**2018年贵州省贵阳市中考英语试卷（word版含答案）**

Ⅱ. 单项选择（本大题共15分，每小题1分）

根据语境或句意，选择可填入句子的最佳选项，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

31. Karl Marx, a great thinker and politician, was born in Germany \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ago.

A. the two hundredth year B. two hundred-year C. two hundred years

32. The doctor advised Paul strongly that he should stop smoking, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ didn't help.

A. It B. he C. one

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story of Chang'e is regarded as a touching traditional folk story about the Mid-Autumn Festival.

A. A B. An C. The

34. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fast Guizhou Province is developing!”

“Yes. It hosts the Big Data Expo every year.”

A. What B. How C. What a

35. “Meatout Day” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 20th. Many people in the world don't eat any meat that day.

A. at B. in C. on

36. “Excuse me, could you tell me where I can buy a guidebook?”

“Sorry, I'm new here. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ask the policeman over there.”

A. shall B. can C. must

37. I'm going to choose some online courses with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve our English.

A. me B. my C. mine

38. The doctor looks tired and sleepy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he stayed up late to look after his patients yesterday.

A. because B. if C. unless

39. “Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the school library closes, Susan?”

“Ten o'clock at night.”

A. when B. why C. who

40. “Tom, would you please take out the rubbish?”

“Just a minute, mom, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a phone call.”

A. make B. makes C. am making

41. Chinese parents always try their best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good education environment for their kids.

A. provide B. to provide C. providing

42. Reading books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bridge between our lives and the unknown world.

A. built B. build C. builds

43. Amy is a creative lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up a website to sell handbags made of old jeans.

A. who B. which C. where

44. China has a history of over 5,000 years. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

A. biggest B. richest C. oldest

45. We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more time talking with our teachers so that they can understand us better.

A. pay B. spend C. take

Ⅲ. 情景交际（本大题共10分，每小题1分）

A. 从右栏选项中找出左栏各句的最佳应答，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. Where are my toys?  47. Whose books are these?  48. I think I'll walk to the party.  49. Would you like some more rice?  50. Have you ever been to the Great Wall? | A. They must be Carla's.  B. It's under the desk.  C. No, thanks. I'm full.  D. They're on the sofa.  E. If you do, you'll be late!  F. Yes. I went there last year. |

B. 补全对话 根据对话内容，选择方框内最佳选项完成对话，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

A: Hi, Jane. Could I ask you a few questions?

B: Certainly.

A: We all know that you're working for an organization that protects the environment. 51

B: Well, my main job is to help spread the message about protecting the environment. For example, the three R's—reduce, reuse and recycle. 52

A: So what can we do at home to protect the environment?

B: 53 For example, we should use both sides of paper and reuse plastic bags.

A: What can students do at school?

B: 54 So we encourage students to collect waste paper and soft drink cans. Then we sort them so that they can be recycled.

A: 55 Thank you!

B: It's a pleasure.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Wonderful ideas!  B. All of them are important.  C. We should reduce the waste we produce.  D. Can you tell us what you are doing there?  E. What should people do to protect the environment?  F. Recycling can protect the environment and save money. |

Ⅳ. 完形填空（本大题共15分，每小题1分）

通读全文，理解大意，从各题所给选项中选择可填入短文的最佳选项，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

**（A）**

When people say “culture”, we think of art and history. But one very famous symbol in 56 culture is a cartoon. We all know and love the black mouse with two large round ears—Mickey Mouse. Over 80 years ago, he first 57 in the cartoon Steamboat Willie. When this cartoon came out in New York in November, 1928, it was the first cartoon with sound and music. The 58 behind Mickey was Walt Disney. He became very rich and successful. In the 1930s, he 59 87 cartoons with Mickey.

Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so 60 . One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger. In his early films, Mickey was 61 and had many problems such as losing his house or girlfriend, Minnie. However, he was always ready to try his best. People went to the 62 to see the “little man” win. Most of them wanted to be like Mickey.

In November, 1978, Mickey became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Today's cartoons are usually not so simple as little Mickey Mouse, 63 everyone still knows and loves him. Who has a pair of ears more famous than Mickey's?

56. A. Canadian B. American C. Japanese

57. A. married B. smiled C. appeared

58. A. man B. actor C. animal

59. A. made B. watched C. invented

60. A. smart B. kind C. popular

61. A. unlucky B. dishonest C. impolite

62. A. cinema B. library C. museum

63. A. and B. but C. or

**(B)**

That was many years ago, yet it is still fresh in my childhood memory. At a very young age, they taught me the power of words.

When I was in the second grade, my teacher had a(n) 64 with my mom. I wasn't allowed to be with my mom that moment so I waited outside. As my teacher left, my mother 65 me and I felt immediately that everything was not okay. “You're failing. She said that you're the only one failing in her 66 . And she's pretty sure that you're not going to make it to the top section, I'm sorry.” Mom said as she held back her tears. Those 67 ruined(毁灭) every piece of my childhood.

When I reached the sixth grade, failing grades and reports from teachers made me feel like I was 68 . No one believed in me. Not even myself.

I moved to another school by the seventh grade where I met my new teacher, Miss Diana. We had a talk on the first day we met.

“I was planning a group activity and I'm wondering if you could be a group 69 .” she said, cheerfully.

I hesitated at first. But then, she did everything just to convince(说服) me and it worked. I 70 led the group. From that moment, I learned to smile again. I believe in myself again. And that is when I understood the power of words.

64. A. interview B. journey C. conversation

65. A. looked at B. cared about C. believed in

66. A. club B. class C. family

67. A. words B. teachers C. exams

68. A. everything B. something C. nothing

69. A. member B. partner C. leader

70. A. secretly B. successfully C. carelessly

Ⅴ. 阅读理解（本大题共30分，每小题2分）

A. 阅读下列材料，根据其内容选择最佳答案，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

**（A）**

There are about 10 million different kinds of animal on earth and they come in all shapes and sizes. The book named *Variety in the Animal Kingdom* simply introduces the huge variety of the animal kingdom. It features some of the most unusual animals in the world and includes key data on each species(物种) and their habits in the wild.

Some of the strangest animals in the world live in Australia and New Zealand. There is the kakapo parrot. It is a bird but it cannot fly. It is a **nocturnal** animal. It sleeps in the day and eats at night. There are only 131 kakapo parrots in the world.

The kiwi is another bird that cannot fly. Some birds are very beautiful, but the kiwi is not. It is one of the ugliest birds in the world. But the kiwi is the most romantic bird in the world. Male and female kiwis live together for 30 years.

Australia has many strange animals. The most surprising Australian animal is the platypus. It has the face and feet of a bird, the body of a rat and the tail of a beaver(河狸). It is a mammal(哺乳动物) but it lays eggs.

The smallest mammal in the world lives in Asia. It is the bumblebee bat. It lives in Thailand. It is only 2.5 cm long and it weighs 3 g. There are only 2,000 bumblebee bats left in Thailand because people burn the forest where they live.

71. The book named *Variety in the Animal Kingdom* mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. special animals in the world B. birds in New Zealand

C. animals in Australia

72. The underlined word “nocturnal” in Paragraph 2 means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 嗜睡的 B. 夜行的 C. 贪吃的

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kinds of birds that cannot fly are mentioned in the passage.

A. Two B. Three C. Four

74. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. A platypus has the body of a beaver.

B. A kiwi is romantic though it is ugly.

C. The number of kakapo parrot is larger than that of bumblebee bat.

75. We can most probably read the passage from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a history book B. a medical report

C. a science magazine

**(B)**

One day a teacher entered the classroom and gave the students a surprise test. He gave out the paper and asked his students to turn the page and begin. To everyone's surprise, there were no questions, just a black dot in the center of the page.

The teacher saw the expression on everyone's face and said, “I want you to write what you see there.” The confused students got started on the hard task. At the end of the class, the teacher took all the answer papers and started reading each one of **them**. All of them described the black dot and tried to explain where it was on the paper.

After all had been read, the classroom was quiet. The teacher began to explain, “I am not going to grade you according to this. I just wanted to give you something to think about. No one wrote about the white part of the paper. Everyone focused on the black dot. The same happens in our lives. We have a white paper to enjoy, but we always focus on the dark spots. Our life is a gift filled with love and care. We always have reasons to celebrate—friends that help us or jobs that support our lives.”

“However, we keep focusing only on the dark spots, the health problems, the lack of money or the bad relationship with a family member. The dark spots are really annoying, but they are very small. Take your eyes away from the black spots in your life. Enjoy each moment that life gives you. Be happy and live a positive life!”

76. This test was surprising because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the test paper.

A. there were too many questions B. there was nothing

C. there was just a black dot

77. What can we infer from the passage?

A. None of the students passed the surprise test.

B. None of the students understood the purpose of the test completely.

C. The teacher gave some students very high marks in the surprise test.

78. The underlined word “them” in Paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Students B. students' answer papers

C. students' hard tasks

79. According to the passage, we know the teacher is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person.

A. wise B. humorous C. strict

80. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Life Is a Gift B. Dark Spots in Life C. Focus on the Positives

B. 阅读短文，根据短文内容，从方框中选择五个选项分别填入空白处，使其文理通顺，并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。

The Internet is shaping our lives. We already have online shopping services and mobile payment. However, this is just a start. The world's leading tech companies are planning to build smarter online communities. 81 It was held in Wuzhen, Zhejiang last year. The development of artificial intelligence(AI, 人工智能) was a hot topic at the conference. If a machine can learn and solve problems as humans do, it can be called AI.

The company Alibaba uses AI technology in its unmanned supermarket in Wuzhen. There is no salesperson in the supermarket, just a tablet on a desk that says “please smile”. 82 The bigger you smile, the more discounts(折扣) you get. Payment is done automatically through your Alipay account. When you first enter the supermarket, the supermarket's AI recognizes your face and your account.

There is also AI that can read lips. 83 It recognizes your mouth's movements and turns them into voice or text messages. This could be very useful when you are trying to talk to someone on your phone in a noisy place. Police could also use the technology to help them find criminal suspects by lip-reading recordings from video cameras.

84 Microsoft's chatbot XiaoIce can not only provide useful information, but also chat with people like a real friend. XiaoIce has a WeChat account. After following the account, users can start talking with her. 85 She keeps improving herself by talking with users.

These technologies are being put into wider use. We may see a smarter world and better lives in the near future.

|  |
| --- |
| A. She knows when to comfort you or tell jokes.  B. They discussed this at the World Internet Conference.  C. AI technology will take jobs away from humans one day.  D. Sougou brought its lip-reading system to the conference.  E. If you smile, it will give you a special discount for your goods.  F. Another type of AI focuses on understanding human emotions. |

第Ⅱ卷（非选择题，共50分）

Ⅵ. 基础知识与运用（本大题共10分，每小题1分）

A.根据语境或句意，用所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡上指定的位置。

86. To achieve our dreams, we must take every life choice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (serious).

87. If more people give up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) cars, the air will get much cleaner.

88. Nostalgia was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) by the famous Chinese poet Yu Guangzhong.

89. Mark is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (help). He often fixes up people's broken bikes for free.

90. The true \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mean) of Christmas is sharing and giving love to people around us.

B. 根据语境或句意，从方框中选择恰当的短语完成下列各句，并将答案正确地填写在答题卡上指定的位置。

|  |
| --- |
| by accident on weekends thanks to put off  making a difference all of a sudden |

91. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what we have to do today till tomorrow.

92. Tea, the most popular drink in the world, was invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

93. Nowadays, plenty of women around the world are doing great things and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

94. The earthquake happened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but luckily no one was injured in the village.

95. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the government, many poor families in the countryside are leading a better life.

Ⅶ.任务型阅读（本大题共20分，每小题2分）

A.阅读短文，捕捉信息，根据短文内容完成文后的句子，并将答案填写在答题卡上指定的位置。

Drug(毒品) use in Britain has increased by 30% in the last five years. Use of hard drugs, for example, cocaine(可卡因) and crack cocaine, is increasing as a result of these drugs becoming cheaper and easier to buy.

Young people in Britain are more likely than other Europeans to take illegal(非法的) drugs. UK teenagers are taking up to five times more illegal drugs, for example, ecstasy tablets(摇头丸) and cannabis(大麻制品), than in other European countries. The most common drug for UK teenagers is cannabis. Over 35% of 15 to 16-year-olds say they have tried it. Harder drugs such as crack cocaine are less common. As many as one in twelve 12-year-olds have taken drugs.

British law puts drugs into three groups, from the most dangerous Class A drugs to the least addictive(使人上瘾的) Class C drugs:

● Class A: hard drugs, for example, crack cocaine;

● Class B: for example, ecstasy tablets;

● Class C: “soft” drugs, for example, cannabis, which are also addictive and dangerous.

In the UK there are possibly 500,000 Class A drug users. As a result, the UK spends ￡390 million a year on treatment centers to fight drug use. Treatment centers spend more than ￡3,000 to help every drug user. But only 3,800 drug users a year successfully go through the drug treatment.

Teenagers gave the following reasons in order of importance:

● to copy their friends and to look cool;

● so as to have a good time and to feel good;

● in order to see what it is like and to experience something new;

● so as to be like adults, but to be different from their parents;

● because the drugs are cheap and easy to buy;

● because they have nothing better to do with their time.

96. One reason for people taking more hard drugs in the UK is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are becoming lower.

97. The UK teenagers take much more drugs than teenagers in any other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

98. Under British law, from Class A drugs to Class C drugs, all of them are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

99. The UK government works hard on the drug treatment. But only a small number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the UK can get out of the drug addiction every year.

100. As for how to stop themselves from taking drugs, the UK teenagers should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. 阅读短文，捕捉信息，根据短文内容完成表格，并将答案填写在答题卡上指定的位置。

English is always changing. The English that people used 500 years ago is very different from the English we use now. Even in the last fifty years, English has changed. New words are entering our language all the time. The words *internet, email* and *mobile phone* are only twenty years old. The word website is even younger. We only started using it fifteen years ago. But what causes languages to change? And is language change a positive or a negative thing?

There are many reasons that languages change. One reason is that technology changes. We use new words for new types of technology. Thirty years ago, we only used the word mouse in English to describe an animal. Today, the word *mouse* also means the object you use to control a computer. Another important reason for language change is communication between different countries and cultures. For instance, English uses words like sugar from Arabic, *shampoo* from Hindi and yoghurt from Turkish. Languages also change because young people create their own way of talking that is different from their parents. Teenagers often use new slang—informal words and phrases—to talk to their friends. Some slang gets forgotten, but other slang words become part of normal, everyday language. Words like *bus* and *rock music* started as slang, but now they are in the dictionary and everyone uses them.

But is language change a good thing or a bad thing? Some people think that we should stop languages from changing. They think that they need to protect their language or it will die or become worse. In France, there is an organization called L'Académie Francaise that decides what is correct and what is incorrect in French. They look at the new words that people are using and decide whether they are good French or not. There are also organizations like this in other countries, such as Indonesia and Spain. However, other people believe that language change is a natural thing and shouldn't be stopped. They think that it is normal that languages change over time. They think that languages need to change to stay modern and interesting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title: Language Change | |
| Changes of English | ★ English 101 in the past 500 years.  New words are entering our language all the time, such as email and website. |
| Three reasons for  language change | ★Technology changes.  The word “mouse” also means “鼠标”in Chinese today.  ★People from different countries and cultures 102 .  Words like sugar, shampoo, and yoghurt are from different countries.  ★Young people create their own way of talking.  Some slang words 103 while other slang becomes part of everyday language. |
| 104 on language change | ★Some think language change 105 . If not, their language will become worse or die.  ★Some think language change is normal and natural. It can make languages stay modern and interesting. |

Ⅷ.**书面表达（本大题共20分，A、B部分各10分）**

“青少年志愿者”意味着光荣的责任与使命。为发扬志愿者精神，贵州各地区有关部门正招募青少年参加主题为“帮助别人，成长自己”的志愿者活动。请根据下列写作要求，完成A、B两部分的写作任务。

A.请分别用一个完整的句子回答下列五个问题：

106. Which volunteer job would you like to do?

107. What is your interest or hobby?

108. How can it help you to do the job?

109. Who will you do the volunteer job with?

110. What do you want to get from the volunteer job?

B. 假如你是刘华，请根据自身特长写一封不少于80词的英文自荐信，并通过电子邮件发送给活动负责人 张勇，要点如下：

1. 包含A部分所有信息；

2. 你认为志愿者工作有什么意义；

3. 信中不得出现考生的真实个人信息。

**贵阳市2018年初中毕业生(升学)考试试卷题**

**参考答案**

Ⅱ. 31-35 CACBC 36-40 BCAAC 41-45 BCACB

Ⅲ. 46-50 DAECF 51-55 DBCFA

Ⅳ. 56-60 BCAAC 61-65 AABCA 66-70 BACCB

Ⅴ. 71-75 ABABC 76-80 CBBAC 81-85 BEDFA

Ⅵ. 86. seriously 87. driving 88. written 89. helpful 90. meaning

91. put off 92. by accident 93. making a difference 94. all of a sudden 95. Thanks to

Ⅶ. 96. the prices of hard drugs

1. European country

98. dangerous and addictive

99. drug users

100. 只要基于文本，正面表达阻止英国青少年吸毒的具体方式，表述正确均可得分。

101. has changed a lot

102. communicate with each other

103. get forgotten

104. Two different opinions

105. would be stopped

Ⅷ. 略