2017 年福建省中考英语真题试卷

一、听下面五个句子,从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。(每小题 1.5 分)

1. 选出与句子内容相符的选项()







2. 选出与句子内容相符的选项()







3. 选出与句子内容相符的选项()







4. 选出与句子内容相符的选项()







5. 选出与句子内容相符的选项()







二、听对话听下面七段对话,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。(每小题 1.5 分)

6. 听第1段对话,回答小题。

What does Helen think of Shanghai?

A. Modem.

B. Noisy.

C. Crowded.

7. 听第2段对话,回答小题。

When did Jane take part in the activity?

A. Last Friday.

B. Last Saturday.

C. Last Sunday.

8. 听第3段对话,回答小题。

Whose watch is it?

	A. David's.	B. Lily's.	C. Sally's.	
9.	听第4段对话,回答小	题。		
7	What kind of fruit does N	Maria like best?		
	A. Bananas.	B. Apples.	C. Oranges.	
10.	听第5段对话,回答么	卜题。		
	(1) What does the work	nan want to buy?		
	A. A skirt.	B. A blouse.	C. A T-shirt.	
	(2) What size does the	woman wear?		
	A. Size S.	B. Size M.	C. Size L.	
11.	听第6段对话,回答小	题。		
	(1) Where are the two	speakers?		
	A. In a gym.	B. In a hospital.	C. In a musuem.	
	(2) What was wrong w	ith Lucy yesterday?		
	A. She had a cold.	B. She had a cough.	C. She had a toothache.	
12.	听第7段对话,回答小	题。		
	(1) What will Nancy d	o?		
	A. Wash the dishes.	B. Tidy the living room	C. Clean the windows.	
	(2) What's the relation	ship between the two speakers?		
	A. Brother and sister.	B. Father and daughte	er. C. Mother and son.	
三、	听短文,根据你所见	听到的短文内容, 完成下面表标	各,每空填一词。(每小题 1.5 分)	
13.	完成下面表格.			
	Ways to Protect Your F	Body		
	Protect your teeth	Brush your teetha day	:	
	Avoid too muchand soft drinks.			
	Protect your ears Don't listen tomusic.			
	Protect your eyes	Take a rest every	_minutes when using the computer.	
		Make sure you always	_in good light.	
	、从每小题所给的 A、 满分 15 分)	B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以	填入空白处的正确答案。(共 15 小题;每小	题 1
14.	Jack is such	_friendly boy. He gets along well v	with his classmates.	
	А. а	B. an	C. the	
15.	China successfully hos	sted the Belt and Road Forum	May, 2017.	
	A. on	B. in	C. by	

16. — Our English teacher will work	for 2017 BRICS Summit (金砖峰会	this September.
—Great! I am so proud of		
A. she	B. her	C. hers
17. —Joan has made great progress in	n speaking Chinese.	
—Sheworks hard at it, y	ou know.	
A. never	B. seldom	C. always
18. The scientist has failed in the test	many times,he never gives u	ip.
A. but	B. so	C. or
19. — Do you know the Color Run,	a five-kilometer race?	
—Yes. So far itinto quite a f	few cities in our country.	
A. comes	B. came	C. has come
20. TFBOYS has a lot of fans. It	thousands of young peop	le.
A. is popular with	B. is satisfied with	C. is strict with
21. — Mum, may I go swimming nov	v?	
—Yes, dear, but remember that you	go with your dad.	
A. may	B. can	C. must
22. — Nowadays more and more fore	eigners are becoming interested in Be	eijing Opera.
—That's true. It's an important part of Chinese		
A. culture	B. invention	C. custom
23. —has Hong Kon	g been back to our motherland?	
—For 20 years. How time flies!		
A. How soon	B. How long	C. How often
24. Eleven Chinese films	during the 7th Chinese Film Festiv	val in France last month.
A. showed	B. are shown	C. were shown
25. The students were singing happily	I passed the school hall.	
A. when	B. unless	C. though
26. — Don'tthe waste par	per. We can collect and recycle it.	
—You're right. Everyone should be a greener person.		
A. blow away	B. put away	C. throw away
27. — Do you like the weekly talk sh	ow, The Reader, on CCTV?	
—Sure. It's a great TV programmebrings the habit of reading back into the public		
A. who	B. that	C. what

28. — Michael, could you tell me	?	
—I'd like to join the dancing clul	0.	
A. why you like the dancing clu	B. which	ch club you are going to join
C. whether there are any clubs i	n your school	
五、完形填空(共 10 小题;每	小题 1. 5 分 ,满 分 15 分)	
29. 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三	个选项中,选出可以填入空	[白处的最佳答案。
Jadav Payeng is a forestry w	vorker from Jorhat, India. Ove	er the past 38 years, he has planted trees on a sandbar
(沙洲) of the Brahmaputra River an	nd has (1) it into a fo	prest.
One day in 1979, 16-year-o	old Payeng was walking	the bank of the Brahmaputra River. He saw
many snakes on the sandbars. These	snakes died in a few days' tir	ne (3) the heat and the absence of trees.
Payeng felt very(4) when	he saw this. He decided to p	lant some trees. Single-handedly, he started planting
bamboo trees, as only bamboo trees	could survive (存活) in the s	sandbars.
To vector the trace was a different to the same of the		With his hand words and arrest offers day has done the
		n. With his hard work and great effort, day by day the nanged the soil (土壤).Now the sandbar is a thick
-		e group of around 100 elephants visit the forest every
year and (8) there for a few	-	group of around 100 elephants visit the forest every
		to 1,400 acres (英亩)of forests and is <u>(10)</u> as
the Forest Man of India. In 2015, h	-	
(1) A. divided	B. put	C. turned
(2) A. along	B. through	C. across
(3) A. according to	B. because of	C. as for
(4) A. lonely	B. sad	C. tired
(5) A. task	B. journey	C. condition
(6) A. wild	B. tall	C. young
(7) A. way	B. guide	C. home
(8) A. stay	B. lie	C. sit
(9) A. her	B. his	C. its
(10) A. invited		C. known
(10) A. Ilivited	B. served	C. KIIOWII

六、第一节,阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文,根据短文内容,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳答案。(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

30. 阅读理解





At the station:

- ◇ Be patient. Line up on the platform (站台) and wait for the train.
- O Be polite. Let passengers get off first.
- O Do not rush onto the train. It is dangerous.
- When you hear a "beep" sound, do not get on the train. The door is closing. Wait for another train.

On the train:

- Do not eat or drink on the train. It makes the train dirty.
- O Do not run on the train.
- Give up your seat to old men or women, the disabled or women carrying babies.

(1) The text is mainly about how to	·		
A. be a careful driver	B. buy MTR tickets		
C. be a good passenger	D. keep safe at home		
(2) People who will get on the train should_	·		
A. wait in line B. open the door	C. ask for help D. leave the seat		
(3) When you hear a "beep" sound,	·		
A. close the door	B. rush onto the train		
C. get off the train at once	D. stop and wait for the next train		

(4) Which picture shows the good behavior on the train according to the text?



в.



0



(5) The text is probably a_____.

- A. report B. notice C. diary D. poem

31. 阅读理解

I was traveling alone through the UK. To reach places that were off the public transportation map, I bought an old car, which cost most of my money. I couldn't afford to stay in the hotel, so I had to camp in my car for the rest of the trip.

One morning I awoke in my old car on a country road in Ireland and saw a single house. The water in my thermos (保温瓶) had gone cold, so I knocked on the door of the house. A woman opened it. I asked her for some hot water. But she wouldn't let me get away with just that! I was invited indoors. She asked me to sit at the table and have breakfast with her family. They filled my thermos before I left.

I was greatly moved. And I decided to pass the kindness on. The other day I met a young man who had been driving around to look for a parking lot. He looked increasingly upset. I was glad that I was able to point one out to him. His thankful smile was the hugest reward (奖賞) for me.

(1) The writer bought the	ne car in order to		_ .
A. serve the public		В.	travel more easily
C. take the trip alone		D.	save more money
(2) Why did the writer of	camp in his car?		
A. He was short of mone	y.	В.	It was his habit.
C. He could have a better rest.		D.	It would be warmer.
(3) The writer asked the	e woman for	_·	
A. a map		В.	a thermos
C. some hot water		D.	a light breakfast
(4) How did the young	man feel at last?		
A. Funny.	B. Upset.	C.	Disappointed. D. ThankfuL
(5) What's the main ide	a of the text?		
A. Traveling alone is inte	eresting.	В.	Sharing food is a pleasure.
C. Kindness is the sunshi	ne in life.	D.	Smile is important to everybody.

32. 阅读理解

No one knows when the first kite was made. The first record of a kite was more than 2,000 years ago in China. Han Xin, the leader of an army, wanted to bring down a king. He decided to dig a tunnel (隧道) into the king's palace. He flew a kite over the wall of the palace to make sure the length (长度) of its string (线). In this way, he could_determine how long the tunnel should be. His men in the tunnel took the kite string with them. When they reached the end of the string, they knew to dig up.

Kites have been flown in Japan for hundreds of years. In the 1700s, kites were flown in autumn to give thanks

for a good harvest. They were also flown to send good wishes to couples who had their first son. Today in Japan, kites are often flown as part of a celebration, such as the beginning of a new year. And kite festivals are held each year in many parts of the country.

Kites have been used for scientific purposes in the western world. In 1752, Benjamin Franklin tied a key to a kite and flew it in a storm to find out that lightening was a form of electricity. In the 1890s, Lawrence Hargrave invented the box kite to test ideas about flight. From 1898 until 1933, the United States Weather Bureau (气象局) used box kites to collect weather data. The Wright brothers also experimented (试验) with kites. What they learnt helped them make the first airplane flight in 1903.

- (1) Why did Han Xin want to dig a tunnel?
- A. To pull down the palace.

B. To fight against the king.

C. To search for the king's treasure.

- D. To find out the length of the kite string.
- (2) What does the underlined word "determine" in Paragraph 1 probably mean in Chinese?
- A. 测定
- B. 选择
- C. 了解
- D. 考察

- (3) One of the purposes of flying kites in Japan is _____.
- A. to give thanks for a good harvest in summer
- B. to express good wishes to the first-born daughter
- C. to celebrate the beginning of a new year
- D. to hold kite festivals all over the country
- (4) When did the United States Weather Bureau begin to use box kites?
- A. In 1752.
- B. In 1898.
- C. In 1903.
- D. In 1933.

- (5) What would be the best title for the text?
- A. The History of Kites

B. The Experiments of Kites

C. The Invention of a Kite

D. The First Record of a Kite

33. 阅读理解

On May 5, 2017, China's home-made passenger aircraft (飞机) C919 completed its 90-minute first flight and landed safely back at Pudong Airport in Shanghai.

G919 is developed by COMAC, a Chinese aircraft company. It is designed to compete with Boeing 737 and Airbus A320. The first C919 aircraft can carry 168 passengers and is able to fly a distance between 4,075 and 5, 555 kilometers. It's reported that a C919 costs around 50 million dollars, less than half of a Boeing 737 or an Airbus A320. Up to now, more than 570 aircrafts have been ordered from 23 customers, mostly Chinese, but also American and Thai companies or airlines. COMAG aims to take one fifth of the world's narrow-body aircraft market and one third of the Chinese market by 2035.

The name G919 has its special meanings. The letter C stands for both "COMAC" and "China". The number 9 is pronounced as jiu in Chinese, which means "forever". And the number 19 refers to its capacity (容量) of 190

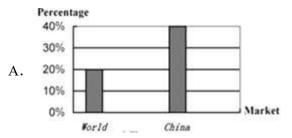
passengers.

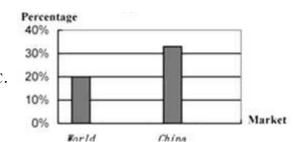


The large passenger aircraft is praised as "the flower of modern industry". It is a symbol of the nation's industrial and technological standards as well as the comprehensive (综合的) power. In order to realize the century dream of flying in the sky and the strategy (战略) of the nation, COMAC bears the nation's dream and people's trust. China considers it as a national pride.

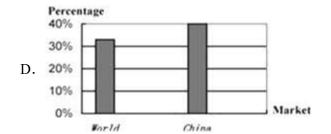
- (1) G919 is produced by
- A. Boeing
- C. Airbus

- B. a Thai aircraft company
- D. a Chinese aircraft company
- (2) Which of the following is TRUE about the first C919 aircraft?
- A. It can carry 190 passengers at most.
- B. It can only fly a distance of 4,075 km.
- C. It costs less than half of a Boeing 737.
- D. It costs more than half of an Airbus A320.
- (3) Which picture shows COMACs aim to take the narrow-body aircraft market by 2035?





Percentage 40% 30% 20% В. 10% Market 0% World China



- (4) The letter C in C919 stands for
- A. "company"
- C. "customer"
- D. both "cost" and "capacity"
- (5) The news report is written mainly to
- A. introduce the design of C919

B. describe the first flight of C919

B. both "COMAC" and "China"

- C. explain "the flower of modern industry"
- D. show China's achievements in aircraft industry

七、第二节,阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项,使短文通顺、连贯, 意思完整。(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

34.	任务型	阅	毒
JT.	エカエ	IJIJ	・レブ

7	Teenage life — better now, or in the past?
	Does this situation sound familiar (熟悉)?
	You are complaining (抱怨)to your parents about something. Maybe your computer isn't powerful enough to
play	the latest gamesThen you hear
	When I was your age, there weren't any computers or video games. And I didn't get a bike until I was sixteen.
And	it was second-hand
	So, is it really true that life is better for teenagers now? It is certainly true that many teenagers have got more
thin	gs nowadays So parents have got more money to spend on each child. And many things are cheaper
than	they were when our parents were children.
_	Forty years ago, no one could imagine a world with tiny computers and amazing smartphones. And
now	these things are necessary — we can't imagine living without them!
I	However, technology often means we spend more time at home. And often it is just us with our computer or
tele	vision. Teenagers don't do enough exerciseAnd, although young people still get on well with their
friei	nds, some people think teenagers today don't have so many social activities as they did in the past.
	What do you think? How is teenage life better these days?
	A. And it was too big for me.
	B. A typical family is smaller now.
	C. Or your friends' bikes are better than your!
	D. So they aren't as healthy as they were in the past.
	E. Technology is probably the greatest change in our life.
八、	[] 情景交际(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)
35.	根据情景提示,完成下列各题。
	(1) 别人祝你新年快乐, 你可以这样应答:
_	
	(2) 你想和同学一起回家,可以这样对他说:
_	together.
	(3) 你想借用同桌的尺子,可以这样问:
I	Excuse me,
	(4) 你想知道这只杯子的价格,可以这问:

九、看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

- 36. 根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词,写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。
 - (1) smell



(2) yesterday



(3) there be



(4) than



s Tom's



(5) if ,not ,rain



以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/46803514111
5006134