2018年山东省临沂市中考英语试题（word版含答案）

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第I卷 (选择题) 和第Ⅱ卷 (非选择题) 两部分,共10页。满分100分,考试时间100分钟。答卷前,考生务必用0.5毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座号填写在试卷和答题卡规定的位置。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

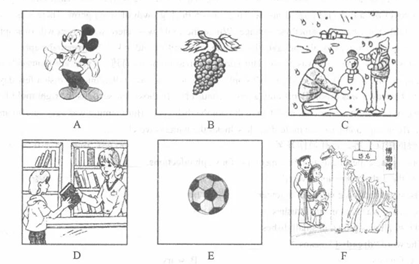
2. 答题注意事项见答题卡,答在本试卷上不得分。

第I卷(选择题 共55分)

一、听力测试(共15小题,计15分)

注意: 听力测试分四部分,共20小题。做题时,请先将答案画在试卷上,录音内容结束后,将所选答案转涂到答题卡上。

(一) (2018·山东临沂) 听句子, 选择与句子内容相对应的图片。每个句子读两遍。



1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(二) (2018·山东临沂)听对话和问题, 根据所听内容,选择最佳答案。对话和问题都读两遍。

6. A. Hardly ever. B. Once a month. C. Twice a month.

7. A. Because she had a headache.

B. Because she looked after her sister.

C. Because she stayed up to watch a film.

8. A. He likes musicians who play different kinds of music.

B. He likes musicians who write their own songs.

C. He likes musicians who play quiet and slow songs.

9. A . It’s on the top of the fridge.

B. It’s on the table by the door.

C. It’s in Susan s schoolbag.

10. A. She is walking across the fields.

B. She is swimming in the pool.

C. She is playing tennis with her friend.

(三) (2018·山东临沂)听短文, 根据短文内容,判断下列句子正误, 正确的用“A”表示,不正确的用“B”表示。短文读两遍。听短文前, 你们有20秒钟的时间阅读下列句子。

11. In the forest, one redwood (红杉) tree was 70 meters tall and 1000 years old.

12. When Julia lived in the tree-house, her family cooked food for her every day.

13. Julia used her mobile phone to talk to news reporters when she was in the tree.

14. In the end. Julia failed and the redwood tree was cut down.

15. Finally, Julia stayed in the tree for eight days.

请考生们翻到第7页,先找到第四大题。你们将有5秒钟的准备时间。

二、单项填空(共15小题,计15分)

选择最佳答案。

(2018·山东临沂) 16. The bed piano allows a music lover to play \_\_\_\_\_\_ piano while he is lying in bed.

A. a B. an

C. / D. the

16. D

(2018·山东临沂)17. Did you read your favorite books \_\_\_\_\_ April 23? It was World Book Day.

A. for B. at

C. on D. in

17. C

(2018·山东临沂) 18. We couldn’t buy anything because \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the shops were open.

A. all B. both

C. nothing D. none

18. C

(2018·山东临沂)19. Could you please speak a little louder? I \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear you very well.

A. can’t B. mustn’t

C. shouldn’t D. needn’t

19. A

(2018·山东临沂) 20. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to call me last night, but she didn’t.

A. supposed B. supposes

C. was supposed D. is suppose

20. C

(2018·山东临沂)21. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ about a comedy this time yesterday.

A. were talking B. are talking

C. have talked D. will talk

21. A

(2018·山东临沂)22. Of all the blue holes in the world, Sansha Yongle Blue Hole in the South China Sea is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is 300.89 meters deep.

A. deeper B. very deep

C. as deep as D. the deepest

22. D

(2018·山东临沂)23. I didn’t see you \_\_\_\_\_\_ in. You must have been very quiet.

A. comes B. to come

C. come D. have come

23. C

(2018·山东临沂)24. When you are in your school dining hall during lunchtime, you may feel lonely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can find someone to have lunch with.

A. if B. unless

C. after D. because

24. B

(2018·山东临沂)25. The TV news reports that there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a storm the day after tomorrow

A. is B. was

C. will be D. has be

25. C

(2018·山东临沂)26. A primary school in England has \_\_\_\_\_\_ signs at its three entrances (入口), saying: Greet your child with a smile, not a mobile.

A. put into B. put off

C. put on D. put up

26. D

(2018·山东临沂) 27. My grandparents like stories \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have happy endings.

A. they B. who

C. which D. /

27.C

(2018·山东临沂)28. Most British people drink tea every day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they prefer black tea. They usually add milk or sugar to their tea.

A. so B. or

C. but D. and

28. C

(2018·山东临沂)29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular festival Halloween is in North America!

A. What B. What a

C. How D. How a

29. B

(2018·山东临沂)30. — Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from here to the airport?

— Sure, It’s about 100 kilometers.

A. how far it is B. how long it takes

C. how far is it D. how long does it take

30. A

三、阅读理解(共25小题,计25分)

A

(2018·山东临沂)People already know a lot about animals. However, there are still some things about animals that may surprise you. Here are some facts about animals you probably didn’t know.

Cows do have best friends and feel stressed when they are separated. Scientists have found that cows are very social animals and a cow always makes friends with other cows. When a cow is with its friends, it feels relaxed, compared with when it is alone.

During breeding season, a male penguin (企鹅) will offer a small stone to a female penguin as a gift. If she takes it, they will become partners. When the female penguin lays an egg, she and her partner may carry it on their feet, because some penguins don’t build nests (鸟巢).

Crocodiles (鳄鱼) swallow (吞) stones. Crocodiles always swallow their food instead of eating it like other animals. They swallow stones which break the food into very small pieces in their stomachs. These stones may stay in their stomachs all their lives.

Elephants use plants to treat pain or other illness. Scientists once found a pregnant (怀孕的) elephant in Africa who ate a kind of plant which was not part of her normal food. Four days later, she gave birth to a baby elephant. The same plant was used by the local pregnant women.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子正误。正确的用“A”表示,不正确的用“B”表示。

31. A cow hates making friends with other cows.

32. All the male penguins will build nests if the female penguins lay eggs.

33. Crocodiles swallow stones to help with digestion (消化).

34. Elephants eat plants only when they are hungry.

35. The passage mainly tells us some surprising facts about animals.

31. B 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. A

B

(2018·山东临沂)What was discovered by accident? The answer is penicillin (青霉素). It kills germs. By killing germs, it saves lives. Suppose you are sick. You go to a doctor. She examines you. She says you have a “staph” infection (葡萄球菌感染). She gives you some medicine. You take it. The medicine knocks out the staph. Soon you are well. Before penicillin, this would not happen. Staph was almost sure death.

Everyone wanted a medicine. Laboratories worked day and night. They grew the staph in small dishes. Then they tried to kill it. Nothing worked.

The laboratory dishes had covers on them. They kept things from falling into dishes. Molds (霉菌) were a big worry. They are always in the air. You can’t see them. They’re too small. There are thousands of different molds. Molds can make an experiment (实验) fail. That’s why dishes are covered.

Dr. Alexander Fleming was working to kill the staph germ. He worked for years. One day he took a cover off a dish. He looked inside. There was a thick growth of staph germ. There was also some mold. Then he saw something strange. Where the mold was, there was no growth of staph. This is what Fleming probably thought. “By accident, I found a mold to kill the **dreaded** staph.”

This is how penicillin was found. But here’s the real miracle (奇迹). There are thousands of kinds of molds. But only one kind can kill staph. The mold must have fallen into the dish a few days before. The cover was probably off only a few seconds (秒). In those few seconds the right mold fell into the right dish. Another man might have thrown the dish away. But Fleming was very careful and smart. He understood what the mold did. How lucky the humans were!

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案

36. During the experiments to find a medicine for staph infections, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the dishes were not covered

B. staph and mold were put together

C. mold was kept in small dishes

D. staph was grown in small dishes

37. The word “ **dreaded**” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. famous B. scary

C. health D. endangered

38. The last paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. accidents happen to everyone

B. the careful person does not have accidents

C. the careless person will miss valuable chances

D. luck is enough when doing scientific experiments

39. Most of this passage is written by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telling an unusual story B. showing the results of experiments

C. offering some reasons D. giving some advice

40. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. medicine for a staph infection B. useful accidents

C. Dr. Fleming’s research D. discovering penicillin

36. D 37. B 38. C 39. B40. D

C

根据短文内容,从方框中选出恰当的单词或短语填空,使语意通顺完整。第一个方框供

41—45小题选用, 第二个方框供46—50小题选用。每个选项只能使用一次,每框有一项剩余。

|  |
| --- |
| A. since B. speakers C. our D. until E. included F. expresses |

(2018·山东临沂)He was a poet (诗人) known for the nostalgia (怀旧) he describes in his poems. Now, It’s time for us to express 41 nostalgia for this great writer.

On December 14, 2017 the famous Chinese poet Yu Guangzhong passed away in Taiwan. He was born in 1928 in Nanjing, Jiangsu. Yu and his family moved to Taiwan in the 1950s. He lived and worked there 42 his death.

*Nostalgia* is Yu’s famous poem in which he 43 his homesickness (乡愁) for the Chinese mainland when he was in Taiwan. The poem came out in 1971, and it remains highly popular among Chinese 44 worldwide. Even those who know little about literature enjoy lines from the poem. The poem is 45 in Chinese high school textbooks.

|  |
| --- |
| A. translated B. writing C. stick to D. achievements E. give up F. successful |

(2018·山东临沂)Besides his 46 in poems, Yu was also a 47 translator (翻译家), essay writer and critic.

He once 48 English poet Siegfried Sassoon’s poem *In Me, Past, Present, Future Meet* into Chinese. It is regarded as a perfect and powerful translation, in which the most famous line is “心有猛虎, 细嗅蔷薇” for “In me the tiger sniffs the rose”.

Yu spent his whole life 49 . In a 2015 interview with *People’ Daily*, he said, “The reason why I 50 writing till today is my passion (热爱) for the Chinese language. ”He then added that his love for his mother and his motherland made this passion stronger.

文章出处：https://paper.i21st.cn/story/122595.html

答案：41.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 42.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 44.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 45.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 47.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 48.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 49.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. C 42. D 43. F 44. B 45. E 46. D 47. F 48. A 49. B 50. C

D

(2018·山东临沂) Shanghai is one of the first cities in China to see bike sharing fever. Shared bikes can now be found all over the city. 51 On streets see riders of your age. Some might even be younger than you. Unluckily, there have been some accidents involving (涉及) shared bikes. 52

One of the most serious accidents took place in March. One Sunday afternoon, a boy was riding an ofo bike (共享单车). He was hit by a bus and later died. The boy’s parents were not by his side. 53 He was only about 10 years old.

The good news is that Shanghai has been trying to manage bike sharing by making rules. The rules are still being discussed, but some of the rules have been decided on. 54 Users must be between 1. 45 and 1.95 meters tall.

However, it could be hard to make these rules work. Ou Jing is ofo’s manager in Shanghai. He said the company had banned (禁止) children under 12 from using its service. Yet, young children can still be seen riding ofo bikes. That’s because many ofo bikes use manual (手动的) locks. 55 Ofo has developed electronic locks. However, it will take some time for the company to fix the new locks on all of its bikes.

Most of you are old enough to ride a shared bike. Still, please ride slowly for your own safety. When you finish using the bike, don’t forget to park and lock it properly—for everybody’s safety.

根据短文内容, 从方框中选出五个句子填入文中空缺处,使短文内容通顺完整。

|  |
| --- |
| A. If a user doesn’t lock the bike properly after using it, anyone can ride it away.  B. In fact, they are popular not only among adults but also among teens.  C. All of the children under 12 have stopped riding ofo bikes.  D. Besides, the boy was considered too young to ride a bike.  E. For example, only people aged between 12 and 70 can ride shared bikes.  F. These accidents warn us that shared bikes are not for everybody. |

答案：51.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 52.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 53.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 54.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 55.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

51. B 52. F 53. D 54. C 55. A

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共45分)

四、(2018·山东临沂)听写(共5小题, 计5分)

听对话, 根据对话内容完成下列句子, 每空词数不限。对话读三遍。听对话前,你们20秒钟的时间阅读下列句子。

56. When will Mark go to Qinghai?

He will go there in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

57. What does Lucy think of Mark’s trip?

She thinks it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

58. How is the weather in Qinghai at night?

It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

59. How long will Mark stay in Qinghai?

He will stay there for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60. What will Mark do when he arrives?

He will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Lucy.

五、词形转换 (共8小题,计8分)

用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空, 每空格限填一词。

(2018·山东临沂) 61. Children will be in danger in a swimming pool if their parents don’t take good care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (they)

61. themselves

(2018·山东临沂) 62. Chinese scientists have successfully cloned (克隆)two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are named Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua. (monkey)

62. monkeys

(2018·山东临沂)63. The oceans are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polluted by plastic waste. (heavy)

63.heavily

(2018·山东临沂) 64. An American father made pretty dresses for his daughter out of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old shirts. (wife)

64. wife’s

(2018·山东临沂)65. Every year, about 6.5 million people die because of air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (pollute)

65. pollution

(2018·山东临沂) 66. Jimmy could not sleep at first. He finally fell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the rainstorm stopped at midnight. (sleep)

66.asleep

(2018·山东临沂) 67. It is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to have conversations with friends in English every day. My speaking skills have certainly improved. (help)

67.helpful

(2018·山东临沂)68. We should protect the endangered wild animals, or they will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the near future. (appear)

68.disappear

六、动词应用 (共7小题,计7分)

根据短文内容, 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空,必要时可加助动词或情态动词。

(2018·山东临沂)Campbell Remess is a teenager from Australia. He has been sewing (缝制) teddy bears for sick children for several years.

The story 69 (begin) in 2013 when Campbell was nine years old. He told his parents that he wanted to give Christmas gifts to children in hospitals. But his parents said no, because with nine children of their own, buying presents for sick children would just cost too much. The little boy didn’t give up, however. He decided 70 (make) their presents by himself.

Campbell made his first teddy bear with his mother’s sewing machine in his bedroom. It was hard for him as he had never done this before. He downloaded (下载) patterns from the Internet and learned how to make a teddy bear by 71 (watch) videos online. It took him five hours to finish his first teddy bear. He can now make a teddy bear in an hour. He has also started a project called “Project 365 by Campbell” in which he 72 (try) to make a teddy bear every day.

Young Campbell uses his pocket money to buy materials for making teddy bears. To make more pocket money, he helps his parents with housework whenever he is free. Sometimes, he also sells his teddy bears online 73 (raise) money for sick children. Many people 74 (encourage) by Campbell’s story and they give away free materials to him.

Campbell 75 (give) away about 1,300 teddy bears so far. He is now busy making this year’s teddy bears. He said that he had never thought of stopping and he would keep putting smiles on people’s faces.

答案：69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 73.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 75.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

69.began

70. to make

71. watching

72. tries

73.to raise

74. are encouraged

75. has given

七、阅读表达 (共5小题,计10分)

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

(2018·山东临沂)Have you ever counted the number of digits (数字) in your mobile phone number? Your number has 11 digits. You may sometimes find it hard to remember your number. That’s because China has the longest mobile phone numbers in the world. Why is that?

The 11 digits can be divided into three parts. Each part has a different meaning. The first three numbers tell you which mobile phone service provider (提供者) you are using For example, 135 is for China Mobile Communications Corporation and 188 is for China Unicom. The fourth to the seventh digits tell you where the number is registered (注册). And the last four digits are random (随机的).

The main reason for using 11 digits is that we have the largest population in the world. We once had 10 numbers. But as our population grew, there were not enough numbers for us to use. So we began to use 11 digits starting from 1999. Eleven digits can be used to make tens of billions of mobile phone numbers. That’s enough for each person to have seven or eight phone numbers to use in China.

And mobile phone numbers can be recycled. Usually, the service provider will reuse a canceled number after three to six months. If you call a number that you haven’t contacted (联系) for a long time, you may find that its owner has changed.

Besides China, Britain and Japan also use 11-digit mobile phone numbers. But their numbers always start with 0. So they cannot create as many numbers as we can. Countries like the United States, Australia and India use phone numbers with 10 digits. Canada’s mobile phone numbers are perhaps the shortest in the world: they use seven digits.

76. Is China the only country that uses 11-digit mobile phone numbers in the world?

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

77. What can we know from the fourth to the seventh digits of a mobile phone number in China?

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

78. Why does China use 11 digits for mobile phone numbers?

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

79. When can a mobile phone number be recycled in China?

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

80. Which country perhaps has the shortest mobile phone numbers in the world?

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

76.No, it isn’t. / No.

77. We can know where the number is registered.

78. Because China has/we have the largest population in the world.

79. After three to six months.

80. Canada.

八、书面表达(计15分)

(2018·山东临沂)亲爱的同学,在你三年的初中生活中, 总会与有些同学成为朋友。请以 “My Best Friend and I” 为题, 根据以下要求与提示, 用英语写一篇短文。

要求:

1. 如果你最好的朋友是女生,请用名字Mary; 如果是男生, 请用Jeff。短文中不得出现任何真实人名、校名及其它相关信息,否则不予评分。

2. 不少于60词。

提示:

I. Who is your best friend?

2. How long have you been friends? And how did you become friends?

3. How are you the same as and different from your best friend? And what do you like about him / her?

My Best Friend and I

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

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

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

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

We are graduating from school soon. I miss so many good friends, especially my best friends Jeff.   We’ve been friends for three years. Three years ago, I was a new student in our class. I felt very lonely. My English was very poor. Jeff often helped me learn English. With his help, I made much progress in English. So we became friends. Though we are both tall and thin, we are different. Jeff is more outgoing than me and he is good at playing soccer. But I’m quieter than him. I’m good at playing basketball. We often help each other. He is very kind and friendly. So we get on well with each other.

I hope he will have a bright future and that our friendship will last forever.