

# 云南省 2018 年中考英语试题

(全卷四个部分 ,共 8 页;满分 120 分,考试用时 120 分钟)

注意事项 :

1.本卷为试题卷。考生必须在答题卡上解题作答。答案应书写在答题卡的相应位置上 ,  
在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。

2.考试结束后 ,请将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

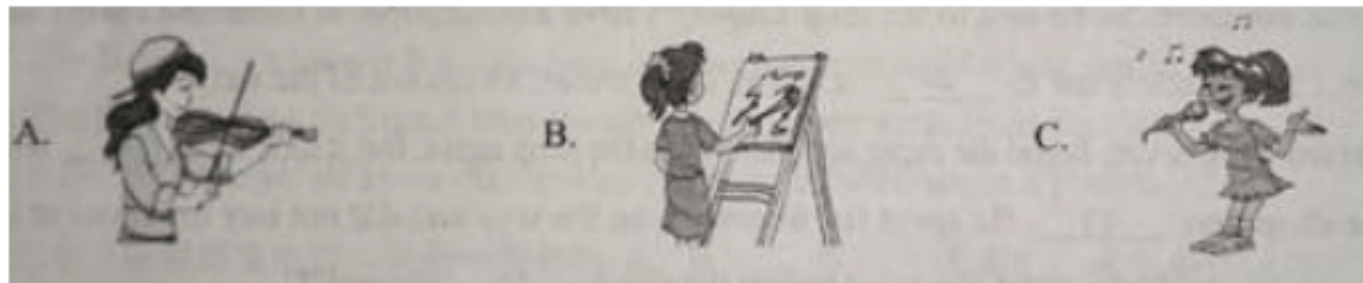
第一部分 听力 (共四节 ,满分 30 分)

做题时 ,先将答案标在试题卷的相应位置 ,听力测试结束后 ,请将试题卷上的答案转涂到  
答题卡上。

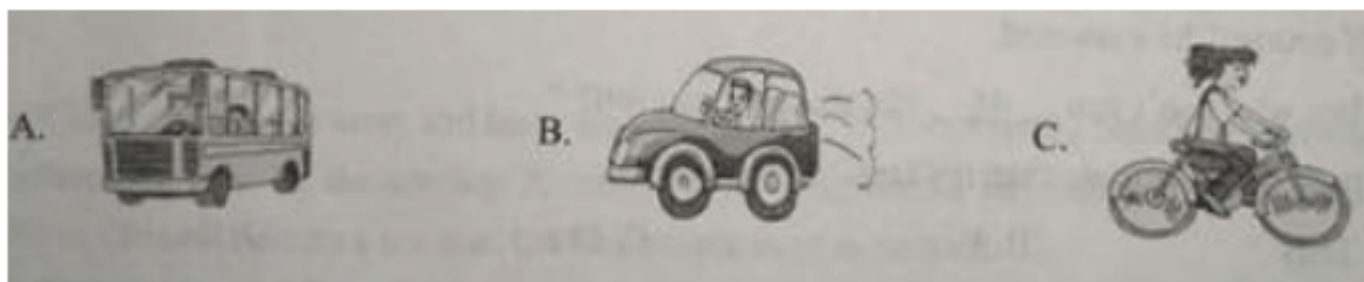
第一节 听句子 ,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相关的图画。

每个句子听两遍。 (共 5 小题 ;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

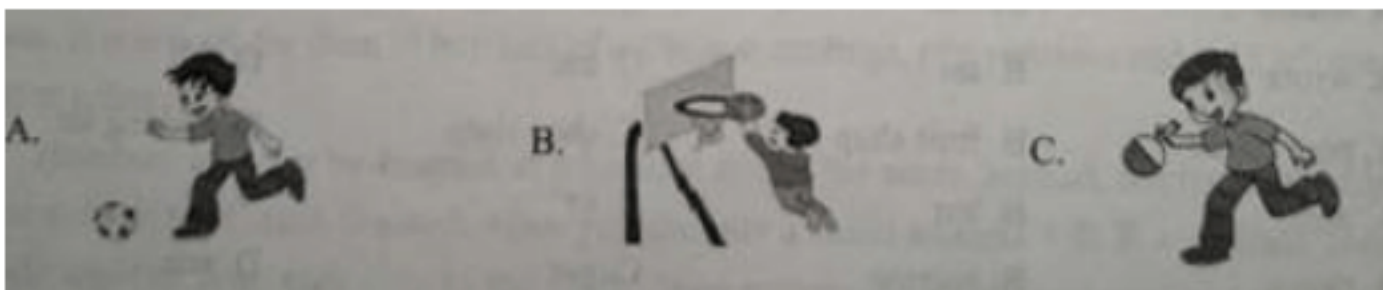
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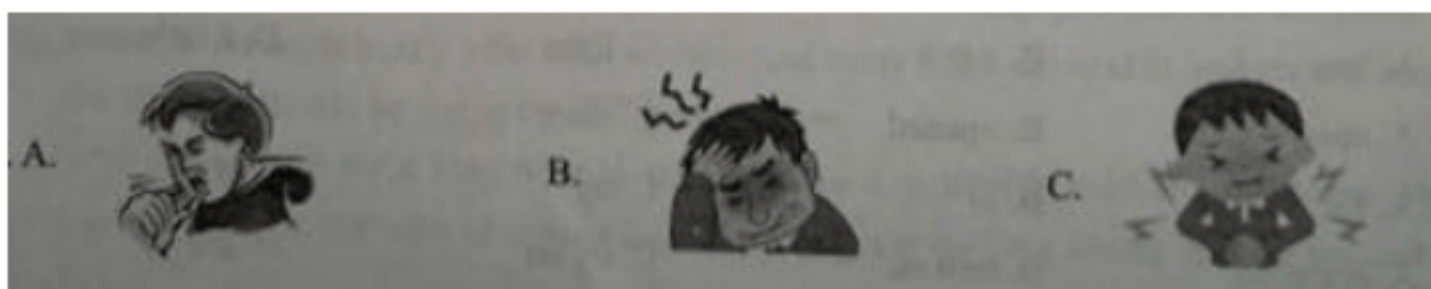
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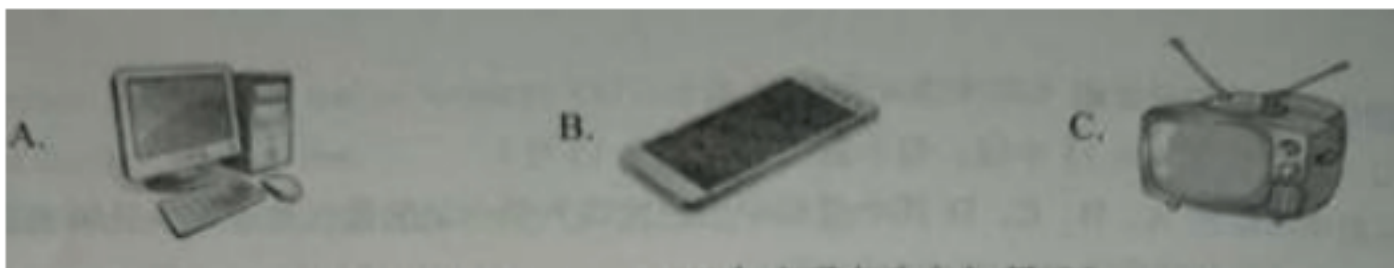
3.



4.



5.



第二节 听句子 ,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相符的正确答案。每个句子听两遍。 (共 5 小题 :每小题 1.5 分 ,满分 7.5 分)

6. A. You are welcome.

B. Here you are.

C. Never mind

7. A. Sure. Go ahead.

B. I disagree with you.

C. Let's do it together.

8. A. I can't stand it.

B. That's a good idea.

C. Keep trying.

9. A. At 7: 00 p. m.

B. Twice a month.

C. 200 yuan.

10. A. Thank you.

B. No. I'm not.

C. No, it isn't.

第三节 听对话 ,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能回答问题的正确选项。每段对话听两遍。 (共 5 小题 :每小题 2 分 ,满分 10 分)

听第一段对话 ,回答第 11~12 小题。

11. When will the school have the art festival?

A. Next Friday.

B. Next Saturday.

C. Next Sunday.

12. What is Jack going to do at the festival?

A. Dance with his classmates.

B. Do Chinese kung fu.

C. Put on a play.

听第二段对话 ,回答第 13~15 小题。

13. Who did Cindy take a trip with?

A. Her parents.

B. John.

C. Her cousins.

14. How long did Cindy stay in Yunnan?

A. One week.

B. Two weeks.

C. Three weeks.

15. What did Cindy give John?

A. Some coffee.

B. Green tea.

C. Black tea.

第四节 听短文 ,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能完成下列信息表格的正确

选项。短文听两遍。 (共 5 小题 ;每小题 1.5 分 ,满分 7.5 分)

Information about Mark Smith	
Country	16
Age	17
Teaching	18 and tell jokes in class
Hobby	Like 19 music
Talent	Play the 20 well

16. A. Australia

B. England

C. Canada

17. A. 28

B. 30

C. 32

18. A. Make faces  
B. Play short movies  
C. Dance and sing

19. A. classical  
B. country  
C. folk

20. A. piano  
B. guitar  
C. drums

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节 ,满分 30 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题 :每小题 1 分 ,满分 15 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项 ,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

21. There is \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella behind the door.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. 不填

22. Mother's Day comes \_\_\_\_\_ the second Sunday of May.

- A in  
B on  
C. at  
D. for

23. -- I like the \_\_\_\_\_ named the English World very much.

-- Me, too. I have read it for many years.

- A. gar  
B. program  
C. movie  
D. magazine

24. Don't play games on the computer all day, It's \_\_\_\_\_ to your eyes.

- A. harmful
- B. useful
- C. helpful
- D. thankful

25. -- Would you like more dumplings, Harry?

-- \_\_\_\_\_. I'm full

- A. Yes, please
- B. No way
- C. No, thanks
- D. All right

26. -- I like the two dresses, but I can only afford \_\_\_\_\_ of them.

-- I suggest you take the white one.

- A. al
- B. both
- C. neither
- D. either

27. We can \_\_\_\_\_ some information about this city on the Internet.

- A. look up
- B. look like
- C. look after
- D. look forward to

28. -- \_\_\_\_\_ fast China is developing!

-- Yes, we are so lucky to live in such a great country.

- A. What
- B. What a
- C. How
- D. How a

29. -- Will you go camping with us, Bob?

-- I'd love to, but I \_\_\_\_\_ study for the test.

- A. may

B. must

C. can

D. could

30. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ a shower when his mother rang him up.

A. takes

B. has taken

C. is taking

D. was taking

31. -- Thank you for showing me the way

-- \_\_\_\_\_.

A. No problem

B. It doesn't matter

C. It is my pleasure

D. It's kind of you

32. -- What do you think of your junior high school life?

-- I think it is one of \_\_\_\_\_ periods in my life.

A. wonderful

C. much wonderful

B. more wonderful

D. the most wonderful

33. Our parents won't allow us \_\_\_\_\_ in the river alone.

A. swim

B. to swim

C. swimming

D. swam

34. We don't know the love of our parents \_\_\_\_\_ we become parents ourselves one day.

A. until

B. after

C. when

D. since

35. -- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer vacation. Any advice?

-- How about doing some part-time jobs?

A. what should I do

B. where should I go

C. what I should do

D. where I should go

第二节 完形填空 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

Once upon a time, there was a man called Zheng. 36 lived in a small town. One day he wanted to buy himself a new pair of shoes. He measured ( 测量 ) his 37 with a ruler and then 38 down his size on a piece of paper. After that he went shoe shopping 。

When he arrived at the 39, he reached into his pocket (口袋), 40 he found the paper was not there. So he said to the shop keeper, "I have left the paper at home and I don't know the size. I'll go back home to 41 it." With these words, he ran out of the shop 。

He ran back home, found the paper and then ran to the shop again. But it took him 42 hours and the shop was 43. He spent the afternoon on the way and did not buy his shoes at last. Someone asked him, "Did you want to buy the shoes 44 yourself?"

"Of course," he answered.

"Then why don't you 45 the shoes by yourself?"

"I trust the ruler more than my feet." he answered.

- |                    |               |              |                |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 36. A. They        | B. I          | C. She       | D. He          |
| 37. A. hands       | B. feet       | C. arms      | D. legs        |
| 38. A. wrote       | B. sat        | C. cut       | D. fell        |
| 39. A. post office | B. fruit shop | C. shoe shop | D. parking lot |
| 40. A. and         | B. but        | C. or        | D. so          |
| 41. A. throw       | B. borrow     | C. get       | D. sell        |
| 42. A. few         | B. a few      | C. little    | D. a little    |
| 43. A. open        | B. opened     | C. close     | D. closed      |
| 44. A. for         | B. to         | C. by        | D. with        |

45. A. come on                      B. turn on                      C. try on                      D. get on

第三部分 阅读理解 (共三节 ,满分 35 分)

第一节 根据短文内容 ,判断正误 (正确 “ T ” ,错误 “ F ” ),并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。 (共 5 小题 :每小题 1.5 分 ,满分 7.5 分)

On a farm lived a father and a son. The father always got up early and read books by the stove. One morning, the son came up to him and said, "Dad, I read books at night but forget most of them the next morning. What's the good of reading?"

The father didn't reply to his question at once. He passed him a basket that was used to carry coal. He said, "Get some water from the river with the basket and then I'll tell you the answer."

A The son felt surprised but he did as his father said, He tried many times but every time the water leaked (漏掉) from the basket.

An hour later, the son came back with the empty basket and told his father it was impossible to hold water with the basket. The father said with a smile. "Yes, you are right, my son. The basket can't hold water. But did you notice the basket was different?" The son found the dirty basket had become clean. The father continued, "Reading is like holding water with the basket. Although we can't remember all we read, we have changed while reading."

46. The father was used to reading in the morning.  
47. The son wondered if reading was good for him.  
48. The father didn't answer his son's question because he thought it was stupid.  
49. The basket had no difference after the son used it to get water from the river.  
50. From the passage, we know that reading can make a difference to a person.

第二节 根据短文内容 ,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中 ,选出最佳选项 ,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。 (共 10 小题 ;每小题 2 分 ,满分 20 分)

**A**

China covers large areas and has a great population. Different living habits have always been an interesting topic in the country. Recently, another difference between southern Chinese and northern Chinese became a hot one: the way people shop at markets.

People from southern China say that they always buy what they need for just one or two meals. It is normal for them to buy half of a Chinese cabbage, two potatoes and 0.25 kilograms of beef at a time.



However, one may be laughed at if he does this in the north. Instead, buying vegetables and meat enough for a week is usual. Also, you can buy a small amount (数量) of fruit, such as a single apple or pear, each time in the south. Shop owners even help you peel and cut them. But shop owners in the north hardly offer such service. And many fruits are sold in baskets and boxes.

The difference could be due to the different weather.

Food can be kept for a long time in the north, as it is usually cold and dry there. Many northern Chinese have the habit of storing food, especially for the long winter. But the hot and wet weather in the south makes southern Chinese buy just enough food for one meal or one day, or else the food may go bad.

51. In southern China, people usually buy \_\_\_\_\_ at a time.

- A. a small amount of food
- B. a large amount of food
- C. enough food for a week
- D. a lot of meat and vegetables

52. If you buy fruits in the south, the shop owners may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. peel and cut them for you
- B. laugh at you
- C. only sell them in boxes and baskets
- D. only sell a single apple or pear

53. Many northern Chinese have the habit of keeping food because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the weather is hot and wet
- B. food goes bad quickly
- C. the weather is cold and dry
- D. they live far away from markets

54. The underlined words "due to" mean "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.

- A. 所以
- B. 但是
- C. 然而
- D. 因为

55. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Different Weather in China
- B. Different Living Habits in China
- C. Southern Chinese and Northern Chinese
- D. Southern China and Northern China

## B

Every school day, we use schoolbags to carry all of our things to school. They are a big part of our lives. But have you ever thought about the history of the schoolbag?

In the Han Dynasty ( 汉朝 ), students in old-style private schools used bamboo boxes to carry books to school. People consider the bamboo boxes to be the earliest schoolbags. They were usually two or three layers ( 层 ) in the box. Kids put different things like books, brushes, ink stones ( 砚 ) and paper in the boxes.

Hundreds of years later, people developed a new kind of schoolbag called the budai, or the "hip-pocket". The budai was lighter than the bamboo box. With the founding ( 成立 ) of the People's Republic of China, military rucksacks ( 军用帆布包 ) became popular. Many people carried them when they were in school. Ask your grandparents or parents about these bags. Maybe they can tell you about their experiences of carrying them when they were in school.

A new style of schoolbags has appeared in recent years. Many of them have colorful and fashionable designs ( 时尚的设计 ) on them, such as pictures of cartoons or pop stars. And they are more comfortable to use. Some students pull wheeled bags filled with heavy textbooks and others carry backpacks.

Schoolbags are still changing. Can you imagine what future schoolbags will be like?

56. Schoolbags in the Han Dynasty were made of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cloth
- B. paper
- C. plastic
- D. bamboo

57. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Military rucksacks were popular in the 1950s.
- B. The budai was heavier than the bamboo box.
- C. There are some pictures on the new style of schoolbags.

D. Schoolbags have changed a lot.

58. To carry heavy textbooks, students would like to use \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wheeled bags

B. military rucksacks

C. bamboo boxes

D. the budai

59. We can usually read the article in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a letter

B a guidebook

C. a newspaper

D. a notice

60. The purpose of the article is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to tell us how to use schoolbags

B. to explain why we use schoolbags

C. to introduce the importance of schoolbags

D. to introduce the development of schoolbags

第三节 根据短文内容,从短文后所给的选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中  
有两项为多余选项,并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5  
分,满分 7.5 分)

Making money isn't just for adults. Kids can do it, too. Making money gives you more than  
money.\_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_By working to make your own money, you' ll learn how to succeed in the world.  
This includes dealing with money, understanding and getting along with other people. \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_.

Collect soft drink bottles. You can sell the collected bottles and use the money to buy a new  
basketball.\_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_

Make greeting cards. If you are good at drawing, try making special cards. You can sell your  
cards to make money

\_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_You may have some books that you have read but you don't want to keep. Then you  
can sell them to make money.

Win a scholarship ( 奖学金 ). If you get good grades at school, you can get some money as  
prize. \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_

- A. Sell old books.
- B. Borrow old books.
- C. It's also a learning process.
- D. However, you are polluting the environment.
- E. It's easy to make money if you try the following ways.
- F. This encourages kids to work harder to get better grades.
- G. At the same time, you are keeping the environment clean.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

- 66. Grace loves dancing. She wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ when she grows up. (dance)
- 67. It's important for everyone to know how to ask for help \_\_\_\_\_. (polite)
- 68. The young should learn to make decisions by \_\_\_\_\_. (they)
- 69. 2018 Football World Cup is being held in Russia now. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ Football World Cup. (twenty-one)

70. \_\_\_\_\_ are those who make you smile, always open their hearts to you and encourage you to succeed. (friend)

第二节 将下列句子中汉语部分译成英语, 注意使用适当的形式, 并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

- 71. Nowadays, many foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ learning Chinese. (对, 感兴趣)
- 72. We will have a party in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_. (后天)
- 73. Whales are \_\_\_\_\_ because some people make their ocean home dirty and others kill them for meat. (处于危险之中)
- 74. \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem in all places around the world -- in developing and developed countries. (食品安全)
- 75. When you're learning a new language, you can't be afraid to \_\_\_\_\_, otherwise, you won't get very far. (出错)

第三节 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

#### Doing Something Nice to...

提示: 每个人都向往美好的生活, 美好的生活需要我们真诚的付出和给予。请以 “Doing

Something Nice to... ”为题,写一篇英语短文 ,谈谈你曾经或将要为他人、社会等做的一件美好的事情。

要求： 1.请先将题目补全后再做答；

2.语言流畅、书写规范、卷面整洁 ,词数不少于 60 个；

3.文中不得使用真实姓名、校名 ,否则以零分计；

4.请将短文写在答题卡上 ,写在本试题卷上无效。

2018 年云南省初中学业水平考试

## 云南省 2018 年中考英语试题

参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力 (共四节, 1~5 每小题 1 分, 6~10 每小题 1.5 分, 11~15 每小题 2 分, 16~20 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 1~5 ACABB

第二节 6~10 CABCA

第三节 11~15 ACABC

第四节 16~20 ACBCB

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共二节, 21~35 每小题 1 分, 36~45 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 21~25 BBDAC 26~30 DACBD 31~35 CDBAC

第二节 36~40 DBACB 41~45 CBDAC

第三部分 阅读理解 (共三节, 46~50 每小题 1.5 分, 51~60 每小题 2 分, 61~65 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 35 分)

第一节 46~50 TTFFT

第二节 51~55 AACDB 56~60 DBACD

第三节 61~65 CEGAF

第四部分 写作 (共三节, 66~75 每小题 1 分, 书面表达 15 分, 满分 25 分)

第一节 词形填空

66. dancer                      67. politely                      68. themselves                      69. twenty-first/Twenty-first/21st

70. Friends

第二节 词组翻译

71. are/get/become interested in; take/have an interest in/ show interest in

72. the day after tomorrow                      73. in danger

74. Food safety                      75. make mistakes/ make a mistake

第三节 书面表达

One possible version:

**Doing something nice to my friend**

A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart!

Jerry is my good friend. He's very thin. Last winter, he got ill. He had to go to hospital once a week. He took lots of medicine. I hoped he would be as strong as me. So every weekend, I asked him to practice playing basketball with me. I taught him how to play it. Now he is much stronger and healthier.

I feel very happy to have done something nice to my friend.

#### 书面表达评分标准

一档 :(12~15 分):内容切题、层次清楚、语言流畅、基本无语言表达错误。

二档 :(8~11 分):内容切题、层次比较清楚、语言比较流畅、语言表达错误较少。

三档 :(5~7 分):内容基本切题、层次不够分明、语言表达错误较多。

四档 :(1-4 分):有一定内容、但语言表达错误很多。

(注意 :书面表达语法错误全卷扣分不得超过 2 分 ;单词拼写错误全卷扣分不得超过 2 分 ;  
抄袭卷中阅读材料的 ,抄袭部分不给分。 )