began to snow. It was such a heavy snow that the ground was all white soon. They couldn t find the way home. Wh en the farmer foun d that the lambs were not at home, he went out to look for them. There was snow everywhere . Suddenly, he saw something black . He went to it. Oh , it washis black lamb! And the white lambs were there, too. The farmer said excitedly, “Thanks to the black lamb, I can find you! ”

16. What did the white lambs think of the black lamb?

A. Friendly. B. Kind. C. Ugly. D. Beautiful.

17. The farmer gave bad food to .

A. the black lamb B. the white lambs C. all the lambs D. his black dog

18. The lambs couldn t find the way home because .

A. they were far away from home
B. the ground was covered with thick snow
C. the wind was blowing hard
D. they didn t want to go back home

19. The farmer found all the lambs after .

A. he saw the black lamb
B. he saw the white lambs
C. he heard the sound of the lambs
D. they came back home

20. What can we learn from the story?

A. Appearance is the most important in our life.
B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
C. Don t tell a person by his appearance.
D. Many hands make light work.

A Timetable for Children s Palace Tuesday Wednesday Thursday 17 ：00 —19 ：00 16 ：30 —19 ：00 19 ：30 —21 ：30 Photo Computer Science Modern Medicine Mr. Brown From France Mr. Smith From New York Ms. Green From Lond on Learn to take good photos. Learn how to use computers. Would you like to know medical Please bring your own camera. (12 weeks) development? (5weeks) (4 weeks) Saturday Sunday 14 ：00 —17 ：00 8 ：30 —10 ：30 Chess Show of Personal Invention s Mr. Wu From China You can see many inventions Do you want to improve your by students; you may also skills of playing chess? bring your own inventions. (8 weeks) (16 weeks)

21. The teacher who teaches Computer Science is from .

A. France B. America C. Britain D. China

22. If you want to play chess better, will probably give you some help.

A. Mr. Brown B. Ms. Green C. Mr. Smith D. Mr. Wu x.k.b.1

23. If you are free between 19 ：00 and 22 ：00 , you can learn .

A. how to take pictures B. Modern Medicine

C. how to play chess D. Computer Science

24. ou can go to the Children s Palaceonif you are interested in takingpictures.

A. Tuesday B. Wednesday C. Saturday D. Sunday

25. Which activity lasts the longest hours in total?

A. Computer Science. B. Chess.

C. Show of Personal Inventions. D. Modern Medicine. C It s getting hotter and hotter outside. Summer is already here! Summer means h igh temperature, more outdoor activities and all kinds of fruit and vegetables. How can we stay fit in th is exciting season? Here are some good suggestions:

It s getting hotter and hotter outside. Summer is already here! Summer means h igh temperature, more outdoor activities and all kinds of fruit and vegetables. How can we stay fit in th is exciting season? Here are some good suggestions: Eat and drink properly Wh at is healthy to eat in summer? Fresh and light food.Fish can be a good choice.It can k eep your body energetic and help fight against the burnin g sun. Another good choice is colorful fruit and vegetables. They not only lease our eyes, but are full of healthy chemicals (化学物质) . Tomatoes can help protect your skin against sunburn. Blueberries are good for your brain and eyes. The more color, the better! With all those summertime activities you will be thirsty. What to drink ? Water. Water has zero calories (卡路里) and is the perfect drink to stop your thirst (口渴) . Try not to drink too many energy drinks, sports drinks and soda drinks which have lots of sugar and caffeine (咖啡因) in them. Stay active and cool Summer is a great season to enjoy outdoor activities and p lay. It s also a goodtime to lose weight. If you are lucky enough to benear a body of water, trywatersportslike swimming, surfing, water skiing and so on.These sports keepyoucool and activeat the same time. You ll have no problem beating the heat and keep ing fit as well. Becareful of the sunshineSummer allows us more chances to get outside,butit also means more possibilities toget burnt by the sunshine. If you are going outside, keep away from the sun when it s the strongest—usually between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. If you have to stay in the sun for a longtime,sun screen (防晒霜) ,a big hat and a long - sleeve jacket will be necessary.

26. How many pieces of advice does the writer give us?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

27. The following things can help fight against the burning sun EXCEPT .

A. fish B. tomatoes C. sun screen D. sports drinks

28. The underlined word “please” probably means “ ” in the passage.

A. . B. . C. 使……愉悦 D. 想要

E. . F. .

29. hich of the following is NOT right?

A. Water sports can help you feel cool and active in summer. B. You d better not go outside from 12

30. Which can be the best title of the passage?

A. How to Stay Healthy B. How to Lose Weight

C. Enjoy Outdoor Activities in Summer D. Keep Fit in Summer

四、单词拼写 (共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

31. Women s Day is on March the (八) .

32. avid is always confident enough to make a (演讲) in front of many people.

33. I m (骄傲) to help people see again.

34. We have read some interesting books (最近) .

35. My uncle (饲养)many cows on his farm.

五、书面表达 (满分20分)（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

36.（词数 80-100 • 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. B	8. A	9. D	10. A
11. B	12. C	13. D	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. B	24. A	25. C
26. B	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. eighth	32. speech	33. proud	34. recently	35. raises

36. My Room

Last week, my family moved to a new house. Now I have my own room! I'm so happy.

My room is pink. It makes me feel warm and comfortable. There is a big and soft bed in it. I can sleep very well every night. Next to the bed, there is a desk. On the desk, there is a computer. After studying, I can listen to music or watch movies on it to relax.

I often clean my room and keep it tidy. My room is the best place for me to study and relax. I like it very much.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

识别专有名词 'Beijing' → 判断其为独一无二的地理实体 → 应使用定冠词 'the' 表特指

考点：定冠词特指用法　专有名词前冠词

2. 【答案】B

识别 'as...as' 同级比较结构 → 中间应使用形容词原级 → 排除比较级和最高级

考点：同级比较结构　形容词原级

3. 【答案】D

识别祈使句主语为 'you' → 反身代词需与主语一致 → 选择 'yourself'

考点：反身代词　主语一致性

4. 【答案】A

识别 'have been in' 现在完成时 → 时间状语需表示起点 → 'since' 后接时间点

考点：现在完成时　since 与 for 区别

5. 【答案】C

识别 'ask sb. to do sth.' 固定搭配 → 否定形式为 'ask sb. not to do sth.' → 选择不定式否定结构

考点：不定式作宾补　动词搭配

6. 【答案】C

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

27 空 定位母亲的话 'You are a growing boy' → 结合 'healthier and' 的并列结构 → 推断与成长相关的积极形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后 'rice and carrots' → 根据后文 'without touching the beef' 反推前文提到的肉类 → 得出答案

29 空 定位母亲的话 'I want you to eat all your food now' → 结合 'Don't _____ anything' 的祈使句 → 推断与 'eat all' 相反的动作 → 得出答案

30 空 定位父亲的话 'You're a silly boy!' 及 'I'm getting very angry with you' → 推断说话时的情绪状态 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句表达歉意与不希望父母伤心，后句表达坚持不吃肉的立场 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

32 空 定位空格所在句的否定语境 → 分析if条件句的否定含义 → 判断需要与否定搭配的不定代词 → 选择anything

33 空 定位空格后文的teacher信息 → 推断父亲带Philip去的地点 → 选择school

34 空 定位空格所在句的语境 → 分析父亲向老师抱怨的内容 → 判断Philip对吃肉的态度 → 选择refuses

35 空 定位空格所在句的语境 → 分析老师对Philip行为的评价 → 判断老师支持的态度 → 选择brave

考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

7. 【答案】B

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8. 【答案】A

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

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9. 【答案】D

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

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10. 【答案】A
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27 空 定位母亲的话 'You are a growing boy' → 结合 'healthier and' 的并列结构 → 推断与成长相关的积极形容词 → 得出答案
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29 空 定位母亲的话 'I want you to eat all your food now' → 结合 'Don't _____ anything' 的祈使句 → 推断与 'eat all' 相反的动作 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

11. 【答案】B
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12. 【答案】C

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

27 空 定位母亲的话 'You are a growing boy' → 结合 'healthier and' 的并列结构 → 推断与成长相关的积极形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格后 'rice and carrots' → 根据后文 'without touching the beef' 反推前文提到的肉类 → 得出答案

29 空 定位母亲的话 'I want you to eat all your food now' → 结合 'Don't _____ anything' 的祈使句 → 推断与 'eat all' 相反的动作 → 得出答案

30 空 定位父亲的话 'You're a silly boy!' 及 'I'm getting very angry with you' → 推断说话时的情绪状态 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后句逻辑关系 → 前句表达歉意与不希望父母伤心，后句表达坚持不吃肉的立场 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择But

32 空 定位空格所在句的否定语境 → 分析if条件句的否定含义 → 判断需要与否定搭配的不定代词 → 选择anything

33 空 定位空格后文的teacher信息 → 推断父亲带Philip去的地点 → 选择school

34 空 定位空格所在句的语境 → 分析父亲向老师抱怨的内容 → 判断Philip对吃肉的态度 → 选择refuses

35 空 定位空格所在句的语境 → 分析老师对Philip行为的评价 → 判断老师支持的态度 → 选择brave

考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

13. 【答案】D

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

27 空 定位母亲的话 'You are a growing boy' → 结合 'healthier and' 的并列结构 → 推断与成长相关的积极形容词 → 得出答案

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35 空 定位空格所在句的语境 → 分析老师对Philip行为的评价 → 判断老师支持的态度 → 选择brave

考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

14. 【答案】D

26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案

27 空 定位母亲的话 'You are a growing boy' → 结合 'healthier and' 的并列结构 → 推断与成长相关的积极形容词

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考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

15. 【答案】A
26 空 定位首句 'give up eating' → 根据后文 'I don't think it's right to eat animals' 及 'You need meat' 推断 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　并列结构　后文反推　固定搭配　情感态度　逻辑衔接词　转折关系　否定句中的不定代词　细节定位　上下文推理　动词辨析　形容词辨析

16. 【答案】C
定位首段描述白羊对黑羊看法的句子 → 提取关键形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　语境选词

17. 【答案】A
定位首段末句 → 提取动作承受者 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

18. 【答案】B
定位第二段描述迷路原因的句子 → 识别因果逻辑（such...that...） → 提取直接原因

考点：细节定位　状语从句逻辑

19. 【答案】A

定位第三段描述农夫发现过程的句子 → 提取关键动作顺序 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位

20. 【答案】C

通读全文把握故事寓意 → 对比选项与故事核心冲突（外貌vs价值） → 选择最贴合的寓意

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

21. 【答案】B

定位Computer Science课程 → 查找教师信息 → 匹配教师来源地

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

22. 【答案】D

定位Chess课程 → 查找教师信息 → 匹配教师姓名

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】B

定位时间范围19:00-22:00 → 查找对应课程 → 匹配课程名称

考点：时间信息定位　细节匹配

24. 【答案】A

定位Photo课程 → 查找对应星期 → 匹配星期信息

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

25. 【答案】C

计算各课程总时长 → 比较时长 → 选出最长课程

考点：信息提取　数值计算　比较判断

26. 【答案】B

定位文章结构 → 识别三个建议标题（Eat and drink properly, Stay active and cool, Be careful of the sunshine） → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构识别　细节定位与计数

27. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'fight against the burning sun' → 在文中找到对应描述（Fish can... help fight against the burning sun; Tomatoes can help protect your skin against sunburn; sun screen... will be necessary） → 对比选项，找出未提及或相反的一项

考点：细节定位与比对　否定信息识别

28. 【答案】A

「please」在文中作动词，意为使愉悦，符合语境。

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'NOT right' → 逐一比对选项与原文细节 → 找出与原文相悖或未提及的选项

考点：细节比对　否定信息识别

30. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握核心主题（夏季如何保持健康）→ 对比选项，找出最能概括全文主旨的标题

考点：主旨大意概括　标题选择

31. 【答案】eighth

识别序数词考点 → 根据基数词‘八’转换为序数词形式 → 得出答案

考点：序数词构成

32. 【答案】speech

识别固定搭配‘make a speech’ → 根据语境‘在许多人面前’确认搭配 → 得出答案

考点：make a speech 搭配

33. 【答案】proud

识别‘be + 形容词 + to do’结构 → 根据语境‘帮助人们重见光明’推断情感态度 → 得出答案

考点：be proud to do sth. 结构　语境选词

34. 【答案】recently

识别现在完成时标志‘have read’ → 根据语境‘最近’选择对应时间副词 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时时间状语

35. 【答案】raises

识别主语‘My uncle’为第三人称单数 → 根据语境‘在农场’和宾语‘many cows’选择表示‘饲养’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　语境选词

36. 【答案】My Room

Last week, my family moved to a new…

根据要点组织语言，使用简单句和复合句描述房间特征、物品及个人感受，注意动词搭配和句式变化。

考点：take on（承担/呈现）　SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建