

2016 年天津市中考英语试卷

一、听力理解 (本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分) A) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画, 找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

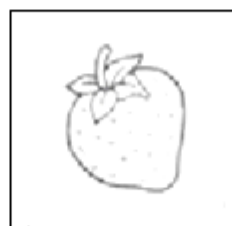
1 . (1 分)



A.



B.



C.

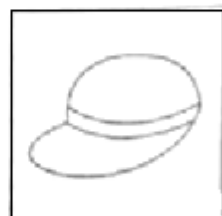
2 . (1 分)



A.



B.



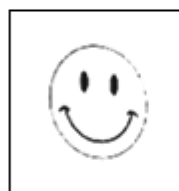
C.



A.

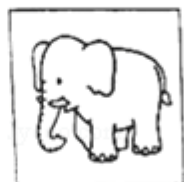


B.



C.

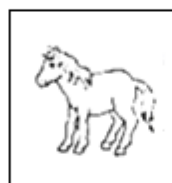
3. (1分)



A.



B.



C.

4. (1分)

B) 下面你将听到十组对话, 每组对话都有一个问题. 根据对话内容, 从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找到能回答所提问题的最佳选项.

5. (1分) Where is Henry's T-shirt?

A. On the bed.

B. On the chair.

C. On the table.

6. (1分) How many desks are there in Betty's classroom?

A.30.

B.40.

C.50.

7. (1分) Who will teach Class One English?

A. Mr Wang.

B. Mr Zhang .

C. Mr Li .

8. (1分) What are they going to make for Jack?

A. A cake .

B. A kite .

C. A model ship .

9. (1分) What does the man want to borrow?

A. A ruler .

B. A notebook .

C. A dictionary .

10. (1分) Why didn't she go for a picnic?

A. She had a lot of homework to do .

B. She had to look after her grandpa .

C. She had a piano lesson .

11. (1分) When was Sally born?

A. In 1998 .

B. In 2000 .

C. In 2002 .

12. (1分) Who is the girl going to meet?

A. Her sister .

B. Her uncle .

C. Her parents .

13. (1分) Whose pencil is this?

A. Kate's .

B. May's.

C. Jane's.

14. (1分) Where does the man want to go?

A. The supermarket.

B. The bank.

C. The post office.

C) 听下面长对话或独白，每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。

15. (3分) 听下面一段材料，回答第15至第17题。

15. Who does the girl buy the sweater for?

A. Her mother.

B. Her father.

C. Her brother.

16. What colour does she want?

A. Yellow.

B. Red.

C. Blue.

17. How much is the sweater?

A. 50 yuan.

B. 80 yuan.

C. 100 yuan.

16. (3分) 听下面一段材料，回答第18至第20题。

18. When will they go to the old people's homes?

A. This Monday.

B. This Friday.

C. This Saturday.

19. What can they do to help the old people?

A. Do some cooking.

B. Go for a walk with them.

C. Do some cleaning.

20. How will they go there?

A. By bike.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

二、单项填空(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

17. (1 分) Tianjin is _____ beautiful city in _____ north of China. ()

A. a; a

B. a; the

C. the; 不填

D. 不填; the

18. (1 分) I can't find my ticket. I think I have lost _____. ()

A. it

B. one

C. at

D. on

19. (1 分) You can buy almost everything _____ the Internet, and it's very easy. ()

A. into

B. for

C. at

D. on

20. (1 分) Don't _____ any more time, or he will miss the meeting. ()

A. save

B. trust

C. waste

D. love

21. (1 分) Li Ming will be _____. His parents are going to have a party for his birthday. ()

A. sixteen; sixteenth

B. sixteenth; sixteenth

C. sixteen; sixteen

D. sixteenth; sixteen

22. (1 分) Every year many foreign friends come to see the _____ of Tianjin, such as Tianjin Eye and Haihe River. ()

A. concerts

B. plays

C. cartoons

D. sights

23. (1 分) My mother _____ dinner when I got home yesterday. ()

A. cooks

B. will cook

C. is cooking

D. was cooking

24. (1 分) A journey by train is _____ than by coach. ()

A. more relaxing

B. relaxing

C. most relaxing

D. the most relaxing

25. (1 分) I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered _____ me to watch an opera. ()

A. took

B. takes

C. to take

D. taking

26. (1分) Peter will _____ you _____ the building and you can meet everyone. ()
- A. lend; to
B. show; around
C. compare; with
D. brush; off
27. (1分) Tom fell off his bike, and his hand was hurt _____. ()
- A. quietly
B. carefully
C. slowly
D. badly
28. (1分) --- I tried to pass the driving test, but I failed.
--- _____. Good luck to you next time. ()
- A. That's great
B. It's interesting
C. That's a pity
D. Glad to hear that
29. (1分) My family always go somewhere interesting _____ the holiday begins. ()
- A. as soon as
B. so
C. so that
D. even though
30. (1分) --- What a nice watch! How long _____ you _____ it?
--- For just two weeks. ()
- A. will; buy
B. have; had
C. were; having
D. did; buy
31. (1分) Paper _____ first _____ about 2000 years ago in China. ()
- A. is; creating
B. is; created
C. has; created
D. was; created
32. (1分) --- Would you like to try some pizza?
--- Yes, please. It _____ lovely and _____ nice. ()
- A. sounds; sees
B. hears; turns
C. looks; smells
D. sounds; watches
33. (1分) --- Mum, _____ I play football this afternoon?
--- Sure, but you _____ finish your homework first. ()
- A. may; could
B. can; must
C. can; mustn't
D. may; can't
34. (1分) You'd better not ride _____ with your friends in the street. It's dangerous. ()
- A. side by side
B. as a result
C. as well as
D. by the way

35. (1分) - - - Could you tell me _____ you'll go to Paris?

- - - Next month. ()

A. why B. where C. when D. how

36. (1分) - Hi, Diana, how was your summer holiday?

- _____! I had a good time in the sea. ()

A. Good idea B. Wait a minute
C. Not too bad D. Pretty good

三、完形填空 (本大题共1小题, 每小题10分, 共10分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

37. (10分) My best friend, Connie, is two years older than me. We spend a lot of time together.

Connie has long dark brown hair and her eyes are big and round. People say she is (41) and looks like a doll. When we go out, people often (42) _____ that I am older than her because she is shorter and slimmer (苗条的).

Connie is positive (乐观的) even when things go (43) _____. Last week she got her examination (44) _____, which were not very good. I thought she was going to be (45) _____. Instead, she simply decided to do better the next time. Then, every day after class, (46) _____ teachers are free in their offices, she will ask them for help.

Connie gets on well with others. Everyone in my family (47) _____ her, even my younger brother. When you hear her laugh, you will naturally (自然地) laugh (48) _____. When I feel unhappy, I will talk to Connie and she will make me feel (49) _____.

I think my (50) _____ with Connie is very valuable, and I hope we will always be best friends.

41. A. crazy B. beautiful C. lazy D. ugly

42. A. think B. hope C. suggest D. ask

43. A. wrong B. welcome C. important D. interesting

44. A. lessons B. symbols C. novels D. results

45. A. stupid B. interested C. sad D. glad

46. A. although B. if C. before D. even though

-
47. A. sees B. likes C. wakes D. catches
48. A. suddenly B. early C. recently D. together
49. A. better B. angrier C. busier D. heavier
50. A. purpose B. opinion C. friendship D. habit.

四、阅读理解（本大题共3小题；51~60小题，每小题10分；61~65小题，每小题10分；共25分）阅读下面的材料，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

38. (10分) Our new neighbours are the Browns. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is Jack and the girl is Alice. Jack is 11, and he is one year older than me. Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old.

At weekends, Nancy and I like to go to play with Alice and Jack. Both Jack and I really enjoy playing computer games. Sometimes the girls join us, but the games they enjoy are different from the ones we like.

There is a big park near our house. Sometimes, when the weather is fine, the four of us will go for bike rides there. We often stop at the huge playground to have some fun. Jack and I like to play basketball, but the girls prefer to sing and dance.

Our families often have dinner together. On some days, they come over to our house and on other days, we go over to theirs. Mr Brown and his wife cook really well.

Nancy and I are very glad to have the Browns next door. It's great to have friends living so near.

51. Who are the writer's new neighbours? _____

- A. A family of three.
- B. The Browns.
- C. Jack and Nancy.
- D. Alice and Nancy.

52. How old is Alice? _____

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10

D.11

53. The girls prefer to _____ at the playground in the park.

- A. listen to music
- B. play basketball
- C. sing and dance
- D. play computer games

54. Where do the two families have dinner together? _____

- A. At a park nearby.
- B. At a restaurant.
- C. In a forest.
- D. At their houses.

55. The writer thinks it's _____ to be friends with the new neighbours.

- A. boring
- B. great
- C. difficult
- D. safe.

39. (10分) Do you know that in some parts of the world, people build temporary(暂时的) hotels made of snow and blocks(大块) of ice? These are known as ice hotels.

Unlike usual hotels, all the rooms in the ice hotels are made of ice. In some ice hotels, even the glasses for drinks are made of ice blocks. So they only serve cold drinks. Also, hot food is not served in the ice hotels, but guests can eat hot food at places nearby.

To keep warm, guests sleep in comfortable sleeping bags on ice blocks that are covered by mattresses(床垫) and reindeer skins(驯鹿皮).

There are some places in the ice hotels that are heated, such as the bathrooms. This is because, even though it is not as cold in the ice hotels as it is outdoors(在户外), indoor temperatures are still very low.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the ice hotels is that they are rebuilt every year. They can be used only during the winter months. The ice hotels melt(融化) away when spring arrives. The ice blocks used to build these hotels are from nearby rivers. So, when the ice hotels melt away, they melt back into the rivers.

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56. According to the passage, ice hotels_____.
- A. are found everywhere
 - B. do business in summer
 - C. are made of glass
 - D. are made of snow and ice
57. Which of the following about the ice hotels is true? _____
- A. They are just like usual hotels.
 - B. The glasses are made of wood.
 - C. They serve cold drinks.
 - D. The rooms are made of bamboo.
58. You can't see _____ in the ice hotels.
- A. hot food
 - B. reindeer skins
 - C. sleeping bag
 - D. mattresses
59. Why are bathrooms heated in the ice hotels? _____
- A. Guests want to eat in them.
 - B. Indoor temperature are very low.
 - C. Guests ask the hotels to do that.
 - D. It is as cold indoors as it is outdoors.
60. What happens to the ice hotels in spring? _____
- A. They melt away.
 - B. They are rebuilt.
 - C. They are repaired.
 - D. They need more ice.
40. (5分) Many people travel to different places in the world by air. Usually it takes a long time, perhaps half a day, for passengers to stay in the plane. So airlines(航空公司) offer passengers food. But it is common that they feel bad about food taste. Do you agree?
- To solve this problem, airlines try hard to improve their food. They would like to do so because

they don't want to lose customers .

However , according to scientific research , part of the reason why plane food tastes bad is that at high altitude (海拔) we can not taste things as well as we do on the ground. Also scientists have found that our noses become very dry even before a plane takes off. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure (气压) reduces one third of the sensibility (感觉) of our taste buds (味蕾). So our taste buds become senseless . The sad face , however , is that our noses don't know it.

All of these help explain why food on the plane tastes so bad . They also help explain why airlines choose to offer passengers salty and spicy (辛辣的) food . Without doing so , the food would be tasteless .

Now there are many researches on this . According to one of them , some volunteers are asked to lie with their feet higher than their heads for weeks . And scientists write down their feelings about food taste .

Though scientists try their best , it is not as easy as they thought . Because they can't deal with the special environment successfully , such as the change in air pressure , making food taste good is still hard for them .

61. In Paragraph 2, "this problem" means _____.

- A. passengers stay long in the plane
- B. food on the plane tastes bad
- C. passengers have no food to eat
- D. food on the plane is expensive

62. What do airlines do to solve this problem? _____

- A. Get more customers .
- B. Offer more food .
- C. Improve their food .
- D. Reduce the ticket price .

63. As the plane moves up, the change in air pressure reduces _____ of the sensibility of our taste buds .

- A. half

- B. one third
- C. one fourth
- D. one fifth

64. Why do scientists feel it hard to made food on the plane taste good? _____

- A. The volunteers don't know about food taste.
- B. The volunteers don't understand them.
- C. They can't find enough volunteers.
- D. They can't deal with the special environment successfully.

65. What is the best title of the passage? _____

- A. Taste of Airplane Food
- B. Airplane Travel
- C. Scientific Research on Noses
- D. The Change in Air Pressure.

五、补全对话（本大题共1小题，每小题5分，共5分）根据对话内容，从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

41. (5分)

- A. I usually play computer games late at night.
- B. T want to buy some music CDs.
- C. What's wrong with me?
- D. Where do you work?
- E. Stand up and do some exercise from time to time.
- F. Well, I've got a pain in my back.
- G. Do you have breakfast?

A: Can I help you?

B: (1) _____

A: How long have you been like this?

B: Since two weeks ago.

A: Let me have a look. (2) _____

B: I work in an office.

A: Do you play computer games?

B: Yes, a lot. (3) _____

A: Mm, that's it.

B: (4) _____

A: Nothing serious. You spend too much time in front of the computer.

B: What can I do?

A: (5) _____ Don't play computer games too much.

B: OK, I'll take your advice. Thank you.

六、完成句子(本大题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)根据所给中文意思完成句子,每空限填一词。

42. (2分) 明天请把作业交上来

Please _____ your homework tomorrow.

43. (2分) 他说的话不合情理。

His words didn't _____.

44. (2分) 他旁边的那位女士是我的姑姑利兹。

The woman _____ him is my aunt Liz.

45. (2分) 电视开着,但是玛丽没注意看。

The TV was on, but Mary wasn't _____ to it.

46. (2分) 我想大家都需要帮助动物,使它们在宁静中生存。

I think we all need to help animals live _____.

七、任务型阅读(本大题共1小题,每小题5分,共5分)阅读下面短文,根据短文内容完成句子。

47. (5分) Steve Jobs was born on 24th February 1955 in San Francisco, California. As a child, he often worked with his father on electronics.

In high school, he met Bill Fernandez and Steve Wozniak (or "Woz"). Woz and Bill showed Jobs a computer board that they were building at the time. Jobs was very interested in it.

After high school, Jobs went to one of the best colleges in Oregon. However, he dropped out only after a few months. In the meantime, Woz worked for Hewlett-Packard, but found time to build his own computer. When Jobs saw what Woz had done, he could imagine that people would need it very much.

Together, they set up a company called Apple. Apple Computer became a big success, and this made Jobs a rich man. Unfortunately, Jobs's personality (性格) made him very difficult to work with. He left Apple to set up another company. Soon, Apple started to do badly. Jobs returned to Apple and helped make the company successful again.

Back at Apple, Jobs was responsible (负责) for the development of the iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad.

In 2003, Jobs got very ill and died on 5th October 2011.

76. When Jobs was in high school, Woz and Bill showed him _____ that they were building.

77. When Woz worked for Hewlett - Packard, he found time to _____.

78. Jobs and Woz set up _____ called Apple.

79. Jobs left Apple because he _____.

80. In 2003, Jobs _____ and died on 5th October 2011.

八. 综合填空 (本大题共 1 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 10 分) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整. 每空限填一词.

48. (10 分) If you pay a visit to Liu Hasheng's restaurant in Harbin, you will find 18 robots there. They are ready to serve you and make sure that your dining e (81) _____ is perfect. After the visit, you can tell others that the robots serving customers isn't a dream any more.

It's wonderful to see h (82) _____ the 18 robots work in the restaurant. The wonder s (83) _____ when you walk in. You'll see a robot come up and say, "Earth person, hello! Welcome to the Robot Restaurant." When you have ordered your m (84) _____, the robots in the kitchen begin to do the cooking. After the food is p (85) _____, a robot waiter will glide (滑行) out of the kitchen to serve you with the meal you've ordered. And as customers enjoy their d (86) _____ food, a robot sings lovely songs for them.

You may ask, "Where did all these robots come from?" Liu said they were designed (设计) and m (87) _____ by the Harbin Haohai Robot Company. Liu said he invested (投资) 5 million yuan in the restaurant, with each robot costing 200, 000 yuan to 300, 000 yuan. And the w (88) _____ robot team is managed by the workers in the computer room.

After a busy day, all the robots will go for a "meal", which is e (89) _____. After 5 hours,

the robots can continue their work for a day. The restaurant now provides a menu with more than 30 dishes (菜肴), and the average (平均) cost for a dinner is a (90) _____ 40 to 50 yuan. Do you want to go and have a try in this restaurant?

九. 书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

49. (15 分) 假如你所在中学的校刊近期开辟英文专栏, 征集发生在大家身边的感人故事. 请根据以下提示, 为该专栏投稿.

- (1) 在一个寒冷的早晨, 你买早餐时看到前面的女孩买了面包和牛奶.
- (2) 女孩要离开时, 发现树下有一个老年乞丐, 他看上去又冷又饿.
- (3) 女孩走到乞丐身旁, 把食物递给了他.
- (4) 乞丐向女孩道谢, 女孩微笑着离开.
- (5) 你很感动...

参考词汇: 乞丐 begger 感动 be moved

要求:

- (1) 词数: 80~100 个.
- (2) 开头已给出, 不计入总词数.
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥.

On a cold morning, while I was _____.

