

2018年呼和浩特市中考试卷

英语

注意事项:

1. 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡的规定位置。
2. 考生要将答案写在答题卡上,在试卷上答题一律无效。考试结束后,本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
3. 本试卷满分120分。考试时间120分钟。

第I卷(选择题,共计85分)

I. 单项选择:(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

1. — There is a chess match between a Korean player and AlphaGo.
— It's very amazing. Playing _____ chess is usually _____ one-to-one game.
A. the; a B. the; an C. /; a D. /; an
2. — Dad, could you please teach _____ English?
— Sure! But it's more important to learn it by _____.
A. my; yourself B. my; you
C. me; you D. me; yourself
3. — It's Mr Zhang's new movie. But I think it's more meaningful than his others.
— I agree with you. His latest movie has come to his highest _____.
A. spirits B. standard C. treasure D. development
4. Diana can't go to the farm with her classmates because she _____ a bad cold.
A. will catch B. is catching C. has caught D. is caught
5. Do you find yourself getting impatient or _____ with people over unimportant things?
A. bored B. boring C. tiring D. angrily
6. _____ my surprise, the twins have nothing _____ common.
A. With; in B. To; in C. In; in D. To; of

7. — The price of vegetables _____ so quickly these days.
— Oh, no, but I don't think so.
A. afford B. rises C. improves D. raise
8. — The woman over there looks like our English teacher.
— It _____ be her. She's having a meeting in Beijing now.
A. may not B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. can't
9. _____ you must go and play football, at least wait until school is over.
A. If B. Whether C. Unless D. So that
10. — People, especially the young, _____ by their friends.
— That's true. Friends play an important part in everyone's life.
A. easily influences B. is easily influenced
C. are easily influenced D. influenced easily
11. — Many people talk about "Didi". I really wonder _____.
— Just call to order a taxi through it on your mobile phone.
A. how can I use it B. how I can use it
C. why people use it D. why do people use it
12. — Hi, Susan! What are you going to do during the summer holiday?
— I'm going to _____ cooking because I like eating delicious food.
A. clean up B. put up C. take up D. make up
13. — Many boy students think physics is _____ geography.
— I agree. I'm weak in geography.
A. much difficult than B. as difficult as
C. less difficult than D. more difficult than
14. — Do you like the weekly talk show, *The Readers*, on CCTV?
— Sure. It's a great TV program _____ purpose is to bring the habit of reading back into the public.
A. which B. that C. what D. whose
15. — Hey, man! Can you believe that? Our Chinese Football Team beat the South African Team last night.
— _____ We haven't beaten them for many years.
A. No wonder! B. What a pity!
C. Are you joking? D. Guess what?

II. 完型填空: (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A

A tone-deaf (五音不全) teenager has surprised his family by suddenly being able to play music while after suffering a concussion (脑震荡).

Gordon, a high school student, now can play 13 instruments — 16 he has never learned music.

As a small child, he loved sports, dreamed of playing lacrosse (长曲棍球) as a career, and had no 17 in music.

“He really had no musical 18, ” his mother told the reporter. “When he played lacrosse with a local team in Grade Six, he 19 backwards and hurt the back of his head 20 the ground. ”

“I remember 21 and then I felt really dazed (恍惚的), ” he told the reporter. “I didn't really understand something 22 had happened. ”

The doctors told him he could return to the 23. He did so, but unluckily he went on to suffer 24 couple of hard hits to the head, which sent him to the hospital again.

After that the doctors told him he couldn't play sports any more, but there was one good side effect: his new-found 25.

“Now I can play many instruments, such as piano, guitar and violin. Music is the thing that gets me up in the morning, ” he said.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. so | B. and | C. because | D. though |
| 17. A. interest | B. interested | C. interesting | D. interestedly |
| 18. A. problem | B. difficulty | C. instrument | D. talent |
| 19. A. falls | B. felt | C. fell | D. was falling |
| 20. A. above | B. below | C. along | D. against |
| 21. A. getting up | B. giving up | C. to get up | D. to give up |
| 22. A. good | B. bad | C. wonderful | D. boring |
| 23. A. classroom | B. hospital | C. concert | D. field |
| 24. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. others |
| 25. A. hobby | B. illness | C. habit | D. skill |

B

High school does not encourage students to know about the new things in life, but college sets the stage for it. I myself went through this 26 process (过程) and found something that has changed my experience at college for the better: I discovered ASL—American Sign Language.

I never felt it necessary to learn any sign language before. All of my family members can hear, and so are all my friends. The 27 language was enough. Little by little, I discovered my 28 for ASL.

The 29 began during my first week at college. I watched it carefully when the ASL club performed their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the idea of communicating without speaking attracted me. What I saw was completely different from anything I had experienced in the past. This new form of communication just made me want more.

After that, feeling the need to 30 further, I decided to join one of ASL clubs. I only learned how to express my feelings 31 my hands about the letters that day. Although my process was 32, I wasn't disappointed about it. I then tried my best to take part in those club's meetings and learned all I could.

The following term, I decided to be a member of an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking wasn't 33. I soon realized that silence was not unpleasant. 34, if there had been any talking, it would have caused to learn less. Now, I enjoy the silence and the 35 way of communication.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 26. A. talking | B. planning | C. searching | D. looking |
| 27. A. body | B. spoken | C. written | D. foreign |
| 28. A. love | B. question | C. need | D. goal |
| 29. A. map | B. trip | C. story | D. task |
| 30. A. ask about | B. know about | C. worry about | D. talk about |
| 31. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. with |
| 32. A. ready | B. slow | C. common | D. nervous |
| 33. A. allowed | B. welcomed | C. turned | D. repeated |
| 34. A. Finally | B. Besides | C. Instead | D. However |
| 35. A. easy | B. popular | C. new | D. quick |

III. 阅读理解: (共 25 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

A

Little stream ran down from a high mountain through many villages and forests. Then it reached a desert, "I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert," she thought. As she started, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After many tries, she still failed. "Maybe I can't reach the ocean," she said sadly to herself.

At this time, a deep voice said, "If a breeze (微风) can cross the desert, so can a river." It was the voice of the desert. But the little stream answered, "A breeze can fly, but I can't."

"That's because you can't give up what you are. Let yourself evaporate (蒸发) into the breeze, and it can take you across," said the desert. "Give up what I am now? No! No!" The little stream could not accept this idea. "The breeze can carry the vapor (蒸汽) across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again," said the desert. "And whether you are a river or vapor, your nature never changes." Hearing this, the little stream went into the open arms of the breeze. It carried her to the next stage of her life.

The course of our lives is like the experience of the little stream. If you want to go through difficulties in your life to head for success, you should also change the way you are.

36. The little stream planned to reach _____.
- A. the forest
B. the river
C. the desert
D. the ocean
37. The little stream _____ before she crossed the desert.
- A. didn't meet any difficulties
B. was confident about herself
C. was worried about herself
D. knew well about the desert
38. At first, the little stream didn't accept the desert's advice because _____.
- A. she failed many times
B. she was afraid of the nature
C. she wasn't able to change her nature
D. she wouldn't change the way she was

39. The little stream finally crossed the desert by _____.

- A. evaporating into the breeze
B. forming a river
C. disappearing into the sand
D. changing her nature

40. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. The road to success isn't always easy and smooth.
B. Whatever others say, we should always be ourselves.
C. To succeed, we should think about things in a different way.
D. To succeed, we should follow others' advice.

B

I'd planned to spend my weekend in the sun, planting flowers outdoors. But that was before the pair of crows (乌鸦). Out of nowhere, they had set up their base camp in our garden.

We first discovered the crows on Friday morning. It was early, and the sound the birds made traveled through our neighborhood. I thought they'd go away soon. But, no. They were getting louder and probably made my neighbors angry nearly as much as us with the noise. I felt a little disappointed.

Then, on Sunday afternoon, I looked out of the kitchen window to see our dog Quatchi watching something on the ground. I found a small coal-black bird in the grass. Its eyes were milky, and it stayed perfectly still as my dog inched towards it. Only when Quatchi touched his nose to its head did it walk away. I grabbed the dog and locked him inside and came back with my camera.

I never thought that the young would be hanging out on the ground, growing and gaining strength as its parents guarded it from above. The second I saw this little bird I forgave (原谅) the crows.

To be honest, I've never been much of a bird person. I also have a healthy respect for birds. They're basically living dinosaurs (恐龙).

I wish they'd chosen another garden. There are only so many sunny days in Seattle, and I still can't do any gardening out there. But I'm also thankful that I got to see this little bit of nature. It's pretty amazing.

The experience has also strengthened my wish to create a beautiful garden that attracts lots of bees, butterflies, and yes, birds. They are welcome here.

41. The arrival of the two crows _____.
- A. angered the writer's neighbors
B. made the writer's dog mad
C. was harmful to the writer's garden
D. broke the order of the writer's life
42. Why did the writer lock her dog up?
- A. She wanted to take some photos.
B. The parent crows were to attack the dog.
C. She wanted to protect the little bird.
D. The dog kept making loud noises.
43. The writer changed her thoughts to the crows when _____.
- A. she planted flowers in her garden
B. she locked her dog inside
C. she saw the little bird in her garden
D. she thought of living dinosaurs
44. After seeing the little crow, the writer _____.
- A. was interested to know its growing progress
B. fell in love with the pair of crows
C. planned to drive the crows away
D. decided to help look after it
45. The passage is mainly to _____.
- A. show an unpleasant situation
B. advise readers to protect birds
C. share a personal experience
D. ask advice on dealing with crows

C

Maybe a lot of thin people will be worried about their health if the inside fat matters.

Some doctors now think that the inside fat around important organs like the heart or liver could be as dangerous as the outside fat which can be noticed more easily.

"Being thin doesn't surely mean you are not fat," said Dr Jimmy Bell at Imperial College. Since 1994, Bell and his team have tested nearly 800 people with MRI to create "fat maps" showing where people store fat.

According to the result, people who keep their weight through the food they usually eat

rather than exercise are likely to have major deposits (堆积物) of inside fat, even if they are thin.

Even people with normal Body Mass Index (体重指数) scores can have surprising levels of fat deposits inside. Of the women, as many as 45 percent of those with normal BMI scores (20 to 25) actually had too high levels of inside fat. Men were nearly 60 percent.

According to Bell, people who are fat on the inside are actually on the edge of being fat. They eat too many fatty and sugary foods, but they are not eating enough to be fat. Scientists believe we naturally store fat around the stomach first, but at some point, the body may start storing it elsewhere.

Doctors are unsure about the exact dangers of inside fat, but some think it has something to do with heart disease and diabetes (糖尿病). They want to prove that inside fat does harm to the body's communication systems.

The good news is that inside fat can be easily burned off through exercise or even by improving your eating habits. "If you want to be healthy, there is no other way. Exercise has to be an important part of your lifestyle," Bell said.

46. What is this piece of news mainly about?
- A. Thin people may be fat inside.
B. How to deal with inside fat.
C. Inside fat leads to many diseases.
D. Thin people also have troubles.
47. What does the underlined word "organs" in the second paragraph mean?
- A. 地位
B. 地方
C. 器官
D. 肝脏
48. Doctors have found _____.
- A. the exact dangers of inside fat
B. being thin doesn't mean you are not fat inside
C. being thin is not dangerous at all
D. inside fat is the cause of heart disease and diabetes
49. According to the passage, which of the following is wrong?
- A. Exercise can help to reduce the inside fat.
B. People can reduce inside fat by improving their eating habits.
C. Women have more chances to have too much inside fat.
D. Not all the people who look thin are really thin inside.

50. From the last paragraph, we can find that _____.
- A. it is true that inside fat can lead to disease
 - B. exercise plays an important role in people's life for keeping healthy
 - C. thin people usually have inside fat even if they are thin
 - D. it is easier to burn off inside fat than outside fat

D

Sometimes, when you worry that you may fail an exam, you end up failing. Or during a seating arrangement (安排) in your class, when you are afraid to sit next to someone you don't like, you end up sharing the desk with him or her.

This is what Murphy's Law tells us: If things can go wrong, they will go wrong. But is it true?

Of the studies about Murphy's Law, the most famous one is the buttered toast (烤面包片) phenomenon (现象): One toast with butter falls, it lands butter-side down most of the time.

To prove this, Robert Matthews did a lot of experiments with more than 1,000 British school kids in 2001.

In the first experiment, each student put a piece of buttered toast on a plate, let it fall off 20 times and noted which side it landed on. Of almost 10,000 experiments, toast landed butter-side down 62 percent of the time.

But you may ask: Is it the butter that plays a role? Here comes Matthews' second experiment.

This time, instead of butter, the toast had a letter "B" written on one side. It still landed 58 percent of the time on the B-side.

This proved that Murphy's Law is true: If the toast can land butter-side down, it will do so.

Matthews did another experiment. When students threw the toast from a height of 2.5 metres, the toast landed butter-side down only 47 percent of the time.

"Toast lands butter-side down because humans aren't tall enough to let it land any other way," Matthews said.

根据上文内容判断正 (T) 误(F)

51. According to Murphy's Law, in an English class, if you don't want to be questioned by the teacher, you may end up failing answering the questions.

52. In the first experiment of buttered toast, we know the toast landed butter-side down about 620 times.
53. If the toast can land butter-side down, Murphy's Law is true.
54. In the first two experiments, either the butter or the letter "B" plays a role.
55. The passage is mainly talking about Murphy's Law depends on people's mental state(心理状态).

E 日常对话

A: _____ 56 _____

B: Actually, I haven't been sleeping well.

A: _____ 57 _____

B: I go to bed, but I just can't get comfortable enough to stay asleep.

A: When do you get into bed for the night?

B: _____ 58 _____

A: Do you have a lot on your mind when you try to go to sleep?

B: _____ 59 _____

A: Do you ever meditate (冥想) or read before bedtime?

B: _____ 60 _____

- A. My bed is really comfortable.
- B. How have you been doing recently?
- C. I usually watch a lot of television before I go to bed. Maybe I should try something else to help me quiet down.
- D. I usually try to go to bed around 11:00 or so during the week.
- E. My mother is ill, and I think about her a lot.
- F. Is there any reason why you can't get enough sleep?
- G. Why not go to see a doctor?

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共计 35 分)

IV. 用所给词或短语的适当形式填空:(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分) 61—70 小题

care; keep clear of; understand; you; suffer from;
present; century; out of; quick; make into

61. — Do you have trouble _____ the meaning of this poem?
— No, I have learnt it already.
62. My hobby doesn't cost as much as _____—I collect tickets, bus tickets and train tickets.
63. — Billy has made great progress in his maths.
— Exactly. He doesn't do his homework so _____ as he used to be.
64. You can see objects and paintings from different _____ in the Louvre Museum.
65. Many picture-books _____ cartoons in the past 20 years.
66. Thanks to the development of the Internet, it is much _____ to search for information now.
67. — What should I do next?
— Choose one _____ these ten.
68. — What did his wife say to him just now?
— He was warned _____ drinking wines while driving.
69. — The party was great! But I didn't see you.
— I didn't go there. I _____ a headache.
70. — How can I become a _____?
— I think you need to speak English very well.

V. 阅读理解填词:(共 10 个空; 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分) 71—80 空

As we know, museums are buildings where many valuable and important exhibits (展品) are kept so that people can go and see them. For example, art museums are places where people can learn about v 71 cultures. More and more popular “design museums” that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows exhibits that are easily found in our daily life, such as fridges and washing m 72.

The advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Being different from the art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly b 73 design museums clearly show how and why mass-products (批量产品) work and look a 74 they do, and how design has improved our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably f 75 visitors with a feeling that there is something out of their understanding.

Several new design museums have opened their doors in recent years. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's g 76 interest in the field with new ideas.

London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced exhibits f 77 electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict than t 78 to art museums, and visitors may also s 79 humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and u 80 attractive (有吸引力的) toys collected from our everyday life.

71. v _____ 72. m _____ 73. b _____ 74. a _____ 75. f _____
76. g _____ 77. f _____ 78. t _____ 79. s _____ 80. u _____

VI. 初级写作:(满分 15 分)

你校将开设一些特色课程, 请你根据下表中的提示为学校英文网页写一篇短文, 介绍这些课程及开设理由, 并提出你建议增设的课程以及你的理由。

- 要求: 1. 不要逐字逐句翻译, 可适当发挥;
2. 语句通顺、语意连贯;
3. 100 词左右, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

学校特色课程	开设理由
足球俱乐部	强身健体、鼓励合作
模型制作	走进科学、了解科学
你建议的课程	你的理由

Students in our school are free to choose some special after-school courses according to their interests. _____