**2018年浙江省杭州市中考英语试题（word版含答案）**

**第Ⅰ卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分**

**第一节(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How did the woman come?

A. By air.

B. By train.

C. By car.

2. Where does the man live?

A. In a town.

B. In a city.

C. In a village.

3. Who can play the violin?

A. George.

B. Helen.

C. Alice.

4. How many students are there in the woman’s school?

A. 330

B. 350

C. 370

5. What does the man mean?

A. The bike is new.

B. The bike is expensive.

C. The bike is heavy.

**第二节 (共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)**

听下面3段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你有时间阅读各小题,每小题5秒钟。听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第6至第8三个小题。

6. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Touring a school.

B. Visiting a museum.

C. Having a picnic.

7. Which sign is mentioned in the conversation?



8. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Mom and son.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Waitress and customer.

听下面一段对话,回答第9至第11三个小题。

9. What is the woman?

A. A restaurant owner.

B. An interviewer.

C. A cafe waitress.

10. When do people in New York usually go to restaurants?

A. Between 5 and 6 p. m.

B. Between 7 and 8: 30 p. m.

C. Between 8 and 9 p. m.

11. Which restaurants are getting popular with people in London?

A. Indian restaurants.

B. South American restaurants.

C. Italian restaurants.

听下面一段独白,回答第12至第15四个小题

12. How many days does the speaker work every week?

A. Five.

B. Six.

C. Seven.

13. Why does the speaker often eat a big lunch?

A. He is very hungry.

B. He is too busy for dinner.

C. He really likes the food.

14. What does the speaker often do to relax at night?

A. Listen to music.

B. Watch movies.

C. Go shopping.

15. What does the speaker think of his group members?

A. Lonely but successful.

B. Famous and professional.

C. Hardworking and friendly.

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)**

**第一节 (共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)**

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项。

**A**

When Canadian teenager Ryan was six years old, his teacher told him that many parts of Africa, there was no clean water. She said that people often made themselves ill, and even died, just from drinking or bathing in dirty water.

What she said made Ryan upset. He decided to raise money for a well(井) so that people in Africa could have clean water. He did extra chores for his parents and raised $ 70 all by himself. Then he found out that it actually cost $2,000 to dig a well.

Most people would have given up at this point, but not Ryan. He was disappointed, but determined to rise more money. Finally he collected over S 2,000. That money was used to dig the first of "Ryan’s wells".

Since then, Ryan has continued to raise money for more wells. In fact, Ryan has raised over $1,500,000!

Ryan calls himself “a normal boy" and likes to play ice hockey when he's not in school or travelling around the world talking to other students about himself and his work. As for the future, he has said that he isn't exactly sure what he will choose to do. "Something along the lines of a lawyer or a teacher. Maybe a leader!"

16. Ryan’s teacher told him about the water problem in Africa in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourage Ryan to dig wells for people in Africa

B. ask Ryan to raise money for poor people in Africa

C. make Ryan feel unhappy and disappointed

D. educate Ryan to care about African people in difficulty

17. What does Ryan think of himself according to the passage?

A. He is different from other students in many ways.

B. He never gives up when he has decided to do something.

C. He is talented and can do many great things in the future.

D. He's like other students with his own hobby and dreams.

18. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Ryan and His Teacher

B. Ryan and His Wells

C. Ryan and His Money

D. Ryan and His Future

**B**

Who wants to eat food that is thrown away as waste? Believe it or not, that’s exactly what world leaders did at a lunch held by the United Nations in 2015.

During the meal, the world leaders enjoyed dishes like salads and burgers made with thrown-away vegetables and fruits. Chef Dan Barber, who helped create the meal, hoped that the experience would make the leaders pay more attention to the issue of food waste.

It is a huge problem. One out of nine people on Earth does not get enough food. Yet every year over one third of the food produced worldwide goes to waste!

Why is so much food wasted? Firstly, food is often thrown away before it reaches customers because too much of it is produced, or because it is not kept properly in farms. Secondly, shops and supermarkets usually throw away unsold food. Finally, customers often buy more food than they need, so a lot of uneaten food is wasted.

How can you waste less food? When eating out, you may ask for less food and take home what is left. Visit fast food restaurants less often, since they are usually more wasteful. Encourage your favorite restaurants to give unsold food to food banks.

You can also waste less food at home. Use smaller rice bowls so that you serve less rice. Encourage family members to use unfinished rice to make rice puddings. Tell family members to make a shopping list and buy only what is on the list when shopping for food.

Food waste is a growing problem and we, either farmers or food sellers or customers, must take this problem more seriously and do what we can to help.

19. What did world leaders do at a lunch held by the United Nations in 2015?

A. They threw away food as waste during the meal.

B. They made dishes with waste vegetables and fruits

C. They ate food made with waste vegetables and fruits.

D. They helped Chef Dan Barber create the special meal.

20. The underlined word "issue" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. result

B. problem

C. cause

D. beginning

21. The writer organizes Paragraph 4 by asking a question and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. giving examples

B. using numbers

C. listing reasons

D. telling a story

22. Which way of wasting less food is mentioned in the passage?

A. Buying unsold food from supermarkets.

B. Keeping food properly in a fridge.

C. Using smaller rice bowls when eating out.

D. Asking for less food in restaurants.

**C**

Bananas are the perfect snack. Not only are they sweet and delicious, but they are easy to carry around, so you can take them anywhere. Best of all, bananas provide different things that the human body needs!

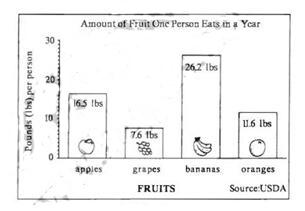
Bananas grow best in warm places that get lots of rain. They grow on plants that look like trees. The banana plant, however, is considered a herb rather than a tree because it doesn’t have a strong, woody stem (干、茎). The plants can grow as high as 30 feet. When they reach their full height, flowers grow out from the stem. These flowers produce bananas.

Two or three times each year, the plants produce fruit. The bananas grow together, which seem like "hands". A hand is made up of 10 to 20 bananas. Growers sometimes call bananas "fingers". Each bunch (丛) of bananas has about 15 hands, and so a whole bunch may have as many as 200 bananas and can weigh more than 100 pounds.

After about three months, the bananas are ready to be picked. At this point, they still aren't the sunny yellow color o: bananas. Farmers pick them when they’re green. That's how they're shipped to stores. They turn yellow along t he way and are ready to be sold.

If you love bananas, you've got a lot of company. Americans have been enjoying bananas since the first shipment arrived in the United States in 1876. Today

Americans eat more bananas than any other fruit. More bananas are sold than apples and grapes together. Every American eats over 26 pounds of bananas each year!



23. The first paragraph mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. why people like bananas

B. how bananas taste

C. what bananas are rich in

D. where bananas are taken

24. What is the correct order in which these happen?

a. The bananas begin to turn yellow.

b. A banana plant grows to full height.

c. The flowers produce bananas.

c. The bananas are ready to be picked.

A. c-b-a-d

B. b-c-d-a

C. b-c-a-d

D. c-b-d-a

25. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The banana plant is a kind of tree.

B. Bananas like growing in hot and dry areas.

C. One bunch of bananas may weigh over 100 pounds.

D. The banana plant usually produces fruit once a year.

26. Which is the second most popular fruit in America according to the bar chart?

A. Apples.

B. Grapes.

C. Bananas.

D. Oranges.

**D**

There is a popular Chinese saying that “Fair skin (皮肤) will make up for three flaws(缺陷)”. This mentions the fact that in Chinese culture, it is believed that people who have fair skin are more beautiful. In Western culture, however, the opposite is true---many Westerners think tanned skin is prettier. The example shows that different cultures have different ideas of what they think is beautiful. These cultural meanings of beauty, however, are no longer important, As more and more people travel overseas, ideas about beauty are being shared among cultures. The Internet has also made it easier for people to share different types of beauty since people are always posting pictures on social media. The result is an ever-changing idea of what is considered beautiful.

The cultural practice of ear piercings, for example, has become a part of modern day culture. In Kenya, it is a tradition among the Marci men and women to pierce and then make their ear lobes (耳垂) longer using ivory and wood or stones. They then wear colorful things on their ear lobes. This is a common practice since longer ear lobes are seen as a sign of beauty. This tradition has now found its way into present-day culture. Nowadays, this might still seem unusual to some, but with more and more well-known actors and film stars showing off their longer ear lobes. i: will finally become more fashionable.

It is understood that different cultures around the world have different ways of showing beauty. However, since we now live in a worldwide society, people's views about beauty are always changing. With the help of the Internet, people are now able to easily borrow ideas from other cultures to help **them** stand out. So what new fashions can we expect to see in the future?

27. What has made it easier for people to share ideas about beauty?

A. The development of technology.

B. The popularity of the latest fashions.

C. The unchanged cultural traditions.

D. The worlds growing population.

28. What can be learned about the Masai people from the passage?

A. Longer ear lobes are their new fashion.

B. Only women make their ear lobes longer.

C. They think longer ear lobes look beautiful.

D. They make actors and film stars famous.

29. The underlined word "them" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. people

B. ideas

C. cultures

D. fashions

30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. People in Asian countries like fair skin better.

B. Beauty is considered important in many cultures.

C. Different cultures have different ideas about beauty.

D. People's ideas about beauty are changing all the time.

第二节(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

下面文章中有五处(第31-35题)需要添加小标题。请从以下选项(A、B、C、D、E和F)中选出符合各段意思的小标题。选项中有一项是多余选项。

F**ive ways to make a great first impression(印象)!**

Researchers have discovered that, in general, it only takes seven seconds for a person to start making judgments about you when they first meet you. That's why you should follow these useful tips on how to create a good first impression.

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before meeting someone, start thinking about the purpose of the meeting. Are you trying to impress them? For example, if you want to make new friends at a social event, you will want to appear friendly. And if you decide to run for class president at your

you will need to appear confident(自信).

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Smiling is the most important thing you can do when meeting someone new. It shows that you're friendly and makes people around you feel more comfortable. To have a winning smile, make sure your teeth are clean by brushing them every day.

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before you begin speaking, you will be judged on your body language. Therefore. it's important to show trust in yourself by standing up tall and putting your shoulders back. Besides, if you uncross your arms, you will appear relaxed and friendly.

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How you smell can influence people's firs: impression of you. If you have a bad body smell, it will put people off. In short, aim to smell clean and avoid putting on a lot of scented products.

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What you wear matters. While you should look clean and tidy. it's also important to dress properly, whether you’re going to a birthday party or a sporting event. You should think about what your clothes say about you.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Smell good  B. Dress to impress  C. Get ready for a speech  D. A smile goes a long way  E. Be careful about your body language  F. Decide what image(形象) you want to present |

**第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分25分)**

**第一节:完形填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)**

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后在各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出一个最佳选项。

My friends and I joined a two-day survival (生存) training course in the mountains. The first day was really 36 ---there was so much to do! Arriving at the campsite, we were divided into groups and given a tent , some food, a 37 and a compass(指南针). Standing next to a small river. Fanny 38 camping in the grassy area nearby. However, our instructor, Mr. Lee, pointed out that it might flood (淹没) if it rained. In the end, we found a 39 area. Putting up the tent was very hard. 40 Mr. Lee helped us a lot.

By the time we had put up the tent, 41 was really hungry. "We wouldn’t have got this hungry if we had brought some snacks, "Peter said. We all told him to 42 complaining(抱怨) and help us start a fire to cook our food 43 , Realizing we were having trouble making the fire, he finally 44 .

The next day started early. Woken by a strange noise. Peter went to see what was 45 . "Some cows have eaten our breakfast!" he shouted. "That's all because you didn't 46 he food properly last night." said Mr. Lee.

Worried that Mr. Lee was angry with us, we tried very hard on our next 47 ---using the map and compass to find a secret location. We made it to the location 48 the other groups did. We all felt very proud of 49 .

The survival training course was a great 50 . Now I feel I could survive anywhere!

36. A. disappointing B. difficult C. different D. boring

37. A. map B. book C. light D. knife

38. A. suggested B. finished C. imagined D. enjoyed

39. A. nearer B. lower C. bigger D. higher

40. A. Surprisingly B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Usually

41. A. everyone B. anyone C. someone D. no one

42. A. start B. mind C. stop D. continue

43. A. yet B. too C. again D. instead

44. A. helped out B. gave out C. worked out D. started out

45. A. developing B. happening C. beginning D. following

46. A. throw off B. put away C. eat up D. sell out

47. A. pian B. lesson C. task D. problem

48. A till B. after C. when D. before

49. A. him B. them C. you D. ourselves

50. A. example B. experience C. activity D. competition

**第Ⅱ卷**

**第三部分英语知识运用(共两节,满分25分)**

**第二节:(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)**

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

Next time you hold a book in your hands, stop and think. Like most other things in the modern world, it is the result of thousands of years of human invention.

First, came the invention of writing, 51 (probable) about 5, 500 years ago. With writing, people did not have to remember everything in their heads. They could communicate with people that they never 52 (see) and share their knowledge with insure generations.

Later, the Greeks were well-known for their literature (文学) and science, but their "books" looked very different 53 the books of today. They were called scrolls (卷轴). They were difficult to use and took a lot of space in a library. About 2,000 years ago, books with lots of pages 54 (invent).

For more than a thousand years, the pages of books were made from animal skin. That changed in 55 thirteenth century, when Europeans learned about a very 56 (use) Chinese invention: paper.

But the biggest change for books in Europe came in 1439, when Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. Before that, books in Europe were copied by hand, so they were very expensive. Many more people could afford the books 57 were produced on a printing press.

These days it is difficult 58 (imagine) a world without books. But human invention does not stop. Every year, more 59 (story) are bought as e-books and read on a screen.

Will anyone turn the pages of a traditional book in the future, 60 will books, like scrolls, soon disappear?

**第四部分 写作(共两节,满分25分**

**第一节:单词拼写(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)**

根据下列句子及所给的首字母,在答题纸上按题号写出各单词的正确、完全形式(每空限填一词)

61. My friend came over last night to watch the v\_\_\_\_\_ of the football match that I'd recorded.

62. After a long day, Tom I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down on the bed and went to sleep.

63. The train was very c\_\_\_\_\_\_ with passengers, so we had to stand.

64.--- Do you think more money should be given to education?

--- C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ! I couldn't agree more.

65. Sorry, I've f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your phone number. Could you please tell me again?

66. Be p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It takes time. You can become better by reading something you enjoy every day.

67. A square has four sides and four c \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

68. December is the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and last month of the year.

69. The Chinese women’s volleyball team won a gold m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.

70. You will r\_\_\_\_\_\_ a warm welcome when you come to our village.

**第二节:书面表达(共1小题,满分15分)**

假定你是李平(Tel:1361234567),家住滨海市人民路1号。你在美国旅行期间不慎遗失钱包,曾向宾馆询问。以下是宾馆的答复邮件,请你阅读后进行回复,词数80左右。

|  |
| --- |
| From: Mr. Smith, hotel manager |
| Hi Li Ping,  Thank you for your email about your lost wallet.  Please send me some more information. When did you stay in our hotel and what room were you in? Please describe your wallet. What was in it? Send me your address and phone number.  All the best，  Mr. Smith |

|  |
| --- |
| To Mr. Smith |
| Subject: Lost wallet |
| Dear Mr. Smith,  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Yours,  Li Ping |

**浙江省杭州市2018年中考英语试题与答案**

英语参考答案

第一部分

第一节(共5小题,计10分)

1.C 2.C 3. C 4. A 5.B

第二节(共10小题,计20分)

6.B 7.A 8.B 9.B 10.A 11. A 12. B 13.B 14.A 15.C

第二部分

16.D 17.D 18.B 19.C 20.B 21. C 22.D 23.A 24.B 25.C 26.A 27.A 28.C 29.A 30.D

第二节(共5小题,计10分)

31. F 32.D 33. E 34. A 35. B

第三部分

第一节(共15小题,计15分)

36. B 37.A 38.A 39.D 40.C 41.A 42.C 43.D 44.A 45.B

46. B 47. C 48. D 49.D 50. B

第二节(共10小题,计10分)

51. probably 52. saw 53. from/to/than 54. were invented 55. the

56. useful 57. that/which 58. to imagine 59. stories 60. or

第四部分

第一节(共10小题,计10分

61. video/videos 62. lay 63. crowded 64. Certainly 65. forgotten

66. patient 67. corners 68. twelfth 69. medal 70. receive

第二节(共1小题,计15分)

One possible version:

Dear Mr. smith,

Thank you so much for your reply. I stayed in your hotel on July 6, in Room 106, and I remember having left my new black wallet on the table. My ID card, two credit cards, as well as a 100-dollar bill, are in my wallet. Would you be kind enough to send me the wallet to *No. I Renmin Road, Binhai, China* by mail if you find it? Please call me on my phone number 1361234567 if needed.

Thanks again. (80词)

Yours,

Li Ping