**2018年四川省绵阳市中考英语试题（word版含答案）**

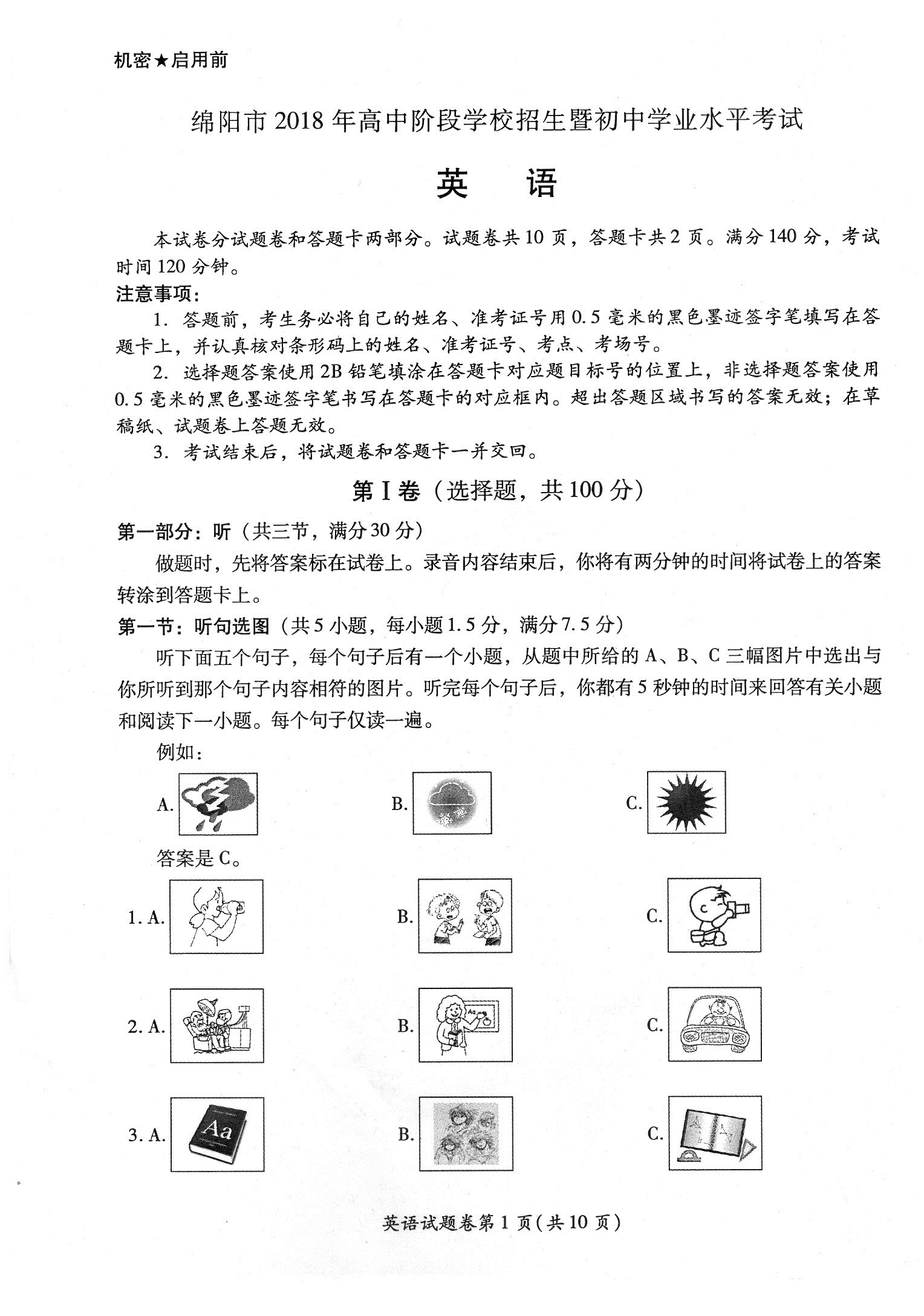
**第I卷（选择题，共100分）**

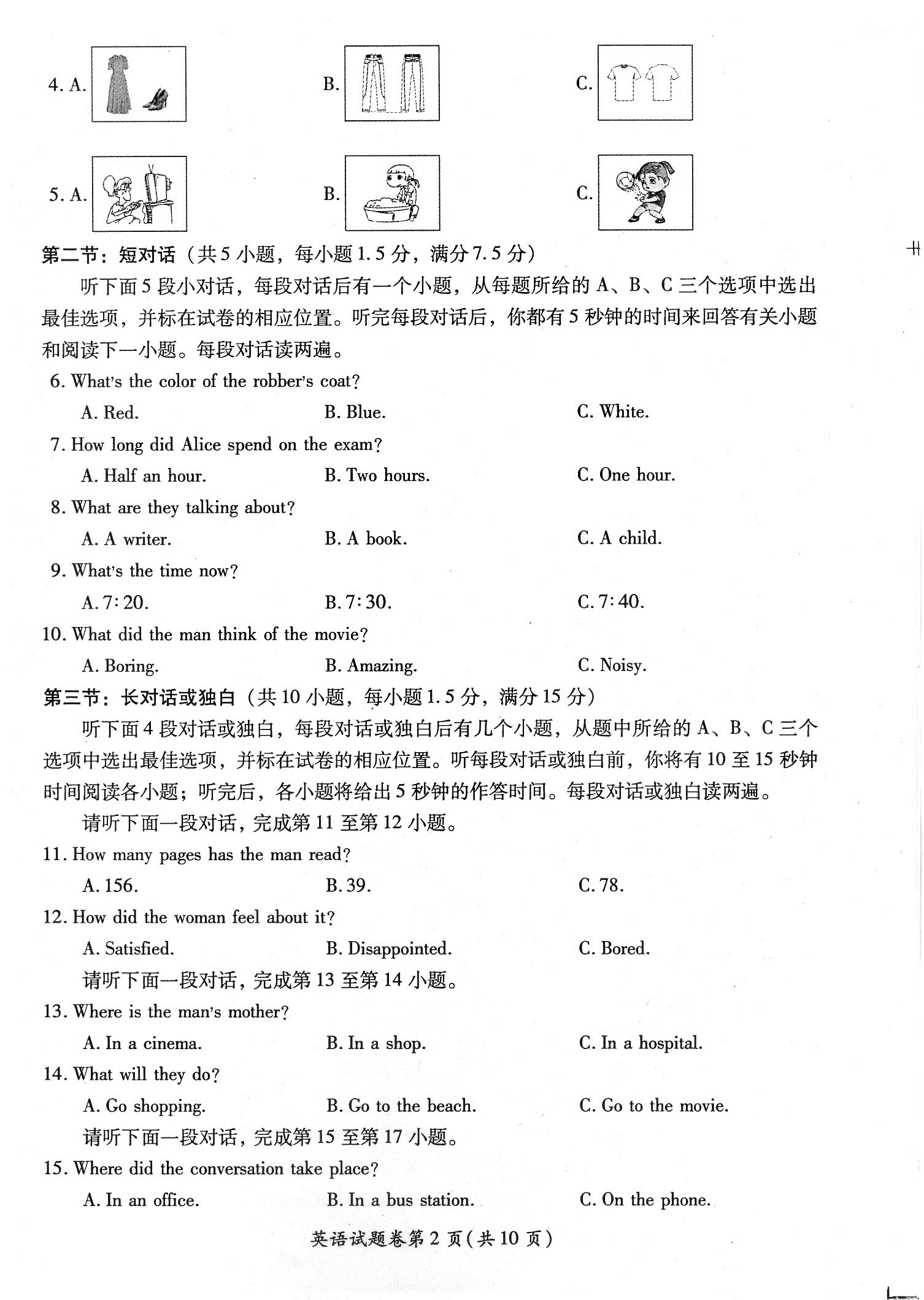
**第一部分：听（共三节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案 转涂到答题卡上。

第一节：听句选图（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7. 5分）

听下面五个句子，每个句子后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三幅图片中选出与 你所听到那个句子内容相符的图片。听完每个句子后，你都有5秒钟的时间来回答有关小题 和阅读下一小题。每个句子仅读一遍。





第二节：短对话（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7. 5分）

听下面5段小对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从每题所给的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5秒钟的时间来回答有关小题 和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

6. What’s the color of the robber's coat?

A. Red. B. Blue. C. White.

7. How long did Alice spend on the exam?

A. Half an hour. B. Two hours. C. One hour.

8. What are they talking about?

A. A writer. B. A book. C. A child.

9. What’s the time now?

A. 7：20. B.7：30. C.7：40.

10. What did the man think of the movie?

A. Boring. B. Amazing. C. Noisy.

第三节：长对话或独白（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）

听下面4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，你将有10至15秒钟 时间阅读各小题；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。 请听下面一段对话，完成第11至第12小题。

11. How many pages has the man read?

A. 156. B.39. C.78.

12. How did the woman feel about it?

A. Satisfied. B. Disappointed. C. Bored.

请听下面一段对话，完成第13至第14小题。

13. Where is the man’s mother?

A. In a cinema. B. In a shop. C. In a hospital.

14. What will they do?

A. Go shopping. B. Go to the beach. C. Go to the movie.

请听下面一段对话，完成第15至第17小题。

15. Where did the conversation take place?

A. In an office. B. In a bus station. C. On the phone.

16. What day is it today?

A. Thursday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday.

17. When will the man see the doctor?

A. 6:15. B. 6:30. C.5:30.

请听下面一段独白，完成第18至第20小题。

18. Where will the trip start from?

A. The Tian’anmen Square.

B. The Palace Museum.

C. The big rose garden.

19. How will they go to the Tian'anmen Square?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

20. How long will the trip last?

A. About two hours. B. About half an hour. C. About one hour.

**第二部分：读（共35小题，满分70分）**

**第一节：阅读理解（共20小题，每小题2分，满分40分）**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答**

**题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

There were two fishermen named Tom and Jack. They were close pals. One day they went out to catch fish together and have a fish meal in the field.

They sat at a distance and started hunting for fish. Tom got a big and beautiful fish in a few

minutes. He was so happy and placed the fish in the ice box. He decided to cook the fish in the

noon. He spent some more time and caught a few more fish. He decided to make a grand meal with the fish. Also, he froze a few fish to take tbem back bome.

After an hour or so, Tom went to Jack to see if he needed any help. Jack said no. In a few

minutes, Jack caught a large fish. However, he put it back into the lake.

Tom was surprised at his act, but he remained silent. Jack caught more big fish, and put them

all back into the lake.

Very frustrated, Tom angrily asked him, “Are you mad? Why do you put your fish back into the water? They are beautiful and big!”

Jack replied, I know they are big, but I don’t have the big pan(锅) to cook the big fish! So

I’m looking for a smaller fish that fits my cooking pan! God is troubling me today.”

21. What did Tom and Jack go out for?（ A ）

A. To catch fish. B. To have a joy ride.

C. To eat out together. D. To feed the fish in the lake.

22. Why did Tom put his fish in an ice box? （ B ）

A. To keep it alive. B. To keep it fresh for his meal.

C. To keep it from going away. D. To keep it away from his friend.

23. What did Tom want to do when he went to his friend? （ B ）

A.To give him some fish. B.To offer some help.

C. To ask him to cook his fish. D. To take some of Jack’s fish for himself.

24. Why was Tom angry with his friend? （ A ）

A. He couldn’t understand his act. B. He was fond of eating big fish.

C. He thought it was unfair for small fish. D. He didn’t catch any big fish himself.

25. What would be Tom’s advice for his friend at the end of the story? （ D ）

A. Ask God to send him only small fish,

B. Take a bigger pan with him next time.

C. Change his fishing pole to catch small fish.

D. Cut the big fish into small pieces to fit his pan.

**B**

|  |
| --- |
| **You could be a Teacher!**  Great chances for you to find out more with  our 3-day Teaching Taster Course !  ●Find out what it’s really like to be a teacher in a primary or secondary school  and spend one day in school;  ●Learn about the different roads to teaching - full time, part time, including  how you can earn while you train;  ●Find out about the job, e. g. teacher’s pay and the conditions of the work;  ●Our courses are funded(资助) by Teachers Training Agency and so only cost  you ￡20.  Our next courses are being held:  Lincoln ( Lincolnshire) 25 to 27 June 2018  Scunthorpe ( Nth Lincolnshire) 16 to 18 September 2018  Stamford (Lincolnshire) 3 to 5 December 2018  Beverley ( East Yorkshire) 21 to 23 January 2019  Boston ( Lincolnshire) 11 to 13 February 2019  **Interested? For an applicahon form(中请表) and full details**,  **Tel: 01476 512780**  **Email:enquiries@ emdirect. co. uk** |

26. Where is this ad. from7（ D ）

A. Australia. B. USA. C. Canada. D. UK.

27. You might be interested in this ad. if you . （ B ）

A. are already a teacher

B. want to be a teacher in the future

C. want to work for the Teachers Trairring Agency

D. are looking for a good school for your children

28. What can you get out of this course? （ C ）

A. What it takes to be a good teacher.

B. A place to teach in a local school.

C. A quick taste of what teaching is about.

D. A chance to visit different parts of the country.

29. How many courses are on the way if you miss this one? （ C ）

A.7. B.6. C.5. D.4.

30. Which of the following is true according to the ad. ? （ D ）

A. The course lasts continuously for five months.

B. ￡20 each cannot cover the cost of the course.

C. The course is not open to people from other courtries.

D. You have to go to Emdirect in person if you want to have a try.

**C**

On September 13th, I woke up in the best mood. It was a late start, so I got to sleep in. Not

only did I get my full eight hours of sleep, but an additional two more hours as well. I got ready,

danced in my room to my favorite music while I picked out my clothes, made my lunch, and was on my way to school. I anived at 9: 50 a. m. Little did I know, in the next 20 minutes, my life would change forever. As I got out of my classroom, there he was, holding the gun.

Although everything happened so fast, in a matter of about 4 minutes, I remember it clearly. I remember every face I saw, and I remember every sound I heard. I remember the fear and the panic of the unknown. And lastly, I remember running. Running for my life. I ran down the stairs, out of the school’s front doors, and down the street to the primary school. I remember looking down at my feet. As I looked down I thought to myself, “ How am I running so fast?”

I finally made it to a safe classroom, and 20 other students and I settled in for lockdown. We

stayed close to one another and cried. It felt as though the tears going down our faces would never

stop. We passed our phones around to text our loved ones that we were safe and that there was a

school shooter, shots were fired, and 4 students were injured thus far.

The lockdown lasted about 30 minutes, even though it felt like forever. Our headmaster made his way to our room and explained that the shooter had been caught and we were all going to make our way to the football field,

31. How did the writer feel before going to school? （ A ）

A. Relaxed. B. Worried. C, Scared. D. Puzzled.

32. What does the phrase “sleep in” probably mean in Paragraph l? （ D ）

A. sleep in bed B. sleep with clothes on

C. sleep wiih face covered D. sleep longer than usual

33. What did the students do when the shooting began? （ B ）

A. Calling the police for help. B. Running away in all directions.

C. Fighting back against the shooter. D. Texting their beloved ones about it.

34. Where did the writer find safety in the shooting? （ C ）

A. On a football field. B. In a neighboring school.

C. In a classroom of her school. D. Back at her own home.

35. What can we tell from the story? （ C ）

A. The headmaster didn’t care about his students.

B. There was more than one shooter in the killing.

C. Not all the 21 students took phones with them.

D. The shooter killed himself in the end.

**D**

Chinese huyers used to prize foreign brands, thinking that products made by American or

European companies are of higher quality(质量) than Chinese ones. Increasingly, that’s no longer the case.

Chinese people born before 1985 generally think that foreign brands are better than Chinese

ones, billionaire William Li told **Business Insider** during a recent interview on **CCTV 9**. But for

those who were born after 1985 , it is a different picture.

“When I first went to the United Kingdom in 1997 , I thought that the difference between China and Europe was quite big,” Li said. “But for those born in the 1990s, when they visit Europe or the US, they do not think there is a big difference.”

The change in thinking among Chinese buyers is showing up in many markets in China where western companies used to control. A study by Credit Suisse published in March found that young Chinese buyers are increasingly showing a home brand bias.”

More than 90% of young Chinese buyers would prefer to buy home appliance brands, according to the study. Meanwhile, home companies producing food, drinks, or personal care products increased their share of the market by 3, 3% over the last ten years to nearly 70%.

“Chinese buyers, especially the younger ones, don’t just believe that foreign brands are better.

Right now, Chinese buyers think China is good and ‘Made in China’ is not bad at all,” Charlie

Chen, head of China buyer research at Credit Suisse, told **South China Morning Post** in March.

The Chinese smartphone market is controlled by home companies—Huawei, Oppo, Vivo, and Xiaomi. Apple is the only foreign brand in the top five, but it has lost large ground to the home

brands in recent years. Its market share is believed to he down to 37% from a 2015 high of 54%.

36. What is this passage mainly about? （ B ）

A. The quality of ‘ Made in China’.

B. The change in Chinese buyers’ thinking.

C. Chinese products in the eye of foreigner.

D. Difference between older and younger Chinese buyers.

37. Which of the following is true according to the text? （ C ）

A. More and more foreigners go to buy Chinese products.

B. Foreign products are more expensive than Chinese ones.

C. More and more Chinese buyers prefer Chinese products.

D. Older Chinese people don’t like foreign products any more.

38. Which fact best explains “home brand bias”? （ B ）

A. Apple had a market share of 54% in 2015.

B. More than 90% of young Chinese buyers prefer home brands.

C. Chinese people born before 1985 think that foreign brands are better.

D. William Li found a big difference between China and Europe in 1997.

39. Who did most of the research for this report? （ A ）

A. Credit Suisse. B. CCTV 9.

C. South China Morning Post. D. Business Insider.

40. What’s the best tide for this passage? （ A ）

A. Chinese products get more popular at home

B. Young Chinese are crazy for foreign brands

C. ‘Made in China’ is welcomed all over the world

D. Apple has lost large ground to Huawei in China

第二节：完形填空（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填人空白

处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

There was a girl called Anna, who was studying in Esmarth Vil, a primary school in the United States. She was the most 41 girl at her school. Her marks were higher than the others. She was the best, and almost everybody wanted to be her 42 .They wanted to play with her.

One day, the teacher set an exam and a boy called Robert 43 his exam using Anna’s

name. So when the teacher 44 all the exams, Anna found out she had failed the exam, and

the other kids were 45 .

Later on, Robert apologized to Anna, and finally they became good friends.

41. （ D ） A. outgoing B. beautiful C. careful D. hardworking

42. （ A ） A. neighbor B. friend C. classmate D. teacher

43. （ A ）A. signed B. sent C. offered D. wrote

44. （ C ） A. marked B. finished C. returned D. exchanged

45. （ C ）A. pleased B. moved C. shocked D. scared

**B**

A young man was walking in the desert. He felt very 46 . Just then he suddenly found a spring of delicious and clear water. The water was cool and sweet for a man who had 47 it for such a long time. He drank a lot, and then he 48 his bottle so that he could bring some back to his village and gave it to his teacher who had taught him in middle school.

After a four-day 49 , he gave the water to the old man and he took a deep drink, smiled

warmly and 50 his student for the sweet water. The young man returned to his home with a

happy heart.

Later, the teacher let another student taste the water. He spat it out at once, saying it was

51 . The student said the water had become bad because the bottle was too old.

The student asked his teacher, “Master, the water was bad and it was bitter. Why did you

52 to him that you liked it?”

The teacher replied, “You only tasted the water 53 I tasted the gift. The water which has been put in loving and kindness is not 54 water.”

Nothing could be 55 than love.

46. （ A ） A. thirsty B. tired C. hungry D. angry

47. （ C ） A. avoided B. processed C. expected D. checked

48. （ B ） A. opened B. filled C. emptied D. carried

49. （ D ）A. illness B. holiday C. rest D. trip

50. （ A ） A. thanked B. praised C. paid D. taught

51. （ B ） A. wonderful B. awful C. safe D. dangerous

52. （ C ） A. report B. say C. lie D. explain .

53. （ C ）A. after B. before C. when D. while

54. （ B ）A. actually B. simply C. mostly D. nearly

55. （ A ） A. sweeter B. heavier . C. dearer D. cleaner

**第Ⅱ卷（非选择题，共40分）**

**第三部分：写（共三节，满分40分）**

**第一节：语法填空（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1个恰当的词或括号内单词的正确形式，并将答案写在答**

**题卡的相应位置。**

Margaret always 56 ( give) her friends cards on Christmas Day. She thinks it is a great way to tell each other how much she values their 57 (friend).

Last week, Margaret went to several different 58 ( store) looking for special cards for her friends. Margaret likes all the friends equally. She wanted to find a card for each friend that was personal, and she wanted the cards to also look sort of 59 same, Margaret spent over an hour looking at cards, but she could not find the cards 60 were right.

Margaret had a great idea. She would make cards for each of her friends. But she wasn’t sure how to make cards. She remembered 61 (hear) somewhere about Christmas Cards that 62 (make) by hand over a hundred years ago. She used the Internet to find out 63 ( many) about these cards. She made notes for all the materials she would need and went back to the store to get them.

Margaret spent several hours working on the Christmas cards 64 ( careful). That night at dinner, Margaret showed her family the cards she had made for her friends. Even her brother thought they were great, and he almost never thinks Margaret’s ideas are great. Margaret 65 (decide) to make each of her parents a Christmas card and one for her brother, too.

【答案】1．gives．

2．friends．

3． stores．

4． the．

5．that/which．

6．hearing．

7．were made．

8． more．

9．carefully．

10． decides．

**第二节：信息摘录（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）**

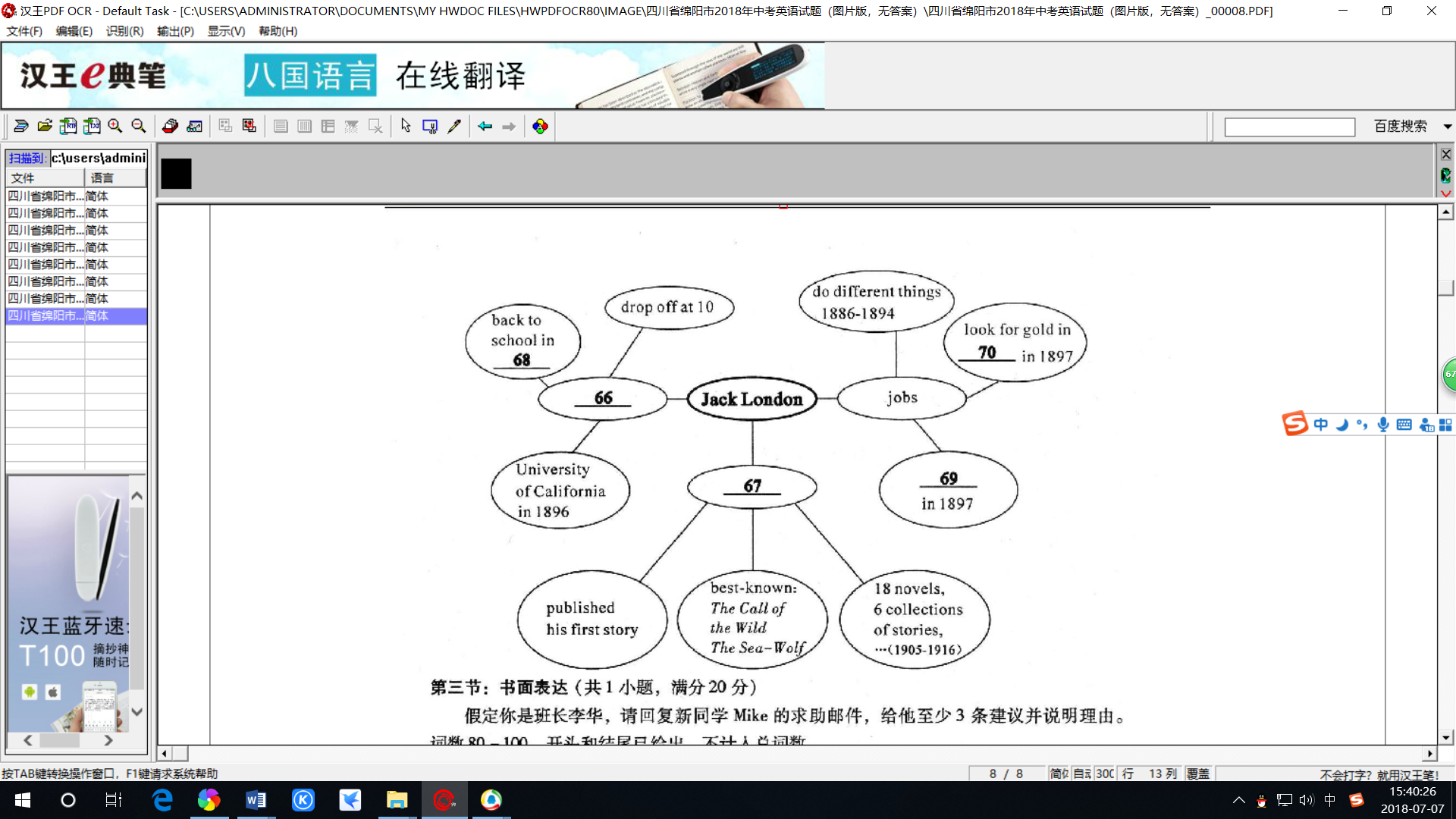
**阅读短文，然后在文后表格内完成内容摘要，每空不超过三个词，并将答案写在答题卡**

**的相应位置。**

Jack London was born in San Francisco in 1876. Life was hard when Jack was growing up and he started working when he was 10. He did lots of different jobs. In his free time he went to the library and he spent many hours there, reading. In 1894 he went back to school, and published his first short story *Typhoon, off the Coast of Japan*. Then in 1896 he went to the University of California at Berkeley, but he had to leave because of money problems.

In 1897 he left for the Klondike Gold Rush in Alaska. However, he became ill and came home and started working as a full-time writer. He wrote short stories and soon he was well-known. In 1903 he wrote his most famous story: *The Call of the Wild*. His next novel was *The Sea-Wolf* (1904) which is perhaps his best literary novel. With the earnings he bought a large farm in Califonua, where he died in 1916, aged only 40 years old.

London was a prolific writer in his short life. Between 1905 and 1916 he published 18 novels and six collections of stories, as well as a play, various works of non-fiction and a biography. He is best-known for his descriptions of nature and the animal world.



【答案】（1）1894．

（2）education．

（3）Works．

（4）become a writer．

（5）in Alaska．

**第三节：书面表达（共1小题，满分20分）**

**假定你是班长李华，请回复新同学Mike的求助邮件，给他至少3条建议并说明理由。**

**词数80 -100，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。**

|  |
| --- |
| To: Li Hua |
| From: Mike |
| Hi Li Hua,  You know I am new here. I found it hard for me to get along well with people here. When I  have trouble with my study, I don’t know how to get help. I really want to be a good part of  the class. Would you please give me some advice?  I am looking forward to your reply.  Mike |

|  |
| --- |
| To: Mike |
| From: Li Ha |
| Hi Mike  Li Hua |

【参考作文】： Mike

From： Li Hua

Hi Mike， Because you're new there， it's normal to have these problems． You should try to get along with them and take an active part in their activities．Activities can help you suggest good friendships． You should be friendly to them．I believe you smile at them and they will smile back．As for your study， you should consult your teachers and classmates more．There is a saying： "There must be one out of three who can be your teacherteacher．"． Therefore， it is important to ask more questions．In addition， you should help them more so that you can help each other． I'm sure you'll be one of them．

Li Hua