

福建省 2018 年中考英语试题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	总分
评分												

一、听句子。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。（每个句子读两遍。）

1. 听句子，选出与句子内容相符的图片（ ）



2. 听句子，选出与句子内容相符的图片（ ）



3. 听句子，选出与句子内容相符的图片（ ）



4. 听句子，选出与句子内容相符的图片（ ）



5. 听句子，选出与句子内容相符的图片（ ）



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。

6. How was the weather yesterday?

A. Warm. B. Cold. C. Hot.

7. What are the speakers talking about?

A. No littering B. No parking. C. No smoking.

8. Who made a speech at the ceremony?

A. Susan. B. Bob. C. Betty.

9. How long will the meeting last?

A. Two hours. B. Three hours. C. Five hours.

10. 听对话, 回答问题。

(1) Where does the woman want to go?

A. A library. B. A restaurant. C. A supermarket.

(2) Which bus will the woman take?

A. No. 3 B. No. 5 C. No. 7

11. 听对话, 回答问题。

(1) When did the woman come to China?

A. In 2012 B. In 2013 C. In 2014

(2) How does the man study Chinese?

A. By listening to tapes. B. By joining a Chinese club. C. By reading Chinese magazines.

12. 听对话, 回答问题。

(1) Why did the man go to Beijing?

A. To do business. B. To have a holiday. C. To see his parents.

(2) What did the man do in Beijing?

A. He met his friends. B. He went to the Summer Palace. C. He watched Beijing Opera.

三、听短文 根据你所听到的短文内容, 完成下面表格, 每空填一词。

13. 听短文 根据你所听到的短文内容, 完成下面表格, 每空填一词

A. in time B. in public C. in danger

21. —How _____! There are no workers in the bank.

—It's the first self-service bank in China.

A. strange B. scary C. boring

22. You can surf the Internet _____ you want to know about the 2020 World Middle School Games.

A. until B. after C. if

23. China _____ great achievements in science and technology since 1978.

A. makes B. made C. has made

24. —I don't know how to use the *App Fun Dubbing*.

—Ask Jimmy for help. He has lots of _____ in doing it.

A. experience B. trouble C. courage

25. Paper-making _____ by the Chinese in the Western Han dynasty(朝代).

A. is invented B. invented C. was invented

26. Grandma wants to watch the program *Legal Report*. Please _____.

A. turn off B. turn on C. turn down

27. Yuan Longping is a Chinese rice scientist _____ is leading a search to develop "sea rice".

A. who B. which C. whom

28. —Karl Marx is a great thinker. Do you know _____?

—In 1818.

A. where he was from

B. when he was born

C. how he learned foreign languages

五、完形填空

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。



Ewan Drum has always liked superheroes. He admires how they help people. At the age of seven, he told his parents, "I want to ____ (1) ____ like a superhero and help the homeless." A few months later, Ewan's family planned a day of ____ (2) _____. Wearing his red superhero costume, Ewan ____ (3) ____ helped pass out 70 bag lunches to hungry people in a park in Detroit, Michigan. That's ____ (4) ____ Super Ewan was born.

Word spread about Ewan's good deeds(事迹). People donated(捐赠) money and something else, and Ewan handed them out to those in need. When ____ (5) ____ donated bottles of water, Ewan and his family held a drive to get even more. They ____ (6) ____ the water to Flint, Michigan, a city that had unsafe drinking water. Another time, a business donated six turkeys for Thanksgiving. ____ (7) ____ his parents' help, Ewan used social media(媒体) to ask for more turkeys, plus side dishes. In the end, he says, "we handed out 64 turkey dinners to ____ (8) ____ all around Detroit."

Ewan has a motto: Everyone can be a superhero to someone. At an event called the Hero Round Table, Ewan told the listeners, "It's not ____ (9) ____ to help people. You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need. Every ____ (10) ____ thing helps and can make someone feel happy."

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) A. get up | B. dress up | C. look up |
| (2) A. giving | B. playing | C. showing |
| (3) A. safely | B. seriously | C. happily |
| (4) A. what | B. why | C. how |
| (5) A. someone | B. everyone | C. no one |
| (6) A. sold | B. took | C. lent |
| (7) A. From | B. With | C. In |
| (8) A. heroes | B. listeners | C. families |

(9) A. difficult B. possible C. necessary

(10) A. private B. little C. interesting

六、阅读理解

30. 阅读理解

My interest in cooking started when I was 11, partly thanks to my mother. She didn't really like cooking and when she did cook, I didn't like her food. Once I was watching something about cooking on TV and I thought I could do this, so I went to the bookstore and looked for the biggest cookbook I could find.

During a year, I had produced most of its recipes(食谱)and was ready for a bigger challenge(挑战). I wanted to create my own dishes and I started cooking for more people than just my family. To my joy, my parents allowed me to build a test kitchen. I did much cooking to test my dishes in it and my skill improved quickly. Later, my mom and I set up a dinner club that organized monthly events inside my home. Now as a teen chef (主厨), I have also cooked in top-class restaurants around the country. I am not doing it for the money, but because I love cooking.

Now I know that when you stop caring whether you'll be famous or do well, your dream will come to you.

(1) The writer is now_____.

- A. a TV star B. a news reporter
- C. a well-known bookseller D. a good chef

(2) What made the writer begin to cook?

- A. His parents' wish. B. The customers' advice.
- C. His mother's delicious food. D. The information about cooking on TV.

(3) After producing most of the recipes in the cookbook, the writer wanted to_____.

- A. take cooking lessons B. write his cookbook
- C. make new dishes of his own D. open a restaurant

(4) The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to(指代) "_____".

- A. the bookstore B. a test kitchen C. a dinner club D. the country

(5) What is important for the writer?

- A. Finding a good job. B. Making lots of money.

C. Doing what he loves.

D. Becoming famous.

31. 阅读理解

Jackie is writing a summary(总结)and feedback about School Day to his teacher.

Summary:

School Day was held successfully on May 6th. Twenty-four student helpers from Grade 8 were divided into four groups of six. Each group had a task to raise money for the disabled.

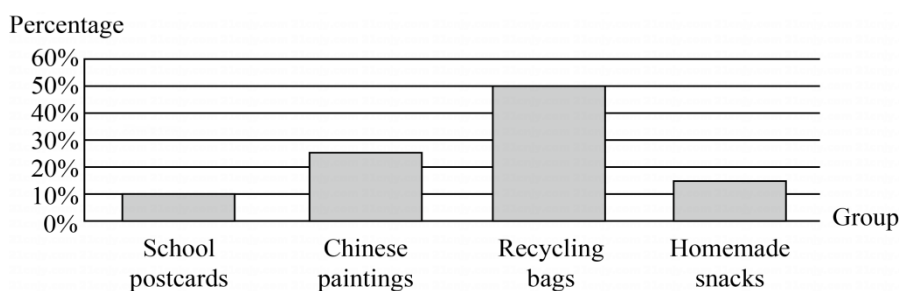
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
School postcards (Leader: Natalie)	Chinese paintings (Leader: Tina)	Recycling bags made by students (Leader: Leo)	Homemade snacks by parents (Leader: Nick)

All of groups performed well on School Day and received praise from the visitors. In short, our School Day went well and we got no poor opinions from the visitors.

Feedback:

Opinions from 100 students have been collected. Most students thought the activities were good. However, some students thought the prices of the school postcards were a little too high.

Satisfaction Feedback(反馈)



Follow-up:

Have a meeting with the headmaster about prizes for excellent student helpers.

(1) The text is written to _____.

A. give a report

B. have School Day

C. collect opinions from visitors

D. hold a meeting with teachers

(2) What were sold in Tina's group?

- A. School postcards.
- B. Chinese paintings.
- C. Recycling bags.
- D. Homemade snacks.

(3) How did the visitors feel about the activities?

- A. Disappointed.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Worried.
- D. Surprised.

(4) How many students like the recycling bags according to the feedback?

- A. 50.
- B. 25.
- C. 15.
- D. 10.

(5) Which of the following is TRUE about the activities?

- A. Nick was the leader of Group I.
- B. Twenty-four students offered their feedback.
- C. The postcards were cheap.
- D. Student helpers who did well can get prizes.

32. 阅读理解

Birth order—does it matter? Are you different because you are the first, second, or third child in your family—or maybe the last of nine?

A study found that first-borns have an average(平均的) IQ that is three points higher than people who fall into a different place in the birth order, perhaps because first-borns often help younger brothers and sisters, which improves their own skills. In 2007, an international organization of CEOs found that 43% of CEOs are first-borns 33% are middle children, and 23% are last-borns. First-borns are more likely (可能的) to be doctors and astronauts and get higher pay.

If first-borns are more successful, last-borns are generally more agreeable. They are also more likely to be funny, possibly to get attention from all the bigger people at the dinner table. Mark Twain and Stephen Colbert were both the youngest in large families, and Jim Carrey was the youngest of four. According to a 2007 *Time* magazine article, "The power of Birth Order." last-borns are more likely to be artists and successful businessmen.

Then there are the middle children: we have not ignored(忽视) them! Many middle children are short of one-on-one time with their parents. They often feel short-changed: the oldest gets more rights, and the youngest is spoiled(宠坏的). Though they may be ignored, middle children are more likely to grow into easygoing adults.

Many factors(因素) make us who we are, but if the research is correct, birth order may be one of the most important factors.

(1) Who is most likely to be a CEO?

- A. A first-born.
- B. A second-born.
- C. A third-born.
- D. A last-born.

(2) What can we learn about Jim Carrey?

- A. He was likely to be given low pay.
- B. He was likely to be agreeable.
- C. He was a first-born.
- D. He was a middle child.

(3) What does the underlined word "short-changed" in Paragraph 4 probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 受亏待的
- B. 受控制的
- C. 受宠爱的
- D. 受欢迎的

(4) We can learn from the research that birth order_____.

- A. has no influence on IQ
- B. matters a lot at the dinner table
- C. may decide who we are
- D. is a factor in making us powerful

(5) What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Where Is Your Place in the Family?
- B. Who Improves Your Social Skills?
- C. What Makes You Successful in Life?
- D. How Can You Grow Into A Big Man?

33. 阅读理解

Many Chinese people will wonder what presents to get for their moms on Mother's Day, but not many know Mother's Day is actually a festival from overseas.

Mother's Day originated(起源) in America during the early 20th century. The festival spread to China as early as the 1980s and was widely accepted.

Why did a foreign festival become popular in China? In fact, Chinese traditional culture has always encouraged filial(孝顺的) devotion to parents. There are many stories which show filial respect in ancient China. For example, the story of "Taste Liquid(液体的) Medicine for Mother" tells us the filial virtue(美德) of Emperor Wen of the Western Han dynasty. His mother had been sick for three years. He often stayed up by her bedside and cared for her day and night. He tasted the liquid medicine first before she drank it. Also, mother love is a repeated subject in Chinese ancient poems, like "Song of the Parting Son" by Meng Jiao, a poet of the Tang dynasty. Now this poem is still a must in the school textbooks. Children in China are brought up with the education of filial devotion.

On special days, people often use roses or forget-me-nots to express love. Carnations are considered as the perfect flowers for mothers around the world, but few know that China has its own for mothers—the tiger lily.

Love for mothers can have different ways of expression. What matters most is love, not the festival itself. What mothers truly want is perhaps just a simple expression of love from their children.

(1) When did Mother's Day spread to China?

- A. In the 1920s.
- B. In the 1980s.
- C. In the Western Han dynasty.
- D. In the Tang dynasty.

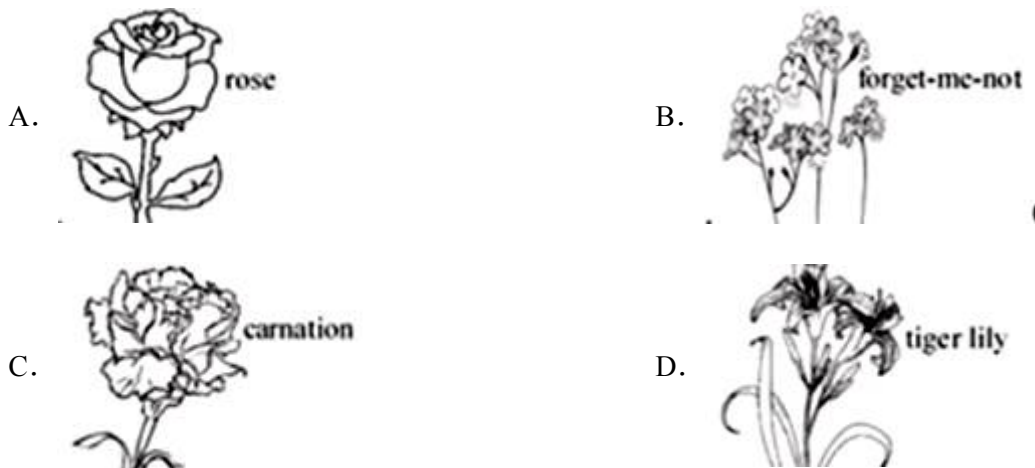
(2) What is the poem of “Song of the Parting Son” mainly about?

- A. The filial virtue of Emperor Wen.
- B. Caring for the old.
- C. Traditional Chinese medicine.
- D. A mother's love for her son.

(3) Mother's Day is popular in China mainly because of_____.

- A. its wide spread in many countries
- B. our ancient stories of respecting parents
- C. our traditional cultural values
- D. its simple way of expressing love

(4) What is regarded as the Chinese own flower for a mother?



(5) What a mother truly wants on Mother's Day may be_____.

- A. a big dinner
- B. a celebration party
- C. greetings of the festival
- D. expensive presents

七、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。

34. 任务型阅读

We should not use more water than we actually need. If we do, we will not have enough water in the future. ___
It is not a difficult question to answer. If we remove more fresh water than nature replaces, we have taken too much.

Many cities run campaigns(运动) to get people to stop wasting water. They show them ways they can cut
back on water use. _____ What's more, they carry out programs that offer money to reduce water use. For
example, they give people shower heads and toilets that use less water. _____

Another threat(威胁) to our water supply is pollution. When our sources of fresh water get polluted, we can
no longer use this water. This also endangers(危及) the animals that depend on the water.

_____ We can save lots of water by not letting taps (ke) run while we brush our teeth or by turning off taps
right after washing hands. By collecting cold water when were taking warm showers, we can also save water. _____
In this way, we can make full use of water.

- A. However, just how much is too much?
- B. There are several things we can do to save water.
- C. Finally, they make laws to control the use of water.
- D. We don't have to let the cold water run until it gets warm.
- E. They also increase water bills for people who use too much.

八、根据情景提示，完成下列各题。

35. 你想要感谢对方的帮助，可以这样说：

_____ for your help.

36. 假如你是 John，有人打电话找你，你接听时可以这样应答：

Hello! _____.

37. 你想知道现在几点，可以这样问： _____

38. 你想进入老师的办公室，应该这样请求： _____

39. Tom 想单独去游泳，你可以这样劝告他：

_____ alone, Tom.

九、看图写话

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