镇江市区2018年中考网上阅卷答题卡模拟训练

英语试卷

**本试卷共8页，满分90分。考试用时100分钟。**

一、单项选择(共15题，每小题1分，满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳正确选项。

1. Wu Dajing won gold in the men’s 500 meters, setting \_\_\_\_\_\_ world record at PyeongChang.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

【解析】考冠词。创一项纪录，用不定冠词a(an).

2. Many people like posting photos of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on WeChat, but I don’t think it’s safe.

A. them B. their C. they D. themselves

【解析】考代词。主语是people(相当于they)，介词of的宾语还是them，故用反身代词。本题略有难度。

3. The Qingming Festival of this year falls \_\_\_\_\_\_ April 5th and thousands of cars poured into high-ways \_\_\_\_\_\_ the early morning of the holiday.

A. on; in B. in; on C. on; on D. in; in

【解析】时间介词辨析。April 5th是具体日子，介词用on；the early morning of the holiday是具体日子的上下午，介词还是用on

4. I have a poor memory so I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ my phone number book every time I want to make a call.

A. look up B. look at C. look for D. look over

【解析】动词短语辨析。look up查阅(单词、号码)，look at看着，look for寻找，look over仔细检查

5. You will never gain success \_\_\_\_\_\_ you fully put your effort into your work.

A. although B. unless C. if D. because

【解析】考连词。Unless“除非，如果不”引导条件状语从句。

6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ myself French from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work.

A. was teaching; didn’t go B. taught; didn’t go

C. was teaching; went D. taught; went

【解析】考时态。from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. yesterday是一个时间段，故用过去进行时，表示一个时间跨度较长的动作，如果是瞬间动词，则用一般过去时。本题略有难度。

7. I have some problems with my English writing. Can you give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. magazines B. directions C. suggestions D. messages

【解析】名词辨析。针对problems，我们想到的应该是suggestions。

8. The wonderful life in high school you look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. coming B. is coming C. came D. was coming

【解析】考句子成分的分析和时态。“you look forward to”是一个定语从句，主语中心词是life，所以谓语动词用“is coming”表达即将来到。本题设置有陷阱，诱使考生只想到look forward to doing。

9. — Did you buy the book *A brief history of time* by Stephen William Hawking?

— Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it since I entered the college. This is a best-seller.

A. have bought B. have given C. have had D. have borrowed

【解析】考时态。现在完成时短动作与状态性动词的辨析。由于有“since”短语来表达至今的一段时间，所以，动词只能是长动作或者状态。有一定难度，为历年中考必考知识点。

10. He is badly ill and is kept \_\_\_\_\_\_ by a feeding tube (管子).

A. lively B. living C. live D. alive

【解析】形容词辨析。本题有一定难度。句中is kept是被动结构，后面缺少补语。Living adj. “活的”，一般作定语修饰名词；alive“活的”adj. 是表语形容词，在句子中作表语或者补语(宾补或主语补语)； live“现场的”，修饰名词；lilvely adj. “活泼的”。

11. — Children are the future and hope of our motherland.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_ important work it is to teach children!

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

【解析】考感叹句。句子主谓语是it is，前面表语是名词短语，故用What。本题略有难度。

12. — Sorry, I forgot to take money with me. Maybe I can’t buy the book you like.

— Mum, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ worry about it. We can pay by Alipay (支付宝).

A. can’t B. needn’t C. mustn’t D. shouldn’t

【解析】考情态动词。can’t不可能、不可以 needn’t不需要 mustn’t不应该shouldn’t不应该

13. Dan shows an interest in musical instruments and is often heard \_\_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.

A. play B. played C. playing D. to play

【解析】考非谓语动词。结构hear/see/have/make sb do的被动式是(sb)be heard/seen/had/made to do

14. — Liz, the film *Wolf Warrior II* is so popular! Is it quite perfect?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. To tell the truth, I’ve seen it twice.

A. I am sure B. I believe it

C. I don’t think so D. I couldn’t agree more

【解析】考交际用语。I couldn’t agree more.我再同意也不过。

15. — David, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_?

一 Ok, I’ll check it for you on the Internet.

A. how often do the Winter Olympic Games take place

B. when the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games will start

C. how many events are there in the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games

D. who wins the most gold medals in the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games

【解析】考复合句（宾语从句），AC为词序错误

二、完形填空(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

How do you get on with your teachers? Every day, we spend hours with our teachers at school. We 16 them and they teach us to be good people. The relationship between students and teachers is very important.

Teachers care about our studies and lives and it seems they know everything about the 17 they teach. They also have the right to decide 18 should be the class leaders or represent the class to take part in the activities.

So, many students want to be the teacher’s pet. We 19 teachers great respect. In class, we obey the rules and keep 20 if the teacher doesn’t ask us to speak. We 21 have thoughts different from our teachers’. When they make a mistake, we seldom point it out. Some of us don’t want to contact teachers after class because we don’t want to disturb them.

At American 22 , the situation is a little different. Teachers and students are more like friends. 23 a teacher by his or her name is common. In class, students express their thoughts 24 and challenge teachers bravely when they don’t agree. If it turns out that a teacher makes a mistake, the teacher will say “ 25 ” in front of the whole class. Students and teachers also communicate through email, Facebook or Twitter after class. They chat about studies and life experiences.

16. A. learn about B. learn from C. come from D. hear about

17. A. world B. nature C. humans D. subjects

18. A. where B. which C. who D. what

19. A. send B. make C. tell D. show

20. A. quiet B. noisy C. excited D. sleepy

21. A. never B. usually C. always D. hardly

22. A. families B. offices C. schools D. shops

23. A. Calling B. Asking C. Naming D. Telling

24. A. really B. quickly C. freely D. regularly

25. A. OK B. Sorry C. Thanks D. Yes

【解析】本文讲述中美两国的学校里不同的师生关系。提醒：没有优劣，因文化背景不同。本题考动词3、名词3、副词2、形容词1、代词1.

三、阅读理解 (共10小题，每小题2分，满分20分)

阅读下面三篇材料，根据材料内容，从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

(A)

|  |
| --- |
| **Happy Family Salad****Ingredients**（成分）**:**★Two adults (married, responsible and loving parents) 两大人（已婚、有责任心和爱心）★One child (or more) 一个以上孩子★Two large bowls of tolerance (宽容) 两大碗的宽容★A cup of understanding 一茶杯理解★Four leaves of fun and games 四瓣快乐和游戏★Two tablespoons of salad cream of kindness 两茶匙好心沙拉酱★A whole heap (堆) of sharing and caring 一堆的分享与关爱★A bag of happy thoughts 一包快乐的思想★A bag of smiles 一包微笑**Methods**（做法）: 1. Put all the ingredients except the leaves of fun and games, cream of kindness, happy thoughts and smiles, in a mixing bowl. 2. Pour in the cream of kindness and mix well. 3. Arrange the leaves of fun and games in a salad bowl. 4. Sprinkle (撒上) the happy thoughts and smiles on top and serve. **Serving suggestions**（吃的建议）**:**Do not put into the fridge. Always serve salad fresh and eat immediately, and together as a family. **Stale** salad should be thrown away before it causes sadness. The Happy Family Salad can be eaten at any time of the day as part of breakfast, lunch or dinner. |

【解析】本文借“拌沙拉”寓意“改良我们的家庭生活”。

26. Which ingredient will the writer choose for “Happy Family Salad”? (细节理解题)

A. Grandparents and at least a child. (Grandparents为错)

B. Understanding and happy thoughts.

C. Salad cream of kindness and friendship. (friendship为错)

D. Four leaves of fun and games without smiling. (without为错，应该是with)

27. What does the underlined word “**stale**” mean in the last paragraph? (词义猜测题)

A. Losing freshness. B. Being coldness.

C. Getting hardness. D. Tasting badness.

28. What does “Happy Family Salad” mainly tell us? (主旨大意题)(从广告标题即可得到答案)

A. How to make a delicious salad.

B. How to have a happy family life.

C. How often it is the best to eat a salad.

D. How many ingredients there are in a salad.

 (B)

Keesh lived at the North Pole a long time ago. He was a bright thirteen-year-old boy with a strong, healthy body. His father was a brave man who had died during a food shortage. His father tried to save the lives of his people by fighting a giant polar bear. The meat from the bear kept the people from hunger.

Keesh was his only son, and he lived alone with his mother. But people soon forgot how Keesh’s father had saved their lives. They were forced to live in the poorest house in the village.

One night there was a meeting in the chief’s large house. At that meeting, Keesh showed how much courage he had. He rose to his feet and went on steadily, “Because my father, Bok, brought home more meat than any other hunter, everyone received a fair share, but now my mother and I were given meat filled with bones.” The hunters were shocked to hear a child speak to them that way.

Keesh waited calmly until the shouting died down. “My mother has no one except me, and therefore I must speak. My father put his life in danger and died, to offer food to this village. It is only right that I, his son and his wife should have enough good meat as long as there is plenty of good meat in this village. I, Keesh, the son of Bok, have spoken.” He sat down. They threatened to punish him by not giving him any food at all. Keesh’s eyes flashed (闪烁) and the blood pounded (冲击) under his skin, he jumped to his feet.

“Listen to me, you men!” he shouted. “I shall never speak in this meeting again—not until you come to invite me to speak. My father was a great hunter, and so will I be.”

They laughed and shouted at Keesh. But Keesh said nothing more. He walked away with his head raised, looking neither to the left nor the right. . . . . .

-- be based on a story by Jack London

【解析】本文节选自美国作家杰克·伦敦的短篇小说《季奚》。这是小说的开头部分，季奚的父亲是个猎人，因为捕杀北极熊而丧命，季奚与母亲相依为命，却遭到部落的不公待遇，季奚虽然是个孩子，但是仍然像大人一样，向酋长和部落发出了强烈的抗争的声音。

29. What does the word “they” refer in the second paragraph? (细节理解题,见第二节)

A. Keesh and his father. B. The poor hunters.

C. Keesh and hunters. D. Keesh and his mother.

30. According to the passage, we know Keesh’s father died because of \_\_\_\_\_\_. (细节理解题,见第一节和第四节)

A. lacking food years ago B. fighting with a hunter

C. struggling with a bear D. saving a bear’s life

31. From the passage we can infer why people laughed and shouted at Keesh. (判断推理题见最后一节)

A. Keesh had no father. B. Keesh was only a child.

C. Keesh left the chief’s large house. D. Keesh was going to prove his words.

(C)

If you want to study abroad, have you thought about where to live? I’ve been living and studying in Canada for about nine months. As I’m still too young to rent an apartment by myself, I live with a homestay family and I feel like I’m part of it.

The first time I had a homestay was in 2013. During that time, I stayed in Ajax, a town in Canada, for a week and lived with a homestay family. Carlton lives with his nephew and his niece-in-law(侄子和侄媳妇). Carlton drove me to an international school to learn about Canadian culture every morning, and he picked me up in the afternoons. Our leisure time was in the evening. The meals he made for me were delicious and we usually watched a movie after dinner. All experiences left an unforgettable impression on me, even if I didn’t live there for a long time.

I’m now living with a Hungarian (匈牙利) family with another Chinese boy. There are two family members— Mrs Perger and her son, Robert. I’ve already lived here for nine months and I have been deeply moved by many things they’ve done. Once, my roommate went running and didn’t come back for quite a long time. Mrs Perger called him, but he didn’t answer the phone. She began to worry about him, and was even about to cry.

However, living with a homestay family also has its disadvantages, especially when living with a foreign family. The biggest challenge for me has been the totally different lifestyle, which took me a long time to get used to.

Living with a homestay family has given me a lot of new experiences. It has taught me how to communicate with different people. Moreover, when different lifestyles and cultures meet together, I have seen that the spark (火花) they make are spectacular(壮观的).

【解析】本文描写了作者作为留学生先后在两个寄宿家庭的经历和感受。

32. How many people are there at Carlton’s before the writer lives with them? (细节理解题,见第二节)

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

33. What can we learn from the article? (细节理解题,见第三节)

A. The writer hasn’t got used to the different lifestyle yet.

B. The writer has been deeply moved by what the Pergers have done.

C. The writer has been living with a Canadian family for nine months.

D. The writer chose a homestay family for he couldn’t afford the apartment rent.

34. Which of the following shows the character of Mrs Perger properly? (判断推理题)

A. Careful and caring. B. Outgoing and brave.

C. Strict and challenging. D. Outgoing and humorous.

35. What’s the best title of this passage? (主旨大意题)

A. Life about the Canadian homestay families

B. Disadvantages of living with a homestay family

C. Experiences of living with foreign homestay families

D. Suggestions for those who want to live with homestay families

四、词汇运用（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

A)根据句意、汉语提示或所给音标，写出各单词的正确形式，每空一词。

36. It’s helpful for you to stay in **silence** ['saɪləns] while you are studying. 【解析】考拼词，由音标写单词。

37. Every spring, the National People’s Congress meetings are held in Beijing and big events are **discussed** (讨论). 【解析】考被动语态，填写过去分词。

38. The manager is trying his best to solve both of the **customers’** /**consumers’**(消费者) problems. 【解析】考拼写，注意复数名词的所有格。本题错误率高，许多考生写了costumes. 本题有一定难度。

39. The **ninetieth** (九十) anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Military parade took place in Zhu Rihe in 2017. 【解析】考整十的序数词拼法(-ieth)，本题错误率高。

40. Hearing someone come in, he always **hid** (躲藏) himself behind the curtain when he was a child. 【解析】考不规则动词过去式拼写，本题错误率高。

B)根据句意，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空，每空一词。

41. We’d better not leave rubbish **carelessly** (care) in order to protect the environment in the tourist attractions. 【解析】考词性与句子成分：作状语，用副词，注意语境，用反义词。

42. I had a lot of fun that night and it was great to bring **happiness** (happy) to others. 【解析】考词性与句子成分：作动词bring的宾语，用名词。

43. Chinese filmmakers are showing more **heroes** (hero) of their own to share with the audience. 【解析】考名词复数，注意o结尾的名词如何写复数。

44. Japanese devoted much time to **developing** (develop) the game *Travel Frog* and it is very popular with female players. 【解析】考词性与句子成分。因为短语devote much time to中的to是介词，介词后应该是宾语，所以用名词或者动名词。注意名词与动名词的区别，本题填development是错误的。本题有一定难度。

45. The song in the 2018 Spring Festival Gala **sung** (sing) by Wang Fei and Na Ying reminds me of the year of 1998. 【解析】考句子成分。主语是“The song in the 2018 Spring Festival Gala”，谓语是“reminds”（谓语是有时态语态和单复数变化的），所以只能用“sung (sing) by Wang Fei and Na Ying”这样的过去分词短语作主语的后置定语。本题有一定难度。

五、短文填空(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。

If you visit Beijing, the Palace Museum is a must-see. But even t**hough** you get in, you might see crowds of people, which makes it hard to get a c**lose** look at the exhibits. L**uckily**, the museum has designed a series of Apps, where people can have cultural relics (文物) at the fingertips.

Last month, Apple’s App Store made a l**ist** of three Apps from the Palace Museum as the most imaginative, creative and attractive Apps of 2015 made in China. *The Palace Museum* p**rovides** users with new information on cultural relics every day. *The Qing Emperors Wardrobe* shows high-quality pictures of clothes in ancient China. Users can learn much k**nowledge**, including the traditional hand-painted patterns（传统的手绘图案）as well as the process flow diagram (工艺流程图) and so on. Especially with the help of a 3-D fashion model, it gives a person the feelings of intuitive and vivid. And *Han Xizai’s Night Feast* (《韩熙载夜宴图》) is based on classic ancient painting. It d**escribes** singing and dancing scene at the official’s Han Xizai’s home.

*Han Xizais Night Feast* has taken the top spot a**mong** the three. It was even named the best App of 2015 in China. The painting shows the lifestyle of the ruling class (统治阶层) at that time. Users can get a general i**ntroduction** of Han’s house and take a look at the people and clothes within the App by t**ouching** the screen.

Don’t you think it’s amazing?

【解析】本文简述苹果公司为故宫博物院的三个项目设计开发App的情况，其中包括“故宫博物院”、“清代皇帝服饰”和“韩熙载夜宴图”。

**提示：47. 还可以填clear (/careful) ；48. 还可以填Lately 54. 还可以填idea。**

六、任务型阅读(共1 0小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

(A)

A bookstore chain (连锁书店), “Popular Bookmall(大众书局)” introduced their unique style of book distribution (分布) in Shanghai back in November. This experimental store offers books at very low prices, and there is no staff (职员) to require shoppers to pay before taking books away. Sounds like a book lover’s paradise(天堂) !

Popular Bookmall had already set up such a shop in Nanjing. The organizers of the Nanjing store report that it was a great success, enough shoppers voluntarily paid for their books. But most older “honesty stores” in China did not receive enough honest shoppers. For example, a shelf-service restaurant opened in Fujian province years ago which allowed shoppers to pay whatever they chose, but about one -fifth of shoppers paid nothing. Therefore some people have speculated (推断) that Chinese are becoming more honest. The organizers of the “honesty stores” say that their goal is to encourage people in China to remember how important honesty is.

Many are cared about dishonesty in China. Even at Popular Bookmall, not everybody choose to pay for their books. How can we encourage ourselves to be honest? We should listen to our conscience (道德心). This has deep roots in Chinese culture. Confucius (孔子) taught Chinese to be conscientious and honest.

But there is also a great rational (合理的) reason for “honesty stores”: the more honest people there are in society, the more reasons we have to trust others. And if people trusted each other, they’d be more willing to share. We could contribute to a “sharing economy” where you do not have to think about saving or spending money all the time, but helping other people. For all these reasons, society is built on trust, not only trade.

【解析】本文主要讲了诚实书店在中国的现状和发展，还写了组织建立诚实书店的原因，其原因是要唤起在中国的人们对诚实的重要认识。作者想要告诉读者，社会经济不单单要靠交易来发展，也要诚实作为依托，才能发展地更好。

阅读以上信息, 用恰当的单词完成下面的句子, 每空一词。

56. Shoppers can buy **cheapr** books in the experimental store in Shanghai than other shops.

【解析】cheap与原文low prices同义，属等义改写。因为有than，注意级别变化。

57. Nanjing has already **successfully** set up a bookmall where shoppers can pay for their books voluntarily.

【解析】successfully与success语意相同，词性不同，属于词性转换型改写。

58. However, most of the honesty stores in China used to **fail** to achieve their goal.

 【解析】原文did not receive表示没有能够接待，近义改写就是fail to achieve。

59. The aim of organizing honesty stores is to have people understand the **importance** of honesty.

【解析】important与importance语意相同，词性不同，属于词性转换型改写。

60. Conscientious and honest have greatly **influenced/affected** our city in many ways.

【解析】原文不能直接找到线索，属于信息归纳题，有很大难度。

 (B)

With air pollution making much difference to many of Chinese cities, parents are calling for the installation (安装) of air cleaners in classrooms. There has been much debate over whether air cleaners should be used in China’s schools. Some parents have donated cleaners to their children’s classrooms, while others raise money together to make the purchase (购买). “Our school bought air cleaners last year. We did a little fund raising, with each parent throwing in several hundred for that,” said one parent.

However, the idea of installing air cleaners for all the classes has been refused by some schools. Liu Liangcheng, vice-principal of Beijing’s Taipinglu Primary School, says installing air cleaners bought by parents may lead to problems.”We have refused air cleaners bought by parents before, as there are clear and strict rules against educational fees. We can’t just break the rules here. And without standard guidance (指示) from local authorities (权威部门), it is hard to decide on the brand of the cleaner, installation and even safety of the device (设备).

Moreover, experts say air cleaners can cause other health problems. Deng Gaofeng who works for the China Academy of Building Research says. “In the classroom, if we keep windows and doors closed, the concentrations (浓度) of CO2 will double from l, 000 PPM to some 2, 000 PPM. According to national safety standards, the highest level should not be more than l, 500.” In addition, experts say air cleaners on the market are mostly designed for homes or offices. Evaluation(评估) is needed to know whether they are suitable in classrooms.

It seems whether air cleaners should enter China’s schools is an ongoing question. It still requires a more detailed plan.

【解析】本文就教室里是否安装家长集资购买的空气净化器一事，讲述了家长、学校和专家们的不同观点，结论是，要解决这个问题还要有更进一步的计划。

阅读以上信息，用恰当的单词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

Topic: Should air cleaners be installed for student in school?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Persons |  **Opinions /Ideas (/Viewpoints/Views/Thoughts)** |
| Parents | They support the installation of the air cleaners by **raising** money to make the purchase. |
| Schools | ● Installing air cleaners bought by parents breaks the rules of educational fees. ● Considering the safety of the device, we have difficulty making a **decision** about which one to buy. |
| Experts | ● They think air cleaners may be  **harmful** to students’ health. ● They are not sure whether air cleaners are suitable in classrooms.  |
| It turns out that this ongoing question needs **planning** more carefully. |

【解析】61.使用了归纳概括性词语，见第二节第一行。 62.词性改写。 63. 词性改写。 64. 使用了近义表达。 65. 结构改写。

七、书面表达(共1题，满分15分>

流感季通常在每年的10月份到3月份爆发，据报道114个美国孩子在今年2月死于流感。流感季节我们应该如何保持健康呢？

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 易患病人群 | 老人和孩子 |
| 原因 | 1. 免疫系统弱；2. 流感知识缺乏： 流感病毒引起流感；口、鼻、手传播；公共场所人与人近距离传播；3. ……(至少l点) |
| 预防措施 | 1. 多锻炼；2. 注意保暖；3. ……(至少l点) |

要求： 1. 所写内容必须包括提供的所有信息，并适当发挥；

 2. 文章不少于90词，开头已给出，不计入总词数；

3. 语意通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，书写规范；

4. 文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名等信息。

参考词汇：weaker immune systems(较弱的免疫系统)；influenza virus(流感病毒)

The flu(流感) season runs from October to March every year. This year it has been especially bad. It is reported that 114 children in the US died in February. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【略】