

## 2018 年福建省中考真题 A 卷英语

I. 听力 (略)

II. 选择填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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正确答案。

21. I will give a T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_ my brother as a birthday present.

- A. by
- B. to
- C. from

解析: give sth. to sb. 是固定词组, 给某人某物。结合句意: 我将送给我弟弟一件 T 恤衫作为生日礼物。

答案: B

22. —Do you enjoy Chinese Folk Songs?

—Yes, the folk songs \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

- A. sound
- B. smell
- C. look

解析: 选项 A 意为: 听起来, 选项 B 意为: 闻起来, 选项 C 意为: 看起来。结合句意: —你喜欢中国民歌吗? —是的, 民歌听起来不错。故选: A。

答案: A

23. —Must I hand in the survey on the use of bicycle-sharing right now?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. needn't
- B. can't
- C. shouldn't

解析: 选项 A 意为: 不需要, 选项 B 意为: 不能, 选项 C 意为: 不应该。结合句意: —我现在必须交一份关于自行车共享的调查报告吗? —不, 你不需要。must 引导的一般疑问句的否定回答应该是 needn't。故选: A。

答案: A

24. Tony is the best student in the class because he works \_\_\_\_\_ than the others.

- A. hard
- B. harder
- C. hardest

解析: 从 than 判断句子使用比较级形式。故选: B。

答案: B

25. —I tried many ways to solve the problem, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them worked.

—Never give up. You'll surely make it.

- A. all
- B. none

C. neither

解析：选项 A 意为：all 三个或三个以上的都……，选项 B 意为：三个或三个以上的都不，选项 C 意为：neither 两者都不。结合句意：—我试过许多方法来解决这个问题，但没有一个奏效。—永远不要放弃，你一定会成功的。故选：B。

答案：B

26. —\_\_\_\_\_ does Liu Chuanjian do?

—He's a pilot of Sichuan Airlines. He's a hero!

A. What

B. Where

C. When

解析：考查疑问词。A 什么。B 哪。C 什么时候。结合语境“—刘传建是做\_\_\_\_\_的？—他是四川航空公司的飞行员，他是个英雄。”可知，对职业提问用 what 什么。故选：A。

答案：A

27. Blue whales are \_\_\_\_\_. We should try to protect them.

A. in time

B. in public

C. in danger

解析：选项 A 意为：及时，选项 B 意为：在公共场合，选项 C 意为：处于危险之中。根据句意：蓝鲸处于危险之中，我们应该保护它们的。故选：C。

答案：C

28. —How \_\_\_\_\_! There are no workers in the bank.

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

A. strange

B. scary

C. boring

解析：选项 A 意为奇怪的，选项 B 意为：可怕的，选项 C 意为：无聊的。结合句意：—真奇怪！银行里没有工人。—这是中国第一家自助银行。故选：A。

答案：A

29. You can surf the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ you want to know about the 2020 World Middle School Games.

A. until

B. after

C. if

解析：选项 A 意为：直到……，选项 B 意为：在……之后，选项 C 意为：如果。结合句意：如果你想知道 2020 年世界中学生运动会，你可以上网。故选：C。

答案：C

30. China \_\_\_\_\_ great achievements in science and technology since 1978.

A. makes

B. made

C. has made

解析：根据 since 1978，可知应该用现在完成时态。since 1978 是现在完成时的标志词。现在完成时态表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，或从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态。本题属于从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态，现在完成时态的构成：助动词 have/has+过去分词，根据主语 China 是第三人称单数，所以应该用 has made。故选：C。

答案：C

31. —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

解析：考查名词词义辨析。A. experience 经验；B. trouble 麻烦；C. courage 勇气。根据 Ask Jimmy for help. 可知应说他有丰富的经验。故选：A。

答案：A

32. Paper-making \_\_\_\_\_ by the Chinese in the Western Han dynasty(朝代).

A. is invented

B. invented

C. was invented

解析：根据句意：造纸术是在西汉时期被中国人发明的。应该用被动语态，当句子的主语是动作的承受者时，应该用被动语态，本题考查的是一般过去时的被动语态。was/were+及物动词的过去分词。故选：C。

答案：C

33. Grandma wants to watch the program legal Report. Please

A. turn off

B. turn on

C. turn down

解析：选项 A：关闭，选项 B：打开，选项 C：声音调低一些，结合句意：奶奶想看法律报道节目，请打开电视。故选：B。

答案：B

34. Yuan Longping is a Chinese rice scientist\_\_\_\_\_ is leading a search to develop “sea rice”.

A. who

B. which

C. whom

解析：who 谁，在定语从句中做主语，先行词是人；which 哪一个，在定语从句中做主语，先行词是物；whom 在定语从句中做宾语；这是一个定语从句，先行词是人，在从句中作主语。根据句意：袁龙平是一位中国水稻科学家，他领导着一项研究来开发“海米”。故选：

A。

答案：A

35. —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

解析：根据 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ 可知，本题考查宾语从句，宾语从句中一般为陈述语序；从 In 1818 判断这里指的是时间，用 when 询问。故选：B。

答案：B

### III.完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

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 \_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_ like a superhero and help the homeless.” A few months later, Ewan's family planned a day of \_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_. Wearing his red superhero costume, Ewan \_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_ helped pass out 70 bag lunches to hungry people in a park in Detroit, Michigan. That's \_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_ donated bottles of water, Ewan and his family held a drive to get even more. They \_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_ the water to Flint, Michigan, a city that had unsafe drinking water. Another time, a business donated six turkeys for Thanksgiving. \_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_ to help people. You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need. Every \_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_ thing helps and can make someone feel happy.”

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36.

A. get up

B. dress up

C. look up

解析：考查动词短语。A 起床，B 打扮，C 查找。句意“我想 \_\_\_\_\_ 成一个超级英雄”可知，应该是“打扮”，选 B。

答案：B

37.

- A. giving
- B. playing
- C. showing

解析：考查动名词。A 给，B 玩，C 展示。句意“几个月后，Ewan 的家人计划\_\_\_\_\_的一天”。根据上一句 help the homeless 帮助无家可归者。可知，应该是“给予”，选 A。

答案：A

38.

- A. safely
- B. seriously
- C. happily

解析：考查副词。A 安全地，B 认真地，C 开心地。句意“Ewan\_\_\_\_\_帮饥饿的人们分发了 70 袋午餐。”根据 36 空 I want to\_\_\_\_\_ dress up like a superhero and help the homeless 我想打扮成一个超级英雄，帮助无家可归者。可知，应该是“开心地”，选 C。

答案：C

39.

- A. what
- B. why
- C. how

解析：考查疑问词。A 什么，B 为什么，C 怎么。结合语境“Super Ewan 就是\_\_\_\_\_诞生的”，根据上一句 Ewan happily helped pass out 70 bag lunches to hungry people. Ewan 开心地帮饥饿的人们分发了 70 袋午餐。可知，应该是“以任何方式”，即超级 Ewan 是这样诞生的，选 C。

答案：C

40.

- A. someone
- B. everyone
- C. no one

解析：考查不定代词。A 一些人，B 每个人，C 没人。句意“当\_\_\_\_\_捐赠瓶装水时，Ewan 和他的家人开了一辆车去争取更多的水。”可知，应该是“一些人”，选 A。

答案：A

41.

- A. sold
- B. took
- C. lent

解析：考查动词。A 出售，B 带，C 借。句意“他们把水\_\_\_\_\_到了密歇根州弗林特，一个有不安全饮用水的城市。”可知，应该是把别人捐的水“带”到密歇根州，选 B。

答案：B

42.

- A. From
- B. With

C. In

解析：考查介词。A 来自，B 和，C 在…里。句意“在父母的帮助下，Ewan 用社交媒体来要求更多火鸡，再加上配菜。”，with one's help 在某人的帮助下，固定搭配，选 B。

答案：B

43.

A. heroes

B. listeners

C. families

解析：考查名词。A 英雄，B 倾听者，C 家庭。句意“我们向底特律各地的\_\_\_\_\_分发了六十六个火鸡晚餐。”可知，应该是“家庭”，选 C。

答案：C

44.

A. difficult

B. possible

C. necessary

解析：考查形容词。A 困难的，B 可能的，C 必要的。结合语境“帮助别人并不\_\_\_\_\_”，根据下一句 You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need 你可以在车里放一些袜子和零食来帮助需要帮助的人。可知，应该是不“难”，选 A。

答案：A

45.

A. private

B. little

C. interesting

解析：考查形容词。A 私有的，B 小的，C 有趣的。结合语境“每一件\_\_\_\_\_事都有助于让人感到快乐。”，根据上一句 You can keep some socks and snacks in your car to help people in need 你可以在车里放一些袜子和零食来帮助需要帮助的人。可知，应该是“小的”事情，选 B。

答案：B

IV. 阅读理解（共两节，25 小题；满分 45 分）

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）

A

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.

46. The writer is now \_\_\_\_\_.

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

解析: 细节理解题。根据第二段句子 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. 现在, 作为一名青少年厨师, 我也在全国顶级餐馆里做过饭。我不是为了钱而做的, 而是因为我喜欢烹饪。可知这位作家现在是一位好厨师。故选 D。

答案: D

47. 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.

解析: 细节理解题。根据第一段句子 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. 有一次, 我正在看电视上的烹饪, 我想我能做到这一点, 所以我去书店寻找我能找到的最大的烹饪书。可知关于在电视上烹饪的信息, 故选 D。

答案: D

48. 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

解析: 细节理解题。根据第二段句子 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. 在一年的时间里, 我制作了大部分的食谱, 并准备迎接更大的挑战。我想自己做菜, 我开始为更多的人做饭, 而不仅仅是我的家人。可知在烹饪书中大部分的食谱之后, 作者想要自己制作新的菜肴。故选 C。

答案: C

49. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph2 refers to (指代) "\_\_\_\_\_".

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

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 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. 令我高兴的是，我的父母允许我建造一个测试厨房。我做了很多菜来测试，我的技能很快就提高了。可知结合选项，它指的是一个试验厨房，故选 B。

答案：B

50. What is important for the writer?

- A. Finding a good job.
- B. Making lots of money.
- C. Doing what he loves.
- D. Becoming famous.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段句子 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. 现在，作为一名青少年厨师，我也在全国顶级餐馆里做过饭。我不是为了钱而做的，而是因为我喜欢烹饪。和最后一段句子 Now I know that when you stop caring whether you'll be famous or do well, your dream will come to you. 现在我知道，当你不再关心你是否会出名或做得好时，你的梦想就会降临到你身上。可知做他喜欢做的事情很重要，故选 C。

答案：C

### B

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.

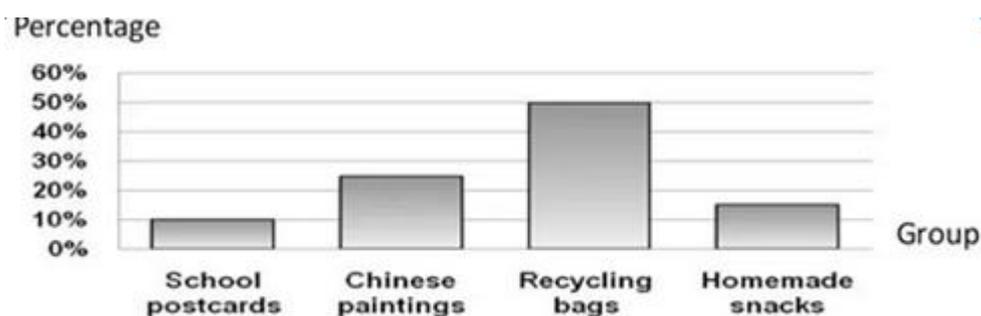
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
School postcards (Leader: Natalie)	Chinese paintings (Leader: Tina)	Recycling bags made by students (Leader: Leo)	Homemade snacks by parents (Leader: Nick)

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. <sup>A</sup>

51. The text is written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give a report
- B. have School Day
- C. collect opinions from visitors
- D. hold a meeting with teachers

解析：细节理解题。根据 Jackie is writing a summary (总结) and feedback about School Day to his teacher, Jackie 正在写关于学校生活的总结和反馈，可知文章是一篇报告，故选 A。

答案：A

52. What were sold in Tina's group?

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

解析：细节理解题。根据第二组里 Chinese paintings (Leader: Tina)，可知 Tina 小组卖中国画，故选 B。

答案：B

53. How did the visitors feel about the activities?

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

解析：细节理解题。根据 Opinions from 100students 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.已经收集了 100 名学生的意见。大多数学生认为这些活动很好。可知他们是满意的，故选 B。

答案：B

54. How many students like the recycling bags according to the feedback?

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

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解析：细节理解题。根据 Opinions from 100students have been collected.可知收集了 100 名学生的意见。结合柱状表表格 recycling bags 占 50%，所以 50 名学生喜欢收集袋子，故选 A。

答案：A

55. 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.

解析：细节理解题。根据 Have a meeting with the headmaster about prizes for excellent student helpers. 与校长就优秀学生助手的奖金问题举行会议。可知做得好的学生助手可以得到奖品，故选 D。

答案：D

### C

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.

56. Who is most likely to be a CEO?

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

解析：细节理解题，根据文中的第 2 段 43% of CEOs are first - borns 可知 43% 的 CEO 是第一个出生的，故答案 A。

答案：A

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57. What can we learn about Jim Carrey?

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

解析：细节理解题。根据文中的第 3 段 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. 如果第一批出生的人更成功，那么最后

的孩子通常更容易相处。他们也更可能滑稽，可能会引起餐桌上所有更大的人的注意。Mark Twain 和 Stephen Colbert 都是大家庭中最年轻的，而 Jim Carrey 也是四个之中最小的，可知 Jim Carrey 可能是最容易相处的，故答案 B。

答案：B

58. 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

解析：词义猜测题。根据文中的后面 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. 最大的人得到更多的权利，最年轻的人被宠坏了。虽然他们可能被忽视，但中间的孩子更容易成长为随和的成年人。可知 short - changed 应该是被忽视，即被亏待的，故答案 A。

答案：A

59. 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

解析：细节理解题。根据文中的最后一段 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. 许多因素决定我们成为什么样的人，但如果研究正确.出生顺序可能是最重要的因素之一，可知出生顺序可能决定我们将成为什么样的人，故答案 C。

答案：C

60. 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?

解析：主旨归纳题。根据文中的第 1 段 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? 出生顺序——有关系吗？你是不是因为你是家里的第一个、第二个或第三个孩子而不同呢？还是九个孩子中的最后一个？及后面文章描述可知本文主题可以用你在家中的位置符合文章大意，故答案 A。

答案：A

## D

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.

61. When did Mothers Day spread to China?

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

解析：细节理解题。根据 The festival spread to China as early as the 1980s and was widely accepted.可知这个节日早在 20 世纪 80 年代就传到了中国，并被广泛接受，故选 B。

答案：B

62. 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.

解析：细节理解题。根据 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. 同时，母爱是中国古代诗歌中的一个重复提及的主题，如唐代诗人孟郊的《离别之歌》。故选 D。

答案：D

63. 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

解析：推理判断题。根据 In fact, Chinese traditional culture has always encouraged filial (孝顺的) devotion to parents. 可知事实上，中国传统文化一直鼓励孝顺父母。从而推断出本题的答案应该是 C。故选 C。

答案：C

64. What is regarded as the Chinese own flower for a mother?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

解析：细节理解题。根据 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. 可知康乃馨被认为是全世界送给母亲的最完美花朵，但很少有人知道中国有送给母亲自己的花朵—虎百合，故选 D。  
答案：D

65. 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

解析：细节理解题。根据 What mothers truly want is perhaps just a simple expression of love from their children. 可知母亲真正想要的也许只是孩子们爱的简单表达，故选 C。  
答案：C

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）

E  
13

We should not use more water than we actually need. If we do, we will not have enough water in the future. 66 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. 67 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. 68

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.

\_\_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_\_ We can save lots of water by not letting taps (水龙头) 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. \_\_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

66.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 If we do, we will not have enough water in the future. 如果我们这样做，我们将来就不会有足够的水。和后句 It is not a difficult question to answer. 这个问题不难回答。可知结合选项，应说但是，多少是多？故选 A。

答案：A

67.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 They show them ways they can cut back on water use. 他们向他们展示了减少用水的方法。和后句 What's more, they carry out programs that offer money to reduce water use. 可知结合选项，应说他们还会为使用过多的人增加水费。故选 E。

答案：E

68.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 They show them ways they can cut back on water use. 他们向他们展示了减少用水的方法。可知结合选项，应说最后，他们制定法律来控制用水，故选 C。

答案：C

69.

解析：细节推理题。根据后句 We can save lots of water by not letting taps (水龙头) run while we brush our teeth or by turning off taps right after washing hands 我们可以节约大量的水，当我们刷牙或在洗手后关掉水龙头时，不要让水龙头开着。可知结合选项，应说我们可以做几件事来节约用水。故选 B。

答案：B

70.

解析：细节推理题。根据前句 By collecting cold water when were taking warm showers, we can also save water. 当我们洗热水澡时收集冷水，我们也可以节约用水。可知结合选项，应说我们不必让冷水一直流到变暖。故选 D。

答案：D

V.情景交际（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据情景提示，完成下列各题。

71.你想要感谢对方的帮助，可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_ for your help.

解析：考查情境对话。根据题干你想要感谢对方的帮助，可知可以这样说：谢谢你的帮助，

即 Thank you for your help.

答案: Thank you

72.假如你是 John,有人打电话找你,你接听时可以这样应答:

Hello!

解析: 考查情境对话。根据题干假如你是 John, 有人打电话找你, 可知你接听时可以这样应答: 你好!我是约翰. this is sb. speaking 固定句型。故答案为 This is John speaking.

答案: This is John speaking.

73.你想知道现在几点, 可以这样问:

\_\_\_\_\_?

解析: 考查情境对话。根据题干你想知道现在几点, 可知可以这样问: 现在几点了? 即 What time is it? 故答案为 What time is it?

答案: What time is it?

74.你想进入老师的办公室, 应该这样请求:

\_\_\_\_\_?

解析: 考查情境对话。根据题干你想进入老师的办公室, 可知应该这样请求: 我能进来吗? 句子是 May 开头的一般疑问句, 后接动原形, 主语是 I, come in 进来。故答案为 May I come in?

答案: May I come in?

75.Tom 想单独去游泳, 你可以这样劝告他:

\_\_\_\_\_ alone, Tom.

解析: 考查情景对话。根据提示"Tom 想单独去游泳, 你可以这样劝告他: \_\_\_\_\_"。可以表达为“单独游泳很危险”。it is+形容词+to do sth.做某事是...形容词用“危险的”dangerous。不定式 to 后用动词原形 swim 游泳。故答案是: It's dangerous to swim.

答案: It's dangerous to swim.

VI.看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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。



76. hair



77. now



78. last Sunday



79. as ... as, cute



80. good, help

76.

解析：根据所给的图片是个女孩和单词 hair 可知要用一般现在时。主语是第三人称单数，故谓语动词要用三单。故答案为 She has long hair.

答案：She has long hair.

77.

解析：根据所给的图片，是一个男孩在睡觉。再根据所给的时间状语 now，可知要用现在进行时。故答案为 The boy is sleeping now.

答案：The boy is sleeping now.

78.

解析：根据所给的图片，是两个人在下棋。再根据所给的单词 last Sunday 可知要用一般过去时。故答案为 They played chess last Sunday.

答案：They played chess last Sunday.

79.

解析：根据所给的图片，说的是猫和狗一样可爱。这里句子叙述一事实，时态用一般现在时 as...as 表示和...一样，中间跟原级。故答案为 The cat is as cute as the dog.

答案：The cat is as cute as the dog.

80.

解析：根据所给的图片，是一个女孩在帮助一个老人。再根据所给的单词 good 和 help，可知要用一般现在时。考查固定句式 It is + adj. for sb. to do sth. 其中 It 是形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式。故答案为 It's good of the girl to help the old man.

答案：It's good of the girl to help the old man.

#### VII. 短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Lonnie Johnson always loved taking things apart（分开）. He 81 /'sʌntaimz/ put them back together. Other times he made new things from different 82 (part). He learned how to use tools from his dad.

At 13, Lonnie put an old engine(发动机) on a homemade go-cart. He loved driving it around. He dreamed of being 83 inventor. By high school, Lonnie built a remote-control robot from some waste things. This won him first prize at the Alabama State Science Fair. His friends called 84 "The Little Scientist. In college, Lonnie was an excellent student. After that, he 85 (become) an Air Force officer, rocket scientist and business leader. 86 he never stopped inventing. You may have played with his most famous invention---the Super Soaker, a kind of water gun. Lonnie got the idea for this 87 /tɔɪ/ while working on another invention. When he tested a homemade part in his bathroom, it shot water 88 /ə'krɔs/ the room.

Today, Dr. Lonnie Johnson has more than 100 89 (use) inventions. However, he still keeps 90 (try) new things.

81.

解析：考查单词的拼写。根据所给音标和句意：他有时把他们放回原处，故填 sometimes 有

时。

答案: sometimes

82.

解析: 考查名词的辨析。空格前是 **different**, 此处应该是名词的复数, 根据所给音标和句意: 其他时候他从不同的地方制造新东西, 故填 **parts**。

答案: parts

83.

解析: 考查冠词的辨析。空格后是名词, 此处应该是冠词, **inventor** 的第一个音素是元音音素, 所以表示一个应该用冠词 **an**, 根据句意: 他梦想成为一个发明家, 故填 **an**。

答案: an

84.

解析: 考查代词的辨析。空格前是动词, 此处应该是宾语, 结合句意: 他的朋友们称他为"小科学家"。故填 **him**。

答案: him

85.

解析: 考查动词的辨析。上下文用的是一般过去时, 此处也应该是一般过去时, 结合句意: 他成为一个空军军官。故填 **became**。

答案: became

86.

解析: 考查连词的辨析。根据上一句: 他成为一个空军军官, 此处应该是: 但他从未停止发明。故填 **But**。

答案: But

87.

解析: 考查名词的辨析。根据所给音标和句意: **Lonnie** 在做另一项发明的时候得到了这个玩具的想法, 故填 **toy**。

答案: toy

88.

解析: 考查副词的辨析。根据所给音标和句意: 当他在浴室里做了一个自制的零件时, 水射过整个房间, 故填 **across**。

答案: across

89.

解析: 考查形容词的辨析。空格后是名词, 此处应该是形容词, 结合句意: **Lonnie Johnson** 博士有 100 多种有用的发明。故填 **useful**。

答案: useful

90.

解析：考查固定词组的辨析。keep doing sth. 继续做某事，结合句意：然而，他仍然不断尝试新事物。故填 trying。

答案：trying

### VIII. 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

91. 假如你是李华，你的英国笔友 Henry 对武术感兴趣。请你根据图表提示，用英语给他写一封电子邮件，邀请他暑期来观摩你校举办的首届武术节，感受中华武术文化。词数 80 左右。

	Time	July 7 to 9, 2018
	Activities	Competitions, shows
	History of Wushu	Thousands of years
	Benefits (益处) of Wushu	...

注意事项：

1. 必须包含所提示的信息，可适当发挥，开头已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 意思清楚，表达通顺，行文连贯，书写规范；
3. 请勿在文中使用真实的姓名、校名及提示信息以外的地名。

参考词汇：practice Wushu 练武

Dear Henry,

I am glad that you are interested in Wushu. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

解析：写作时要明确要点，做到思路清晰，句式灵活，表达流畅，语法正确，结合要求，注意作文题材，不要写跑题，日常积累一些短语和词句。

答案：范文：

Dear Henry,

I am glad that you are interested in Wushu. Here I've got good news for you. The first Wushu festival of our school is going to be held from July 7 to 9, 2018. I'd like to invite you to the festival. You can watch many Wushu competitions and enjoy wonderful shows.

Chinese Wushu has a history of thousands of years. Practicing Wushu is a good way to improve our health. Besides, it helps us to develop strong wills. Most of us like it very much. I hope you will come and experience Chinese Wushu culture.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua