

# 2018 年初中中招适应性测试

## 英语试题卷

注意:本试卷分试题卷和答题卡两部分。考试时间 100 分钟,满分 120 分。考生应首先阅读试题卷及答题卡上的相关信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答无效。交卷时只交答题卡。

### 一、听力理解(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话读两遍。

1. Where is the man from?  
A. America.                      B. China.                      C. England.
2. How is the weather today?  
A. Snowy.                      B. Cloudy.                      C. Sunny.
3. What is Rose going to do this afternoon?  
A. Make a school paper.      B. Go fishing.                      C. Write an article.
4. How long has the movie been on?  
A. For 15 minutes.              B. For 30 minutes.              C. For 45 minutes.
5. When will there be a school concert?  
A. On Thursday evening.      B. On Friday evening.              C. On Saturday evening.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。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答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. Why does Ann look tired?  
A. She stayed up late last night.  
B. She has just finished an exam.  
C. She is busy preparing for the exam.
7. What did Jim do last night?  
A. He went to see a film.  
B. He reviewed his lessons.

C. He went to a big dinner party.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至第10三个小题。

8. How will the girl go to the shopping center?  
A. On foot.                      B. By bus.                      C. By taxi.
9. How long will it take to get to the shopping center?  
A. Half an hour.                  B. An hour.                      C. Two hours.
10. What is the girl doing now?  
A. Doing shopping.              B. Asking the way.              C. Waiting for a taxi.

听下面一段独白,回答第11至第12两个小题。

11. What can you buy on the second floor?  
A. Children's wear.              B. Ladies' clothes.              C. Gentlemen's shoes.
12. On which floor can you buy food?  
A. On the third floor.            B. On the fourth floor.            C. On the fifth floor.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至第15三个小题。

13. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and parent.        B. Doctor and parent.        C. Father and daughter.
14. Why was Lucy not at school on the day of the eye check?  
A. She went to buy glasses.  
B. She was afraid of eye check.  
C. She did her homework at home.
15. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a hospital.                  B. In the street.                  C. In an office.

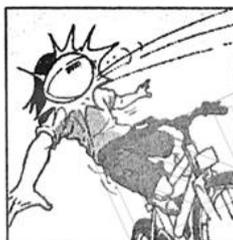
第三节 听下面一篇短文。根据短文内容,按照你所听到的先后顺序将下列图片排序,并在答题卡上将与其相对应的选项涂黑。短文读两遍。



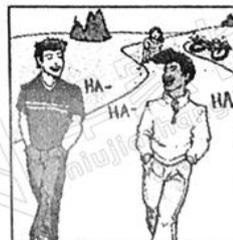
A



B



C



D



E

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

二、单项选择(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ movie *Nice To Meet You*?  
—Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful one.  
A. a; the            B. the; a            C. the; the            D. a; a
22. Fred got a job easily in a school because of his \_\_\_\_\_ as a part-time teacher.  
A. knowledge        B. condition        C. experience        D. example
23. I'd love to have a break, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ any time right now.  
A. spare            B. wait            C. save            D. offer
24. Life is full of ups and downs, and without the downs, the ups will mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something        B. everything        C. anything        D. nothing
25. —Our volleyball team achieved great success in the match again.  
—Wow! Few could play \_\_\_\_\_, I think.  
A. better            B. well            C. worse            D. badly
26. —Have you decided where to go for your summer vacation?  
—Not yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to Changchun. It is cool there.  
A. should            B. may            C. need            D. must
27. You need to walk \_\_\_\_\_ happiness because it won't happen to you itself.  
A. with            B. before            C. behind            D. towards
28. —Did you go to the concert with your parents yesterday?  
—No, I \_\_\_\_\_ for my English test all afternoon.  
A. prepared        B. am preparing    C. was preparing    D. have prepared
29. —Why do you want to get a football?  
—Don't you know football \_\_\_\_\_ to our school subjects at the beginning of this year?  
A. adds            B. has added        C. was added        D. will be added
30. It's raining again. We have to stay in the hotel to wait for the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will stop        B. to stop        C. stopping        D. stops
31. We all know that we won't enjoy good health \_\_\_\_\_ we often exercise.  
A. though            B. if            C. when            D. unless
32. Working with the volunteers (志愿者) in the community will \_\_\_\_\_ the best in us.

- A. bring out      B. work out      C. give out      D. take out
33. Cheer up! If you want to go up high, then \_\_\_\_\_ your own legs.  
A. to use      B. use      C. using      D. used
34. When we speak of culture, we mean a way of life \_\_\_\_\_ a group of people have in common.  
A. what      B. who      C. where      D. that
35. Which of the following sentences is correct?  
A. When I grow up. I want to be a policeman.  
B. He asked, "when will my dream come true"?  
C. I was deeply moved by the story *Forever Young*.  
D. Dreams can drive you to work harder, become better.

### 三、完形填空(10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。



In China, children like to make promises by hooking pinkies (用小手指拉钩) with each other and saying, "A pinkie promise must be kept for 100 years." Then, they may press their thumbs (按拇指) together to 36 the promise.

Sometimes, couples will hook pinkies and promise to be 37 together.

How did the pinkie promise come out? Some say it comes from a nursery rhyme (童谣). Others say it was introduced from the West — born out of a love 38 where a man and a woman hooked fingers.

It is said that it may have something to do with the role of fingers in Chinese 39. The Chinese character (汉字) for "finger" also means "aim" — people's thoughts. So hooking fingers can be seen as the exchanging of thoughts. Therefore, the fingers 40 an important role in making a promise: they can not only be used to complete a promise, but also be cut 41 making a blood promise. 42 someone swears to heaven (对天发誓), they use their fingers to point to the sky.

Generally, hooking fingers means making a 43 promise. In some movies, if

a person breaks a promise, he may even have his little finger 44 ! Of course, this kind of thing is not very likely to happen in the 45 world. But we can still see how important “pinkie promises” can be.

36. A. complete      B. keep      C. hold      D. remember  
37. A. ever      B. still      C. always      D. just  
38. A. life      B. story      C. sign      D. secret  
39. A. value      B. society      C. mind      D. culture  
40. A. show      B. play      C. share      D. produce  
41. A. without      B. through      C. for      D. by  
42. A. After      B. Before      C. Until      D. When  
43. A. serious      B. necessary      C. private      D. successful  
44. A. cut through      B. cut off      C. cut up      D. cut down  
45. A. open      B. whole      C. future      D. real

#### 四、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

##### A

The sound of the rain hitting the windows wakes me up and it sounds just exactly as it did 15 years ago, which made me think of my girlhood.

It was my second day of school and it was raining heavily. I couldn't get away from the habit I had at home, so I fell asleep right at my desk. I woke up to find myself not in the classroom but carried on Dad's back. We were halfway home. It was the last time I felt close to him.

After that, he never carried me or hugged (拥抱) me as other fathers did to their children. I was not troubled by this thought. I was proud of it, for I felt independent (独立的) and “grown up”. However, there were times when I felt sad for not having got comfort from him.

One day, I was writing Chinese characters as my homework. I hated doing this more than anything. Dad came and stood behind me for a moment, watching me scrawling (潦草地写) on the paper. Then he said, “This kind of writing needs patience. Your writing is not strong enough. Press harder.”



- B. To keep her father's way of education.
- C. To ask people to follow their fathers' suggestions.
- D. To show what matters to her personal development.

**B**

When was the last time you used a phone booth (电话亭) on the street? With the rise of mobile phones, they have become something out of date. But Shanghai is trying to bring new life to the old phone booths by turning them into mini-libraries.



Shanghai plans to divide 263 phone booths in Xuhui district into six new kinds. One kind will each offer 60 books for people to read or borrow. A second kind will allow users to listen to audiobooks (有声读物) and even record their own voices. A third kind will become "Celebrity Exhibition Halls (名人亭)", showing old photos and works of famous artists like Ba Jin and Zhang Leping.

Shanghai is not the only city trying to save the old phone booths. The British care about them even more, because the red phone booths have long been a part of the country's identity (特征). The world's first phone booth was built in the 1880s in Germany. But in the 1930s the UK painted them red and made them a special attraction (吸引人的事物) in cities. People from other cities usually stopped to watch them.

In recent years the country has come up with many ideas to help phone booths stay useful. The UK company British Telecom has added screens and free Wi-Fi to some booths. Users can use them to surf online and search for maps and weather reports. People are also allowed to rent (租用) some booths to change them as they want to. Since 2009, more than 1,500 phone booths have been turned into flower shops, mini-cafes, art museums and even shower rooms. Maybe in the future phone booths will become city attractions once again, but in a more creative way.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

51. What will the phone booths in Shanghai be used as?

- A. Internet halls.
- B. Special attractions.
- C. Small libraries.
- D. Exhibition windows.

每个小孩身后都有一个牛家

52. In which country was the first phone booth built?  
 A. China.                      B. UK.                      C. America.                      D. Germany.
53. In UK, people may find a phone booth to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have some coffee                      B. borrow some books  
 C. create city attractions                      D. see some famous people
54. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?  
 A. The British can buy flowers from a phone booth.  
 B. The British have new ways to reuse phone booths.  
 C. The phone booths in UK have been useless for years.  
 D. If you want to take a shower in UK, enter a phone booth.
55. What is the best title for the passage?  
 A. Phone booths repaired in Shanghai  
 B. Street phone booths given new life  
 C. Development of phone booths in UK  
 D. Rise of phone booths across the world



Do you know what family instructions are? They are common beliefs (信念) that family members follow. In ancient China, people passed down their family instructions from generation to generation.

Some schools in Zhejiang are encouraging students to learn more about their own family instructions. At Hangzhou Gongyi Middle School and Hangzhou Xuejun High School, it was part of students' winter vacation homework to learn about their family instructions.

Meng Yaohan, 16, from Hangzhou Xuejun High School, looked at her family instructions. One of them is "Don't take the wrong way", a piece of advice that has been passed down for 100 years. Her father told her how her grandfather stuck to his "right way" — to become an engineer. "It encouraged me to **pursue** what I love," she said.

Shen Duanjie, 14, from Hangzhou Gongyi Middle School, has got good from his

family instructions — “democratic” (民主的) and “equal”. In his own words, they have helped him get along with his parents.

The school has also published (出版) books about two classic collections of family instructions — *The Family Instructions of Zhu Xi* and *Family Instructions of Yan Clan*. The books include dialogues and pictures drawn by students.

Gong Zhenyue, 14, drew pictures for one of the instructions in *Family Instructions of Yan Clan*. She was impressed (留下深刻印象) by the instruction, which says that parents should not only love their children, but also educate them. “It made me understand my parents’ strictness with me,” she said. She made it her own family instruction.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

56. What are family instructions?
- A. The words of one’s grandparents.
  - B. Dialogues between family members.
  - C. Common beliefs that family members follow.
  - D. Books which were passed down from the past.
57. Which of the following is TRUE about Meng Yaohan?
- A. She knows nothing about her family instructions.
  - B. “Democratic” and “equal” are her family instructions.
  - C. Her family instructions helped her get along with her parents.
  - D. “Don’t take the wrong way” is one of her family instructions.
58. What does the underlined word “pursue” mean in Chinese?
- A. 创造
  - B. 追求
  - C. 选择
  - D. 感受
59. Who drew pictures for *Family Instructions of Yan Clan*?
- A. Gong Zhenyue.
  - B. Zhu Xi.
  - C. Shen Duanjie.
  - D. Meng Yaohan.
60. Learning family instructions helps Gong Zhenyue \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. study better at school
  - B. draw pictures for other books
  - C. understand her parents better
  - D. learn to publish books by herself

## D



Chinese oracle bone inscriptions (甲骨文) over 3,000 years old are now widely used as emojis (表情符号) by young WeChat users, thanks to a person who made them closer to people's life.

“The ancient characters are not as cool and far as they are supposed to be. 61 Now they could totally serve people's needs for online expression,” said the creator Chen Nan.

The 46-year-old teacher of fine arts at Tsinghua University has been working to make oracle bone inscriptions into emojis. For example, the character for “zui”, which means “drunk” in English, was created to look like a stumbling (摇摇晃晃行走的) person. 62

To make more people understand this old language, Chen made them on the postcards. 63 A cartoon video with oracle bone inscriptions created by him was watched 31 million times and shared 140,000 times.

64 In 2016, the ancient font (字体) was included into the font library under his hard work to let the ancient words walk into people's life.

65 But Chen's research on the project still continues, as he plans to enlarge the library to 7,000 characters. In the future, he will put the ancient characters into practice in education and the development of games and apps.

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺、内容完整,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- A. In fact, they are cute and humorous.
- B. Now the library has 3,500 characters.
- C. He has also put them together with cartoon characters.
- D. Such emojis have been well accepted by WeChat users.
- E. Chen started to do such a job in a creative way 19 years ago.

### 五、词语运用(10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。方框中有两个词是多余的。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

on write visit even if talk by interest he many fly after

Among the tens of millions of messages posted online for British physicist Stephen Hawking (斯蒂芬·霍金), who died on March 14, 2018, the one most “liked” is: “The person who knows the most about stars has 66 to the stars.”

He was known for his work 67 black holes and wrote several popular science books including *A Brief History of Time*. Besides 68 popular science books, Hawking also gave public talks on science, and he even attended the 69 that were given by other professors (教授) at Cambridge University. Considering that he could talk only through the computer on his armchair, he should get the highest praise.

Hawking 70 China in 1985, 2002 and 2006. Even about four months before his death, he gave a video speech on Tencent WE conference.

To many people, Hawking's popular science writing, along with 71 great achievements in physics, has pushed science forward. 72 he opened a real-name account (账号) on Chinese social media (社交媒体) on April 12, 2016, 2 million users followed him in two days. Many of them, still students, expressed their 73 in science. The most popular science website in China is 74 named after his book *The Universe in a Nutshell*.

His works are a sound source (来源) of future scientific research in China. The country has 96.92 million primary school students, and the more they are interested in science at a young age, the 75 researchers there will be in the future.

### 六、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

A: What are you going to do this Saturday?

B: 76. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Primary school? Why are you going there?

B: Because there is going to be a party for the old classmates.

A: Wow! That sounds great!

B: 77. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Of course, I'd love to. 78. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Let's drive there.

A: Oh, no, we'd better not. 79. \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Shall we take a bus or ride bikes?

A: 80. \_\_\_\_\_. The weather report says it will be rainy and windy this weekend.

B: OK. Let's make it!

### 七、书面表达(15分)

“苔花如米小，也学牡丹开。”我们大多数人虽微不足道，但也能有所作为。请以“One Thing I Felt Very Proud Of”为题用英语写一篇短文，描述你曾做过的引以自豪的一件事情。

要求：

1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称；
2. 词数 80 左右。

### One Thing I Felt Very Proud Of

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