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成都七中国际高中入学考试 考 试 须 知

尊敬的学生及家长,

感谢对成都七中国际高中的信任,预祝你在入学考试中取得优异成绩,为你的出国留学之路打下坚实的基础。为使你的考试顺利进行,以下事项敬请留意:

1. 考生报名考试资格确认及录取

国际高中招生对象为应届初三毕业生。所有考生的报名资格请向成都七中国际部招生办公室确认,电话: 028-66879780、66879781、66879779、66879777。成都七中国际部招生办公室拥有对考生资格的最终确认权。所有学生均需通过成都七中国际高中入学考试后方能录取。

2. 考试说明

成都七中国际高中入学考试分为中考前的自主招生考试和中考后的补录两种方式。中考前的自主招生考试由笔试和面试组成。笔试科目为英语、数学、理科综合(物理和化学);中考后补录原则上参照中考成绩进行录取,学生提交的中考成绩应超过成都市中考重点线 20 分及以上(成都市考生如只参加了所在学校直升班考试并通过,需加考我校自主招生考试科目),外地考生须达到该地区中考总分 80%再加 20 分的成绩,学校对外地学生保留加试的权利,考生须服从学校安排。

各科目考试具体信息如下:

笔试

英语 120 分钟(含听力),满分 150 分;

数学 90 分钟, 满分 100 分;

理科综合(物理和化学合卷)90分钟,物理满分70分,化学满分30分。

面试

面试为英语口语能力和中文逻辑性、抗压性面试,时长 15 分钟左右,满分 20 分。

学生的最终考试成绩为笔试和面试的综合成绩,由成都七中国际部考试委员会认定评判。

3. 报名考试

考试报名时间截止为考试当周的周五下午 6 点。报名需提交考生近期一寸免冠照片两张,本人户口本(或身份证)原件及复印件一张,报名考试费 400 元。

4. 考试纪律

- ◆ 考生需携带准考证、身份证(或护照、户口本)入场。
- ◆ 考试文具需携带一只黑色或蓝色签字笔或钢笔,理综考试需携带直尺圆规铅笔等必备文具。
- ◆ 考试开始半小时后未到场的视为放弃当堂考试。
- ◆ 考试中原则上不允许上厕所。
- ◆ 严禁考试作弊。开考前将一切电子通讯设备,如手机、电子词典、带通讯功能的电子表等、 一切与考试相关的工具书、字典、书籍、笔记、纸片等按照规定放在指定地方,如在考试 过程中发现有此类应交而未交的违禁物品,一律按作弊处理。
- ◆ 学生提前交卷以后,应在考室外指定场所安静等候面试,不得喧哗,不得以任何形式与考 场内同学发生任何交流,否则双方都将按作弊处理。
- ◆ 作弊者考试记零分,立即取消考试资格,并取消当年参加成都七中国际部各类入学考试资格。

5. 录取和成绩通知

成都七中国际部将于笔试、面试结束后五个工作日内公布考试成绩,请各位家长和同学确保联系电话畅通。所有参加考试并获得预录取的同学须在规定时间内办理注册手续。同时,如该生中考未能达到成都市当年划定的重点线(外地学生达到当地中考满分的 80%),我校将有权取消其录取资格。

补录学生需提供成都市中考重点线 20 分及以上的有效成绩(外地学生达到当地中考满分的 80%再加 20 分)才能取得补录资格。

我校保留对外地学生进行笔试的权利,补录笔试的科目为英语、数学及面试。

6. 成都七中国际部对本细则有最终解释权。

成都七中国际高中

成都七中国际高中课程 笔试考试大纲

一、英语

综合考察学生的英语基本知识、基本技能与运用。

考试分为听力、阅读、语言运用(语法和词汇)以及写作四个部分,考试时长为两个小时,满分 150 分。

听力部分 一般有 3-5 段对话或独白,每段听力材料听两遍(特殊题型只听一遍,题目中有提示),内容涉及到学校学习、生活、体育、娱乐和旅游等等,题型包括选择、配对和填空等。

阅读部分 学生需要阅读 3-6 篇长短不一的文章,文章主要是说明文和小故事,内容涉及到天文、地理、社会热点、校园生活以及生活常识等。题型主要是选择题和填空题,考察同学们细节寻找、根据上下文推测生词词义、总结和概括的能力。阅读部分的分值比重较大,需要同学们认真完成。

语言运用 主要是考察同学们初中基本的语法知识、语言点的掌握和常用短语、句型的掌握。 重点会考察时态(比如完成时态、进行时态)、被动语态、不定式和动名词的固定搭配等。所涉及 到的词汇以中考考纲所列词汇为主,不过也会考察一些不在考纲范围内的常用单词的拼写和用法。 题型主要是选择题、填空题以及句子翻译。

写作部分 大多要求学生以议论文、记叙文、信件的形式展开文章,一般是关于学生学校生活, 社会现象及其他一些与同学们学习生活相关的事件。

英语是国际高中入学考试中核心学科,对于同学们的要求也比较高,试题包括 50%的基本题(相当于中考英语 A 卷水平),25%的中档题(相当于中考英语 B 卷水平),和 25%难度较高的题目(高于英语中考 B 卷水平)。试卷整体难度较之于中考英语有一定的提升。

二、数学

- 1、数学满分为100分,考试时间90分钟。
- 2、综合考察学生的数学基本知识、基本技能与实践应用。全卷包括单项选择题、填空题和解答题。
- 3、考试内容包括学习数学四大领域,即数与代数、平面与图形、统计与概率、实践与综合应用为依据。主要考查基础知识与基本技能、数学活动过程、数学思考、解决问题的能力、对数学的基本认识等。

4、数学是国际高中入学考试的重点学科,对于同学们的要求也比较高,试题包括 50%的基本题 (相当于中考数学 A 卷水平)、25%的中档题(相当于中考数学 B 卷水平),和 25%难度较高 的题目(高于中考数学 B 卷水平)。试卷整体难度较之于中考数学有一定的提升。

三 、理科综合 (满分 100 分, 考试时间 90 分钟)

物理(70分)

- 1、考试满分 70 分, 考试时间 60 分钟。
- 2、本试卷在考察学生对初中知识掌握的同时,注重与高中知识的过渡。全卷包括单项选择题、填空题、作图与计算题、实验与探究题、不定项选择和综合题。
- 3、本考试考察内容主要是光、力、电学,重点在力学和电学。试题侧重将物理与实际相结合,注 重能力的考查。
- 4、考试试卷中基础知识题约占 50% (35 分),中等难度题目和难度较高题目各约占 25% (17.5 分),考试难度较之于中考物理试题难度有一定提升。

化 学(30 分)

- 1、考试试卷满分 30 分, 考试时间 30 分钟。
- 2、此考试综合考查学生对化学基本概念的理解、对所学化学基本原理的掌握、对所学基本化学实验技能知识的掌握以及将化学知识联系生活实际的能力。
- 3、考试分为选择题、填空题、计算题三个部分。选择题内容涉及所学化学基本概念、基本原理及 化学在实际生产生活中的应用;填空题主要考察学生基本化学概念与原理,获取信息和处理信息的 能力,结合题目情景进行推断的能力,在实验情景中对实验的分析处理能力;计算题主要考察学生 根据所学化学基本原理结合化学方程式进行计算的能力。
- 4、考试试卷中基础知识题约占 50%(15 分),中等难度题目和难度较高题目各约占 25%(7.5 分),考试难度较之于中考化学试题难度有一定提升。不仅要求学生能掌握初中化学所学基本知识,还要求学生具有合理的考试技巧和在面对陌生信息时的灵活推断处理能力。

成都七中国际高中面 试细则

面试目的: 考察学生综合素质以及英文表达能力

面试形式: 学生以单独或小组形式接受面试,面试长度为每组 15-20 分钟, 3-4 个学生为一组。

面试团构成: 英语老师 + 班主任

面试流程:

- 1. 每位考生进行 2 分钟英文自我介绍;
- 2. 德育老师、英语老师随机提问(中、英文);

面试评分: 2 位老师评分取均值,面试满分 20 分。

面试评估标准: 面试问题为开放性交流,没有标准答案,鼓励学生主动思考,积极展示自己。

注:成都七中国际高中入学模拟试题

模拟试题和英语音频下载地址:

www.qzgjb.com 七中国际部官网首页——招生专区——资料下载——国际高中模拟试题

成都七中国际高中

报名流程、招生要求、招生人数

一、报名流程



二、招生要求

品学兼优、有出国留学意愿的初三应届毕业生。

三、计划招生人数

计划招生 150 人,6 个班,每班不超过 30 人。其中2个实验班,3个平行班,1个中加班。

附件 成都七中国际高中模拟试题

Chengdu No.7 High School International Department English Entry Exam Sample Paper

Exam Duration:	2 hours			
Exam Content:	4 Parts - Listening, Reading, Use of English, and Writing			
Exam Full Mark:	150 Points			
Exam Instruction:	Please answer all the questions in the exam paper and fill in			
	the corresponding boxes on the answer sheet.			
Name (Chinese &	& Pin Yin):			
Name	(English):			
	Date:			

Part1: Listening

Section 1(2 points *10=20 points)

Questions 1-10

You will hear 10 short talks by some teachers at school. As you listen, choose what you hear for question

1- 10. You will hear each talk *Once* only.

Exam No.:

Seat No.:

- 1. What does the teacher ask the students to bring with them?
 - A. A bottle of water
 - B. A pen and a notebook
 - C. Bus ticket
 - D. Museum ticket
- 2. What is the main idea of the talk?
 - A. The teacher tells the students to clean the lab
 - B. The teacher informs the students some notice about the lab
 - C. The teacher tells students not to touch anything dangerous in the lab
 - D. The teacher tells students to take everything before leaving the lab
- 3. What is the purpose of the talk?
 - A. To encourage the students to participate in the New Year's concert
 - B. To inform the students that there is an audition(试听) on next Friday
 - C. To encourage the students to help with the New Year's concert's decoration(装饰)
 - D. To inform the students that there is a new year's concert
- 4. What is the most important rule in the library?
 - A. Keep quiet
 - B. Put everything in order
 - C. Return the books on time
 - D. Not to talk to anyone else
- 5. What time can the students go to the gym?
 - A. 9:30 am this Friday
 - B. 5:30 pm next Friday
 - C. 4:00 pm next Saturday
 - D. 8:30 am next Saturday
- 6. What is the purpose of the talk?
 - A. To postpone(延期) the paperwork that students will hand in next time
 - B. To give requirements of the work to students
 - C. To ask students to write down the purpose of their work
 - D. To ask students to avoid including details in their paperwork next time
- 7. What will the teacher probably do next?
 - A. Read an important sentence from a certain kind of material
 - B. Talk about the order in a word framing
 - C. Ask students to study the emphasis of the textbook
 - D. Make sentences from the textbook
- 8. What does the teacher ask the students to do?
 - A. Change the topics of their reports
 - B. Work as a group to complete their reports

- C. Write another report
- D. Hand in all the reports
- 9. What does the teacher ask the students to do?
 - A. Get fully preparation for the coming test of literature(文学)
 - B. Study literature and science in two days
 - C. Finish the literature project in six days
 - D. Finish the assignment(任务) of literature in four days
- 10. Why is the principal talking to all the students?
 - A. To ask students to play computer games
 - B. To ask students to take as many classes as possible everyday
 - C. To ask students to learn more on weekends
 - D. To ask students to enroll in (注册) some computer classes

Section 2(1 point*10 = 10 points)

Questions 1-10

Your will hear a man called Tim and a woman called Laura discussing preparations for their holiday. First, you have some time to look at questions 1-10. Complete the sentences below by

writing *One word and /or A Number*. You will be heard *Twice*.

	Things to Do Before We Go					
Exc	ample	Answer				
Col	lect the	<u>currency</u>				
•	Cancel appointm	nent with the 1	•			
•	Take the 2		starting on Tuesday			
•	Buy					
	-two pairs of 3					
	-a small bag					
	-a spare 4					
	-an electrical 5					
•	Book a 6					
Inst	tructions for Lau	ıra's mum				
•	Leave Laura's m	num the vet's c	letails:			
	Name: Colin 7					
	Tel: 8					
	Address: Fore St	reet (opposite	the 9)		
•	Ask Laura's mu	m to water the	plants			
•	Ask Laura's mu	m to meet the	heating engineer on 1	0	_	

Part 2: Reading (2 passages. 2 Points* 25 =50 points)

Passage One

Questions 1-10

According to the passage, choose the best choice for each question.

The Expression of Emotions

Paragraph 1: Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

Paragraph 2: Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

Paragraph 3: Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states. In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain. The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction. According to this hypothesis, signals from the facial muscles ("feedback") are sent back to emotion centers of the brain, and so a person's facial expression can influence that person's emotional state. Consider Darwin's

words: "The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions." Can smiling give rise to feelings of good will, for example, and frowning to anger?

Paragraph 4: Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback hypothesis. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous. When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

Paragraph 5: What are the possible links between facial expressions and emotion? One link is arousal, which is the level of activity or preparedness for activity in an organism. Intense contraction of facial muscles, such as those used in signifying fear, heightens arousal. Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity. Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.) The contraction of facial muscles both influences the internal emotional state and reflects it. Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile, which is characterized by "crow's feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball, can lead to pleasant feelings.

Paragraph 6: Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress. It might be that a "stiff" lip suppresses emotional response—as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension. But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

- 1. The word "despondent" in the passage is closest in meaning to(A) curious(B) unhappy(C) thoughtful(D) uncertain
- 2. The author mentions "Baring the teeth in a hostile way" in order to
- (A) differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it
- (B) support Darwin's theory of evolution
- (C) provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood
- (D) contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions

3. The word "concur" i	n the passage is close	est in meaning to	
(A) estimate	(B) agree	(C) expect	(D) understand
4. The word "them" in	the passage refers to		
(A) emotions	(B) people	(C) photographs	(D) cultures
5. According to parag	graph 2, which of the	following was true of the F	ore people of New Guinea?
(A) They did not want	to be shown photogra	aphs.	
(B) They were famous	for their story-telling	skills.	
(C) They knew very lit	tle about Western cul	ture.	
(D) They did not encou	arage the expression of	of emotions.	
6. According to th	e passage, research	involving which of th	e following supported the
facial-feedback hyp	pothesis?		
(A) The reactions of pe	cople in experiments t	to cartoons	
(B) The tendency of pe	cople in experiments t	to cooperate	
(C) The release of neur	otransmitters by peop	ole during experiments	
(D) The long-term effe	cts of repressing emo	tions	
7. The word <u>rate</u> in the	passage is closest in	meaning to	
(A) judge	(B) reject	(C) draw	(D) want
8. The word "relevant"	in the passage is clos	sest in meaning to	
(A) contradictory	(B) confusing	(C) dependent	(D) applicable
9. According to the p	bassage, stiffening the	upper lip may have which	of the following effects?
(A) It first suppresses s	stress, then intensifies	it.	
(B) It may cause fear a	nd tension in those w	ho see it.	
(C) It can damage the l	ip muscles.		
(D) It may either heigh	ten or reduce emotion	nal response.	

10. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This universality in the recognition of emotions was demonstrated by using rather simple methods.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Paragraph 2:A■ Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. B■ Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. C■ In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. D■ He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

Passage Two

Questions 11-20

Answer the following questions based on the article by choosing the appropriate answer provided.

Educational Attitudes

Students' life at American universities is chaotic during the first week of each quarter or semester. Registering for classes, becoming familiar with the buildings on campus, buying books, adding and dropping classes, and paying fees are confusing for everyone. During this busy period there is little time for students to anticipate what they will later encounter in the classroom.

International students, accustomed to their countries' educational expectations, must adapt to new classroom norms in a foreign college or university. In some classrooms around the world students must obey their teacher's commands and remain silent during a class period. In others, students may talk, eat and smoke during lectures as well as criticize a teacher's methods or contradict his or her statements. It is not always easy to understand a new educational system.

Diversity in Education

There is considerable variety in university classrooms in the United States. Because of diverse teaching methods and non-standardized curricula, no two courses are identical. Nevertheless, there are shared features in American college and university classrooms despite the diversity of educational institutions of higher learning.

Active participation

Participation in the classroom is not only accepted but also expected of the student in many courses. Some professors base part of the final grade on the student's oral participation. Although there are formal lectures during which the student has a passive role (i.e., listening and taking notes), many courses are organized around classroom discussions, students questions, and informal lectures. In graduate seminars the students make presentations and lead discussions. The students do the actual teaching in these seminars.

A professor's teaching style is another factor that determines the degree and type of student participation. Some professors prefer to control discussion while others prefer to guide the class without dominating it. Many professors encourage their students to question and challenge their ideas.

In the teaching of science and mathematics, the dominant mode of instruction is generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lectures, and students take notes. However, new educational trends have emerged in the humanities and social sciences in the past two decades, for example, students are often required to solve problems in groups, design projects, make presentations, and examine case studies. Since more college or university courses are "applied" rather than theoretical, they stress "doing".

The Teacher-Student Relationship

Many instructors believe that an informal, relaxed classroom environment is helpful to learning and innovation. It is not uncommon for students to have friendly relationships with their professors. The casual professor is not necessarily a poor one and is still respected by students. Although students may be in a subordinate position, some professors treat as equals. However, no matter how casual professors would like to be, they still are in a position of authority.

Professors may establish social relationships with students outside of the classroom but in classroom they maintain the instructor's role. A professor may have coffee one day with students but the next day expect them to meet a deadline for the submission of a paper or to be prepared for a discussion or an exam. The

professor may give extra attention outside of class to a student in need of help but probably will not treat him or her differently when it comes to evaluating school work. Professors have several roles in relation to students; they may be counselors and friends as well as teachers. Students must realize that when a teacher's role changes, they must appropriately adapt their behavior and attitudes.

Independent Learning

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the student. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or give an examination. The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned with brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is responsible for learning the material assigned.

When research is assigned, the professor expects the student to take the initiative and to complete the assignment with minimal guidance. It is the student's responsibility to find books, periodicals, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference sources in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be overly dependent on them. (This differs from teacher-student relationships in other countries.) If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

The university classroom in the United States manifests cultural values through professors and students' expectations and attitudes. Educational practices such as student participation indicate a respect for individual responsibility and independence. Alternative teaching methods show as cultural preference for innovation. The manner in which education is provided in any country reflects basic cultural and social beliefs of that country.

	n paragraph one you know the	nat student life at American uni	iversities is	during the first
A. i	nteresting	B. varied		
C. d	isorderly	D. leisurely		
12. Para	graph 2 indicates that.			
A. i	nternational students must ob	ey their teacher's commands		
B. s	tudents may contradict their t	eacher's statements		
C. s	tudents may criticize a teache	er's methods		
D. i	nternational students must ac	lapt to new classroom norms in	n a foreign college	e or university
	n paragraph 3 we know that t	there areteaching meth	nods and	
A. d	iverse; standardized	B. identical; non-stand	dardized	
C. io	dentical; standardized	D. diverse; non-standa	ardized	
	ording to paragraph 4, studentersities.	ats are encouraged to take	part in the clas	ssroom in American
A. a	passive	B. an active		
C. n	o	D. an impressive		

15. According to paragraph 5, what determines the degree and type of student's participation is.
A. a professor's attitude towards teaching
B. the curriculum
C. the classroom norms
D. the new educational trends
16. Paragraph 6 tells us that by the traditional mode of instruction which dominates the teaching of science and
mathematics.
A. students have classroom discussions
B. students make presentations and lead discussions
C. teachers present formal lectures and students design projects
D. teachers present formal lectures and students take notes
17. In America a casual professor isa poor one and isby students.
A. usually; looked down upon B. sometimes; respected
C. not necessarily; respected D. always; not respected
18. Paragraphs 7 and 8 are about.
A. relationships between students
B. relationships between teachers
C. how professors evaluate students' school work
D. the teacher-student relationship
19. According to paragraphs 9-11.
A. students are often given long reading assignments
B. independent learning is encouraged and highly admired in American universities
C. professors expect students to complete research assignments with teachers' guidance
D. professors are often responsible for administrative work within their departments.
20. What American values does the university system reflect?
A. Democracy, socialism, and authority.
B. Absolute respect, formality, and tradition.

C. Individual responsibility, independence, and innovation.D. Practice, connection with society, and independence.

Part 3: Use of English (1 point *40 =40 points)

Section 1

Ou	estions	1-1	0
ŲΨ	Cottons	1-1	v

Choose the best answer. (10 points)
1. —What's the name?
—Khulaifi I spell that for you?
A. Shall B. Would C. Can D. Must
2.The telephone system after the terrible flood hit the area the day before yesterday.
A. broke down B. broke out C. broke up D. broke into
3. The medicine that it makes my son cry every time he takes it.
A. is tasted so bitterly B. tastes so bitter C. is tasting bitterly D. tastes bitter
4. —English has a large vocabulary, doesn't it?
—Yes more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.
A. Know B. After knowing C. If you know D. Knowing
5. A Changlia hastad diamanian tha students malimad.
5. After the heated discussion, the students realized they needed to be successful
in Chengdu No. 7 International High School.
A. which B. that C. what D. why
6. —Could you do me a favor and translate the note into English?
A. My pleasure B. Never mind C. With pleasure D. I could
7. The Giant Panda Research Centre is the last place Mr. Green is going to visit before he leaves Chengdu.
A. where B. what C. it D. /
8. Seeing the sun above the surface of the sea, we let out a shout of joy.
A. to rise B. rising C. to raise D. raising
9. The number of foreign students studying in Chinese university going up in the past 10 years, a
nd one third of them to learn Chinese.
A. is; choose B. are; has chosen C. has been; have chosen D. have been; chose
10. —Learning a foreign language isn't easy. It takes time.
—I agree There's no short cut.
A. All roads lead to Rome B. Practice makes perfect
C. Two heads are better than one D. Well begun, half done

Section 2

Questions 11-18

A. weak

and say goodbye.

E. possibly

B. break

F. breath

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once . There is one more word than you need. (8 points)

C. confident

G. do well in

D. at the end of

H. hobbies

I. politely

A headmaster is giving a speech about how to perform successfully in an interview to a new scho
Interviews are held so that you can learn about the school and the school can learn
about you. You should spend a couple of hours getting ready for the interview carefully. Then
you will understand your questions better and get right answers on the day of the
interview.
First find out about the school. Read the school introductions and look at the school
websites. Then think about yourself- your strong points and12 ones. Try to find a
few examples you could give the interviewers.
What else you want to talk the interviewer about yourself?. For example, you might
want to speak about your interests and13 outside school. These tell the interviewer
what kind of person you are. Be ready to talk about why you enjoy them.
Dress properly on the day. Arrive a few minutes early. When you first meet the
interviewer, greet him or her14 Don't forget to smile and make eye contact. First
impressions are very important. You want the interviewer to think you are15 and
friendly.
If you get nervous, take a deep16 to calm yourself down. Listen to the
interviewer with great care. If you don't understand the question, ask the interviewer to
repeat it. Last but not least,17 the interview, don't forget to thank the interviewer

I'm sure that you will ____18___ your interviews. Best of luck, boys and girls!

Section 3

Questions 19-30

The word at the end of each of the following sentences can be used to form another word which fits in the space in the sentence. Write this word in the space. (12 points)

E	Example: My teacher <u>encouraged</u> me to take this COURAGE examination.
NB	2: Spelling has to be accurate.
19	More research has to be done, but believe they will find something soon. SCIENCE
20	The reason her books are so is that she works very hard. SUCCESS
21	She is one of the women in the U.K. RICH
22	The second ring road of Chengdu has been to reduce traffic jams. WIDE
23	Friendship can't be measured by money, but money is a(n) way to test how strong the friendship is. EFFECT
24	Diet and exercise are important. EQUAL
25 .	After waiting for three hours, the long queue of people became PATIENCE
	People over 60 can get basic health care free of charge by the community. PROVIDE
27	, our government will take measures to ensure food safety. HOPE
28	My first of Chengdu No. 7 International High School was that it was beautiful and full of energy. IMPRESS
	Not being able to with US students has become a serious problem for overseas Chinese students. COMMUNICATION
30	Is there any that you could keep an eye on my house while I'm away for holidays? POSSIBLE

Section 4 Questions 31-40

On each line with question number of the passage below, there is **one or two** errors, either an incorrect word or verb form or a missing word or an extra word. Correct the underlined error in the passage. Write the corrected version (one word only) in the space given. (10 points)

Hi, Janice,	
It's /a month since I came to this new school and I really	EXAMPLE: been
want share with you some of the problems I have been	31)
experiencing.	
As I tell you last time, I made three new friend here.	32)
(2 mistakes)	33)
We hang out together during lunch and after school. We	
have been spending a lot of time sing in karaoke bars.	34)
It's been three Saturdays now and it really costs me many.	35)
And I started to see this as a time—wasting activity!	
In fact, I don't like to go anymore, so I'm afraid I'll lose	36)
their friendship. How do you think I should do?	37)
If you are me, would you talk to him?	38)
(2 mistakes)	39)
Please help with me and give me some advice.	40)
Grave	

Part 4 Writing (30 points)

In some middle or high schools, students are asked to wear school uniforms. Do you think it is necessary for students to wear school uniforms?

Write an essay of at least 150 words on the topic.

成都七中国际高中 入学考试数学模拟试卷

注意事项:

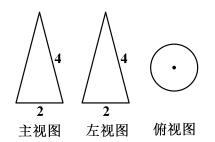
- 1. 本试卷分为 A 卷和 B 卷, A 卷满分 100 分, B 卷满分 30 分; 考试时间 90 分钟.
- 2. A 卷分为试卷 I 和试卷 II, 试卷做出答案后, 将答案填在试卷 II 相应位置, 不能 答在试卷 I 或草稿纸上.
- 3. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级填写在试卷密封线内.

A 卷 (共 100 分)

试券Ⅰ(选择题和填空题, 满分46分)

- 一. 选择题(本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分.每个小题有且仅有一个答案符合题目要求, 把选出来的答案填写在试卷 Ⅱ 的相应位置.)
- 1. $(-1)^{2008} + |-2| = (\triangle)$ (A) - 3(B) - 1(C) 1 (D) 3
- 2. 在函数 $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-4}}{\sqrt{x-2}}$ 中,自变量 x 的取值范围是(🛦)
- $(A) x \ge 2 \qquad (B) x \ge 4$ (C) x > 2 (D) x > 43. 已知 $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$ 是关于 x、y 的二元一次方程组 $\begin{cases} mx+ny=0 \\ nx-my=5 \end{cases}$ 的唯一解,则 m+3n 的值为(\blacktriangle)
 - (A) 0(D) - 7(B) 5
- 4. 若 x_1 , x_2 是方程 $x^2 x 255 = 0$ 的两根,则 $5^{2x_1} \times 25^{x_2}$ 的值为(\triangle)
 - (A) $\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\frac{1}{25}$

- 5. 在一个有500万人的大城市中,随机调查了2500人,其中有250人更偏好于私家车出行。据此,估 计该城市中更偏好于私家车出行的人的约有(▲)万人.
 - (A) 500
- (B) 50
- (C) 25
- (D) 2.5
- 6. 一个几何体的三视图如下: 其中主视图和左视图都是腰长为4, 底边为2的等腰三角形, 则这个几何 体侧面展开图的面积为(▲)



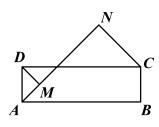
 $(A) 2\pi$

(B) 0.5π

(C) 4π

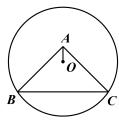
(D) 8π

- 7. 已知 $\frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $\frac{ab}{a-b}$ 的值是(\blacktriangle)
 - $(\mathbf{A}) \ \frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) 2
- (D) -2
- 8. 如图,矩形 ABCD 中,AB > AD,AB = AN = a,AN 平分 $\angle DAB$, $DM \perp AN$ 于点 M, $CN \perp AN$ 于点 N. 则 DM + CN 的值为(\blacktriangle)



(A) *a*

- (B) $\frac{4a}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$
- 9. 在同一平面直角坐标系内,将函数 $y = 2x^2 + 4x + 1$ 的图象沿 x 轴方向向右平移 2 个单位长度后,再沿 y 轴向下平移 1 个单位长度,得到的图象对应的二次函数(\blacktriangle)
 - (A) 有最大值-3
- (B) 有最小值-2
- (C) 有最大值 0
- (D) 有最小值 1
- 10. 平面直角坐标系中,已知点 O(0,0), A(0,2), B(1,0), 点 P 是反比例函数 $y = -\frac{1}{x}$ 的图象上的一个动点,过点 P 作 $PQ \perp x$ 轴,垂足为 Q. 若以点 O、 P、 Q 为顶点的三角形与 $\triangle OAB$ 相似,则相应的点 P 共有(\blacktriangle)
 - (A) 1个
- (B) 2个
- (C) 3个
- (D) 4个
- 二. 填空题(本大题共4小题,每小题4分,共16分. 把答案填在试卷 II 相应位置.)
- 11. 若 a > 5,化简 $\sqrt{(5-a)^2} 5 =$ _____.
- 12. 如图所示,e O 过点 $B \times C$. 圆心 O 在等腰直角 $\triangle ABC$ 的内部, $\angle BAC = 90^{\circ}$,OA = 1,BC = 6,则e O 的半径大小为 $_$



12题图

- 13. 等腰三角形的两条边长分别为 4、8,则此三角形的面积为 _▲.

试卷Ⅱ (解答题,共54分)

一. 选择题(本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分.)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										

-	抽火	/ 卡 中 晒 井 ォ 小 晒	后 小 晒 4 八	++ 1/ 八 \
	块工凼	(本大题共4小题,	母小赵 4 分,	- 共 10 分・ノ

11.	; 12.	;

三. 解答题(本大题共5小题,共54分. 解答应写出文字说明,证明过程,演算步骤.)

15. (本小题 10 分)

若
$$x$$
 是不等式组 $\begin{cases} x+4>0 \\ 2x+5<1 \end{cases}$ 的整数解. 先化简,再求值: $\left(\frac{3x+4}{x^2-1}-\frac{2}{x-1}\right)\div\frac{x+2}{x^2-2x+1}$.

16. (本小题 10 分)

学校广播站要招聘一名播音员,考擦形象、知识面、普通话三个项目. 按形象占 10%,知识面占 40%,普通话占 50%计算加权平均数,作为最后评定的总成绩.

李文和孔明两位同学的各项成绩如下表:

项目 选手	形象	知识点	普通话
李 文	70	80	88
孔 明	80	75	x

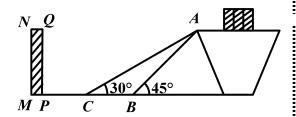
- (1) 计算李文同学的总成绩;
- (2) 若孔明同学要在总成绩上超过李文同学,则他的普通话成绩 x 应超过多少分?

17. (本小题 10 分)

如图是某货站传送货物的平面示意图. 为了提高传送过程的安全性,工人师傅欲减小传送带与地面的夹角,使其由 45°改为 30°. 已知原传送带 *AB* 长为 4 米.

- (1) 求新传送带 AC 的长度;
- (2) 如果需要在货物着地点 C 的左侧留出 2 米的通道,是判断距离 B 点 4 米的货物 MNQP 是否需要挪走,并说明理由.

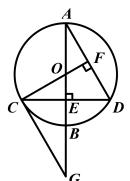
(说明: (1)(2)的计算结果精确到 0.1 米,参考数据: $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$, $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$, $\sqrt{5} \approx 2.24$, $\sqrt{6} \approx 2.45$.)



18. (本小题 12 分)

已知 e o 的直径 AB 垂直弦 CD 于点 E, CG 是 e o 的切线,CG 交 AB 的延长线于点 G, 连接 CO 并延长交 AD 于点 F, 且 $CF \perp AD$. 若已知 e o 的半径长为 4.

- (1) 求证: CG//AD.
- (2) 求线段 BE 的长.

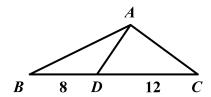


在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中,抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + 3$ 经过点 M(-4,-5), N(2,-5).

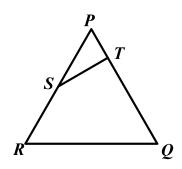
- (1) 求此抛物线的解析式;
- (2)设 P 为抛物线上一动点,且 P 在 MN 的上方,连接 MP 交此抛物线的对称轴于点 D,当 $\triangle DMN$ 为直角三角形时,求点 P 的坐标及 $\triangle PDN$ 的面积.

B卷(共30分)

- 一. 填空题 (本大题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分.)
- 1. The area of $\triangle ABC$ is 60 square units. If D is a point on BC such that BD = 8 units and DC = 12 units, the area (in square units) of $\triangle ABD$ is



- 2. 设 a、b、c、d 都是正整数,并且满足方程组 $\begin{cases} ab+cd=38\\ ac+bd=34 \ . \ 则 \ a+b+c+d= ____.\\ ad+bc=43 \end{cases}$
- 3. If x is a real number that satisfy the equation $(x^2 5x + 5)^{x^2 + 4x 60} = 1$, then x =_____.
- 4. 等边三角形 PQR 中,S 为 PR 的中点,T 在 PQ 上且 PT = 1,TQ = 3. 在四边形 QRST 内部作圆,则这些圆中,半径最大值为 ______.



5. 小寒有一些卡片,每张卡片上标记有一个数字. 小寒从这些卡片中取出标记了 1~9 的卡片各一张,发现还剩下 m 张标记为 8 的卡片和 k 张标记为 9 的卡片. 经过统计计算,小寒还发现所有卡片的数字的平均数恰好为 7.3. 根据这些信息,k+m=______.

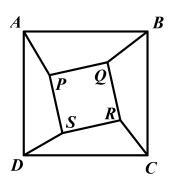
二. 解答题 (本大题共 2 小题, 共 20 分. 解答应写出文字说明,证明过程,演算步骤.)

6. (本小题满分8分)

(1) In the diagram, PQRS is a square with sides of length 4. Point T and U are on sides QR and RS respectively such that $\angle UPT = 45^\circ$. Determine the maximum possible perimeter of $\triangle RUT$. (提示: square, 正方形; perimeter, 周长.)



(2) 如图所示,正方形 PQRS 在正方形 ABCD 内部且无接触. 连接 AP、BQ、CR 及 DS,则四条 线段将两个正方形间的区域分成了四个凸四边形. 若正方形 PQRS 的边和正方形 ABCD 的边不平行,且四边形 APSD 的面积为 32,四边形 BCRQ 的面积为 35,正方形 ABCD 的面积为 200,求正方形 PQRS 的面积. (提示: 凸四边形是指四个内角都小于 180° 的四边形.)



7. (本小题满分 12 分)

$$p_1^{a_1}p_2^{a_2}p_3^{a_3} \perp p_k^{a_k}$$
 ,

其中 $p_1, p_2, ..., p_k$ 是不同的质数, $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$ 是正整数.

给定整数 45,它的 Barbeau Process 就是 $45 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = 30 + 9 = 39$.

- 的值.
 - (4) 设正整数 n 满足 $2 \le n < 10^{10}$,且 n 的 Barbeau Process 为 3n,求所有可能的 n.

成都七中国际高中入学考试 理科综合(物理)模拟试题

考试时间 60 分钟 满分 100 分 请考生在答题卷上作答

A 卷 I (50 分)

- 一、单项选择题(每小题1分,共12分)
- 1. 声音是一种常见的现象,与我们的生活密切相关,以下有关声音的说法正确的是()
 - A. 只要物体振动就一定能听到声音
 - B. 声音在空气中的传播速度比水中大
 - C. 在校园周围植树能减弱校外传来的噪声
 - D. 声控开关是利用声音的音调来控制电路的
- 2. 端午节时,很多地方都举行龙舟赛。下列说法正确的是()
 - A. 龙舟静止时没有惯性, 运动起来后才有惯性
 - B. 龙舟到达终点后不能立即停下来,是因为受到惯性力的作用
 - C. 运动员不再划龙舟, 龙舟会慢慢停下来, 说明物体运动需要力来维持
 - D. 运动员用浆向后划水使龙舟前进,说明物体之间力的作用是相互的
- 3. 如图 2 所示, 小明用一动滑轮将一袋重物匀速提升 2m, 下列分析正确的是()
 - A. 重物能被拉起是因为受惯性力的作用
 - B. 手拉绳子的力和绳子拉手的_力是一对平衡力
 - C. 重物受到的重力和动滑轮对重物的拉力是一对平衡力
 - D. 重物对动滑轮的拉力小于动滑轮对重物的拉力
- 4. 能源问题是目前世界上的焦点问题,也是很多世界矛盾的根源所在。下列有关于能量和能源的一些认识中,正确的是()

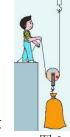
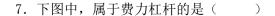


图 2

- A. 由于风能、水能可再生,而且都能用于发电,所以节约用电意义不大
- B. 由于能量是守恒的, 所以不用担心现有能源用完就没有了
- C. 我们利用水力发电, 是将水的机械能最终转化为电能
- D. 核能发电不需要消耗化石能源,所以核电站建好后就可以永久供应电能
- 5. 一个小球从A点由静止开始下落,速度越来越大,相继经过B、C两点,若A、B两点间的距离等于
- B、C两点间的距离,则下列说法中不正确的是()
 - A. 小球在下落过程中动能不变

- B. 小球在 C点的重力势能小于在 B点的重力势能
- C. 小球所受的重力在_AB 段做的功等于在 BC 段做的功
- D. 小球所受的重力在 AB 段做功的功率小于在 BC 段做功的功率
- 6. 如图是张敏同学拍摄的西湖大酒店风景相片, 下面说法正确的是()
 - A. 要想使大楼的像更大些, 张敏应向大楼靠近些, 再拍摄
 - B. 大楼在湖中的倒影是由于光的直线传播形成的
 - C. 大楼在湖中的倒影是由于光的折射形成的
 - D. 拍摄时底片上的像是倒立放大的虚像



- A. 开啤酒瓶盖的开瓶器
- B. 剥核桃壳的核桃钳
- C. 钩鱼者手中的鱼杆
- D. 撬钉子的钉锤



第6题图





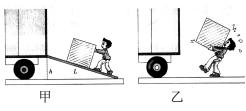




8. 小文同学采用如图所示的两种不同的方式将同一货物搬运到同一辆汽车上,其中说法正确的是

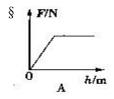
()

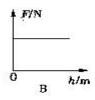
- A. 甲种方法克服重力做功多
- B. 乙种方法更省力
- C. 两种方法机械效率相等
- D. 两种情况下, 货物机械能都增加

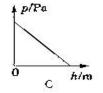


第8题图

9. 一位跳水运动员从他刚接触水面到逐渐浸入水面以下的过程中,所受到的浮力 F 和水对他的压强 p 随深度的变化关系的图像如图所示,其中正确的是: ()









10. 如图所示的实例中,符合安全用电要求的是()



用湿布擦拭工作的台灯



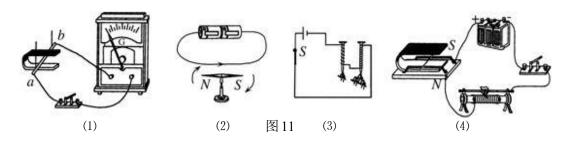
发生触电事故时, 先切断电源



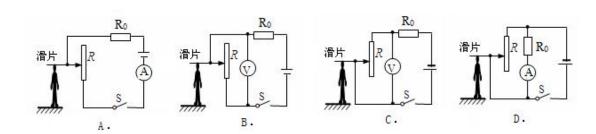
. 使用绝缘层破损的导线

在输电线上晾衣服

- 11. 如图 11 所示四个图的装置可以用来演示物理现象,下列表述正确的是()
 - A. 图(1)可用来演示电磁感应现象
 - B. 图(2)可用来演示电动机的工作原理
 - C. 图(3)可用来演示电磁铁磁性强弱与电磁铁中电流大小的关系
 - D. 图(4)可用来演示发电机的工作原理



12. 某校物理兴趣小组设计了一个电子身高测量仪. 如图的四个电路中, R₂是定值电阻, R₂是滑动变阻器, 电源电压不变, 滑片会随身高上下平移. 能够实现身高越高, 电压表或电流表示数越大的电路是



二、填空题(每空1分,共18分)

13. WiFi 无线上网是当今使用最广的一种无线网络传输技术,实际上就是把有线网络信号转换成无线信号,供支持其技术的相关电脑、手机接收; WiFi 无线上网利用了________(选填"超声波" 或"电磁波")。在电磁波谱中,有无线电波、红外线、可见光、紫外线、X射线和 γ 射线等, 其中,波长最长的是_____。

丝 ③用作输电线缆

15. 根据下表所提供的数据,在标准大气压下,80℃的酒精是_____态;气温接近-50℃时,应选

用_____温度计。

(标准大气压)

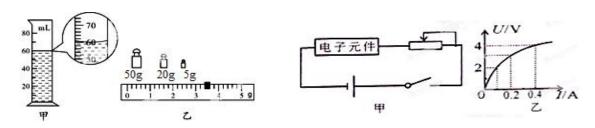
物质	熔点/℃	沸点/℃
酒精	-117	78
水银	-39	357
铅	328	1740

第15题图



第16题图

- 16. 如图是一个自制的气压计(气密性好),东东用托盘托着它从楼上到楼下,发现玻璃管内水柱高度降低了,这是因为瓶外大气压随高度的降低而_____(填"增大"或"减小"). 水柱高度降低后,瓶内气体体积减小,质量____(填"变大"、"变小"或"不变"),瓶内气体的密度_____(填"变大"、"变小"或"不变").
- 18. 小明同学是学校"环境保护课外活动小组"成员。在一次对周边水污染情况的调查中,他对污水的密度进行了测量。其探究步骤如下:
- (1) 用调节好的天平测出玻璃杯和污水的总质量为 139g。
- (2)将玻璃杯中的污水倒出一部分到量筒中,量筒中水面位置如图 3 甲所示,则量筒中污水的体积为 cm³。
- (3)用天平测出剩下污水和玻璃杯的质量,砝码和游码示数如图 3 乙所示,则剩下污水和玻璃杯的质量为______g。
- (4) 污水的密度为_____ kg/m³。



第 18 题图 第 19 题图 第 19 题图 19. 如图甲所示,电源电压恒为 6V,滑动变阻器 的最大阻值为 50Ω ,电流在 $0.1A\sim0.4A$ 之间 时电子

元件均能正常工作。若通过此电子元件的电流与其两端电压的关系如图乙所示 为使电子元件处于正常工作状态,滑动变阻器接入电路的最大阻值为_____Ω;在电子元件处于正常工作状态下,电路消耗的最大功率为_____;在电子元件处于正常工作状态下且电路消耗的功率最大时,滑动变阻器每分钟发热 J。

三、作图与计算题(共 11 分,计算题在解答时应写出公式和重要的演算的步骤,只写出最后答案的不能得分。)

20. (5分)

- (1) 请画出图 6 中力 F 的力臂。
- (2) 如图 7 所示,一束光从空气射入水中,请在图中画出反射光线,标出反射角的角度,并在大致准确的位置画出折射光线。
 - (3) 如图 8 所示,请画出开关闭合后通电螺线管和小磁针静止时的 N、S 极。

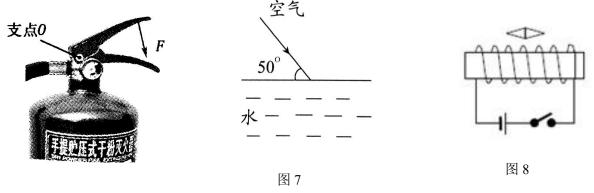


图 6

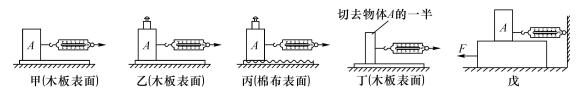
- 21. (3 分) 如图 (21) 所示是地震灾区救援队使用的一种起重机的简图,用它把质量为 $4 \times 10^3 kg$,底面积为 $1m^2$ 的货物 G 匀速提起。(取 g=10N/kg) 问:
- (1) 当货物静止于水平地面时,它对地面的压强是多少?
- (2) 若把货物匀速吊起 16m, 用了 40s, 则货物上升的速度是多少?
- (3) 起重机对货物做了多少功?
- 22. (3分)创世界高铁运营最高速度394km/h的武广高铁,正式通车。如图22为以武广客运专线主要车型CRH3动车组。
- (1) 当该动车组用以10m/s的速度匀速直线行驶10min后,则该列车行驶了多少公里?
- (2) 该动车组的每节车厢上都配有电热水器。在标准大气压下,15分钟内把10kg、20℃的水烧开,电流至少要做多少功?(C水= 4.2×10^3 J/(kg。 \mathbb{C})
 - (3) 若它工作时的电功率为4.2kW,则该电热水器的热效率为多少?



图 21

四、实验与探究题(共9分,每空0.5分)

23. 为了探究"滑动摩擦力的大小与什么因素有关",小明设计了如图所示的实验。

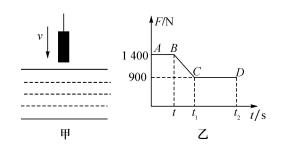


- (1)在进行甲、乙、丙、丁实验过程中,弹簧测力计_____(选填"必须"或"不必")沿水平方向拉着物块做匀速直线运动,此时,滑动摩擦力的大小_____(选填"大于""等于"或"小于")弹簧测力计的示数。
 - (2) 在甲、乙、丙、丁四次实验中,滑动摩擦力最小的是____。
- (4)小明要对实验装置进行改进,如图所示,重复实验,发现效果更好。实验中,小明_____(选填"一定"或"不一定")要匀速拉动长木板。
- 24. 小华同学对"斜面的机械效率跟什么因素有关"这一课题提出了一些值得探究的猜想:斜面的机械效率跟:
 - A. 斜面的倾斜程度有关; B. 斜面的粗糙程度有关;
 - C. 斜面的长度有关;
 - D. 物体的重力有关。

为了证实其中的部分猜想是否正确,自己设计了如图所示的装置,并将实验记录在下面表格中(小 华拉着物体在斜面上每次做的都是匀速直线运动):

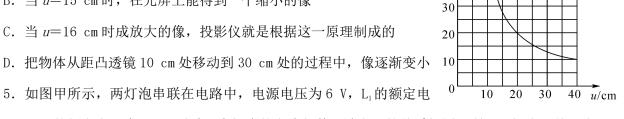
实验序号	斜面倾角	斜面 粗糙 程度	物 重 <i>G/</i> N	斜面 高度 <i>h</i> /m	沿斜 面拉 力 <i>F./</i> N	斜面长度 / m	有用 功 ₩ _有 /J	总功 ₩ _® /J	机械 效率 η/%
1	30°	玻璃	7	0.5	4.9	1	3.5	4.9	71.4
2	30°	木板	7	0.5	6.0	1	3. 5		
3	30°	毛巾	7	0.5	6.5	1	3. 5	6. 5	53.8
4	20°	木板	7	0.34	4.9	1	2. 38	4. 9	48.6
5	15°	毛巾	7	0.26	5. 1	1	1.82	5. 1	35. 7

(1)在第2次实验中,拉力做的总功是J,斜面的机械效率是%。
(2)通过对比实验 1、2、3的数据,可验证猜想(填写字母)。
(3)通过对比实验 2、4 或 3、5 的数据,可以得出的探究结论是: 当斜面的粗糙程度一定时,斜面
的倾斜程度越大,斜面的机械效率越。
(4)若要验证猜想 D, 应控制斜面的倾斜程度和不改变。
(5)实验还发现,斜面材料相同时,斜面的倾角越小,越(选填"省力"或"费力")。
25. 在"测定小灯泡的功率"的实验中,选用了如图甲所示的器材,其中电源为3节新干电池,
小灯泡的额定电压为 $2.5~\mathrm{V}$ (小灯泡的额定功率小于 $1~\mathrm{W}$),滑动变阻器标有" $25~\Omega~1~\mathrm{A}$ "。
(1)连接电路过程中,滑片 P应置于(选填 "A"或 "B")端。
(2)闭合开关后,无论怎样移动滑片 P,小灯泡几乎不发光,两电表均有较小示数且保持不变,则
故障可能是。
(3.)排除故障后,移动滑动变阻器 P 到某处时,电压表示数为 2 V,若要测小灯泡的额定功率时,
应将滑片 P 向(选填 " A "或 " B ")端移动,当小灯泡正常发光时,电流表示数如图乙所
示,则通过小灯泡的电流是A,小灯泡的额定功率是W。
(4)利用该电路继续探究电流跟电阻的关系时,需将小灯泡换成适当的定值电阻 R,其他器材不变,
若实验时保持电压表示数为 2 V 不变,则更换的电阻阻值不能大于Ω。 A 卷 II(20 分)
一、选择题(每题 2 分,共 10 分. 有的小题只有一个符合题目要求,有的小题有多个选项符合题目要求。 合选对的组 2 公、选对但不会的组 1 公、有选供或者不然的组 0 公)
项符合题目要求,全选对的得2分,选对但不全的得1分,有选错或者不答的得0分)
1. 如图所示,质量分布均匀的甲、乙两个实心正方体放置在水平地面上,它们对地面的压强相同,
若要使甲对地面的压强大于乙对地面的压强,下列叙述中正确的是()
A. 沿竖直方向上切去相同的体积 B. 沿竖直方向上切去相同的厚度 甲 乙
C. 沿水平方向切去相同的质量 D. 沿水平方向切去相同的体积
2. 如图甲中,石料在钢绳拉力的作用下从水面上方以恒定的速度下降,直至全部没入水中,图乙
是钢绳在拉力 F 下随时间 t 变化的图象,若不计水的摩擦力, g 取 10 N/kg ,则该石料的密度为()
A. $2.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ B. $2.3 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ C. $0.6 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ D. $3.2 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$



- 3. 如图所示的电路中,电源电压 6 V 保持不变,电流表使用 0~0.6 A 量程,电压表使用 0~3 V 量程, 定值电阻的规格为"10 Ω 0.5 A", 滑动变阻器铭牌上标有"20 Ω 1. A", 为了保证电路 各元件的安全,闭合开关后(
 - A. 电路允许通过的最大电流为 0.3 A
 - B. 滑动变阻器连入电路的最小阻值为 10 Ω
 - C. 电压表的最小示数为 2 V
 - D. 电路的最大功率为3 W
- 4. 如图所示,是九(3)班同学在"探究凸透镜成像规律"的实验中,记录并绘制的物体到凸透镜 的距离 u 跟像到凸透镜的距离 v 之间的关系的图象,下列判断正确的是(
 - A. 该凸透镜的焦距是 10 cm
 - B. 当 u=15 cm 时,在光屏上能得到一个缩小的像

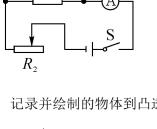
 - 5. 如图甲所示,两灯泡串联在电路中,电源电压为 6 V, L 的额定电



压为 3 V, L₂的额定电压为 2 V, 通过两个灯泡的电流与其两端电压的关系如图乙所示, 闭合开关, 当 滑动变阻器的滑片移至中点时,其中一个灯泡正常发光,另一个不损坏,下列说法不正确的是(

- A. 正常发光的小灯泡是 L₁, 其额定功率为 0.45 W
- B. 当 L。两端的电压为 2 V 时,通过它的电流为 0.15 A
- C. 正常发光的小灯泡是 L₂, 其额定功率为 0.3 W
- D. 此时滑动变阻器两端电压为1.5
- 二、综合题(共10分)
- 6. (5分)某电子天平原理图如图所示, A 为托盘, R 为滑动变阻器, 滑片 P 通过一个连杆固定在弹簧 上。当托盘中放上物体时,滑片向下滑动到某位置,从质量表上可读出所放物体的质量。当托盘中不 放物体时,滑片在 R 的最上端。已知 $RO=5\Omega$, R 的最大阻值为 25Ω , 电源电压为 3 V 且保持不变, 图中的质量表相当于电流表。试求:
 - (1) 当所测质量达到最大值时,电路中的电流是多少?

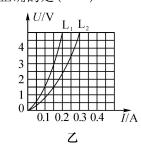
第 8 页 共 10 页



v/cm

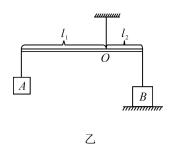
40

甲



7. (5分)图甲是《天工开物》中记载的三千多年前在井上汲水的桔槔,其示意图如图乙。轻质杠杆的支点 0距左端 I_1 =0.5 m,距右端 I_2 =0.2 m。在杠杆左端悬挂质量为 2 kg 的物体 A,右端挂边长为 0.1 m 的正方体 B,杠杆在水平位置平衡时,正方体 B对地面的压力为 20 N。(g取 10 N/kg)求:





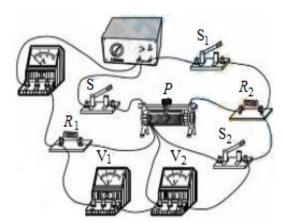
- (1)此时杠杆左端所受拉力大小为多少牛?
- (2) 正方体 B的密度为多少千克每立方米?
- (3) 若该处为松软的泥地,能承受的最大压强为 4×10^3 Pa,为使杠杆仍在水平位置平衡,物体 A 的重力至少为多少牛?

B卷(30分)

1. (10 分) 在如图所示的电路中,电源两端的电压 U 保持不变,闭合开关 S_1 、断开开关 S_2 、 S_3 ,

先将滑动变阻器的滑片 P置于某位置 a,其接入电路的电阻值为 Ra,电阻 R,消耗的电功率 $P_1 = 0.8$ W,电流表 A 的示数为 I_1 ; 再将滑动变阻器的滑片 P置于最左端,电阻 R_1 消耗的电功率 $P_1' = 1.8$ W,电路消耗的总功率为 P_2 ,电流表 A 的示数为 I_2 ;最后将滑动变阻器滑 片 P置于某位置 B,其接 入电路的电阻值为 B0,电路消耗的总功率为 B1 是: B2 是 B3 是 B4 以电路的电阻值为 B5 电路消耗的总功率为 B5 是 B6 以

- 求: (1) I_1 与 I_2 的比值。
 - (2) Ra与 R_b的比值。

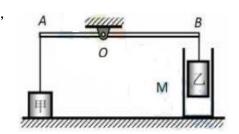


2. $(10\, \mathcal{O})$ 如图所示,将高为 $10\,\mathrm{cm}$ 的圆柱体甲放在水平地面上,细绳的一端系于圆柱体甲上表面的中央,另一端竖直拉着杠杆 A 端。当把质量为 $800\,\mathrm{g}$ 的圆柱体乙悬挂在杠杆的 B 端并处于圆柱形容器 M 中时,杠杆在水平位置平衡,此时圆柱体甲对水平地面的压强为 $3200\,\mathrm{Pa}$ 。把质量为 $900\,\mathrm{g}$ 的水注入容器 M 中,水未溢出,水静止后,水对容器 M底面的压强为 $2500\,\mathrm{Pa}$ 。圆柱体甲对水平地面的压强为 $5000\,\mathrm{Pa}$ 。

已知: AO: OB = 2:3,容器 M的底面积为 $60cm^2$ (不计杠杆的质量,水的密度

 $\rho = 1.0 \times 10^3 \,\text{kg/m}^3$, $g \, \text{R} \, 10 \,\text{N/kg}$).

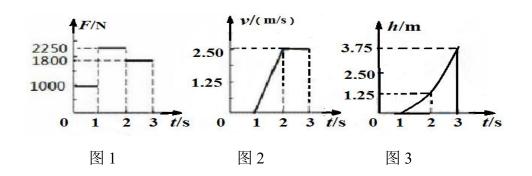
- (1) 圆柱体乙所受的浮力为多大?
- (2) 圆柱体甲的密度为多少?



3. (10 分)在建设工地上,需要利用滑轮组装置和机车把低处 5000N 的重物提升到高处,滑轮组装置 如图所示。当机车牵引绳子的拉力 F按图 1 所示随时间变化时,重物的速度 v 和上升高度 h 随时间 t 变化的关系图像分别如图 2 和图 3 所示,若重物与地面的接触面积 $S=4m^2$,

不计摩擦,绳对滑轮的拉力方向均可看成在竖直方向。求:

- (1) 在 $2\sim3$ s 内, 拉力 F的功率 P及滑轮组的机械效率 η
- (2) 在 1~2s 内, 拉力 F做的功 W
- (3) 在 $0\sim1$ s 内,重物对地面的压强 P



成都七中国际高中入学考试 理科综合试题(化学)模拟试题

可能用到的相对原子质量: H-1 C-12 O-16 Zn-65 S-32

- 一、选择题(每小题只有一个正确选项,每小题 2 分,共 14 分)
- 1. 中国丝绸有几千年的历史传承。古代染坊常用某种"碱剂"来处理丝绸,该"碱剂"可使丝绸颜色洁白、质感柔软,其主要成分是一种盐,这种"碱剂"可能是
 - A. 食醋
- B. 烧碱
- C. 草木灰
- D. 生石灰

- 2. "垃圾是放错位置的资源",下列垃圾分类不合理... 的是
 - A. 可回收垃圾: 易拉罐
- B. 不可回收垃圾: 废报纸
- C. 有害垃圾: 废旧电池
- D. 餐厨垃圾: 剩余饭菜
- 3. Sb_2O_5 是一种重要的阻燃剂,工业制取该物质的化学方程式为: $Sb_2O_3 + 2X \Longrightarrow Sb_2O_5 + 2H_2O$. 则 X 的化学式为
 - A. H₂
- $B. O_2$
- C. H₃SbO₄
- D. H₂O₂
- 4. 乙硫醇(化学式为 C_2H_6S)易挥发,有蒜臭味,人对该气体极其敏感,下列有关乙硫醇的说法不正确的是
 - A. 乙硫醇的相对分子质量为 62
 - B. 乙硫醇中 C、H、S 三种元素的质量比为 2:6:1

32

- C. 硫元素的质量分数是12×2+1×6+32 ×100%
- D. 在管道煤气中添加微量乙硫醇, 目的是及时发现煤气泄漏
- 5. 某温度下,在 100g 质量分数为 20%的 KNO_3 不饱和溶液甲中加入 10g KNO_3 固体,恰好得到饱和溶液乙,下列说法正确的是
- A.该温度下, KNO3 的溶解度为 30g
- B.乙溶液的质量分数为 30%
- C.降低温度,可以使甲溶液变成饱和溶液
- D.升高温度, 甲、乙两溶液的质量分数都增大

6. 根据下列实验方案进行实验,能达到相应实验目的的是

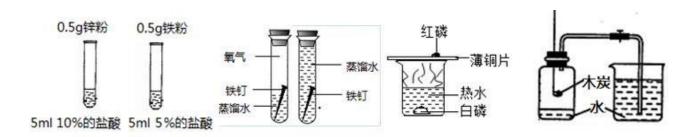


图 1

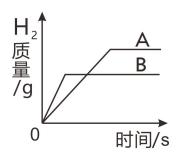
图 2

图 3

图 4

- A. 图 1 比较 Zn 和 Fe 的金属活动性强弱
- B. 图 2 探究铁钉生锈时 O2 是否参与反应
- C. 图 3 比较红磷和白磷的着火点
- D. 图 4 测定空气中 O₂ 的含量

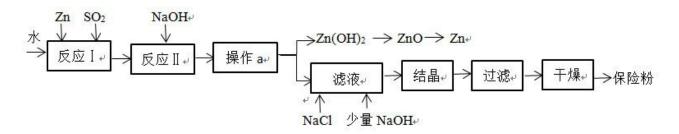
7. 有 A, B 两种金属放入等质量分数的稀硫酸中,生成氢气的质量与反应时间的关系如图所示,下列 结论合理的是



A. 金属活动性 A>B

- B. 生成氢气的质量 A>B
- C. 反应的硫酸质量 A < B
- D. 反应的金属质量 A<B
- 二、填空题(本大题包括5个小题,共36分)
- 8. (4 分) 制笔行业中经常用到铂、钌(Ru)等贵金属。现有 5 种含钌元素的物质: $Ru \times RuO_2 \times Ru_2O_3 \times RuCl_3 \times K_2RuO_4$ 。回答下列问题:
 - (1) 上述 5 种物质中钌元素的化合价一共有 种。
 - (2) H₂ 与 Ru₂O₃ 在加热条件下反应可得到 Ru。写出反应的化学方程式_____

9. (12 分) 保险粉 (化学式 $Na_2S_2O_4$) 在工农业生产中有广泛的用途, $Na_2S_2O_4$ 在碱性溶液中稳定,在中性和酸性溶液中极不稳定;在 NaCl 存在下, $Na_2S_2O_4$ 在水中溶解度显著下降。 $Na_2S_2O_4$ 制备流程如下:



- (1) 反应I的原理为: Zn + 2SO₂ == ZnS₂O₄, 该反应类型为_____。
- (2) 反应II为复分解反应,该反应的化学方程式为 ______。
- (3) 操作 a 的名称为_____。
- (5) 198g Zn(OH)2 理论上能得到 Zn 的质量为_____。
- 10. (8 分) 皮蛋是我国传统的蛋制品,深受人们喜爱,由少量 NaCl, CaO 和过量的 Na₂CO₃ 混合得到的粉末状混合物 A 是制皮蛋的配方之一。
- (1) 某化学兴趣小组从市场获取少量的混合物 A 于烧杯中,缓慢加入足量的蒸馏水,边加边搅拌, 静置,过滤得滤液。
- ①该过程发生的方程式_____、___、____、
- ②滤液中含有 Cl 、OH , 还含有的阴离子是____。
- (2) 在混合物 A 中加入少量的 ZnSO₄ 可改善皮蛋品质,该兴趣小组获得某样品,探究混合物中是否添加了少量的 ZnSO₄ 。

设计实验方案,完成下述表格。

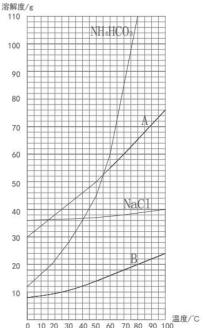
限选用品与试剂:稀盐酸、pH 试纸、BaCl₂溶液、蒸馏水、AgNO₃溶液

实验操作	预期现象及结论
步骤 1: 取少量样品 于烧杯中, 缓慢加入足量的蒸馏水, 充分搅拌,静置,过滤。	
步骤 2: 取少量步骤 1 形成的溶液于试管中,	
步骤 3:	,说明样品中有 ZnSO ₄ 。 ,说明样品中没有 ZnSO ₄ 。

11. (7 分) 以饱和 NaCl 溶液和饱和 NH₄HCO₃ 溶液为原料制备 NaHCO₃ 的原理为:

NaCl+NH₄HCO₃=NaHCO₃↓+NH₄Cl(已知碳酸氢铵在 40℃受热易分解), 回答下列问题:

- (1) 该反应中的四种物质溶解度曲线如右图所示:
- ①35℃时,比较 A、B 溶解度的大小: A__B。(填">"或"<")
- ②图中表示碳酸氢钠溶解度曲线的是____。(填"A"或"B")
- (2) 为探究 NaHCO3 析出的最佳条件,完成了以下几组实验:



实验序号	反应温度/℃	反应时间/min	NaHCO ₃ 产率/%
a	30	60	86.8
b	30	120	X
С	35	60	89.4
d	35	120	92.5
e	40	60	85.3
f	40	120	85.6

②表格中 X 的数值可能是____。

A. 85.8 B. 86.8 C. 92.1 D. 93.1

③在相同反应时间,40℃时碳酸氢钠的产率比 35℃时低的原因是

- 12. (5 分)实验室新购买了一批双氧水 (H_2O_2) 溶液,某兴趣小组的同学要测定其质量分数,他们 设计如图所示的装置,其实验的操作步骤如下:
- ①组装仪器,并检查装置的气密性;
- ②在 A、B、C 三个仪器中装入药品, 其中双氧水溶液质量为 50g;
- ③用电子秤称量出整套装置的总质量为 498.6g;
- ④关闭 a 处止水夹, 打开 A 仪器的阀门, 向锥形瓶中加入全部的双氧水溶液, 随即关闭 A 仪器的阀门;
- ⑤充分反应后, 打开 a 处止水夹, 向装置中持续缓慢地鼓入 X 气体;
- ⑥第二次称量整套装置的总质量为 497g.
- (1) 本实验采用的装置中, A 仪器的名称是_____
- (2) 为尽可能减小测量误差,请结合测量原理判断,操作⑤中鼓入的 X 气体是_____

 - A. 氦气 B. 经干燥处理的空气 C. 除去氧气后的空气
- (3) 根据题意, 计算双氧水溶液中溶质的质量分数, 写出计算过程.

