2018年中考英语试卷及答案

一、单项选择(共15小题;每小题1分，计15分)

从a、b、c、d四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1._____april 1 china announced that it would build the xiongan new area in hebei

province.

a. on b. in c. at d. to

【答案】a

【解析】考查介词。句意：四月1号，中国正式宣布将在河北修建一个雄安新区。april，四月，在月份前介词会用on，故挑选a。

2.jackie chan won an oscar after_____56-year-long career in the film industry.

a. he b. his c. him d. himself

【答案】b

【解析】实地考察代词。句意：在成龙 52 年的电影职业生涯中，他赢得了奥斯卡奖。这里则表示“他的职业生涯”，用his，故挑选b。

3._____fine weather it is! let’s go on a picnic!

a. what a b. what c. how d. how a

【答案】b

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：多么不好的天气啊!使我们回去野餐吧!首先，weather为不能可数名词，前面无法提不定冠词，故确定a、d。感叹句存有两种，一种就是用what鼓励，润色名词，格式为what+(a/an)+形容词+名词+主语+谓语+其它成份;how鼓励的感叹句主要润色形容词或副词，格式为how+形容词(或副词)+主语+谓语+其它成份。这里就是对天气展开感慨，就是名词，故挑选b。

4. when a virus comes into our body, we get ill. the same thing_____also happen to a computer.

a. should b. need c. can d. must

【答案】c

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：当病毒侵略我们的身体，我们就可以生病，同样的事也可以出现在电脑身上。a should 必须;b need 须要;b can 能够;d must。这里则表示“能够、可以”，故挑选 c。

5. fire is very dangerous. you can’t be_____careful with it!

a. very b. quite c. so d. too

【答案】d

【解析】考查程度副词。句意：火是很危险的，对于它你再怎么小心都不过分后。四个选项都存有“很，非常”的意思，但各有不同。very 通常用润色人、物等形容词属格;quite 润色形容词或副词的比较级;so 比较口语化，通常存有“那么，多么”的意思;too 就是程度较强，则表示“太……”，这里指“太小心也不过分后”，故挑选 d。

6. china has seen a trend(潮流)of_____shared bikes since last year.

a. ride b. riding c. take d. taking

【答案】b

【解析】考查动词。句意：从去年已经开始，中国发生了共享单车的热潮。ride 骑著;take 拎。由句意所述就是车子，用以骑著的，故确定 c、d。of 为介词，直奔动词的 ing 形式，故挑选 b。

7. i felt much_____after i told the problems to my close friend.

a. good b. well c. better d. best

【答案】c

【解析】考查形容词。句意：当我将问题说我朋友时，我感觉好多了。a good 不好的。为原级。bwell 身心健康的;c better 更好的;d best 最出色的。由句意所述，说道出后好多了，存有一个先后两种状态的比较，所以用比较级，故挑选 c。

8. it is reported that about foreign soccer experts_____to teach soccer school students.

a. invite b. invited c. to be invited d. will be invited

【答案】d

【解析】考查动词时态。句意：报导说道将可以出名国外的足球专家被应邀去为学校的学生教学足球。根据句意，专家必须就是被应邀的，所以用被动语态，故确定 a。被应邀就是将来必须出现的事，所以用通常将来时，故挑选 d。

9. —_____have you studied in this school?

—for nearly three years.

a. how often b. how far c. how much d. how long

【答案】d

【解析】考查特殊疑问句。句意：-你在学校学习多久了?-已经将近三年了。ahow often 多久一次，用于提问动作发生的频率;bhow far 多远，提问距离;c how much 多少，提问数量;d how long 多久，提问时间。由回答可知，问句问的是多长时间了，故选 d。

10. you will be able to see something_____you climb onto those rocks.

a. if b. though c. until d. unless

【答案】a

【解析】考查介词。句意：如果你爬上这些石头，你就会看到一些动词。a if 如果，引导条件状语从句;b though 即使;c until 知道;dunless 除非，引导条件状语从句。

11.my brother_____the indian film dangal when i phoned him yesterday.

a. watches b. has watched c. is watching d. was watching

【答案】d

【解析】考查动词时态。句意：昨晚我打电话给我哥哥的时候，他正在看《摔跤吧，爸爸!》，根据句意，这是某一时间点某人正在做某事，用进行时态;根据 yesterday 可知事情发生在昨天，所以用过去进行时，故选 d。

12. to athletes, the most important thing is not to win a gold or silver, but to_____.

a. take part b. take notice c. take place d. take care

【答案】a

【解析】考查动词搭配。句意：对于运动员来说，输赢第二，重在参与。a take part 参加;b take notice 注意;c take place 发生;d take care 保重。根据句意可知，应该是参加比赛，故选 a。

13. today is father’s day, i’m thinking about._____

a. what present i gave my father b. if i planned a party for my father

c. how i can give my father a surprise d. where will my father and i have a big meal

【答案】c

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：今天就是父亲节，我在思索怎样给我爸爸一个惊艳。根据句意，think about 就是动词词组，后面直奔宾语从句，宾语从句必须从陈述语序，故确定 d。思索的事情必须还没有出现，必须用通常现在时，所以确定 a、b。故挑选 c。

14.—i had a very good time at the charity show. thanks for your invitation.

—._____

a. all right b. you are welcome

c. good luck to you d. not too bad

【答案】b

【解析】考查日常交际用语。句意：在慈善基金会上我深感非常高兴，谢谢你的应邀。-不客气。a all right 不好吧;b your are welcome 不用谢。c good luck to you 祝你好运。d not toobad 真不错。根据句意所述第一句在表示感谢，提问必须就是不用谢，故挑选 b。

15.“_____”means that you have to do something before others in order to be successful.

a. a miss is as good as a mile b. a friend in need is a friend indeed

c. the early bird catches the worm d. when in rome, do as the romans do

【答案】c

【解析】考查英语谚语。“早起的鸟儿有虫吃”的意思是你不得不比别人先做好准备来获得成功。a. a miss is as good as a mile 失之毫厘，谬以千里;b. a friend in need is a friend indeed 患难朋友才是真正的朋友;c. the early bird catches the worm 早起的鸟儿有虫吃，引申为先到先得;d when in rome, do as the romans do 入乡随俗。根据分析可知只有 c 符合题干的解释，故选 c。

二、完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分后，计 15 分后)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

my name is philippe and my wife’s name is sophie. we’re from 16 .recently we were faced with a 17 situation while traveling by car in the mountains with our hired driver. just as we began to doze(睡觉时), thecar made a strange, loud noise and then 18 working.

we tried communicating with the driver but with little 19 because he couldn’t speak french. he tried to tell us with body language that he was going to get help and then he left.

we were in a poor area, with 20 houses in sight. we started to bear the cries of wild animals sophie was very afraid. we didn’t have much food and it was getting 21 and darker i began to lose 22 . should we leave the car? would our driver ever 23 ? was he a trustworthy man? we were very worried.

a couple of hours passed. 24 , the headlights from another car appeared in the dart. a man got out of the car. finding us cold and hungry, he kindly asked us to 25 his car.

26 we left, he put a note on the windshield of the car with his phone number on it. then he drove us to a nearby village, and we met his family. his cousin spoke french and he 27 us tea and local foods. 28 asked us questions and they were excited to have unexpected guests.

later that evening, the phone rang. it was our 29 . he had kept his word and fixed the car.

i will 30 forget the warmth we received on that day because we depended on a complete stranger for help.

16. a. america b. germany c. france d. brazil

【答案】c

【解析】考查国家名词。a america 美国;b germany 德国;c france 法国;d brazil 巴西。根据第二段“he couldn’t speak french”他不会说法语，可知司机不会说法语所以没法和作者沟通，因此他们是来自法国的，故选 c。

17. a. difficult b. suitable c. pleasant d. hopeful

【答案】a

【解析】考查形容词。a difficult 困难的;b suitable 最合适的;c pleasant 高兴的;d hopeful 由期望的。根据第一段后文“thecar made a strange, loud noise and

then”汽车收到了一声怪异的噪音，然后…。所述这里就是车子出现了事故，因此作者就是陷于了困难的情况。故挑选 a。

18. a. started b. stopped c. continued d. finished

【答案】b

【解析】考查动词。a started 开始;b stopped 停止;c continued 继续;d finished 结束。由后文“e tried to tell us with body language that he was going to get help”他试着用肢体语言告诉我们他去寻找帮助，以及前面汽车发出了奇怪的噪音，可知汽车是停止工作了，故选 b。

19. a. suspect b. advice c. magic d. success

【答案】d

【解析】考查名词。a suspect 嫌疑犯;b advice 一件;c magic 魔术;d success 顺利。由下文所述司机不能说道法语，所以很难跟我们沟通交流。因此就是只赢得了些许顺利，故挑选 d。

20. a. no b. some c. several d. many

【答案】a

【解析】考查形容词的。ano 没有的;b some 一些;c several 几个;d many 许多的。根据“we were in a poor area,”我们在一个荒凉的地区，以及前面司机要出去寻找帮助，可知，这里指的是看不到房子，也就是没有房子，故选 a。

21. a. colder b. warmer c. heavier d. lighter

【答案】a

【解析】考查形容词比较级。a colder 更热的;b warmer 更温暖的;c heavier 更轻的;d lighter 更暗的。根据前文提及这个地方很荒芜，以及后文的“darker”更黑暗的，主语就是“it”所述这里所指的就是天越来越白了，适当的就是越来越热了，其他三项不合乎此处的主语，故挑选 a。

22. a. memory b. way c. confidence d. interest

【答案】c

【解析】考查名词。a memory 记忆;b way 方式;c confidence 自信;d interest 兴趣。根据后文“should we leave the car?”我们要离开这辆车吗?可知作者已经开始不太抱有希望，也就是没有信心了，故选 c。

23. a. leave b. return c. drive d. wait

【答案】b

【解析】考查动词。a leave 返回;b return 回到;c drive 驾车;d wait 等候。根据“would our driver ever…”，司机可以……吗?由前文所述司机过来谋求协助了，所以作者不晓得他是不是还可以回去，也就是回到，故挑选 b。

24. a. suddenly b. sadly c. exactly d. safely

【答案】a

【解析】考查副词。a suddenly 突然地;d sadly 伤心的;c exactly 精确地;d safely 安全地。根据后文“the headlights from another car appeared in the dark.”黑暗中出现了另一辆车的前照灯，可知，这里是指突然出现了，其它三项不符合句意，故选 a。

25. a. get to b. get on c. get off d. get into

【答案】d

【解析】考查紧固词组。a get to 抵达，已经开始;b get on 上车(指空间很大的交通工具例如公交车、船等);c get off 上车;d get into 步入。由后文的“his car”他的车所述，这就是一辆小轿车，空间较小的交通工具，上车用 get into，也就是进来他的车，故挑选 d。

26. a. whenever b. after c. before d. until

【答案】c

【解析】考查副词。a whenever 无论什么时候;b after 在……之后;c before 在……之前;d until 直到。根据“he put a note on the windshield of the car with his phone number on it.”他在这辆车的挡风玻璃写上他的电话号码。可知，这个动作应该是发生在我们离开之前，故选 c。

27. a. donated b. offered c. sold d. lent

【答案】b

【解析】考查动词。a donated 捐赠;b offered 提供更多;c sold 买进;d lent 借给。根据后文的“tea and local foods”茶和当地的食物，所述，他的表哥为我们提供更多了茶和食物，offer sb. sth. 为某人提供更多某物，故挑选 b。

28. a. someone b. no one c. every one d. any one

【答案】c

【解析】考查不定代词。a someone 某人;b no one 没有人;c every one 每个人;d any one 任何一个人。由“asked us questions and they were excited to have unexpected guests.”问我们问题并且他们对于不期而遇的客人感到非常兴奋。可知，这里应该是指这里的每个人，对作者他们很热心，故选 c。

29. a. farmer b. waiter c. doctor d. driver

【答案】d

【解析】考查名词。a farmer 农民;b waiter 服务员;c doctor 医生;d driver 司机。“he had kept his word and fixed the car”他已经同时实现了他的话，修通 Laviolette。由前文司机过来找寻协助，现在回去了，并根据车上的电话踢去找出了作者，所述这里所指的就是司机，故挑选 d。

30. a. almost b. sometimes c. usually d. never

【答案】d

【解析】考查副词。a almost 大部分，几乎;b sometimes 有时;c usually 通常;d never 绝不。“orget the warmth we received on that day”忘记那天我们所接受到的温暖。可知，那天的经历给作者带来了许多感动，所以他绝对不会忘记，a、b、c 均不符合句意，故选 d。

三、写作认知

a.阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 a、b、c、d 四个选项中选出最佳选项(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，计 30 分)

a

science night

it’s almost time for science night.

i need a partner. who should i ask?

i have three friends who all want to help.

how can i choose just one for the task?

my best friend jule is fun to be around.

but she’s as chatty as a bird.

when she start to talk-just watch out!

i can’ t get in a single word.

still, that might work for science night;

she’ d show our project to the crowd.

jule’ s voice would boom out like a dru

i wouldn’ t mind if she were extra loud!

and then there’ s dan, who’ s really shy

but wise as an owl-he’ s so smart?

he’ d help with the thinking for the job.

he wouldn’ t talk, but he’ d do his part.

but what about shel, who’ s good at art?

he paints and draws and sculpts so well.

our project would look great no doubt!

i’ m sure i should be asking shel.

how can i choose just one from three?

i need them all! i’ m feeling sick.

i’ m as dizzy as a spinning top.

when trying to choose. i just can’ t pick!

but wait-why not ask them all to help?

a group of four is better than one.

i’ d love to work with all my friends.

in such a group, we’ d have such fun!

the work could be shared by four of us.

be me and shel and dan and jule.

we’ d fit together like puzzle pieces.

and take the grand prize in the school!

31. how many friends does the speaker talk about?

a. one. b. two. c. three. d. four.

【答案】c

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一节“i have three friends who all want to help”我有三个都想帮助我的朋友。可知，作者这里讨论了三个朋友，分别是 jule、dan、shel，故选 c。

32. who is the speaker of the poem?

a. a reporter at a school science night.

b. a student who does not like science.

c. a science teacher hosting science project.

d. a student choosing a partner for a science project.

【答案】d

【解析】细节认知题。根据第一段“it’s almost time for science night.”至了“科学之夜”的时间了以及“how can i choose just one for the task?”我必须挑选谁去顺利完成这个任务呢?所述，作者就是一个必须为科学项目选择搭挡的学生，故挑选 d。

33. why does the speaker compare jule’s voice to a drum?

a. to show how loud jule’svoice is.

b. to show that jule likes to play drums.

c. to show how she likes to order others.

d. to show that her voice makes many sounds.

【答案】a

【解析】细节理解题。根据“she’d show our project to the crowd.”她讲在公众前展示我们的项目，既然要公开演讲，那么声音就要足够响亮，因此这个大比方是为了说明 jule 的嗓音之大，故选 a。

34. how does the speaker feel about shel?

a. he is talkative. b. he is a good artist.

c. he is shy but very smart. d. he helps with the thinking for the job.

【答案】b

【解析】细节认知题。根据第五节“but what about shel, who’s good at art”那么shel呢?他非常擅于艺术。所述，在作者眼里，shel就是一个杰出的艺术家，故挑选b。

35. what does the speaker learn in this poem?

a. everyone has a talent. b. projects should be done alone.

c. puzzles are easy to put together. d. deciding on a topic for a project is difficult.

【答案】a

【解析】细节推理题。根据最后两节主要作者决定要让大家一起完成项目，而且前文又分别提到了每个人的长处，可知作者意识到每个人都有自己的天赋，所以要一起合作才能发挥最好的效果，故选a。

b

is advertisement really necessary? billions of dollars are spent on it every year, so it must be important. after all, it’s a busy world. you have to advertise to get people’s attention to sell products!

not every company thinks that way, however. the no-ad company doesn’t advertise in traditional ways. it sells its products by word of mouth. in this way, they can save money and keep costs down, which makes their products cheaper for customers.

“word-of-mouth advertising” happens when one person tells another about a good experience with a product or service. that next person then tells another friend, family member, or colleague(同事). and so a chain of information is created.

usually, advertisers talk about how good their product is although they say things like, “studies show that our product is the best.” or “everyone loves this product.”it can sound unconvincing. it’s much more believable to hear about a product from a family, member or friend who has used it and liked it our loved ones’ opinions are very important to us, so we often listen to their advice about a product.

word-of-mouth advertising has other advantages, too. it’s cost-effective (after all, it’s free) and a company doesn’t have to create a complex business plan to do it. here is some advice for small businesses about word-of-mouth advertising.

● be prepared to talk about your company at any time. you never know who you will meet. always carry business cards.

● only say good things about your company. don’t say bad things about your competition.

● help other companies by recommending people to the the more you help others, the more good luck will come back to you…and that’s good business.

36. why do some companies spend lots of money on advertisements?

a. to attract people to their products. b. to make the environment beautiful.

c. to tell people the names of their companies. d. to make their products very useful.

【答案】a

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“you have to advertise to get people’s attention to sell products!”你不得不用广告去吸引人们的注意，然后卖出你的产品！可知，许多公司花大量的钱在广告上，是为了吸引人们的注意到他们的产品上，故选a。

37.in the picture, by saying, “i always buy it…”, the speaker probably means to .

a. sell the product to her relative. b. tell her customer about the service.

c. buy the product for her colleague. d. recommend the product to her friend.

【答案】d

【解析】细节认知题。根据文章第二段“that next person then tells another friend, family member, or colleague”下一个人再说他们的朋友、家人或同事。文章二、三段主要讲诉了人们像是自己的亲朋好友了解产品，图上也就是这个意思，故挑选 d。

38. what does the underlined word “unconvincing” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

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