**2018**年百色市初中学业水平考试试卷**·**英语)

　　　　(考试时间：120分钟　满分：120分)

第Ⅰ卷　选择题(共三部分　满分90分)

第一部分　听力理解(共四节，满分30分)

第一节　听音辨图(共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

请听下面五个句子，每个句子后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相符的图画，听完每个句子后，你将有10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。

(　　)**1.**

(　　)**2.**

(　　)**3.**

(　　)**4.**

(　　)**5.**

第二节　情景反应(共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

请听下面五个句子，每个句子后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳的答语，听完每个句子后，你将有10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。

(　　)**6.**A.Nice to meet you, too.　　B．Great.

C．Fine, thanks.

(　　)**7.**A.In two days. B．For two days.

C．Twice a week.

(　　)**8.**A.What a pity! B．Good luck.

C．Good job.

(　　)**9.**A.Yes, I am.　　B．Not yet.　　C．No, I don't.

(　　)**10.**A.68 yuan. B．Size M. C．Blue.

第三节　对话理解(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

请听下面六段对话，每段对话有一至三个问题，请根据对话内容从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟。听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间，每段对话读两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第11小题。

(　　)**11.**Where are the two speakers?

A．In a cinema. 　　B．In a classroom.

C．In a shop.

听第二段对话，回答第12小题。

(　　)**12.**How does Jim usually go to school?

A．By bus. B．On foot. C．By bike.

听第三段对话，回答第13小题。

(　　)**13.**What is the man's job?

A．A doctor. B．A driver. C．A worker.

听第四段对话，回答第14、15小题。

(　　)**14.**When does the conversation take place?

A．December 25th. 　　　B．December 24th.

C．December 23rd.

(　　)**15.**What are they going to buy for the festival?

A．Some books. 　　　B．Some food.

C．Some clothes.

听第五段对话，回答第16、17小题。

(　　)**16.**Who is Lucy?

A．Jim's classmate. 　　　B．Alex's sister.

C．The speaker's classmate.

(　　)**17.**What does Jim look like?

A．He has brown eyes.

B．He has black hair.

C．He has green eyes.

听第六段对话，回答第18至20小题。

(　　)**18.**What is Mr. Lin doing?

A．Attending a meeting.

B．Answering a phone call.

C．Visiting the City Car Centre.

(　　)**19.**When will Mr. Lin call the man?

A．After 3：30. B．At 3：30. C．Before 3：30.

(　　)**20.**What's the telephone number of the City Car Centre?

A．718－555－3892. 　　　B．718－555－3290.

C．718－355－3920.

第四节　短文理解(共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

请听下面短文，短文后有5个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听短文前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟，听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。短文读两遍。

听下面一篇短文，回答第21至25小题。

(　　)**21.**Who is the headmaster?

A．Sam King. B．Mrs. King. C．Mrs. Tim.

(　　)**22.**When do lessons finish every morning?

A．At 11：00. B．At 11：30. C．At 12：00.

(　　)**23.**Are the students free in the afternoon?

A．No, they aren't. 　　B．We don't know.

C．Yes, they are.

(　　)**24.**The exam is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．not difficult B．difficult C．very difficult

(　　)**25.**How soon will the students get the results of the

exam?

A．In three weeks. 　　B．In four weeks.

C．In five weeks.

第二部分　英语知识运用(共三节，满分25分)

第一节　选择填空(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

(　　)**26.**Alice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest girl. She never tells lies.

A．a　　　B．an　　　C．the　　　D．/

(　　)**27.**We go to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday to Friday every week.

A．at B．for C．on D．from

(　　)**28.**—What are you going to give your mother for her birthday?

—I think I'll buy her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．something special B．special something

C．anything special D．special anything

(　　)**29.**There are two beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the picture.

A．womans B．women C．woman D．womens

(　　)**30.**—Kitty, I'm busy cooking. Can you give me a hand?

—Mum, just wait a moment. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bed now.

A．make B．will make

C．am making D．making

(　　)**31.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wu Lan is still young, she can help her mother do some housework on weekends.

A．So B．Until C．Though D．Unless

(　　)**32.**Many students think that singing songs is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listening to music.

A．more happy 　　　　　B．the most exciting

C．as interested as 　　　　　D．as relaxing as

(　　)**33.**Your aunt will call you as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Baise.

A．will get B．gets C．got D．would get

(　　)**34.**—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful shoes she is wearing!

—I think so.

A．What B．What a C．How D．How a

(　　)**35.**—Tom, why have you decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese folk music as a course?

—Because I like Chinese culture very much.

A．take B．taken C．to take D．taking

第二节　补全对话(共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

根据对话内容，从方框的选项中选出5个最佳选项补全对话。其中有一项为多余选项。

A．The hotel is on your left.

B．Is there a hotel around here?

C．How can I get there?

D．Thanks so much.

E．This way, please.

F．How far is it from here?

A：Excuse me, sir.

B：Yes, how can I help you?

A：Well, I'm new in the city. **36.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B：Yes, there is. It's across from the police station on New Street.

A：**37.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B：It's about one kilometer.

A：Oh. **38.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B：You can walk there, I think. Go along King Street and then turn right at the second crossing. Go straight along New Street. **39.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A：**40.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B：You're welcome.

第三节　完形填空(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从第41～50小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you agree that your parents have a second child? Different students have different \_\_41\_\_ about it.

Some students agree \_\_42\_\_ the idea. They think, if so, they won't feel \_\_43\_\_ and there will always \_\_44\_\_ someone to play with. Besides, if their parents get old or ill, they can take turns \_\_45\_\_ them. \_\_46\_\_ some students disagree, they worry that they will get \_\_47\_\_ love from their parents if another child \_\_48\_\_ to the family. What's worse, they may not get along \_\_49\_\_， or even fight against each other.

As for me, I'd love to have a brother or a sister as company, \_\_50\_\_ we can share our happiness and sorrow any time.

(　　)**41.**A.exercise B．ideas C．problem D．question

(　　)**42.**A.with B．to C．at D．for

(　　)**43.**A.alone B．unhappy C．strict D．lonely

(　　)**44.**A.have B．has C．be D．is

(　　)**45.**A.to look after B．look up

C．to look at D．look after

(　　)**46.**A.Because B．Unless C．When D．However

(　　)**47.**A.more B．less C．few D．a few

(　　)**48.**A.comes B．came C．coming D．come

(　　)**49.**A.good B．easy C．well D．hardly

(　　)**50.**A.ever since B．such that

C．even if D．so that

第三部分　阅读理解(第51～55小题，每小题1分，第56～70小题，每题2分，本大题满分35分)

**A**

**Suggestions for travelling**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dos |  |
| ●Talk politely to strangers.  ●Wash your hands before eating, and eat quietly.  ●Remember to wear comfortable shoes.  ●Try to take public transport.  ●Try to speak some of the local language even if you can only say “Hello” and “Thank you”．  ●Visit local sights, taste local food and try to understand other people's lives in new places. |  |
| Don'ts |  |
| ●Spit(吐痰) or drop litter everywhere.  ●Talk loudly on your mobile phone.  ●Take off your shoes on planes, trains or buses.  ●Smoke in public places.  ●Cut in line.  ●Cross the street when the red light is on.  ●Write graffiti(乱涂乱画) anywhere.  ●Just go shopping. |  |

根据短文内容，判断下列句子意思与原文是否相符，相符的写T，不相符的写F。

(　　)**51.**We are supposed to eat quietly and talk politely.

(　　)**52.**It's impolite to talk loudly on mobile phone.

(　　)**53.**Cutting in line and littering are not allowed.

(　　)**54.**You can take off your shoes on buses.

(　　)**55.**These suggestions are for kids only.

**B**

Table manners are about how to behave when you eat a meal. Different countries have different table manners. Now let's see some table manners in the following countries.

**Japan**

It is OK to make some noises when you eat noodles in Japan. Making some noises is not rude but is praise to the cook. The Japanese also say it tastes better if you make some noises while eating.

What else to watch: It's important to say “Thanks” before and after a meal.

**France**

In France, a meal is like a ceremony. People enjoy it and make it a special event. You should never discuss money over dinner. And going Dutch (各自付账) is not very polite.

What else to watch: you need to finish everything on your plate.

**Mexico**

In Mexico, whenever you catch the eye of someone who's eating, even a stranger, it's good manners to say “provecho”， which means “enjoy”．

What else to watch: Where you sit is important in this country. Before you get seated, look for place cards, or wait until the host seats you. And you must say “Enjoy your meal” before you leave the table.

根据短文内容，选择最佳选项。

(　　)**56.**What's the polite way to eat noodles in Japan?

A．Eating quietly. B．Eating quickly.

C．Leaving some. D．Making some noises.

(　　)**57.**What don't people like to talk about over dinner in France?

A．Money. B．Weather. C．Sports. D．News.

(　　)**58.**What should you say before you leave the table in Mexico?

A．Goodbye. B．Enjoy your meal.

C．Thank you. D．The food is delicious.

(　　)**59.**Which of the following is **TRUE?**

A．The Japanese always eat quietly.

B．People in France like going Dutch when eating

out.

C．Where you sit is important in Mexico.

D．Strangers never talk to the people who are eating in Mexico.

(　　)**60.**This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．sports stars B．dinner parties

C．eating habits D．table manners

**C**

The Spring Festival is one of the most important festival in China. During the festival, Chinese people have many activities. They paste Spring Festival Couplets(春联), greeting the New Year and saying goodbye to the old year. On the first day of the Spring Festival, people hang out, wearing new clothes. Nowadays, children get red pockets from their parents and their relatives. It is a good time for people to visit relatives and friends. More importantly, the Spring Festival is celebrated not only in China but also in other parts of the world.

The Spring Festival was celebrated in the UK from 1980. Every New Year, people also get together and have lots of activities. They sing songs and share photos with friends or watch movies in the cinema. Besides, the Spring Festival has become a key time for Chinese living in the US. They join in a large evening party to welcome the traditional New Year. The Chinese New Year will be welcomed with three weeks of celebrations across Australia. Thousands of people come to Sydney's Chinatown. They enjoy **fireworks** and lion dances. The family dinner on New Year's Eve is an important tradition for Chinese whether they were born in Singapore or moved there from China. They usually hold it at home because having it in a restaurant takes away the meaning of the tradition.

根据短文内容，选出最佳选项。

(　　)**61.**According to Paragraph One, children can get red pockets from their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the first day of the Spring Festival.

A．friends 　　　　B．parents and relatives

C．teachers 　　　　D．classmates

(　　)**62.**Which activity is not mentioned(提到) in Paragraph

One?

A．Hold a New Year party.

B．Hang out, wearing new clothes.

C．Visit relatives and friends.

D．Paste Spring Festival Couplets.

(　　)**63.**The underlined word “fireworks” in the second paragraph means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A．火炉工 B．消防员 C．烟花表演 　　D．畅销书

(　　)**64.**Which of the following is **TRUE** in the passage?

A．The Spring Festival is the most important festival

in China.

B．The Spring Festival is celebrated only in China.

C．The Spring Festival was celebrated in the US from 1980.

D．Chinese living in Singapore usually hold the family dinner on New Year's Eve at home.

(　　)**65.**How many countries are mentioned except China in the passage?

A．Two. B．Three. C．Four. D．Five.

**D**

How green are you? Do you know how to be green?

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day and it does harm to our environment. Though we are young, we can still do something to help. In fact, even the simplest everyday activities can make a real difference to the environment. Here are some ideas for you.

**Reduce**

Reduce means “use less”. Don't waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution and waste going into the environment. Before we buy something new, think whether it is really necessary—or maybe the old one will be just as good! When we buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.

**Reuse**

Reuse means“use again”. Use things for as long as possible. When we buy things, make sure that they last a long time. We should look after them so that they will last, and we should repair them if we can instead of throwing them away and buying new ones. Don't use a paper cup or a paper bag. It's better to use a china(瓷器) cup and a lunch box because you can use them again.

**Recycle**

Recycle means“change things into something else”. Though it takes energy to change something into something else, it's better than throwing things away or burning them. Find out what can be recycled in your neighbourhood and take part in recycling programmes. We should also buy products made from recycled materials, such as recycled paper, to help save trees.

So please remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.

根据短文内容，选出最佳选项。

(　　)**66.**What is the passage about?

A．How to produce things.

B．How to burn things.

C．How to help others.

D．How to be green.

(　　)**67.**Which of the following is **RIGHT?**

A．Don't waste things.

B．Always throw away old things.

C．Always buy new things.

D．Buy too many things from abroad.

(　　)**68.**Why is it better to use a china cup and a lunch

box?

A．You can burn them.

B．You can use them again.

C．You can throw them away.

D．You can change them into something else.

(　　)**69.**To protect the environment, we should remember these three words: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．waste, reuse and recycle

B．repair, burn and recycle

C．reduce, reuse and recycle

D．reduce, waste and recycle

(　　)**70.**The passage may come from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．a menu B．a dictionary

C．a storybook D．a magazine

第Ⅱ卷　非选择题(满分30分)

第四部分　写作(共两节，满分30分)

第一节　综合填空(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)

A．选词填空　根据短文内容，用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文意思完整。每个单词只能用一次。(共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

The Silk Road has been a bridge **71.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the East and West for more than 2，000 years. But you know the Silk Road is not a single route(路线)! It is a series of trade and cultural transmission(传送) routes. It **72.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Han Dynasty (朝代). The trade route starts from the city of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province and ends in Eastern Europe. The Silk Road was about 6，500 kilometers **73.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It went across one fourth of the planet.

The Silk Road was very **74.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to both China and the rest of the world. Besides trade, knowledge about science, arts and literature, as well as crafts and technologies was shared across the Silk Road. In this way, **75.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cultures developed and influenced each other.

B．单词拼写　根据题意及所给单词的首字母或汉语的提示，写出单词的正确形式，每空一词。(共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分)

**76**．After dinner, I took a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (狗) for a walk.

**77**．Yesterday morning, Mark got up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(早) to take the first bus.

**78**．At the party, he asked me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(跳舞) with him.

**79**．My little brother studies hard, and he always finishes his homework by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他自己)．

**80**．The girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(害怕) to go out at night.

**81**．May is the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of a year.

**82**．Kitty, you've made some mistakes in this exam. Be more

c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next time.

**83**．These days it usually rains, so you'd better take an

u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you when you go out.

**84**．Don't worry, Lucy! I will r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you up before we set out.

**85**．This kind of dictionary should be h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to students. I want to buy one.

第二节　书面表达(满分15分)

今年5月5日星期六，天气晴朗，你班组织了一次到公园开展义务劳动的活动。请你根据所提示的要点，用英语写一篇日记。

内容要点：1.上午8：00在校门口集合后骑自行车到人民公园；

2．同学们有的浇树、淋花，有的清扫路面，有的收集垃圾；

3．同学们还告诉人们保护环境的重要性，不少人也加入到我们的行列；

4．大家虽然很累，但都很开心。

写作要求：1.词数80左右；

2．注意日记的格式，内容包括所有要点，但不要逐句翻译；

3．可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯，但不得出现真实的人名、校名、地名等。

参考词汇：water(淋水、浇水)

collect the rubbish(收集垃圾)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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