**2018中考模拟测试题(七）**



**第一卷选择题(60分）**

**I.词汇测试**（15分）

i.从下面每小题的A、B、C三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项。（共8小题，每 小题1分）

()1. — I have trouble finishing , the work in such a short time.

—Don’t worry. I will help you.

A. difficulty B. interest C. advantage

()2. — Simon, don’t talk on the phone in the library. You should keep quiet here.

—Sorry, I won’t do that again.

A. go outside B. make no noise C. be careful

()3. — I want to talk to Mr Li.

—Please wait a moment. He will be back in a second.

A. in a moment B. in the future C. in the past

()4. — Would you like to go to France, Tina?

—Yes, I know it is known for the wine. I really want to try it.

A. depends on B. is aware of C. is famous for

()5.— Gina seems to be very sad today.

—Yes. Let’s go to cheer her up.

A. make ... happy B. drive ... mad C. keep ... off

()6. — Henry, it’s not the end of the world. Try to look on the bright side.

—You are right. I should learn to deal with the problems.

A. make a difference B. fall asleep C. be positive

()7. — Mom, why do you buy so many apples?

—Because they are delicious. What’s more, they are very cheap.

A. More importantly B. However C. Therefore

()8. — Why is your spoken English so good?

—Because I keep practising and I’m improving all the time.

A. in a way B. all the way C. up and down

ii.根据句子意思，从下面每小题的A、B、C三个选项中选出恰当的词语完成句子。（共小题，每小题1分）

()9. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a scientific test that is done to study what happens and to get new knowledge.

A. experiment B. experience C. advantage

()10. If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something, it means you write or say something in a careful and clear way.

A. serve B. notice C. state

()11. — Mary, would you like me to carry this box upstairs?

—No, thanks. I can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it myself.

A. afford B. share C. manage

()12. — Liz, what do you think of this drawing?

—It’s hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in words. But it gives me a feeling of peace.

A. describe B. write C. accept

()13. — Who is the man under the tree?

—I don’t know him. He is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A. customer B. speaker C. stranger

()14. — Mark, you’d better stop smoking, or you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various illnesses.

—You are right. I will follow your advice.

A. learn about B. suffer from C. look for

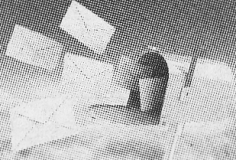
()15. — Shall we go skating today, Debbie?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Let’s prepare for it now.

A. I have no idea! B. I’m sorry! C. That’s a good idea!

**II.完形填空**（15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16-25 各小题的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。 (共10小题，每小题1.5分）



Over recent years, letter writing has been displaced by other ways of communication. Technology has developed so fast that we now expect to be able to 16 to people at any time and get replies 17. So it is much more natural for us to 18 text messages and emails now than to write letters.

It is true that these modem ways of communication have their own 19. We can talk to people all over the world within seconds. Communicating with people by sending text messages and emails can help us save time and receive a 20 as soon as possible. On the contrary, the disadvantage of letter writing is time. It takes time for people to write a letter and wait for a reply. So many people prefer to send text messages and emails 21 writing letters.

But have you ever thought about what we are 22? Yes, we are forgetting about the art of letter writing.

First, writing letters can improve our language skills. Second, we can have 23 time to think to express our ideas. Third, when we know we’re doing 24 that will make our friends very happy, we feel good about ourselves too.

Letter writing has 25 fun. Why not begin your writing journey from now on?

()16. A. talk B. meet C. look

()17. A. clearly B. exactly C. immediately

()18. A. send B. get C. give

()19. A. skills B. advantages C. facts

()20. A. sign B. message C. reply

()21. A. except for B. instead of C. because of

()22. A. choosing B. believing C. losing

()23. A. enough B. good C. awful

()24. A. nothing B. everything C. something

()25. A. little B. few C. much

III.阅读理解(30分)

阅读下列短文，从下面每题的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。（共20小题，每小

题1.5分）

A

When I was 13 years old, the doctor said that I had a kind of attention disorder. So when everyone else in the class was focusing on tasks, I couldn’t.

In my first class, Mrs Green asked us to read a story and then write on it within 45 minutes. I raised my hand right away and said, “Mrs Green, you see, I have attention problems. I might not be able to do that.”

She looked at me and said, “You are no different from your classmates, young man.” I tried, but I didn’t finish the reading. So I took it home.

In my bedroom, it was so quiet and the story suddenly became clear to me. It was about a blind person, Louis Braille. He lived in a time when the blind couldn’t get much education. But Louis didn’t give up. Instead, he invented a reading system which opened up a new world to the blind.

Wasn’t I the “blind” in my class, being made to learn like the “sighted (有视力的)” students? My thoughts spilled out and my pen started to dance. I completed the task within 40 minutes. Indeed, I was no different from others. If Louis could find his way out of his problems, why should I ever give up?

I didn’t expect anything when I handed in my paper to Mrs Green, so when it came back to me the next day with an “A” on it, I couldn’t believe my eyes. At the bottom of the paper were these words, “See what you can do when you keep trying.”

()26. What problem did the writer have at the age of 13?

A. He had a problem with the doctor.

B. He couldn’t focus his attention.

C. His teacher gave no tasks to him.

D. It was hard for him to understand the teacher in class.

()27. What did Mrs Green do after hearing the writer’s words?

A. She told the writer to think it over at home.

B. She believed what the writer said to her.

C. She asked the writer to finish the reading soon.

D. She encouraged the writer to do as well as others.

()28. What can we know about Louis Braille from the passage?

A. He was a blind man with an attention disorder.

B. He played an important role in the world of the blind people.

C. He thought he was different from others.

D. He finally gave up getting education.

()29. How did the writer feel when he got his paper at last?

A. Strange. B. Excited.

C. Surprised. D. Embarrassed.

B

|  |
| --- |
| **A garden of inventions**  Visitors of all ages are welcomed to Port Discovery to see the new exhibit — a garden of small inventions. There will also be many activities and gadgets (小器械）for the environmental protection. The exhibit will be on Saturday, July 8. It is $10.75 for each person and it’s free for kids under the age of two. Call 410-727-8120 if you want to know more information. |
| **The rain-barrel (雨水桶) meeting**  The Parks and People Foundation will- hold a meeting on building rain-barrels for houses between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Wednesday at the foundation’s Stieff Silver Building. It will cost each person $50 and it includes the barrel and all materials. Call 410-448-5663 to learn more information. |
| **Priming (修剪) plants**  Visitors can attend a meeting on pruning plants between 9:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. on Tuesday at Ladew Topiary Gardens. They should meet at the Visitors Center at Ladew, Jarrettsville Pike, Monkton. The price of the ticket is $10 which includes the money of visiting the gardens and Ladew members are free to go. Call 410-557-9570 or visit the website www.ladewgardens.com to get more information. |
| **Exhibition**  Photographs, paintings and drawings will be shown on July 9 at the University of Maryland. The show will be from 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Call 301-985-7937 to know more information. |

()30. What may Port Discovery be?

A. A cinema. B. A school.

C. A museum. D. A store.

()31. People can know more things about the rain-barrel meeting by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. calling 410-727-8120

B. calling 410-448-5663

C. visiting a website

D. calling 301-985-7937

()32. If Mrs White likes growing flowers, she will probably be interested in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. visiting Port Discovery

B. attending the rain-barrel meeting

C. the meeting at Ladew Topiary Gardens

D. seeing the exhibition at the University of Maryland

()33. Which of the information is NOT true?

A. It will cost a couple with their one-year-old daughter $21.5 to visit Port Discovery.

B. The rain-barrel meeting will last two hours in the evening.

C. Not all the people need to pay for the meeting at Ladew Topiary Gardens.

D. The exhibition at the University of Maryland will be on Saturday.

C

The Chinese are very generous when it comes to educating their children. Not caring about the money, parents often send their children to the best schools or foreign countries. They also make their children take after-school classes. The Chinese believe that the more expensive an education is, the better it is. In the countryside, even poor parents are willing to buy computers for their children.

But in fact, the best early education that parents can give their children is usually very cheap. They should teach their children the most important skills to help them become confident, happy and clever.

Parents can achieve this by teaching children practical skills like cooking, washing and doing other chores. Teaching children to cook will improve many skills that they will need later in life. Cooking needs patience and time. It’s an enjoyable but difficult experience. A good cook always tries to improve his cooking skills, so he will learn to work hard and finish his job successfully. His result, a great dinner, will give him much satisfaction and a lot of self-confidence.

Some old machines, such as a broken radio or a TV set that you give your child to play with, will make him interested. He will spend hours looking at them and trying to fix them. Perhaps your child will become an engineer when he grows up because these activities can teach a child to think. And that is the most important.

()34. How do Chinese parents usually deal with their children’s education?

A. All of them send their children abroad.

B. They all buy computers for their children.

C. They all let their children study in the best schools.

D. They always try their best to give their children a better education.

()35. What does the underlined word “this” refer to?

A. Teaching children the most important skills.

B. Providing children with a better education.

C. Helping children become confident, happy and clever.

D. Providing children with enjoyable and relaxing experiences.

()36. What can we know from the passage?

A. In China, most children are interested in after-school classes.

B. For children, cooking is one of the most important skills.

C. All parents like to use old machines to teach children to think.

D. Most parents educate their children by teaching them to do the chores.

()37. What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. Parents should know how to educate their children better.

B. Parents should pay attention to their children’s school education.

C. Parents are used to spending lots of money on their children’s education.

D. Chinese children need to learn to do the chores when they are young.

D



You’re sitting in class and your stomach is starting to rumble (咕咕). Finally, the bell rings and it’s time for lunch! After class, you should have a chance to go to the dining room and sit down, relax, and enjoy the time with your friends at lunchtime. You eat and talk together happily. But wait a minute — what exactly are you eating?

When you choose what to eat for lunch, making a healthy choice is really important. Eating various healthy foods gives you energy to study, helps you grow in the way you should, and can even keep you away from getting sick. Think of your school lunch as the fuel you put in your car. If you choose the wrong kind of fuel, you might run out of energy before the day is over.

Most kids have the choice of packing lunch or buying one at school. The good news is that a kid can get a healthy lunch in either way. Probably, some foods served at school are healthier than others. That doesn’t mean you shouldn’t buy your lunch. It just means you need to give the menu a closer look.

A packed lunch isn’t always healthier than one you buy at school. If you pack chocolate cake and potato chips, that’s not a healthy meal! But a packed lunch, if you do it right, does have a clear advantage. When you pack your lunch, you can be sure it includes your favorite healthy foods. If your favorite food is the fruit salad, just make it and pack it. Then you can eat it for lunch.

If you want to pack your lunch, you’ll need some help from your parents. Talk to them about what you want in your lunch so they can stock (储备)up on those foods. Parents might offer to pack your lunch. It is nice of them, but you may want to watch how they do it and ask if you can start making your lunch yourself. It’s a way to show that you’re growing up.

()38. Why does the writer compare a person to a car?

A. To explain the importance of healthy food.

B. To prove (证明) that a lot of things can be put into a car.

C. To describe the relationship between a car and its fuel.

D. To show that lunch is as important as the fuel in a car.

()39. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

A. We only have one choice for lunch.

B. We can only get a healthy lunch by buying one at school.

C. We should not choose meals served in our schools.

D. We should learn to choose the healthy foods on the menu.

()40. What can we learn about a packed lunch?

A. It’s cheaper than other types of lunch.

B. It’s better than the one bought at school.

C. It can be satisfying if the food is chosen properly.

D. Most people like junk food as their lunch.

()41. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

A. To interest kids in cooking lunch.

B. To encourage kids not to depend on their parents.

C. To ask kids to pack lunch for their parents.

D. To support parents in packing lunch for their kids.

E

It seems that all my friends have been making the decision to put off (推迟) their college education for a year, and Tm happy for them. But I must tell the truth. When they told me the decision to take a year off from college, the joy was bittersweet (甜中有苦的). I heard the excitement in my friends’ voices and did my best to share their joy，but I couldn’t help envying (嫉妒) them. I guess I’m not the only one having this feeling of the broke college kids.

I have thought so many times whether I have made the wrong decision to take the road to higher learning. Maybe it’s a crazy thing to say, but I want that special moment very much. I want everyone around me to shout for joy after I make the difficult decision to put off the student loan (贷款）debt so that I can travel across Europe for a year instead. I hope that everyone will be proud of me and the big smile will appear on my face.

However, I always wonder: will my mom ever get the chance to plan a party if I make a decision to travel around the world for a year? At the party, will my parents ever get the chance to smile at me as I listen to their speech about how happy they are?

It’s depressing (令人沮丧的) to think about it, but I may never hear the government say, “You did a great job. I made the decision not to increase the high student loan debt of the country. But the people in the government just stay in their offices all the time, completely unaware of the pressure of college students with student loans.

()42. What makes the writer feel like stopping his education for a year?

A. His friends are happy about travelling around.

B. His friends have put off the student loan debt.

C. His friends all live a comfortable life.

D. His friends will be away from study for a year.

()43. What does the underlined word “broke” mean?

A. Taking a risk.

B. Becoming bad.

C. Having no money.

D. Leaving school.

()44. What does the writer expect if he puts off his college education for a year?

A. The people close to him will encourage him.

B. His smile will reappear on his face.

C. His mother will be proud of him.

D. His debt will be reduced.

()45. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The government gives big stress to the students.

B. The government should care more about the students.

C. The government should support the students with loans.

D. The government makes the students unhappy.

第二卷非选择题（25分）

IV.语法填空：用所给单词的适当形式填空，未提供单词的根据上下文填入适当的词。（共 10小题，每小题1分）

Nina moved to China from Russia with her parents when she was seven. Her Chinese father met her Russian mother (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he went on a business trip to Russia.

At the age of 17, Nina married Liu Chunshu. Later they adopted (收养) a son before she gave birth to a daughter. Liu gave (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl a Chinese name, Liu Molan.

But for Nina, life was difficult. Two years after (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) married, she lost her parents and elder brother. After her children (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up and started families of their own, Nina’s husband fell (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) ill. They spent almost everything they’d saved treating (医治) his (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ill).

Luckily, everything became better later. Now Nina is (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good health. She likes to exercise and she has even lived (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) than her children. She lives alone in Zibo, Shandong and receives a subsidy (补贴) from the local government.

When she (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) whether she wanted to return to Russia, she shook her head.

“(55) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am not living a fantastic life, I’m quite pleased with my life in China,” she said.

V.书面表达(共1题，15分）

紧张的初中学习生活就要结束了，你即将迎来一个轻松的暑假。请根据下面提示写一篇英语短文，谈谈你的假期计划。

提示：

1. 好好休息；

2. 读书，因为读书可以使我了解外面的世界；

3. 学习做饭；

4. ……

要求：

1. 语言运用准确得当，提示内容不必逐字翻，可适当发挥；

2. 80词以上，开头已给出，不计入总词数。 The summer holiday is coming. Here are my plans for it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2018 中考模拟测试题（七）

第一卷

I. 1-5 ABACA 6-10 CABAC

11-15 CACBC

II. 16-20 ACABC 21-25 BCACC

III. 26-29 BDBC 30-33 CBCD

34-37 DCBA 38-41 ADCB

42-45 DCAB

第二卷 (One possible version)

IV. 46. when 47. the 48. getting

49. grew 50. badly 51. illness

52. in 53. longer 54. was asked

55. Though

V.

The summer holiday is coming. Here are my plans for it. At the beginning of the holiday, I will have a good rest. Then I’ll spend some time reading books because reading is a good way to help me learn about the outside world. I also want to make the dishes myself, so I’ll learn how to cook from

my parents. And I will go to Britain with my classmates. We’ll stay with our host families so that we can not only practise our spoken English, but also know more about the culture of Britain. We’ll also visit many places of interest there. I’m sure I’ll have a meaningful summer holiday.

【书面表达写作指导】

本次书面表达要求谈谈自己的暑假计划。写作时，根据所给提示介绍自己的假期计划并适当补充即可。注意使用连词，以使文章连贯，全文时态以一般将来时为主。