**2018中考模拟测试题(六）**



**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. — Jerry, this is our new invention. It took us almost one month to finish it.

—Oh, that’s fantastic. You did a great job!

A. wonderful B. silly

C. educational

()2. — Peter, how was your trip to London?

— I had a very good time. I am quite glad to have made so many new friends.

A. popular B. comfortable

C. pleased

()3. — Helen, this clock looks so special. Where did you get it?

—It is my grandpa’s collection. I found it in a big box yesterday.

A. correct B. unusual

C. wise

()4. — The house looks beautiful, Mum. Can we live in it?

—Dear, the main problem is that we don’t have enough money.

A. easy thing B. simple question

C. major trouble

()5. — I hear the dinosaurs are very huge. Where can we find them, Mr Green?

—They died out millions of years ago. You can see them in the movies.

A. disappeared B. hid

C. remained

()6. — What do you like doing in your spare time, Tony?

—I like reading and listening to music.

A. when you are awake

B. when you are busy

C. when you are free

()7. — The house is filled with flowers.

—Really? Then it must be very beautiful.

A. is foil of B. is used for

C. is made from

()8. — Why does the boy look so sad?

—His classmates think he is stupid and often play a joke on him.

A. play with B. make fun of

C. keep in touch with

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7 小题，每小题1分）

()9. A \_\_\_\_ is an event in which people compete with each other for something that not everyone can have.

A. winner B. competition

C. war

()10. To \_\_\_\_ means to examine people or things to see how they are similar and how they are different.

A. check B. introduce

C. compare

()11. — Mr Smith, your iWatch looks so cool.

—Thank you. It helps me a lot. I think it is very \_\_\_\_.

A. personal B. practical

C. artistic

()12. — Mum, I failed my Maths exam again. What should I do?

—You can ask Tom for help. He will give you a lot of \_\_\_\_ on Maths learning.

A. advice B. research

C. service

()13. — You look so tired. What is going on?

—I am too busy cleaning the whole house. \_\_\_\_, I must take care of my younger sister.

A. In a way

B. At the same time C. At first

()14. — The famous writer is coming to visit our school tomorrow.

—Great! Everyone must \_\_\_\_ seeing him.

A. think of B. be busy with

C. look forward to

()15. — I like the party so much, but I must go home. It’s too late.

—\_\_\_\_

A. Sounds like a good idea.

B. What a pity!

C. It doesn’t matter.

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）

Dear headmaster,

These days, we often have computer classes. But during the class, I have met problems in the school computer room. Many students also had the same 16. So I am writing this letter to you to express my views.

The computers are old and slow, and sometimes they even do not 17 at all. In my opinion, we should have new computers. We need 18 computers with better memories. Also, we need to buy 19 keyboards, mouses and monitors, because many of the 20 have letters missing and some mouses and monitors are not working well too.

Last Sunday, I had to spend four hours doing my homework because of the problems with the computer I was using. I tried other computers, 21 they were in worse conditions. At last, I finished my homework, but then I had another 22 the computer did not work! After I 23 the “print” button, nothing happened. I had to find 24 to help me. It took half an hour to fix it.

To our future and even to the future of our country, it is very important for us to learn 25 to use information technology, so we really need to update (更新）the computers and other equipment.

Yours,

Li Hua

()16. A. challenge B. hope

C. experience

()17. A. stop B. work

C. rest

()18. A. faster B. slower

C. smaller

()19. A. bad B. old

C. new

()20. A. monitors B. mouses

C. keyboards

()21. A. but B. if C. or

()22. A. problem B. answer

C. surprise

()23. A. pulled B. clicked C. raised

()24. A. anyone B. everyone

C. someone

()25. A. what B. when C. how

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)

|  |
| --- |
| **School Rules**  . Fighting, saying bad words and all other  unfriendly behavior are not allowed.  . Do not throw rubbish at school.  . Hand in a note or give a call if you will be absent for the day.  . Parents and visitors need to check in at the  office before entering the school. |
| **Report Card**  The report card about your schoolwork will be  given to your parents. Look at the marking key for your schoolwork.  **MARKING KEY** (评分标准）  Go beyond grade level standards *4*  Meet grade level standards 3  Do not meet grade level standards but make progress 2  Do not meet grade level standards 1  Do not make progress 0 |
| **Class Announcement**  Testing dates:  The Maths test is from June 12 to June 13.  The science test is on June 15.  Parents meeting:  The next parents meeting is on Friday, June 23 at 7 p.m. in the meeting hall, j Homework:  Please check the Homework Board at the school homepage (主页）to find your homework. |
| **After-school Programs**  The after-school programs will be from 3:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day.  . 3:30 p.m. — 4:30 p.m.: homework & reading  . 4:30 p.m. — 6:00 p.m.: activities  If you have any questions, feel free to call the school at 524-9752. |

()26. What do visitors have to do before entering the school?

A. They should hand in a note.

B. They have to call the school at 524-9752.

C. They must check in at the office.

D. They need to ask a teacher for help.

()27. If Paul doesn’t do well at school but makes a little progress, he will get \_\_\_\_ on his Report Card.

A. 4 B.3

C. 2 D. 1

()28. How can students find their homework?

A. By using the Internet.

B. By asking the teacher.

C. By checking the class announcement.

D. By meeting grade level standards.

()29. How long does the after-school program last?

A. For one hour.

B. For one and a half hours.

C. For two hours.

D. For two and a half hours.

**B**

Quince, a restaurant in San Francisco, is serving a dish called “A Dog in Search of Gold” on an Apple iPad that’s playing a video of a dog hunting for truffles (松露). If you’re wondering about the connection, the dish is composed of white truffle croquettes (油炸丸子).And in case you’re not into truffles, Quince also serves frog legs on top of iPads playing videos of frogs in a pond.

“The idea is simply about taking the guest on a voyage,” Michael Tusk, who runs the restaurant, told Inside Scoop SF. “Living in San Francisco for over twenty years, I have seen the technological development, and I want to combine (结合)food industry with technology and a Me bit of education.” Local chef Richie Nakano attracted the attention of social media after showing a photo of the UA Dog in Search of Gold” that a friend had ordered. Some people complained about the high price of the dish, but most wondered whether it was healthy.

Tusk said, “We asked local wood worker Luke Bartels to create a housing (防护外壳）for the iPad — a glass cover that protects the screen. The food does not directly sit on top of the iPad. The cover is washed after every use.”

Interestingly, Quince is reportedly the first U.S. restaurant to use iPads as plates, but definitely not the first in the world. The Daily Mail reports that restaurants in the UK have been using them for the last two years.

()30. The underlined phrase “is composed of” means \_\_\_\_.

A. is known as

B. is famous for

C. is close to

D. is made up of

()31. Why did the writer write the second paragraph?

A. To introduce the owner of Quince to us.

B. To tell us something about the food industry.

C. To tell us why Michael Tusk came up with the idea.

D. To tell us how Michael Tusk started the restaurant.

()32. What did people think of the dish “A Dog in Search of Gold”？

A. It was expensive.

B. It was unhealthy.

C. It was funny.

D. It was educational.

()33. What’s the best title for this passage?

A. A Dog in Search of Gold.

B. A famous restaurant in the US.

C. Serving food on iPads.

D. Cooking food on iPads.

**C**

Wu Ziqian, a student from Shenzhen Second Senior High School, is crazy about small inventions.

Growing up in a family with engineers, Wu was influenced (影响）by his father and grandfather and developed a strong interest in objects and machines when he was young.

At age 3, the first time he touched his father^ desktop computer, he divided it into pieces. His father showed him what made up the machine: the CPU, the motherboard, the CD drive, etc. With his grandfather’s help, he made his first creation, a wooden chair, and that made him become more interested in making small objects by hand.

His growth has been with a strong love for making changes wherever possible in daily life.

At age 5, he invented a multifunctional (多功能） umbrella. By the time he entered senior high school, he had already created many small inventions — an energy box that can see battery power, a light-sensitive alarm clock and so on.

In high school, he started several clubs including the robot club, the makers’ club and the TV and photography club to share his experiences and the fun of making things by hand.

In March, 2015, Wu and his friends took part in the China-U.S. Young Maker Competition, and were chosen to compete in the final contest in Beijing. They won first prize!

He says he wants to go to Stanford University. “I want to study in the United States. I’ll go there with my program. If I succeed, I may serve as an example to encourage more students in Shenzhen to find a way out by developing their hobbies.”

()34. Wu Ziqian showed an interest in machines because \_\_\_\_.

A. he was born into a family with lots of engineers

B. his first creation encouraged him

C. he touched his father’s desktop computer

D. his family made a difference to him

()35. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Wu Ziqian divided the desktop computer into pieces and learned nothing.

B. Wu Ziqian doesn’t like things that never change.

C. Before entering senior high school, Wu Ziqian invented an energy box.

D. Wu Ziqian was probably interested in taking photos in high school.

()36. Why does Wu Ziqian plan to study in Stanford University?

A. Because he thinks the United States is a great country.

B. Because he would like to show his program in the United States.

C. Because he could invent more small things in the United States.

D. Because he wishes to be an example for more students in Shenzhen.

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

A. Interests and hobbies can lead to great success.

B. It is helpful to make changes in everyday life.

C. An inventor must be born into a family with engineers.

D. Shenzhen students can only be successful through their hobbies.

**D**

Do you know anything about email?

Email is a kind of communication that is changing, for the worse, the way we write and use language, say some communication experts.

"Email has helped the spread of careless writing habits,” says Baron, a professor at an American university. She says the poor spelling, grammar, punctuation and sentence structure in emails show the growing unconcern about the way we write.

Baron argues that we shouldn’t forgive and forget the poor writing in emails. “The more we use the email, the more it becomes the normal way of writing,” the professor says.

Others say that though it has poor writing, email has done what several generations (代）of English teachers couldn’t do. It has made writing fashionable again.

“Email is a new communication technology,” says Ian Lancashire, a professor of English at Toronto University. “It fills the gap (缺口）between spoken language and the formal (正式的）methods of writing. It is the purest form of written speech.”

Lancashire says email can help people who are usually afraid of writing to get their thoughts flowing easily onto a blank screen. He says this is because email is close to speech. “It’s like a circle of four or five people around a campfire,” he says.

Still, he accepts that this freedom to express themselves often gets people into trouble. The number of emails sent in a day almost is the number of letters mailed in a year. But more people are recognizing the content (内容）of a typical email message is not often exact.

()38. What can we know according to Baron?

A. Email changes the way people communicate in everyday life.

B. People should check the email many times before sending it.

C. More people don’t take the mistakes seriously when writing an email.

D. Email has become a normal way of writing.

()39. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

A. Email.

B. The poor writing.

C. The good writing.

D. The communication technology.

()40. Ian Lancashire thinks

A. email makes writing become popular again

B. it is helpful for people to use email to express themselves

C. emails are easier to write than letters

D. people should remember the mistakes in emails

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

A. People should stop using email to communicate. .

B. People have different opinions about email.

C. People should learn to write email correctly.

D. People have realized the importance of good writing.

**E**

He looked like a grandpa living next door. He enjoyed giving sweets to children and telling stories to his grandson in his free time. That grandpa is Deng Xiaoping, one of the greatest leaders in China’s history. People have made films and written books to remember him.

Deng did a lot to make the country strong and rich. In 1978, he said that the whole country should open up to other countries. He wanted to help China catch up with other countries. Deng, s idea of opening up allowed foreign companies to build factories in China. This helped Chinese people learn new skills and make money. Now China is developing more quickly than any other country in the world.

In his early years，Deng was a leader in the war against Japan and the War of Liberation (解放战争).He also helped found New China.

Deng also devoted (致力于）to Hong Kong’s return to the motherland. In the 1980s, Deng met with top British leaders. He agreed that people, in Hong Kong could keep their own way of life after returning to the motherland. With Deng’s work, both Hong Kong and Macao came back to the motherland in 1997 and 1999. People remember Deng not only because he was a great leader but also because of his strong heart and great mind.

As early as 1977, Deng brought the college examination system back in China. He said, “Exams are good to develop the country’s education.” Besides, Deng donated money to the China Youth Development Foundation. Later, the foundation started Project Hope in 1989. After he passed away at the age of 93 in 1997, Deng donated more than one million yuan in his will to set up a fond (基金）for young science lovers.

In his life, he was wronged and thrown out of the central government. But he never gave up his ideas, and finally he came back. “I think Deng will have a very important place in the history of China and in the history of the world,” said George Bush, the 43rd President of the USA.

()42. Deng’s idea of opening up had the following advantages EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

A. helping China not to fall behind other countries

B. helping the Chinese live a better life

C. allowing foreign companies to make more money in China

D. giving the Chinese more chances to find jobs

()43. How old was Deng when Project Hope was set up?

A. 78. B. 85.

C. 80. D. 82.

()44. What is the right order according to the time that the events happened?

a. Over 1,000,000 RMB was donated to set up a fund for the young who loved science.

b. Deng came up with the idea of opening up.

c. The college examination system was brought back because of Deng.

d. Macao came back to the motherland.

A. c-b-a-d B. c-d-a-b

C. d-a-b-c D. d-b-c-a

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

A. Deng made mistakes when he was working.

B. Deng came back to the central government without help.

C. Deng made contributions to both China and the world.

D. All the people in the world will remember Deng forever.

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）

I think it is useful and necessary to discuss learning habits. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we all know, good learning habits can make our study go to (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (succeed). As students, we should pay more attention to our habits (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can develop in our daily life.

I’m sure “repeat (重复)” is (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best habit. Have you developed the habit? If we want to improve our study, we should repeat what the teachers (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us in class again and again. And then, we can understand and remember the knowledge that our teachers ask us to master (掌握).(51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can we develop the habit? The first step is (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (set) a timetable. Then carry out the plan and never give up.

For example, when I do my homework, I often make (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mistake) because of my carelessness. Then what should I do? I think I should think about the questions (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (careful) before I write down my answers. Maybe in this way I will make (55) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (few) mistakes than before. In a word, I will try my best to form a good learning habit.

V.书面表达(共1题,15分）

假如你是李明，4月15日星期六这一天， 你与几位同班同学一起参观了深圳市野生动 物园（Shenzhen Safari Park)。请根据下面的内容提示，写一篇日记。

提示：

1. 早上八点在校门口集合，然后乘坐大巴约一小时后到达目的地；

2. 天气好，游客多，猴子可爱，碰到几位外国朋友；

3. 看到了乱扔垃圾、插队等不良现象；

4. 你的感想。

要求：

1. 条理清楚，意思连贯，语句通顺，可适当发挥；

2. 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名；

3. 80词以上。

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

**2018中考模拟测试题（六）**

**第一卷**

**I.** 1-5 ACBCA 6-10 CABBC 11-15 BABCB

**II.** 16-20 CBACC 21-25 AABCC

**III.** 26-29 CCAD 30-33 DCAC 34-37 DADA 38-41 CBBB 42-45 CBAC

**第二卷** (One possible version)

**IV.** 46. As 47. success 48. which 49. the 50. have taught

51. How 52. to set 53. mistakes 54. carefully 55. fewer

**V.**

April 15, Saturday Fine

Today I visited Shenzhen Safari Park with several of my classmates. We met at our school gate at 8 a.m. Then it took us about an hour to get there by bus. When we arrived, there were a lot of visitors. There are many animals in the park, but we were especially interested in the monkeys. They are so lovely. We also talked with some foreign guests happily.

However, during our visit we saw some people throwing rubbish and cutting in line. In my opinion, it is our responsibility to protect the environment and follow the rules in public. And I do hope changes will take place in the future.

【**书面表达写作指导**】

本次书面表达要求学生写一篇日记记录参观深圳野生动物园的经历及感想。写作时，同学们可根据所给提示将其一一描述清楚并抒发自己的感想即可，注意日记的写作格式，时态以一般过去时为主。