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2018丹东市中考英语模拟试题

单项填空 (共15分，每小题1分)

从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Our school is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they

B. Their

C. theirs

D. them

22. — When does your first class begin?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 o’clock.

A. In

B. On

C. For

D. At

23. — There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful concert in our school this weekend.

— Let’s go together.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. will be

24. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we’ll be late for class.

A. but

B. or

C. and

D. so

25. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I finish the work today?

— No, you needn’t. You can finish it tomorrow.

A. May

B. Must

C. Need

D. Can

26. — I’m a little thirsty. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drink.

— Here’s a bottle of water.

A. something

B. anything

C. nothing

D. everything

27. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jacket is yours, the blue one or the yellow one?

— The blue one.

A. Which

B. What

C. Whose

D.Who

28（2018丹东英语）.Zhang Fang’s parents are both teachers. They are always busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into deep night.

A. work

B. working

C. woked

D. to work

29.Mike is 1.8 meters tall. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy in his class.

A. tall

B. taller

C. tallest

D. the tallest

30.Look! Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her mother with the housework.

A. helps

B. will help

C. is helping

D.helped

31. — I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this time yesterday.

—Me, too.

A. will cook

B. is cooking

C. cooked

D. was cooking

32.My father started to work in the factory when he was 17 years old. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 30 years in it.

A. has worked

B. worked

C. works

D. will work

33（2018丹东英语）. Look at the beautiful bridge. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all kinds of stones long ago.

A. makes

B. is made

C. made

D. was made

34.It’s not right for teachers to make students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words when they make spelling mistakes .

A. copy

B. to copy

C. copying

D. copied

35. — Please tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

— Write down your names on the paper.

A. What shall we do next

B. What we shall do next

C. What did we do next

D. What we did next

（2018丹东英语）完形填空(共12分，每小题1分)

通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Sarah like to dive for treasure (潜水寻宝). She and Matthew dived together many times. There was only one 36 . The waters in which they dived were full of sharks. So one of them was watching for sharks while 37 dived.

One day Matthew was exploring the bottom. Sarah 38 on top with another diver named David. 39 she saw a huge shadow(影子) in the water. It was a shark, and it was heading straight for David!

What should she do? She was afraid to shout a warning to David. It might 40 him, and he might start splashing. Sarah knew the shark would be attracted by splashing.

There was only one thing to do. She must tell David about the shark in a 41 way. Then, perhaps, he could swim away 42 . The shadow was huger now. Sarah’s 43 was in her mouth, but she swam over to David. In a quiet voice she told him, “There is a shark behind you. Don’t splash. Swim to the boat—fast!”

David 44 . He turned pale, but he did not splash. They headed for the boat.

Sarah looked quickly over her shoulder. The shark was right behind them. They reached the boat just in time. She and David 45 themselves up. The jaws of the shark snapped shut, but it was 46 late. They were safe.

Later Matthew and David 47 Sarah. “ You are a brave young woman,” they told her.

“Treasure hunting is fun,” said Sarah. “You just have to remember one thing. Sharks like to go hunting, too!”

36. A. problem

B. thing

C. boat

D. water

37. A. the other

B. another

C. some

D. others

38. A. walked

B. ran

C. swam

D. went

39. A. Surprisingly

B. Suddenly

C. Quickly

D. Normally

40. A. force

B. interest

C. warn

D. frighten

41. A. quick

B. special

C. quiet

D. good

42. A. dangerously

B. safely

C. fast

D. slowly

43（2018丹东英语）. A. stomach

B. finger

C. heart

D. tooth

44. A. nodded

B. disagreed

C. answered

D. knew

45. A. put

B. brought

C. speeded

D. pulled

46. A. so

B. too

C. very

D. quite

47. A. honor

B. praise

C. admire

D.know

（2018丹东英语）阅读理解(共26分，每小题2分)

阅读下面的四篇短文，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。

( A)

Happy Days Club

For young people from 13-18 years old.

Every Saturday

8:00a.m. —10:30 a.m.

41 Smith Street

Just ￡2 a week

Games,music,dancing

Lots morePark’s Shop

15 Barrett Road

10 minutes from town

center

Try our famous chocolate,

eggs and sugar hearts

Prices lower than in other

shops

Open Monday—Saturday

9:00 a.m. — 5: p.m.

Painting Competition

For young people 6-14

years old

Paint a picture of a little animal

Send it to Artist Magazine

12 High Street before 15

September

and win a bicycleCity Library

Books, CDs and videos

Over 100 foreign newspapers

and magazines

Entrance free

Monday—Saturday

9:30 a.m. — 6:00 p.m.

New England House.

Museum Street

48. Happy Days Club opens at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. 8:00 p.m.

B. 10:30 p.m.

C.9:30 a.m.

D.8:00 a.m.

49. In Parker’s Shop, you can buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pictures

B. chocolate

C. CDS

D. books

50.Where should the picture be sent?

A.12 High Street

B. Museum Street

C. 41 Smith Street

D.15 Barrett Road

（2018丹东英语）(B)

Julius is a 15 year-old Kenyan, with his feet in his country and his eyes on the West. He wears jeans and a baseball cap to school. He loves watching American films on TV. His elder brothers hang out (闲逛)after work in places like the Hard Rock Cafe. Julius’s brother Paul says, ‘The music is cool, it’s not too expensive and it’s the place where I can meet all my friends.’

Julius is lucky because his parents have enough money to send him to school. Many children in Kenya do not go to school because their parents are too poor to pay for schooling.

Kenya, like many countries in East Africa, has a lot of problems. There is very little industry and farmers do not receive high prices for their crops. Half the people in the capital Nairobi live in slums (贫民区) where whole families crowd into a single-roomed hut. In the north of the country the situation is worse. The rains have failed for several years and the people have not enough food.

It is a young country. Almost half people are aged under 15. Many people there have been hit hard by AIDS. Because the country is poor, it cannot pay for the expensive medicine that can control AIDS.

Julius is worried about his future. ‘I don’t know what I will do when I leave school. There are very few jobs for young people.’ He would like to work with computers on the Internet, maybe start up an Internet cafe. However, there are several problems with this. The computers are very expensive. Next the electricity supply does not run all day every day. Finally, the telephone connections are not very good, and sometimes Net signals are lost.

51. Which of the following is true?

A. All children in Kenya go to school

B. Many children’s parents are as rich as Julius’s.

C. Schools are free in Kenya.

D.Julius’s parents can pay for his schooling.

52. Why have many people got AIDS in Kenya according to the passage?

A. Because there is little industry.

B. Because whole families live in a small hut.

C. Because half people are aged under 15.

D. The country is too poor to control the disease.

53. How many problems does Julius need to solve if he start up an Internet cafe?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. One.

D. Four.

(C)Automobiles were originally developed in Europe. German engineers Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz built the first successful gasoline engines in 1885. After 1900, however, the United States became a leader in automobile production.

The first cars were handmade and very expensive. Only people in rich cities could afford them. The first company to make gasoline cars in the U.S. was the Duryea Motor Wagon Company. Then, in 1901, Ransom E. Olds Began mass-producing his car, the Oldsmobile. In 1913 Henry Ford made great strides in the mass production of cars by using an assembly line in his factory. Mass production meant that each car was less expensive to make. Now car ownership was affordable for the average person. By 1916 there were more than one million cars in the United States.

The automobile gave people the freedom to travel anywhere there were passable roads. Families that lived great distance apart could travel by automobile to visit each other. People could visit places they had never seen before.

Before the mass production of cars, people lived close to work. Their means of transportation included walking, riding a bicycle, using a horse and carriage, or taking a train. The automobile gave people the ability to live farther away from work. The result was that gradually people moved out of the cities to the less crowded suburbs.

The automobile industry created millions of jobs. The jobs were not just in the auto factories, where the cars were assembled. Workers were needed to make auto parts, run gas stations and repair shops, and work at new motels and restaurants that served people who traveled by car. Jobs became available at car rental companies. People were needed to build roads. These jobs and many others still exist because of the automobile.

54. The first gasoline cars that were produced were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very affordable

B. very expensive

C. mass-produced

D. bought by many people

55. The rise of the automobile industry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. destroyed many jobs

B. made travel more difficult

C. created many jobs

D. had no effect on suburbs

56. Cars that were mass-produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made people move to the cities

B. were bought by only a few people

C. made nature enjoying more difficult

D. were possible for more people to afford

57. Before the automobile was mass-produced, people traveled in the following ways except

A. by airplane. B. on foot. C. by horse and carriage. D. by bicycle.

（2018丹东英语）(D)

A small city in southwest Britain is banning(禁用) plastic bags to help the environment and cut waste—a step that environmentalists believe is a first for Europe.

Shopkeepers in Modbury agreed to stop handing out disposable plastic bags to customers on Saturday. They said paper sacks and cloth carrier bags would be offered instead.

Last month, San Francisco became the first U.S. city to ban plastic grocery bags. Internationally, laws to discourage the use of plastic bags have been passed in parts of South Africa and Ireland, where governments either tax (收税) shoppers who use them or fine companies that hand them out. Bangladesh already bans them, and so do at least 30 small Alaskan villages.

Modbury, about 225 miles southwest of London, has also declared a bag amnesty(宽限期), allowing local people to hand in plastic bags that are kept at home. They will be sent for traveling.

The Modbury ban was the idea of Rebecca Hosking, who saw the effect of bags on sea life while he works in the Pacific as a wildlife camerawoman. She said response(反应) in the town so far had been “really positive”

“Modbury is quite an old—fashioned city and a lot of people have wicker baskets to go out shopping anyway,” Hosking told Sky News Television.

The Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research agency, states that 100 billion plastic bags are thrown away each year in the United States alone. More than 500 billion are used yearly around the world.

58. What does the underlined word “ disposable” in the passage mean?

A. acceptable

B. throw—away

C. long lasting

D. valuable

59. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. most of the people in Modbury continue to use plastic bags

B. most countries in the world have passed laws to ban plastic bags

C. fewer and fewer plastic bags will be used in the world

D. San Francisco is the first city to ban plastic bags in the world

60. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

A. British Cities Banning Plastic Bags

B. Some Cities Banning Plastic Bags

C. Effect of Plastic Bags on Sea Animals

D. Environmental Protection

（2018丹东英语）阅读短文还原句子(共8分，每小题2分)

阅读短文，根据上下文意思，将方框中的句子还原到短文中适当位置，使其通顺完整，并将其字母代号写在横线上。其中有一句不选。

My family and I lived in other people’s apartment until last spring. We had to pay a lot of money for it. We weren’t happy there because the building was crowded and noisy, and the owner didn’t use to fix things. We decided to move. But most apartments in this city were even worse, we had to pay more money. 61

It was very difficult to find a house! Homes in quiet, beautiful neighborhoods were too expensive. 62 But the areas were dangerous. Prices in all areas seemed to go up every day, and we needed to find a place fast. For these reasons, we were beginning to get nervous.

Finally, my husband and I found a small house in a neighborhood that wasn’t bad. The problem was the house itself. It was advertised as a real “fixerupper.” That meant it was not good. It needed paint. The wallpaper was horrible; there were dirty things all over the bedroom walls! …In the “garden” there were dirt, weeds, and a few half-dead plants with insects all over them. When our kids first saw their new home, they began to cry. I understood that. 63 Well, the four of us decided to share the work and spend our summer vacation on the house. We cleaned up the yard and painted the house. We fixed the porch and the front steps and the roof. We planted trees and grass. Day by day, this horrible little house was beginning to feel like home. 64 The kids are pleased—except for one thing. It’s their job to cut the grass every weekend.

A. Now we’re happy here.

B. I wanted to cry too.

C. Nobody wanted to go outing.

D. We found a few inexpensive houses.

E. So we started to look for a house to buy.

阅读与表达 (共10分，每小题2分)

阅读短文, 根据其内容回答问题。

Someone once said, “The pen is even stronger than the sword(剑).” Bertha von Suttner believed in peace. She thought that none of the world’s problems could be solved until people learned to live together in peace. She used her pen to tell the world her beliefs.

Bertha Kinsky was born in 1843 to a rich Austrian family. In 1859 she heard about the horrors of war taking place in nearby areas of southern and central Europe. In 1864 she saw a war taking place in her country. The Kinsky family lost its money, and Bertha became a private teacher to the von Suttner family. She left Austria in 1876 to work for Alfred Nobel, a rich factory owner. She soon returned to Austria to marry the Baron von Suttner, but she and Nobel were still friends.

In 1898 Bertha von Suttner wrote a book against war called Lay Down Your Arms. It was immediately popular. In 1891 She started the Austrian Peace Organization. From 1892 to 1899, she was the editor of a worldwide peace magazine. Then, in 1899, she wrote her most famous book, The Machine Age.

Alfred Nobel supported Bertha von Suttner’s work in the peace movement. Before he died in 1896, some of his money was set aside to create the Nobel Prize. Every year since 1901, people who have done important work in sciences, literature(文学), and peace have received Nobel Prizes. Many believe that Nobel’s friendship with Baroness von Suttner convinced(说服) him to create the peace prize.

In 1904 Bertha von Suttner won the Nobel Peace Prize. She was the first woman to win the peace prize, and she was the second woman to win the Nobel Prize.

Bertha von Suttner died I June 1914. A week later, World War I began in Europe.

65. Did Bertha von Suttner use her pen to tell the world her beliefs ?

66. When did a war take place in Austria?

67. What did Bertha von Suttner do against war?

68. Why did Alfred Nobel create the Nobel Prize?

69. What does the passage mainly talk about?

完成句子(共10分，每小题2分)

根据中文意思完成句子。

70. 你看起来很忧虑, 怎么了?

You look worried. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

71. 她气得说不出话来。

She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say a word.

72. 工人们只用了一年时间在汶就建成了许多新学校

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many new schools in Wenchuan.

73. 你身体不好，你最好每天坚持锻炼。

You are in bad health. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day.

74. 我认为家长们不应该阻止孩子参加课外活动。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_taking part in after-class activities.

（2018丹东英语）文段表达 (15分)

75. 根据中文提示和英文书信内容，写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于60词的回信，信的开头和结尾已经给出，其字数不计入所完成的回信内。

假如你叫Zhang Fang，是美国中学生Lucy的笔友，你收到了她的电子邮件。请根据她来信的内容写一封回信。针对她的困惑，谈谈你的看法，同时提出一些建议，并表达对她的祝愿。

Dear Zhang Fang,

I have been in this school for two years. My school’s not too bad. But I haven’t got used to it. Some of the teachers are very good, especially my science teachers. They try to make lessons interesting. I like to have their classes and spend much time on it. So I usually get ‘A’ in science exams. But I don’t like having English and history classes. There are too many things to memorize and they’re so boring. Besides, it seems that the teachers can only read again and again. They don’t try to make lessons interesting. Whenever the lessons start, I feel sleepy. I often get ‘C’ in the exams, sometimes ‘D’.

The final exam of this term is coming. What shall I do? Could you give me some advice?

Yours Ever

Lucy

2018丹东英语参考答案

单项选择，(共15分，每小题1分)

21--25CDDBB 26---30 AABDC 31---35DADAB

完形填空 (共12分，每小题1分)

36---41 AACBDC 42---47 BCADBB

阅读理解。(共26分，每小题2分)

( A ) DBA ( B ) DDB ( C ) BCDA ( D ) BCB

阅读短文，还原句子。(共8分，每小题2分)

61. E 62. D 63. B 64. A

阅读短文，根据其内容回答下面的问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

注意：本题不出现0.5分。照抄原文如果正确给分。

65. Yes./ Yes, she did.

66. In 1864.

67. To write a book . / To write a book against war called Lay Down Your Arms.

68. To honor / praise people who have done important work in sciences, literature

69. A woman for peace./ What Bertha did for peace. /Bertha did something for peace.

完成句子。(共10分，每小题2分)(划线部分1分，其中的任何错误扣1分)

注意：本题不出现0.5分。

70. What’s wrong/the matter with

71. too angry to/ so angry that she couldn’t(too…to和so…that 写对给1分，其余内容1分)

72. took the workers only one year to build 3. had better keep on exercising

74.don’t think parents should stop their children (from)

书面表达。(共15分)

75. 参考文段:

I’m very happy to hear from you. Don’t worry too much. Many students have the same problem like you. I think it’s very common for students to dislike memorizing. Here’s my advice. (But in fact English and history are not as boring as you think. If you try the following things, you may find they are interesting and you will not feel sleepy in class again.)

First you had better learn the new lessons by yourself and write down the difficult points before lessons. It can make you become interested in what the teachers say in class. Second you should listen carefully and try to answer the teachers’ questions. It can help you understand better and memorize more quickly. What’s more, you also need to review the lessons regularly after class. If you still feel unhappy, you can have a talk with your teacher to ask or help. (I really hope my advice can help you out and get ‘A’ in English and history exams.) / (Keep trying, I believe you will enjoy the school life and make great progress with your study.)