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微信公众号：玩转数学黄老师

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①2024 和平区九年级第一学期期中考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. _____ first of October is _____ China's National Day, isn't it?
A. The; the B. The; /
C. /; the D. /; /
22. This is the most popular room of the whole museum because you can do lots of physics _____.
A. experiences B. expressions
C. experiments D. exhibitions
23. When my parents are on business, there won't be _____ to wake me up.
A. somebody B. nobody
C. anybody D. no one
24. If you put the two tallest buildings in the world _____ top of each other _____ the bottom of the canyon, they still would not reach the top.
A. at; at B. on; at
C. at; in D. on; in
25. During the holiday, the kitchen is always the most _____ room in our house because we all help prepare the food.
A. comfortable B. lovely
C. natural D. crowded
26. Deng Yaping helped make the Beijing Olympics a victory for world sport, so she is _____ the best.
A. simply B. probably
C. hardly D. quickly
27. Once, the doctor worked for sixty-nine hours without stopping and managed _____ over a hundred lives.
A. to saving B. saving
C. save D. to save
28. When I arrived at the canyon, it was early morning and it _____.
A. rained B. is raining
C. was raining D. has rained
29. No matter what Liu Xiang does, he never _____.
A. sets it up B. gives it up
C. picks it up D. looks it up
30. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* is still _____ by people all over the world.
A. reading B. readed
C. read D. reads
31. I have to find my new phone, _____ my mother will punish me.
A. or B. and
C. but D. until



32. In 1938, Dr Bethune came to China _____ the Chinese people and died for them.

- A. helping B. helped
C. to help D. help

33. My parents want me to get into the habit of doing my homework _____ I come home from school.

- A. as long as B. until
C. as soon as D. while

34. —Do you know _____?

—At 9:00 tomorrow morning.

- A. when the meeting began
B. when did the meeting begin
C. when will the meeting begin
D. when the meeting will begin

35. —Would you like to join us in the football match?

—_____, because I have an important meeting to attend.

- A. No, I don't want to B. I'm afraid not
C. Thanks, I'd love to D. Sounds like fun

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

One day a little boy asked his father, "What does the word 'great' mean? Who are great people and how do they become great?"

The father asked his son to bring two plants and then told him to plant one of them inside the house and _____ 36 _____ outside the house. The boy did as his father said.

The father asked his son, "Which one of the two plants do you think will be bigger and safer?"

The boy replied, "The plant inside the house will be safer and grow bigger _____ 37 _____ the plant outside the house is not safe at all. No one will be there to look after it. It may be _____ 38 _____ by animals."

The father smiled and said, "Let's wait _____ 39 _____. We will know the answer."

Then the boy _____ 40 _____ for study and after four years he came back to his house. He said to his father, "Look, nothing happens to this plant inside the house and it is safe."

When the boy went outside, he was very _____ 41 _____ to see a big tree. The boy couldn't believe his eyes. He couldn't understand how the plant outside was able to grow _____ 42 _____ bigger than the plant inside the house.

"The plant outside the house faced every _____ 43 _____ and many difficulties!" The father _____ 44 _____ to his son why the plant outside was bigger. "The plant inside was safe. It didn't face weather changes, and it didn't get enough sunlight, so it didn't become big."

Here is the answer to the question about being great. To become a great person, one must have failed many times, experienced many _____ 45 _____ and overcome them. Only after that, he is able to become great.

36. A. others B. other
C. the other D. another
37. A. when B. while
C. however D. or

38. A. eat B. ate
C. eaten D. eating
39. A. suddenly B. quickly
C. simply D. patiently
40. A. left B. waited
C. looked D. cared
41. A. interested B. surprised
C. pleased D. angrily
42. A. more B. as
C. much D. many
43. A. corner B. reason
C. choice D. season
44. A. said B. explained
C. talked D. told
45. A. differences B. chances
C. difficulties D. changes

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Peter is an eighth-grade student and he lives in Suzhou. During the Dragon Boat Festival, his family often take a trip to nearby cities, such as Nanjing and Hangzhou. But Peter always hoped to visit Shanghai. This year, his dream finally came true.

On June 22nd, Peter's family took the train to Shanghai. After having a break at the hotel, they set off for the subway station on foot. Their first destination(目的地) was Zhujiajiao Ancient Town in Qingpu District. The subway was a lot faster. There were many interesting activities in the old town. They tasted many kinds of delicious food first. Then they watched *Kunqu*

Opera performances and *hanfu* shows. They also went on the night cruise tours and enjoyed the lanterns.

On the second day, Peter's family went to Haichang Ocean Park. They not only watched many ocean animals, but also joined in some traditional activities about the festival. For example, they made *zongzi* and joined in a dragon boat race. Peter also played an ancient game—*touhu*. This was the first time he had tried the interesting game.

At LifeHub @ Anting Square in Jiading District, there were four music concerts. Musicians played Chinese and Western musical instruments. On the last day, Peter's family enjoyed the old Shanghai songs and *guofeng* music at the concerts. They also went to Jiabei Country Park. They had fun at a music festival and took many photos at a Chinese characters art show.

"The three-day vacation was a great experience for me," Peter said. "I learned a lot about Chinese traditional art and history."

46. What was Peter's dream?

- A. Living in Suzhou.
B. Having a long vacation.
C. Taking a trip with his parents.
D. Going to Shanghai on vacation.

47. How did Peter's family reach Zhujiajiao Ancient Town?

- A. By car. B. By bus.
C. By subway. D. By train.



48. What did Peter do during the vacation?

- a. went on the night cruise
- b. tasted delicious food
- c. played musical instruments
- d. watched *hanfu* shows

- A. abc
- B. bcd
- C. abd
- D. acd

49. Which of the following is NOT right?

- A. Peter's family reached Shanghai by train.
- B. Peter never tried *touhu* before coming to Shanghai.
- C. There were many interesting activities in Zhujiajiao Ancient Town.
- D. There were four music concerts in Jiabei Country Park.

50. What did Peter think of his vacation?

- A. Tiring.
- B. Helpful.
- C. Surprising.
- D. Comfortable.

B

Ukraine(乌克兰) is a country in Eastern Europe. It is often seen as the second largest country in Europe, after Russia. However, Russia is a country spreading over, the European and Asian continents(大陆). So if you consider the land area of the country that is only located on the European continent, Ukraine is the largest one in Europe!

Most of Ukraine is flat, with mountains found only in the west or in the south of the Crimean Peninsula(克里米亚半岛). The country is rich in natural resources and has good soil. The latter is considered perfect for growing

crops, such as wheat. So Ukraine is called the "breadbasket of Europe".

Although Ukraine is one of Europe's largest countries in size, its population of about 44 million is smaller than that of some other European countries such as Germany and France. Most people are native Ukrainians, with Russians making up the next largest group. The official language is Ukrainian. Russian is also widely spoken, especially in the east and south.

Most people in Ukraine live in the eastern and southeastern parts of the country. The largest city of the country is the capital city, Kyiv(基辅). Located by the Dnieper River, it has about 3 million people. In addition, the city is home to the deepest metro station(地铁站) in the world, Arsenalna Metro Station. It lies nearly 105.5 meters below the city.

There are still lots of interesting facts about the country. If you want to learn more, please visit our website.

51. Which country is the largest in Europe?

- A. Russia.
- B. Poland.
- C. Ukraine.
- D. Germany.

52. What can we learn from the underlined sentence?

- A. All the baskets in Europe come from Ukraine.
- B. Wheat is not grown in other European countries.
- C. Ukraine is known in Europe for its delicious bread.
- D. Ukraine can provide food for other European countries.

53. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Ukraine has two official languages.
- B. France has as many people as Germany.
- C. The locals are mainly Ukrainians and Russians.
- D. People living in the east prefer to use Ukrainian.

54. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. The river.
- B. The capital.
- C. The station.
- D. The country.

55. In which section of a newspaper may you read the text?

- A. Great books.
- B. Sports news.
- C. Countries and nationalities.
- D. Advertisement.

C

Ten years ago, I made a decision. This decision has greatly changed the way I communicate with others, the way I spend my free time and what I research, although I did not know it at the time.

It wasn't long after I got my first smartphone that I began to notice that I couldn't pay attention to my work all the time. I also noticed that smartphones didn't just influence people at work. They competed for our attention when we spent time even with the closest people in our lives. A year after buying my smartphone, I decided that I was going to research whether smartphones influence happiness.

Since then, my partners and I have done a lot of experiments. We've found that friends with their phones on the table while eating enjoyed the experience less than those sharing a meal with their phones put away. In another study, parents asked to be on their phones while enjoying a science museum with their children found the experience less meaningful than parents asked to limit(限制) their phone use.

Based on these results, you might think I believe that smartphones are ruining our lives. I've even had friends tell me that they are more self-conscious(自觉的). When they use their phones around me. The truth is that I neither hate my phone nor judge the way others use their phones.

However, I have to say that the research has influenced the way I use my phone. I usually put it on silent, so that I have more control over my attention. In fact, I would argue that my smartphone has improved my happiness. With it in my pocket wherever I go, I can save time when ordering my morning coffee, finding the best restaurant or doing my banking. What's more, without my smartphone, I would not have met my husband.

56. What decision did the author make ten years ago?

- A. To buy a smartphone.
- B. To study if phones influence happiness.
- C. To pay less attention to work.
- D. To spend more time with loved ones.



57. About the research, the passage covers the following except _____.

- A. its examples B. its purpose
C. its results D. its steps

58. What does the underlined word "ruining" probably mean?

- A. Making...shorter. B. Making...worse.
C. Making...harder. D. Making...busier.

59. Which of the following does the author agree with?

- ① The phone saves her a lot of time.
② The phone keeps her family life busy.
③ The phone has helped her find a life partner.
④ The phone makes her more focused on work.

- A. ①④ B. ②③
C. ①③ D. ②④

60. What does the author mainly want to tell us?

- A. Great minds think alike.
B. Every coin has two sides.
C. Well begun is half done.
D. Actions speak louder than words.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Work must come first.
B. I'll talk with your parents about the problem.
C. My parents like me to play basketball.
D. What's wrong with you?
E. The problem is I love basketball.
F. I have a problem.
G. You can ask your parents to buy you a basketball.

A: Hello, Uncle John!

B: Hello, Bob. 61 You look worried and upset.

A: 62 I really need your help.

B: What do you mean?

A: Well. 63 But now it becomes more and more difficult since I'm in Grade Three. My parents don't allow me to play basketball.

B: Maybe your parents are right. 64

A: I see. I do well in all my lessons and I think I should be allowed to do the things that I'm interested in.

B: OK. 65

A: Thank you, Uncle John. It's very kind of you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 我下了车,穿过一道门,沿着一条黑暗的小路前行。

I got out off the car, _____ a gate and walked along a dark path.

67. 虽然父母担心我,但是他们不得不出差几天。

Though my parents were worried about me, they had to go away _____ for a few days.

68. 如果你做所有这些其他事情而不是作业,你就没有时间学习了。

If you do all these other things _____ your homework, you won't have time to study.

69. 他们已经把作业交上来了。

They have _____ their homework.

70. 每年,起码有数以百万的游客参观这个地方。

_____ millions of tourists visit this place every year.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Shaine Smith is an American high school student. In her free time, Shaine builds wheelchairs for animals in need. So far, she has made wheelchairs for dogs, cats and ducks.

Shaine has always loved animals. She has a dog, two cats and a guinea pig(豚鼠). She also helps at animal shelters(收容所) and hospitals. But the animal lover is sad when she learned that old and disabled animals are often euthanized(安乐死) because they can't walk and need special care.

One night in December of 2020, a video on the Internet gave her hope. In the video, disabled dogs ran around happily in wheelchairs. "I can make wheelchairs for old and disabled animals!" she decided.

Then Shaine spent her free time watching videos to learn to make wheelchairs for animals. She also learned from animal doctors. After she made the first one, she tested on her own dog and cats.

In February of 2021, Shaine was so excited to receive her first order. It was from the owner of a blind dog called Cypress. The 7-month-old dog had shorter front legs than her back legs.

Seeing Cypress run and play in her wheelchair, Shaine felt good.

In order to let more animals use the wheelchair, she accepts just enough money to cover the cost. Her wheelchair is about \$ 300, but a wheelchair from big companies is about \$ 1,000.

"I just do them in my free time," said Shaine. "But I've saved a few lives, and I really hope to save more."

71. Shaine learns that _____ are often euthanized when they can't walk and need special care.

72. Shaine spent her free time _____ to learn to make wheelchairs for animals.

73. In February of 2021, Shaine was so excited _____ to _____.

74. Seeing Cypress run and play in her wheelchair, Shaine _____.

75. The price of Shaine's wheelchair is _____ than that from big companies.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

September 1st is the perfect day to pick up a pen and paper and write a letter to someone because it's World Letter Writing Day. The holiday is created to keep the art of letter writing alive in our digital age(数字时代).

For a long time, letter writing was the main way of long-distance c 76 . However, the appearance of e-mail and text messages, has made letter writing a l 77 popular activity. Few people would like to take the time to sit



down and write a letter.

Even though the new technologies have p 78 us with faster ways to communicate, letter writing is still important for a number of reasons. Writing a letter to someone shows them that you really care about them, b 79 you took the time and effort to do something people seldom do these days. Handwriting is also an important skill you shouldn't lose, because writing by hand stimulates(刺激) your brain in a different way than typing and i 80 your language processing and reading skills. Another r 81 is that writing a letter forces you to really think about what you're writing. Far too often, we hurriedly send texts and e-mails w 82 really thinking about the influence our words have on the receiver. With a hand written letter, you are forced to be more c 83 with the words you choose.

So, how do we celebrate this day? The best way is to write a letter to someone. It could be friend or relative who lives miles away, or someone you have lost touch with over time. Of course, you can a 84 learn the correct method of writing a handwritten letter, or just read some famous letters. W 85 you do, please know that letter writing is still worthwhile(值得做的).

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 每个时代都有自己的偶像,青少年们在成长中也一定有榜样的力量在指引。例如:航天英雄杨利伟、奥运冠军苏炳添、抗疫英雄钟南山等等。其实,只要用心观察,平凡的生活中也有我们的偶像。他们陪伴我们成长,指引我们前行,给予我们力量。请根据以下提示,以“My Hero”为题,讲述一位平凡生活中的偶像。

(1)偶像:妈妈 年龄:40 多岁 职业:医生
爱好:读书

(2)生活中照顾我,遇到困难给我建议;

(3)经常花很多时间工作,目的是帮助更多的人;

(4)两年前,去贫困地区当志愿者,培训年轻医生并且帮助建立医院;

(5)我认为.....

写作要求:

(1)不得使用真实姓名和学校名;

(2)包含以上所有要点,可适当增加细节,使内容充实,行文连贯;

(3)字迹工整,语言精练,表达准确,条理清楚;

(4)词数 80 左右(开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

My Hero

My hero is my mother and _____

②2024 河西区九年级第一学期期中考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. —Has Jackie returned the dictionary to you?
—No, he gave me _____ empty promise.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
22. As students, we should _____ our seat to the old and the sick on the crowded bus.
A. lend B. offer
C. bring D. take
23. When you break the classroom rules, you should _____ to the class.
A. apologise B. introduce
C. expect D. compare
24. I was _____ one of the wonders of the natural world—the Grand Canyon.
A. looking to B. looking across
C. looking after D. looking back
25. Please _____ the lights when you leave your classroom.
A. turn down B. turn off
C. turn on D. turn up
26. There are many places of interest in Beijing, _____ the Great Wall and the Summer Palace.
A. with B. without
C. except D. including
27. I _____ breakfast when he telephoned me.
A. had B. am having
C. was having D. will have
28. —When will Tom call you?
—As soon as he _____ home.
A. gets B. has got
C. got D. will get
29. —Do you know if Tom _____ with us tonight?
—I believe if he _____ his homework, he will join us.
A. plays; finishes
B. will play; finishes
C. plays; will finish
D. will play; will finish
30. —What did your mother say to you just now?
—She asked me _____.
A. when I am late for work
B. how could I go to school
C. when did I go to the library
D. if I got ready for the exam
31. They have celebrated the first festival _____ the first pioneers from England arrived in America.
A. since B. although
C. before D. after



32. We must get up early _____ we can catch the first bus to school.

- A. so that B. such that
C. in order to D. in order

33. I will wait _____ you finish all the work.

- A. before B. after
C. when D. until

34. We can't get in. It says " _____ " on the sign.

- A. No smoking B. No touching
C. No entry D. No shouting

35. —The little girl is only four years old, but she can play the piano and the violin well.

— _____ I want to see her.

- A. No problem.
B. That's amazing!
C. Bad luck!
D. I'm sure about it.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Hi, everyone! Do you like cooking at home? I think it's one of the most interesting things you can do. But it 36 some time, and you must get ready for some lessons. Then you can have fun cooking. Here is some 37 to help you.

The first 38 is about food safety. You must 39 your hands clean, wash them often with soap, and don't play with your fingers 40 getting ready for food.

Always begin 41 reading the recipe(食谱) carefully. Be sure you understand 42 it tells you.

Be 43 with knives. Kitchen knives should be sharp(锋利的), which work best.

Learn how to work with knives and practice before you start cooking. Don't put knives into water because 44 could touch it and get cut.

If a fire starts, call an adult with you. NEVER put water on a fire.

Never taste uncooked food. And be careful when tasting 45 food. Foods from the oven(炉子) should cool for at least 10 minutes for dishes, 30 minutes for bread, and 20 minutes for cookies.

36. A. spends

B. takes

C. pays

D. costs

37. A. advice

B. suggestion

C. information

D. message

38. A. plan

B. order

C. trouble

D. rule

39. A. find

B. think

C. keep

D. have

40. A. while

B. after

C. before

D. since

41. A. on

B. in

C. by

D. of

42. A. when

B. what

C. where

D. which

43. A. careful

B. strict

C. angry

D. busy

44. A. anyone

B. no one

C. everyone

D. someone

45. A. cool

B. uncooked

C. hot

D. cold

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Mum and Dad—they're two of the most important people in your life. Here are some ways you can stay close, get along, and build a strong relationship(关系) with them.

Spend time together. Don't play a computer game or watch TV by yourself. Ask your mum and dad to play with you, go outside together, play a game or read a book out aloud. Try to spend more time together.

Share your feelings and ask for help. Many kids say they'd like their parents to help them when they're unhappy. Tell them if you're sad or have a problem. They will be happy to help you.

Be kind and caring. Little things will mean a lot to your mum or dad. You can **brighten** a parent's day with a hug, a card or a joke. It is also lovely when a kid cleans up his or her room without being asked. It's important to show that you care for each other. Kids and parents show their love by respecting(尊重) each other and being caring, polite and thoughtful.

Do your best at whatever you do. You don't have to be perfect, but when you do your best, you make your parents proud. It makes them happy to see how you're turning into such a great kid. Why? Because it lets them know you're doing a good job.

46. What shouldn't you do when spending time with parents according to the writer?

- A. Read a book out aloud.
- B. Watch TV with parents.

C. Go outside together with parents.

D. Play a computer game by yourself.

47. What should kids do when they're unhappy?

- A. Stay alone.
- B. Tell their parents they are fine.
- C. Play a game with their parents.
- D. Share their feelings and ask their parents for help.

48. The word "brighten" in the fourth paragraph means "_____".

- A. make sb. busy
- B. make sb. sad
- C. make sb. happy
- D. make sb. nervous

49. How many ways are mentioned(提及) in this passage to get along with parents?

- A. Two ways.
- B. Three ways.
- C. Four ways.
- D. Five ways.

50. Which can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Talking to Your Parents
- B. Being Kind to Your Parents
- C. Getting Along with Your Parents
- D. Spending More Time with Your Parents

B

The American Computer Museum was open to visitors in 1990 in Bozeman, Montana. At first it was planned to build in Princeton, New Jersey. The founders moved to Bozeman in 1988 and after looking at the area they decided to start the museum there. With Yellowstone National Park to the south and Glacier National Park to the northwest, the museum attracts(吸引) thousands of visitors from all 50 states and over 50 countries. The American Computer Museum has been written about in many



publications such as *The New York Times*, *The New Yorker Magazine*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *PC Week*, *QST Magazine* and *USA Today*.

When visitors first enter the museum, they are shown a video introducing the museum and its collections. All visitors are given the chance to join in tours led by friendly tour guides. It has had visitors aged from 3 to 93—it is a big family. Over 1,000 exhibitions are shown in the 6,000 square metres museum. Travelling through the museum, you will see the exciting 20,000 years of history of the information age. Technology becomes easier to accept when one learns about its origins (起源) in the natural process (进程) of human development.

51. Where is the American Computer Museum?

- A. In Montana. B. In New Jersey.
C. In New York. D. In Los Angeles.

52. People can visit _____, which is to the south of the museum.

- A. the Brooklyn Bridge
B. the Gateway Arch
C. Glacier National Park
D. Yellowstone National Park

53. What does the underlined word “publications” mean in Chinese?

- A. 畅销书 B. 名人录
C. 出版物 D. 地图册

54. The oldest visitor in history is _____.

- A. 50 years old B. 93 years old
C. a tour guide D. the founder

55. Visitors can see more than _____ exhibitions at the American Computer Museum.

- A. 1,000 B. 2,000
C. 10,000 D. 20,000

C

Cinyee Chiu, an artist from Taiwan, is always happy to try something new. Her amazing works won lots of prizes. Among them “24 Solar Terms (节气)” is the most popular.

Ancient Chinese divided a year into 24 parts according to the changes of the weather. It's the 24 solar terms. But not everyone knows them well. Cinyee Chiu put the 24 solar terms in pictures to help people understand them better.

Cinyee turned each solar term into an animal. But these animals are not just animals. You can also find seasonal fruits, vegetables or beautiful flowers on them.

When spring comes, water gets warm and fish start to swim around. So Cinyee chose fish as a symbol of Beginning of Spring. Also, she drew spring vegetables, Chinese chives (韭菜) on the back of the fish.

White Dew falls on about September 8th. It shows the beginning of the cool autumn. There are colourful leaves and cooler nights at this time of year. As the temperature falls, white dew (露珠) is often seen on the grass and trees at night. For White Dew, Cinyee chose a raccoon (浣熊)—a small animal with thick hair. She drew white spots (小圆点) on the raccoon to

show dew. And she used the dragon fruit to show the colours in autumn.

The young artist really gave the ancient Chinese culture a new look.

56. The writer gave _____ examples to show Cinyee's "24 Solar Terms".

- A. five B. four
C. three D. two

57. Why did Cinyee Chiu put the 24 solar terms in pictures?

- A. To make herself famous.
B. To help people understand them better.
C. To win lots of prizes.
D. To draw more animals.

58. According to the passage, _____ can't be seen in Cinyee's "Beginning of Spring".

- A. a bird B. a fish
C. Chinese chives D. spring vegetables

59. From Paragraph 5, we know that _____.

- A. a raccoon likes fish
B. Beginning of Spring falls on about December 8th
C. White Dew shows the end of the autumn
D. Cinyee used white spots to show dew

60. The writer mainly wants to talk about _____.

- A. why Cinyee made herself known
B. who divided a year into 24 parts
C. how Cinyee showed the 24 solar terms
D. what Beginning of Spring and White Dew mean

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. Who likes football?
B. What are you up to?
C. You can invite Jimmy.
D. When do you teach them?
E. Would you like to join me?
F. But don't forget your homework.
G. They could volunteer at weekends.

A: Peter, it looks like you've been busy these days. 61

B: I'm volunteering to teach children football.

A: Oh, sounds interesting. 62

B: After school.

A: I know you are good at playing football, so you can teach them.

B: Yes, I am interested in teaching them football.

A: Why do you enjoy doing so?

B: Because I can do what I love to do and help others at the same time.

A: Sounds great! 63

B: No, I won't. It usually takes me no more than an hour to teach them and I can do my homework after dinner. It makes me happy to be able to help others. 64

A: I'd love to, but I don't have time this week.

B: What a pity!

A: 65 He likes football, too.

B: That's a good idea. I'll talk to him about that.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 玲玲昨天醒得很晚,没吃早餐就去上学了。

Lingling _____ late yesterday.
She had to hurry to school without
breakfast.

67. 最后,白求恩大夫死于他的伤口。

In the end, Dr Norman Bethune _____
_____ his wound.

68. 难怪他昨天没有去上学。

_____ he didn't go to school
yesterday.

69. 让我们去远足而不是待在家里。

Let's go hiking _____ staying
at home, shall we?

70. 他常常顺道来访,给我们带来新书。

He often _____ to bring us new
books.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

The ways of celebrating New Year

On the night of December 31, people all over the world celebrate the arrival of the new year. People can forget the troubles of the past year and start with a "clean slate(从头再来)".

This year's celebrations will be quite different. For example, the famous Times Square celebration in New York City will not have a crowd for the first time in 114 years. It will go online, allowing "visitors" to explore Times Square virtually(虚拟地) with an app. People can watch musical performances, enjoy a virtual fireworks show, and even take selfies(自拍) "on site".

In the US city of Naperville, the "Countdown at the Carillon(钟琴下的新年倒计时)" event will also go online. It is held every year. People have recorded a video of the carillon bell striking(敲响) midnight, followed by bells playing *Auld Lang Syne* (《友谊地久天长》). When the video is posted online, everyone can keep the city's tradition and count down to the new year together at home.

In London, Sydney and Vienna, New Year's events also changed. There will be no public gatherings. But people can still gather at home, of course—with safety being kept in mind. Lifestyle website Real Simple has created a list of party tips(提示) such as keeping an eye on people's drinks to make sure they don't accidentally(意外地) share the same cup.

71. When the new year _____, people around the world hold different celebrations on December 31.

72. This year's celebration will not be the _____ as usual.

73. The famous Times Square celebration has a history of _____.

74. People will watch the celebration on the _____.

75. Real Simple offers us some tips, like being careful not to _____ by accident.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Maddie is a middle school student. She loves music very much. One day, Maddie and her classmates wanted to take music class, but they

didn't have instruments (乐器). They couldn't buy instruments because they couldn't a 76 them. It was a big problem and needed to find a good idea to s 77 it.

Accepting the idea from their teacher, they decided to give a concert to m 78 some money for the instruments. But how did they make instruments for the concert? Aha! After a long discussion, they f 79 came up with an idea. They were able to use things from their homes.

They started to collect newspapers, used boxes, bottles and some kinds of instruments that could p 80 sound. They used buckets (桶) and pots as drums.

They were now trying with these special instruments. Guided (带领) by Maddie, they were shaking them to a beat (节拍). Then they began to play some pieces of music and p 81 them again and again.

It was the concert night! To their great surprise, quite a few people came to b 82 the tickets and watched their performance. Maddie and her classmates t 83 their best and did a good job. People were cheering for them and their parents were t 84 photos.

Now they own their favorite instruments! They are able to p 85 different kinds of music with them. They are so happy and proud of themselves. Of course they still keep their special instruments.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假如你是 Dave, 昨天收到了好朋友 Jim 的邮件, 他在邮件中向你倾诉了他的烦恼。请你根据邮件中提到的问题, 用英语回一封邮件, 给他提出一些建议。以下是 Jim 提出的烦恼:

- (1) 父母不了解自己, 偷看自己的日记;
- (2) 自己喜欢踢足球, 但花费太多时间导致成绩下降, 感到非常苦恼;
- (3) 晚上熬夜写作业, 第二天上课非常困。

要求

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

I'm glad to hear from you and I'm sorry to hear that you are in trouble with your parents and study. _____

Good luck!

Yours,

Dave



③2024 南开区九年级第一学期期中考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共85分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. —I felt tired and sleepy at school with _____
_____ empty stomach.

—You'd better get up early and have _____
_____ breakfast.

- A. a; the B. an; 不填
C. the; an D. 不填; a

22. The bad weather in Tianjin and Beijing has _____
caused a hot _____ these days.

- A. meeting B. experiment
C. discussion D. speech

23. Doctors tried their best to keep the wounded
soldier _____.

- A. alive B. honest
C. angry D. well-known

24. —This is the eighth floor. You should go
_____.

—You mean the cafe is on the seventh floor?

- A. out B. upstairs
C. forward D. downstairs

25. I _____ the Giant's Causeway two years
ago. It _____ huge.

- A. visited; was B. visited; is
C. have visited; is D. will visit; was

26. Try not to _____ when you climb a tall
mountain.

- A. look after B. look down
C. look at D. look through

27. —Peter says Red Rock Canyon is a great
place for rock climbing.

—He's right. I _____ there twice.

- A. was going B. go
C. have been D. have gone

28. Dr. Norman Bethune worked very hard on
_____ town.

- A. his B. my C. your D. her

29. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* is one of
the best _____ Mark Twain's books.

- A. with B. at
C. among D. between

30. —_____ day of October is China's
National Day.

—Yes. On that day you can see the national
flags everywhere in China.

- A. First B. The first
C. Third D. The third

31. You _____ touch anything! Look at the
sign, "No Touching"!

- A. mustn't B. must
C. can D. needn't

32. —Do you do any exercise every day?

—Not really. I _____ much exercise since

I _____ to work in the office.

A. have done; began

B. have done; begin

C. haven't done; began

D. haven't done; begin

33. Don't do it _____ you are ready for it.

A. while

B. so

C. because

D. until

34. I'll do an interview with Mrs Black if she

_____ busy tomorrow.

A. is

B. isn't

C. will be

D. won't be

35. —Betty, _____

—I lost my watch. It is a gift from my parents.

A. nice to see you!

B. what's up?

C. have a good trip!

D. how are you?

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Mount Tai is a very important mountain in eastern China. It is located in the north of Tai'an City in Shandong Province. It is famous for its 36 beauty.

More than two months ago, I climbed Mount Tai to see the sunrise with a few friends. The sunrise of Mount Tai is one of its four 37. We had a great 38 there.

We 39 to start at 11 pm so that we could reach the South Gate to Heaven around 3 am, about two hours before the sunrise. When we arrived, the weather became very cold.

40 it was still dark, we found that we were not alone on the top of the mountain. Mount Tai

is very 41 with Chinese tourists! At nearly 4 am, a thick fog (雾) covered the top of the mountain. About an hour later, luckily enough, the thick fog began to 42.

Then the sun began to make its way into the sky. The first rays (光线) of the sun appeared. They 43 from gray to white, from white to yellow, from yellow to orange, from orange to purple, and finally from purple to red.

During this time, we all 44 silent. The bright red morning sun was rising. It gave off millions of golden rays, strong and shining.

Wow, what a wonderful 45!

36. A. man-made

B. ancient

C. natural

D. national

37. A. wonders

B. canyons

C. streams

D. seasons

38. A. habit

B. opinion

C. time

D. friend

39. A. remembered

B. began

C. continued

D. decided

40. A. Because

B. Though

C. After

D. If

41. A. popular

B. angry

C. busy

D. careful

42. A. fall

B. rise

C. clear

D. set

43. A. made

B. took

C. put

D. turned

44. A. left

B. kept

C. gave

D. liked

45. A. sight

B. medal

C. excuse

D. shape



四、阅读理解(共 20 小题,其中 46~60 题每小题 2 分,61~65 题每小题 1 分,共 35 分)

A

Boston Children's Museum is the second oldest children's museum in the United States. It has been teaching children with a huge collection of objects (物品) since 1913. Here's a list of some exhibits in the museum.

Kid Power	This exhibit teaches visitors how to live healthier lives by eating right and exercising.
Arthur & Friends	This exhibit features the characters (人物) from Marc Brown's books and the Friends television series. Children can learn and play in the Read Family Kitchen, Mr Ratburn's Classroom and the Backyard Sleepover.
Play Space	Play Space is for young children from 0 to 3 and their parents. There very young children learn about themselves and the world around them.
The Common	The Common is a place where visitors can experience light shows, musical chairs, a gigantic checkers game and many other activities.

Japanese House

Japanese House is a real two-storey house from Kyoto, Japan—Boston's Japanese sister city. Visitors can learn about Japanese family life, culture, art and seasonal events at the exhibit.

46. How many children's museums in the US are older than Boston Children's Museum?

- A. One. B. Two.
C. Three. D. Four.

47. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The museum is over 100 years old.
B. Arthur is a real person.
C. Parents cannot go into Play Space.
D. Japanese House is in Kyoto now.

48. Seven-year-old Tony likes checkers games. Which exhibit should he visit?

- A. Play Space. B. The Common.
C. Japanese House. D. Kid Power.

49. Children can learn about healthy eating at _____.

- A. Arthur & Friends B. Play Space
C. Japanese House D. Kid Power

50. The passage is about _____.

- A. exhibits in the USA
B. children in Boston
C. Boston Children's Museum
D. the city of Boston

B

Australia has a holiday on April 25th. This holiday is called "Anzac Day". On the day, Australians remember the soldiers who died in the First World War.

The American holiday of Thanksgiving is on the fourth Thursday in November. Families get together on this day and have Thanksgiving dinner. Labor Day is also a holiday in America. It is on the first Monday in September.

In Canada, Thanksgiving is on the second Monday in October. People there have Thanksgiving dinner, too. July 1st is also a holiday in Canada. It is called "Canada Day".

People in China have a festival called the Dragon Boat Festival. This holiday is usually in June. On this day, people have boat races.

In America, the UK, Australia and many other countries, Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May and Father's Day is usually on the third Sunday in June. Many countries, such as America and the UK, celebrate Christmas on December 25th. But several countries in Europe do not celebrate Christmas on that day. Canada and America celebrate Halloween on the last day in October. On this day, children wear fun clothes and get lots of sweets.

51. On _____, people remember the soldiers who died in the First World War.

- A. Canada Day B. Anzac Day
C. Halloween D. Christmas

52. According to the passage, Labor Day is in September in _____.

- A. America B. Australia
C. The UK D. China

53. Thanksgiving is _____ in Canada.

- A. on the second Monday in October
B. on the second Sunday in May
C. on the fourth Thursday in November
D. on the third Sunday in June

54. How many holidays are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Two. B. Five.
C. Nine. D. Twelve.

55. The best title of the passage is "_____".

- A. Countries in the World
B. The Meanings of the Holidays
C. Holidays in Different Countries
D. The Dates of Some Holidays

C

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children. The schools, as well as the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry herself, a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer.

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education (教育). But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school.

In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children. It was housed in a single small log cabin (原木小屋) and was attended by only five pupils. Now, over a hundred years later, there are a score of Berry schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand. In 1926 she set up Berry Junior College. It became a four-year school in 1930. The college has continued its founder's focus on the education of the head, the heart, and the hands of its students.

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and



in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

56. Martha Berry was _____.

- A. a pupil in Mount Berry
- B. from Georgia
- C. born in 1942
- D. unable to go to school

57. Martha Berry started a school for mountain children _____.

- A. in 1866
- B. in 1931
- C. in 1902
- D. in 1926

58. In Mount Berry there are now _____.

- A. enough schools for all the local children
- B. still not enough schools for all the local children
- C. about 5,000 students studying at school
- D. schools for local children as well as those from other parts

59. Martha Berry died at the age of _____.

- A. sixty
- B. sixty-four
- C. sixty-five
- D. seventy-six

60. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. the history of the Berry School
- B. about a poor area in the United States
- C. the education in Mount Berry
- D. Martha Berry's work and success

D

Have you ever had problems in your life and don't know how to be happy? If so, you will find "Being a Happy Teenager" by Australian writer Andrew Matthews useful.

In his book, Matthews tells us how to have a happy life and answers the questions of teenagers.

The book says we should stop being angry. The book tells us of useful skills. For example, if you want to make your memory better, you can put what you will have learned into pictures of your mind. Many teenagers think that happiness comes from a good exam result or praise from other people. But you can still be happy when there are no such "good" things.

Success comes from a good attitude. If you learn from problems, you will have success in the future. Some school boys have problems such as being too tall or too short, but Matthews tells us happiness comes from thinking about things in a positive way.

If you are tall, you can get a better view(视线) at the movie. If you are short, your clothes and shoes take less room in your bedroom! This is Matthews's most important lesson: you choose to be happy!

判断每小题的正误。正确的填 A, 错误的填 B.

61. Andrew Matthews is a very happy teenager. ()

62. The book tells us how to have a happy life. ()

63. Matthews believes happiness comes from a good exam result. ()

64. Some school boys are worried about being too tall or too short. ()

65. According to the book, we should think about the advantages when we have problems. ()

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. You're welcome.
B. Why is that?
C. Is the Mid-Autumn Festival a public holiday?
D. Let's go shopping together.
E. I thought it was going to be the National Day.
F. It doesn't matter.
G. They are sweet and delicious.

A: Would you like to come to my home and celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival tomorrow?

B: The Mid-Autumn Festival? 66

A: You thought right, but this year both holidays happen to fall into the same week.

B: 67

A: Because the National Day is October 1st of the solar calendar, while the Mid-Autumn Festival is August 15th of the lunar calendar (农历).

B: That's amazing. 68

A: Yes, it is. We have one day off on that day.

B: What do people usually do on the Mid-Autumn Festival?

A: Well, people usually get together with family members. And we eat moon cakes. 69

B: That's great. I have a sweet tooth. Thank you for inviting me.

A: 70

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

69. _____ 70. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

71. 我会给你发一条短信。

I will send you a _____.

72. 他永远不会轻易放弃。

He will never _____ easily.

73. 汤姆打算步行去上班,而不是开车。

Tom planned to walk to work _____
_____ going by car.

74. 难怪找不到人呢,大家都在开会。

_____ I can't find anybody.
_____ They are having a meeting.

75. 我们必须在课前交作业。

We must _____ our homework
before class.

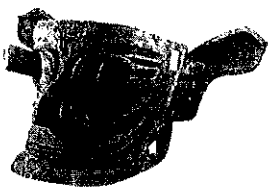
七、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Do you often visit museums? There, cultural relics (文物) tell us about history. Today, they have new j 76 as little "cultural ambassadors (使者)". They represent (代表) their countries and travel to other countries. They tell about r 77 and colorful cultures and help countries get to know each other. Where did our national t 78 go? What relics from other countries came to China? Let's see how they "worked" a 79.



A bronze mask

Hi, kids! I'm a bronze mask (青铜面具) in the Sanxingdui Museum. I'm about 4,000 years old. In 2018, I traveled to Italy's Naples and s 80 in a museum there for three months.



Many Italians took an i 81 in my protruding eyes. Some experts say I stand for Cancong (蚕丛). He was the ancient king of Shu. He was said to have protruding eyes.

I showed the world that the ancient China had great technology. About 4,000 years ago, people in China had a 82 mastered (掌握) the skills of making beautiful bronze objects.

Italian art



I'm Jupiter, the king of the gods in Roman s 83. Beside me are Minerva, the goddess (女神) of arts, and Juno, the goddess of love. We're 2,000 years old. We visited the National Museum of China in 2022.

Italian a 84 made us out of stones. Their great skills were passed on and have become a s 85 of Italian art. You must know some famous Italian sculptures (雕塑), such as *David* by Michelangelo (米开朗基罗).

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

八、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假设你是李平, 要在本周班会课上发言, 主题为“独自在家注意事项”。根据下面表格的内容, 用英语写一篇发言稿。

安全	在家和外出要锁好房门, 用火和用电时注意安全
饮食	学习做简单的饭菜 多喝水, 吃新鲜的蔬菜水果
时间管理	按时起床, 上学不迟到, 放学回家后先完成作业
其他	••• (补充一点)

要求:

(1) 词数 80~100;

(2) 短文的开头部分已给出, 不计入总词数;

(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: electricity 电

Dear classmates,

When we are home alone, _____

④2024 河北区九年级第一学期期中考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 100 分,考试用时 90 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 65 分)

一、听力理解(共 15 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

16. We stopped 300 metres below _____ top of the mountain to have _____ rest.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; the D. a; a
17. Sam filled the empty glass _____ milk just now.
A. in B. at
C. for D. with
18. In my opinion, the Internet is the greatest _____ ever. It has become part of everyday life.
A. invention B. discussion
C. tradition D. decision
19. My cousin _____ his own company at the age of 25. He is successful.
A. treated B. failed
C. repaired D. founded
20. Food is _____ for people to live. People will be sick without it.
A. expensive B. delicious
C. necessary D. simple
21. It's _____ lunchtime. Let's go to that new restaurant.
A. hardly B. nearly
C. really D. especially
22. Jack thinks it's difficult to solve the problem by _____.
A. he B. his
C. him D. himself
23. Little Lily uses crayons _____ pictures.
A. draws B. drew
C. to draw D. drawing
24. As middle school students, we _____ follow the rules of the school.
A. could B. should
C. might D. may
25. Mr. Green is ready to help others when they are _____.
A. in peace B. in silence
C. in person D. in trouble
26. I was doing my homework while my mother _____ the floor.
A. sweeps B. will sweep
C. is sweeping D. was sweeping
27. Emma was _____ tired _____ she fell asleep at once.
A. too; to B. as; as
C. so; that D. such; that
28. _____ it was rainy, we still put on our raincoats and went out for a walk.
A. Though B. Because
C. Until D. Before



29. —Do you know _____?

—He got it online.

A. how did Tony know the age of Stonehenge

B. how Tony knew the age of Stonehenge

C. which city has Tony already visited

D. which city Tony has already visited

30. —Will you join the Music Club?

—_____. I enjoy both music and sports, so I haven't decided yet.

A. Good idea

B. I'm not sure

C. So am I

D. That's amazing

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

There was a big, old house at the end of Chestnut Street. 31 had lived there for many years. All the kids living on the street felt afraid of the old deserted(无人居住的) house, so they 32 went near it.

One day, some workers started fixing up (装修) the house. They built a new porch (廊). They changed the broken windows. They painted the walls... The 33 took many weeks.

When it was finally finished, a family 34 into the house. The family was made up of a mother, a father, and a ten-year-old boy named Jack.

Soon, Jack 35 with Luis, a boy living on the street. Jack and Luis played together every day. One day, Jack asked Luis to sleep over(过夜), Luis said 36.

The boys stayed up late that night. They watched a movie on TV and told stories to each other. 37 they turned off the lights, Jack

fell to sleep very quickly, but Luis didn't. Then he heard a 38 sound coming from under his bed.

Suddenly, Luis remembered that Jack's parents were on holiday and they were alone in a "deserted" house! He jumped out of bed with a shout. Jack woke up and 39 Luis what was wrong. Just then, they saw something come out from under the bed. It was Jack's dog, Sophie. Luis laughed...

Sometimes we make trouble for ourselves 40 Luis. Just relax, and life will be easy and fun.

31. A. Somebody

B. Anybody

C. Everybody

D. Nobody

32. A. just

B. even

C. never

D. often

33. A. work

B. test

C. trip

D. study

34. A. looked

B. moved

C. climbed

D. jumped

35. A. lost touch

B. had trouble

C. spent time

D. made friends

36. A. yes

B. no

C. sorry

D. thanks

37. A. If

B. After

C. Because

D. Although

38. A. nice

B. useful

C. popular

D. strange

39. A. joked

B. asked

C. decided

D. found

40. A. by

B. with

C. like

D. from

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题;41~45 小题,每小题 2 分;46~55 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

A

Joan:I work on Saturdays and during school holidays. Saturdays are busy because that's when everyone goes shopping. Our shop sells clothes for men, women and children. I work in the children's department(部门). It can be crazy sometimes, but it's fun.

Justin:I work during my summer holidays. Oxford has thousands of tourists in summer, so it's easy to find a job as a tour guide. I take tourists to visit the university and then we go down to the river. We go along the river on a boat. The tourists love the boat trip. I have fun at work—I love meeting people from all over the world.

Pam:I like my job, but lots of people don't like coming to see me because they hate dentists(牙科医生). Sometimes it's very hard work, but it's great to help people when they have a problem. It's so important to look after your teeth.

Paul:My job is very difficult, but I like it because I love flying and it pays well. Most of the time I fly in Europe to places like Spain, Greece and Italy. The most difficult thing about my job is when the weather is bad. Snow and rainstorms are the worst. The best thing is visiting different places.

41. What do we know about Joan?

- A. She likes to go shopping.
- B. She is busy on Saturdays.
- C. She wants to find a new job.
- D. She is good at looking after children.

42. What does Justin think of his job?

- A. Difficult.
- B. Well-paid.
- C. Interesting.
- D. Tiring.

43. If Linda has a toothache, she can go to _____ for help.

- A. Joan
- B. Justin
- C. Pam
- D. Paul

44. Paul likes his job because he can _____.

- A. meet different people
- B. go to different places
- C. help lots of people
- D. live in Europe

45. In which part of the newspaper can we find the passage above?

- A. Holiday
- B. Health.
- C. Sports.
- D. Life.

B

Adrian ran to the basketball court(球场) to meet his friends. He really liked basketball, so he played with his friends every day except weekends.

Adrian noticed a boy watching the game. The boy was about his age. Adrian had never seen him before. When the game was over, Adrian walked over to the new boy. "Hey," he said, "I'm Adrian." The other boy didn't say anything. Adrian introduced himself again, but the other boy still didn't speak. Suddenly, the boy said something in another language. Adrian didn't understand the words. But he smiled. The other boy smiled back. That was at least a start.

Later Adrian knew that the boy was named Manuel and he came from Honduras. Adrian spoke English and Manuel spoke Spanish, but



the two found ways to communicate. They pointed to things. They drew pictures. And they each learned a few words in the other's language. They became good friends.

One day, Adrian decided to invite Manuel to play basketball. When the two boys got to the basketball court, Adrian shot (投篮) a basketball through the hoop (篮筐). Then he tossed (抛) the ball to Manuel. Adrian didn't know if Manuel would be able to score a basket, but he did it easily. Adrian was excited. Manuel was a good basketball player.

The next day, Adrian told his other friends about Manuel and said he wanted Manuel to play basketball with them after school. At first they didn't know if that was a good idea. How could Manuel play if he didn't understand English? "He does understand some English," Adrian said. "Besides, he understands basketball. That's important."

Finally Adrian's friends agreed to let Manuel play. Now their group had a new good player and they had a new friend.

46. How often did Adrian play basketball?

- A. Once a week.
- B. Twice a week.
- C. Five times a week.
- D. Seven times a week.

47. Manuel didn't speak when Adrian talked to him because _____.

- A. he couldn't understand English
- B. he was lost in a basketball game
- C. he was afraid to speak to strangers
- D. he didn't like the way Adrian talked

48. When did Adrian and Manuel become good friends?

- A. As soon as they met for the first time.
- B. When they were learning to draw together.
- C. After they played a basketball game together.
- D. After they communicated with each other for a time.

49. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. tossing a ball
- B. scoring a basket
- C. playing basketball
- D. being a good player

50. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. Friends do not always get along.
- B. Real friends share different interests.
- C. Playing sports together is a good way to relax.
- D. Friendship happens when people learn and care about each other.

C

Tourists diving (潜水) in the beautiful sea near Cancun, Mexico, might not believe their eyes. That's because there are lots of sculptures (雕像) of men, women and children about 8 metres underwater.

In fact, there are more than 500 life-size sculptures. They are collections of M. U. S. A. (Museo Subacuático de Arte), an underwater museum and one of the largest art projects in the world. British artist Taylor created the museum.

The sea near Cancun is one of the most visited bodies of water in the world. It welcomes over 750,000 visitors a year, which places huge pressure (压力) on the natural environment there.

Taylor hopes to call for people to pay more attention to the environment, and he decided to do it through art. "It is named a museum for a simple reason. Every day we pollute(污染) and overfish our seas, while museums are places of preservation(保护) and education. They are places where we keep things that have great value to us," Taylor said.

Among the sculptures, about 90 were of people from the neighbouring fishing village of Puerto Morelos. It looks like they are protecting their sea.

The sculptures cover an area of over 420 square metres. There used to be nothing on the seabed. However, today, the museum becomes a coral reef structure(珊瑚礁结构体) for sea lives to live in.

So if you visit Cancun next time, why not swim out to this special museum? The sculptures and the natural sights of the underwater world are sure to amaze you.

51. How many sculptures does M. U. S. A. have?

- A. 8. B. About 90.
C. About 420. D. Over 500.

52. Who created M. U. S. A. ?

- A. A British artist, Taylor.
B. An American scientist, Tommy.
C. A French writer, James.
D. A German musician, Jason.

53. M. U. S. A. was created in order to ____.

- A. show the great interest
B. bring more tourists to Cancun
C. make the sea a more interesting place
D. make people care more about the environment

54. What changes have the sculptures brought?

- A. They have made the visitors bored.
B. They have helped more people do exercise.
C. They have provided homes for sea lives.
D. They have made the sea dirty.

55. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. A Famous British Artist
B. A Great Place for Diving
C. An Amazing Underwater Museum
D. An Unforgettable Experience in Cancun

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. How old is it?
B. Where did you go?
C. I went there alone.
D. Did you take photos of it?
E. We visited the Terracotta Army.
F. Can you share something interesting with me?
G. My aunt works there and she invited my family to visit the city.

A: Hi, Tina. I haven't seen you for several days.

56

B: I went to Xi'an, China.

A: Why did you go there?

B: 57

A: Did you go anywhere interesting?

B: Yes, of course. 58

A: I read an article about it once. It has a long history. 59

B: Over 2,000 years old. It's a fantastic man-made wonder.

A: Wow, sounds great! 60

B: No. Tourists are not allowed to take photos there. But I got a travel brochure(手册) and you can have a look at it tomorrow.

A: Thanks.



56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____

59. _____ 60. _____

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

61. 在上交作业之前,我仔细检查了一下。

Before I _____ my homework,
I checked it carefully.

62. 萨莉用空余时间读书而不是看电视。

Sally spends her free time reading books
_____ watching TV.

63. 穿过那道门时,我碰到了头。

I hit my head when I _____ that
door.

64. 事情进展不顺利时,他鼓励我不要放弃。

When things aren't going well, he
encourages me not to _____.

65. 一些志愿者已经试用了这些新产品。

Some volunteers have _____
these new products.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

It was Bob's birthday. His mother brought him to a shoe store in the morning. Bob looked at the shoes carefully. His eyes grew wide as the worker handed him the blue shoes he'd chosen.

He put them on quickly and jumped up and down.

"Do they fit?" his mother asked.

"Yes," he said. "I'm wearing them out of the store."

His mother paid for them. Just as they were about to leave the store, an old man stepped (踩) on one of Bob's shoes, leaving a black mark on the front.

"Hey!" Bob shouted angrily.

"Sorry, sorry," the old man said.

"Look what you did to my shoes, you old..."

"Bob!" His mother stopped him and seemed angry. "Apologise to the man."

What? Bob couldn't believe his ears. But when he looked into the old man's cloudy eyes, he realised that the man didn't see well. "I'm sorry, sir."

"It was my mistake," the old man smiled and walked away then.

Bob frowned(皱眉) as he saw the old man's shoes. They were really worn out (磨损). Suddenly, his new shoes didn't seem so needed. "Mum, I just feel bad. Did you see that old man's shoes?"

"Maybe he likes something else as much as you like shoes. Did you notice that he had a nice watch?"

Bob thought for a while as he was getting into the car. "So everyone likes something different, and that's OK?"

"Yes, and don't forget to be kind to others."

66. Bob's mother brought him to _____
_____ on his birthday.

67. An old man stepped on one of Bob's shoes, so his new shoes got _____ on the front.

68. Bob's mother stopped him from shouting and told him to _____ the old man.

69. When Bob looked into the old man's cloudy eyes, he realised that _____.

70. Bob learned that he should remember to be _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

It was about to rain. Hank and his brother, Isaac ran to the house. As they e 71 the living room, they saw their mum lying on the floor.

Hank shook her and shouted, "Mum, wake up!" She didn't r 72, so Hank tried once again and Isaac began to cry.

"Don't w 73, Isaac. It will be OK," Hank said, but he had to think quickly. Though he was only eight years old, he was the older one and the only one who could help.

Then he remembered how Grandma used to play a game with him. She would act a 911 operator(接线员). She would ask him questions like, "What's your name?" "What's your a 74?" He had learned all the answers, so he k 75 what to do.

Hank picked up the phone and punched out (按键) the number 911. A woman answered the phone, "911, what's your emergency(突发事件)?" Hank said, "My name is Hank Robinson. My mum is on the floor. She looks like she is sleeping, but I can't wake her up." Then the woman asked Hank all the questions he practised with Grandma. He remembered to speak loudly and clearly to help the operator get the necessary i 76. At last, Hank said in a loud and clear v 77, "I live at 1203 Oak Street, in Madison."

The woman on the phone told Hank not to hang up and wait u 78 someone came to his house. Soon two firemen came to help. They helped Hank's mum to wake up. F 79, she sat up and began to feel better. She smiled and

thanked the firemen, and they told her that Hank was a hero b 80 he helped save her life.

71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____
74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____
77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____
80. _____

九、书面表达(共 10 分)

81. 假如你是李华,你父母上周出差,因此你独自在家一周,请给你的英国笔友 Peter 写封电子邮件,和他分享你上周的生活。

内容要点:

- (1) 这是你第一次独自在家,起初有点儿兴奋;
(2) 每天照顾自己,按时起床,吃完早餐,骑车上学;
(3) 放学到家,先写作业,然后收拾房间、照顾宠物;
(4) 父母回家后,他们感到……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
(2) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
(3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I'm writing to share a special week with you.

Last week _____

Yours,

Li Hua



⑤2024 红桥区九年级第一学期期中考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. The Grand Canyon is _____ great wonder
of _____ natural world.
A. a; the B. an; the
C. the; a D. the; /
22. Tony studies in Zhejiang University. He
became a _____ at Hangzhou Asian
Games in September.
A. farmer B. volunteer
C. soldier D. passenger
23. Miss Zhang gave me some _____ advice
to help improve my English.
A. loud B. empty
C. silent D. useful
24. Mary often goes _____ on business. She
went to England last year.
A. aloud B. abroad
C. instead D. inside
25. _____ Miss Chen isn't in good health,
she works hard to help her students.
A. Though B. If
C. Because D. Until
26. Deng Yaping says that she isn't _____
than anyone else, but she has a very strong
will.
A. clever B. cleverer
C. the cleverer D. the cleverest
27. My aunt _____ the opening ceremony of
the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou. She
thought it was amazing.
A. shut B. replied
C. attended D. failed
28. I'd like _____ Wonders of the World first
and join in the discussion.
A. call B. to call
C. calls D. calling
29. Some visitors came to our class _____ we
were singing an English song.
A. if B. because
C. while D. so that
30. Dr. Bethune often worked without resting or
taking care of _____.
A. myself B. ourselves
C. herself D. himself
31. Panshan Mountain is very beautiful. We
usually _____ there twice a year.
A. take a vacation B. lay the table
C. get into the habit D. make a list

32. Daming _____ a lot of progress since Mr

Li started to teach him English last month.

- A. made B. has made
C. will make D. makes

33. In most museums, there is no shouting and no running, and you _____ touch anything.

- A. needn't B. need
C. mustn't D. must

34. —Could you tell me _____?

—It's about 6,300 kilometers long.

- A. how wide is the Changjiang River
B. how wide the Changjiang River is
C. how long is the Changjiang River
D. how long the Changjiang River is

35. —Oh, no! My mobile phone is missing!

—_____. Go to the lost and found office. They might have it.

- A. It sounds great B. Thanks a lot
C. Don't worry D. That's cool

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Some people aren't interested in sports. They think that sports make them _____ 36 _____ and smell bad. They say, "Why waste time playing sports?" To these people, I politely say, "You have not discovered the _____ 37 _____ of sports!"

Let me share with you a basketball game I played two weeks ago. Our parents and friends were there to _____ 38 _____ us. A lot of people were watching. We all wanted to _____ 39 _____ the game in front of so many people.

The game was _____ 40 _____ over and we were two points(比分) behind. Our coach called us together and said, "Okay, this is it! Either we score now or the game is over. Let's work hard to score. Even if we don't score, _____ 41 _____ we know that we have tried our best. So, boys, don't _____ 42 _____ too much. It doesn't matter if we lose. Just do it."

Well, in the last _____ 43 _____ of the game, we truly scored and two teams tied(打成平局)! We went into overtime(加时) and we lost in the end. But after the game, the coach hugged all of us. He told us that he was _____ 44 _____ because he had never seen a team try harder than us.

To be honest, I feel a lot of fun in playing sports. It makes me happy and comfortable. That's why I play sports whenever I get the chance. So my _____ 45 _____ is to choose a sport and keep doing it. Your body will thank you and your mind will be ready to work well.

36. A. ugly B. tired

C. loud D. strong

37. A. time B. level

C. fun D. price

38. A. help B. call

C. treat D. cheer

39. A. win B. watch

C. join D. hear

40. A. suddenly B. nearly

C. finally D. sometimes



41. A. at home B. at work
C. at first D. at least
42. A. write B. sing
C. think D. walk
43. A. minute B. hour
C. week D. month
44. A. honest B. unhappy
C. proud D. angry
45. A. order B. advice
C. sign D. invention

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Here is an interesting story. It's about a young man. The young man feels very hungry on a cold day. He comes to a small village and wants to get some food from the villagers, but he doesn't get anything from them. The villagers are mean and they don't want to share their food.

The young man thinks for a while and has a good idea. He comes to the center of the village and makes soup there. Some villagers see that and ask him, "What are you making? Why do you put a stone(石头) into the water?" "I'm making stone soup. You can also put your food in the soup. Then it must be very delicious and we can have it together," says the young man. Many villagers think it is a good idea and bring some food from their homes. There are carrots, potatoes, beans, meat and so on. They put all

the food in the soup. At last, everyone has the delicious soup.

46. What's the weather like?

- A. It's windy. B. It's rainy.
C. It's cold. D. It's cool.

47. The underlined word "mean" means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 吝啬的 B. 贫穷的
C. 努力的 D. 客气的

48. What does the young man put in the soup at first?

- A. Carrots. B. Potatoes.
C. Meat. D. A stone.

49. Why does the young man make stone soup?

- A. Because he thinks the soup is delicious.
B. Because he needs to keep himself warm.
C. Because he wants to get some food from the villagers.
D. Because he wants to share the soup with the villagers.

50. What do you think of the young man?

- A. He is shy. B. He is clever.
C. He is kind. D. He is brave.

B

Pranavh Vallabhaneni, 15, studies at Unionville High School, Pennsylvania, US. Four years ago, he and his family were preparing something for his new baby brother.

"My parents were shopping for car seats," Vallabhaneni said. "From the shopkeeper, I



learned that many babies died in cars, when parents left them inside on hot days. I was very worried."

He wanted to solve this problem. He made a special device(装置). It can send a message to parents' mobile phones when their car gets too hot. It also makes a sound and tells nearby police officers.

Vallabhaneni's device took first place at a global K-12 education competition. He is asking for a patent(专利) and hopes to help more people.

"It's good to see how it grows from an idea to an invention," Vallabhaneni said, "I hope it will save lives and make the world better."

51. How old is Pranavh Vallabhaneni?

- A. Eleven. B. Twelve.
C. Fifteen. D. Eighteen.

52. The underlined word "them" in the second paragraph refers to(指) _____.

- A. parents B. cars
C. days D. babies

53. The device will send a message to parents' mobile phones when their car gets _____.

- A. too cold B. too hot
C. too fast D. too slow

54. How did Pranavh Vallabhaneni feel when his idea became an invention?

- A. Happy. B. Sorry.
C. Worried. D. Relaxed.

55. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. A Message B. A Little Baby
C. A Special Device D. A Car Seat

C

At the beginning of human history, people could only eat food they found. But then people learned to find more ways to get food. About 10,000 years ago, people started to farm the land. After that, people developed farming skills.

People eat different food in different areas. In China, rice is the main food for people in the south while the people in the north eat noodles. People who live in European countries near the sea eat lots of fish. But in Central Europe, people are away from the sea. So they don't eat so much fish. They eat more meat instead.

People eat food with different tools in different areas. In China, people always like using chopsticks while in North America, Australia and Europe, people always like using knives and forks. To our surprise, in India and the Middle East, people always pick up food with their own fingers.

Now people can eat different food from different areas. As we can see, it is possible to convey food easily from one part of the world to another. We can almost eat whatever we like at any place of the world. For example, people in Britain can eat bananas from Africa and rice from India. Food is becoming a very big business now.



56. People _____ at the beginning of human history.

- A. could only eat food they found
- B. started to farm the land
- C. developed farming skills
- D. started to build factories

57. People living in Central Europe don't eat so much fish because _____.

- A. they are near the sea
- B. they are away from the sea
- C. they like eating noodles
- D. they like eating meat

58. The underlined word "convey" in the passage means "_____".

- A. cook
- B. wash
- C. carry
- D. push

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

- A. People in Central Europe eat a lot of fish.
- B. People in Britain can only eat rice from Africa.
- C. People in the south of China eat bananas as their main food.
- D. People in India and the Middle East always pick up food with their own fingers.

60. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. People's Hobbies
- B. People's Eating Tools
- C. People and Food
- D. People and Human History

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. What's happened?
- B. Have you mentioned this to her?
- C. She's very tall.
- D. Do you know why she treats you like that?
- E. What's her name?
- F. But she's so different.
- G. Or she probably feels lonely without you.

A: Lingling, you look unhappy. What's up?

B: Dad, I have a problem with my best friend.

A: 61 _____

B: We've been friends for five years. We went to different schools last term. And she came to study at my school this term. I was very happy at first. 62 _____

A: Can you tell me how she's different?

B: She doesn't like me to see my other friends.

A: 63 _____

B: Yes, I have. But she refused to listen.

A: 64 _____

B: No, I don't know.

A: Maybe she doesn't feel sure of herself. 65 _____

B: Maybe. What shall I do then?

A: You can introduce her to your other friends and encourage her to join in more.

B: I see. Thanks, Dad.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 我妈妈通常在早上五点半醒来。

My mother usually _____ at
half past five in the morning.

67. 离开教室时别忘了关灯。

Don't forget to _____ the lights
when you leave the classroom.

68. 在那个寒冷的冬季,许多野生动物死于饥饿。

In that cold winter, many wild animals _____
_____ hunger.

69. 上周六我们再一次参观了天津博物馆。

_____ we visited the Tianjin
Museum last Saturday.

70. 你的最后一句话是什么?

What is your _____?

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Marie Curie

Marie Curie(玛丽·居里) is probably the most famous woman scientist in the world. She was the first person in history to receive two Nobel Prizes. She won the first in 1903 for physics, with her husband Pierre Curie, and she won the second, for chemistry, in 1911.

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Poland. Although the family wasn't rich, she studied very hard so that she could be a scientist. In 1891, she went to Paris and was accepted into

Sorbonne University. While Marie was at the university, she was introduced to another scientist, Pierre Curie. They worked together and got married in 1895.

Marie Curie cared about knowledge a lot. She also cared about people. As soon as the First World War started, Marie Curie gave her Nobel Prize money to help people. She introduced X-ray machines to help wounded soldiers. During the First World War, over one million soldiers were treated with the help of these X-ray machines.

Marie Curie died in 1934 of an illness she got because of her dangerous experiments.

Marie Curie is a great model for women around the world.

71. Marie Curie is probably the most famous _____ in the world.

72. Marie Curie was the first person in history to _____.

73. In _____, Marie Curie and Pierre Curie worked together and got married.

74. During the First World War, Marie Curie introduced X-ray machines to _____.

75. Marie Curie died in 1934 of an illness because of _____.



八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Qomolangma—the Most Dangerous Mountain in the World?

One of the world's most dangerous sports is mountain climbing, and one of the most popular places for this is the Himalayas. The Himalayas run along the southwestern part of China. Of all the mountains, Qomolangma rises the h 76 and is the most famous. It is 8,848.86 meters high and so is very dangerous to c 77. Thick clouds cover the top and snow can f 78 very hard. Even more serious difficulties include freezing(冰冻的) weather conditions and heavy storms. It is also very hard to take in air when you get near the t 79.

The first people to r 80 the top were Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary on May 29th, 1953. The f 81 Chinese team did so in 1960, while the first woman to succeed(成功) was Junko Tabei from Japan in 1975.

Why do so many climbers risk their lives? One of the main r 82 is that people want to challenge themselves in the face of difficulties. The spirit(精神) of these climbers shows u 83 that we should never g 84 up trying to achieve(实现) our dreams. It a 85 shows that humans can sometimes be stronger than the forces of nature.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是某中学学生李华,最近你在电视里看到英国作家、旅行者威廉·林赛保护长城的事迹报道。请根据以下提示,给你的英国好友 Peter 写一封信,与他分享你的感动。

- (1)11 岁时,他第一次在地图上看见长城;
- (2)30 岁时,他来到中国,登上长城;
- (3)1998 年的一天他去长城拍照,看到垃圾,感到伤心;
- (4)他开始组织志愿者在长城捡垃圾,现已坚持 20 多年;
- (5)你认为……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
- (2)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:组织 organize 垃圾 litter

登上长城 walk on the Great Wall
Dear Peter,

How are you? I have watched a report about William Lindesay, a British writer and traveller. He has been protecting and studying the Great Wall for many years. _____

Do you have a story to tell? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,
Li Hua



⑥2024 河西区九年级第一学期期末考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Hangzhou held _____ 19th Asian Games in 2023.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. /

22. Please bring Ms. Steen to the welcome party _____ telling her so that she can be surprised.

- A. about B. from
C. without D. for

23. —Harry, is this your basketball?

—Yes, it's _____.

- A. his B. yours
C. mine D. hers

24. The Australians have a close _____ with the British. Many have British relatives.

- A. understanding B. introduction
C. development D. relationship

25. The boss _____ the number of workers from 2,000 to 1,500.

- A. recycled B. reduced
C. replaced D. reused

26. —Be _____, please! Your sister is reading a book.

—All right! I will.

- A. happy B. crazy
C. honest D. quiet

27. —I think robots are very helpful.

—I _____ you. They make our life easier.

- A. wait for B. agree with
C. worry about D. suffer from

28. The Great Green Wall can stop the sand _____ to the rich land in the south of China.

- A. move B. to move
C. from moving D. moved

29. The child _____ good care of by his teachers in this special school.

- A. is taken B. are taken
C. take D. takes

30. We are glad to hear that the killers _____ by the brave policemen several days ago.

- A. are caught B. were caught
C. have caught D. will be caught

31. These new books _____ to the children in the countryside next week.

- A. will be sent B. will send
C. is going to send D. sent

32. We like reading books _____ opens the doors of the world.

- A. what B. whose
C. which D. who

33. —How time flies! We'll graduate from middle school this weekend!

—_____ we have to say goodbye, I will remember our friendship forever.

- A. Because B. Although
C. If D. Until



34. —I want to know _____.

—Maybe in the classroom.

A. when will we buy them

B. why they will like to go there

C. where will you go to work

D. where we will have the singing training

35. —I won the first prize in the school computer competition.

—_____.

A. Really? Congratulations!

B. That's all right.

C. Sorry to hear that.

D. Good luck to you.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Like most children growing up in the countryside, Mike loved being outdoors and traveled around every inch(英寸) of the area.

With a deep love of the land, he had a strong wish to 36 it. When Mike saw rubbish floating(漂浮) in the rivers, he got 37. He knew he had to do something. While only in the third grade, Mike started a group. Its purpose was to 38 the countryside and teach other young people about pollution and its dangers.

But Mike faced a challenge(挑战). Because he was 39, he found it hard to speak out in public. However, with his mom's help, Mike 40 overcame his fear(克服恐惧). He said, "I took responsibility(责任) and did what needed to be done. When your heart is into it, 41 will stop you."

Mike worked hard to 42 his idea to the public. He handed out leaflets(传单) and even appeared on radio and TV. His efforts(努力)

paid off. He won support from several thousand people. And his group 43 and recycled more than 22,000 pounds of rubbish.

Now as a college student, Mike's 44 remains the same. He often says, "I want to create a 45 life for my kids and grandkids. It's beautiful countryside, where I'm from, and I want my kids to see it like I see it."

36. A. practice

B. protect

C. prepare

D. provide

37. A. weak

B. tired

C. interested

D. angry

38. A. clean up

B. put up

C. set up

D. get up

39. A. shy

B. sad

C. proud

D. polite

40. A. clearly

B. carefully

C. successfully

D. traditionally

41. A. anything

B. nothing

C. something

D. everything

42. A. accept

B. change

C. follow

D. introduce

43. A. threw

B. got

C. collected

D. cut

44. A. wish

B. chance

C. luck

D. worry

45. A. busier

B. harder

C. better

D. crazier

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Come and buy books at our great sale! Here is the information about some new books. You will get 50% off if you buy three or more books together.

Chinese Clothing (¥50)

It's written by Hua Mei, a professor of a university. It's about typical Chinese clothing styles in different historical periods. From the book, readers can know traditional Chinese customs have made a big difference in clothing culture.

A Little Bit of Beijing (¥60)

The writers are Li Han and Hu Yan. The book is about the beautiful buildings in Beijing. It's a great gift for kids who love picture books with colorful houses, cars and flowers.

The Brightest from the Best (¥40)

The writers are Wang Hong and Zhang Xiaolong. The book tells us some stories about choices and growth. It records the real lives of eleven young people. They graduated from top universities and went to serve the people in the poor areas in China.

Stories of China (¥30)

It's written in both English and Chinese. All the writers are from China and UK. The folk stories in this book help readers understand Chinese history and culture better.

46. Who wrote *Chinese Clothing* according to the passage?

- A. Hua Mei. B. Hu Yan.
C. Li Han. D. Wang Hong.

47. Which book is the best gift for kids who like colorful pictures?

- A. *Stories of China*.
B. *Chinese Clothing*.
C. *A Little Bit of Beijing*.
D. *The Brightest from the Best*.

48. What is *The Brightest from the Best* about?

- A. The history of clothes.
B. The folk stories of China.
C. The beauty of Beijing.
D. The real stories of young people.

49. How much will you pay if you buy these four books together?

- A. 70 yuan. B. 90 yuan.
C. 140 yuan. D. 180 yuan.

50. What do you know from the passage?

- A. An introduction to some books.
B. A list of several bookstores.
C. An interview with foreign readers.
D. A report on famous writers.

B

A Bright Idea

Evans Wadongo was from a village of Africa. He had to do homework by the light of a kerosene lamp (煤油灯). Evans' eyes hurt and this made studying difficult. It was common in his village. Many children left school for this reason, so they remained poor for the rest of their lives.

Although studying was difficult, Evans was an excellent student and went to a university. He continued to worry about the kerosene lamp. By this time, he realized it was not just bad for schoolchildren but for the whole family. First, it can cause illnesses such as coughs. Also, the light can hurt people's eyes. Besides, it can lead to fires. Lastly, kerosene is expensive, so families have less money for food. It was difficult to come up with a different kind of lamp that



was cheap and good for the environment. Yet Evans did not give up.

One day, he had an idea. He could use a small solar light. Sunlight is free and solar power is good for the environment. Evans built his first solar lamp, and it worked. He began to build more lamps and sent them to local families. An organization(组织) heard about this and provided money for him to build more solar lamps.

Each lamp only cost \$20. However, this was a lot of money to many villagers, who only earned(挣得) around \$34 a week, so Evans made sure he kept the cost down. First, Evans used recycled materials(材料). Next, volunteers built the lamps. Finally, people from many countries gave away money to his team, so the lamps were usually free.

Thousands of people had safe light. Julia, a mother of three, said, "Thanks to Evans, my children have light to read, and I have my own light to cook." The solar lamps made a big difference.

51. What does the word "this" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Leaving school.
- B. Doing homework.
- C. Having eye problems.
- D. Having a bright idea.

52. How many problems about kerosene lamps are mentioned according to Paragraph 2?

- A. 6.
- B. 5.
- C. 4.
- D. 3.

53. Put the following information into correct order(顺序) according to the passage.

- a. Evans went to a university.
- b. Thousands of people had safe light.
- c. His first solar lamp was invented.
- d. Kerosene lamps hurt Evans' eyes.
- e. Recycled materials were used in the lamps.
- f. People from many countries gave away money.

- A. d-a-c-e-f-b
- B. d-f-b-a-e-c
- C. a-d-f-e-c-b
- D. a-e-c-d-f-b

54. Why does the writer give Julia's example in the last paragraph?

- A. To share Julia's experience.
- B. To show Evans' influence.
- C. To describe Evans' feelings.
- D. To introduce Evans' invention.

55. What is Evans like according to the passage?

- A. Polite, talented(天才的) and humorous.
- B. Quiet, smart and honest.
- C. Humorous, clever and friendly.
- D. Hard-working, loving and creative(有创造力的).

C

Thousands of years ago, in the south of ancient China, there lived Shennong, a man who had an ox(牛) head and human body. Seeing that local people were suffering from disease, he built ladders(梯子) and houses on a high mountain to store hundreds of medical plants. To remember him, people named the place Shennongjia.

The legend(传说) makes Shennongjia in

Hubei an exciting place for tourists. Traveling there is a unique experience, as you can see sceneries of the four seasons from different altitudes (海拔). "When the bottom of the mountain is summer, the top is spring and while the foothill is autumn, the top is covered with ice," local people say of the special climate (气候) of Shennongjia.

Shennongjia is also home to 5,000 species (物种) of animals and plants. Many animals in danger live there, such as the golden monkey, the clouded leopard and the Asian black bear.

One interesting and mysterious (奇妙的) thing about Shennongjia is its legend of wild men. Some people once claimed (声称) that they saw big prints or big-foot creatures (生物). Yet so far, scientists haven't proved it is true and some say they are just bears.

The beautiful place has recently received a new title. On July 17, 2016, Shennongjia Forestry District was added to United Nations World Heritage list as a natural site. China now has 50 world heritage sites (遗址), second only to Italy in the world.

56. Which of the following is right about Shennong?

- A. Shennong had an ox body.
- B. Shennong grew medical plants for people.
- C. Shennong helped the local people.
- D. Shennong named the place Shennongjia.

57. In Shennongjia _____.

- A. there are many medical stores along the way
- B. people can experience four seasons up the mountain

- C. there are 500 species of animals and plants
- D. scientists have prove (证明) that there are wild men there

58. What does the word "title" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. 标题
- B. 景点
- C. 称号
- D. 职务

59. Which of the following countries has the most world heritage sites?

- A. Italy.
- B. The USA.
- C. China.
- D. Canada.

60. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The legend of Shennong.
- B. Animals living in Shennongjia.
- C. The amazing Shennongjia.
- D. World heritage sites.

五、补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- A. Who is the best football player?
- B. But I think Barcelona is better than it.
- C. How do you like sports?
- D. I don't like running.
- E. They're good for people's health.
- F. Do you play football?
- G. I like football best.

A: Hey, Liu Jun. 61

B: Very much. And I think most people enjoy sports. 62

A: You are right. Then can you tell me what your favourite sport is?

B: 63 It's very popular in the world.

A: I like it as well. And my favourite club is Real Madrid.

B: Real Madrid is really great. 64

A: Both of them are great. 65



B: Sometimes. I like watching football games,
but I'm not good at playing it.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____
64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 他开始将自己和学生相比较起来。

He began to _____ himself _____ the
students.

67. 你将会按照你所做工作量的多少获得报酬。

You will be paid _____ the
amount of work you do.

68. 当下,莎士比亚的作品对人们来说仍然很有
意义。

Shakespeare's works still _____
to people today.

69. 你知道 WTO 代表什么吗?

Do you know what WTO _____
_____?

70. 照片将会被挂在学校网页上。

The photos will be _____ on
the school website.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

For some people, going to a new school or
joining a new class may seem afraid. To help
solve any worries, you can use the power of
hope. It allows people to solve all kinds of
problems.

Hope means looking at things in a positive
(积极的) way. It's a way of thinking that builds
your view of the world, so you see that things
have a positive end.

Hope makes you feel happy and full of
energy. Writer Katherine Rundell believes that
hope can make you feel you can achieve(实现)
anything. She writes in *The Book of Hopes* that
hope is "to believe that the world is so
wonderful that giving up would be a mistake". In
this way, hope pushes us to do excellent things
and achieve our dreams.

A good way to develop hopeful feelings is to
practise positive thinking. Young Minds
suggests creating a hope cloud, where you write
your hopes down in a cloud shape. Next, write
one thing you can do to get close to it and write
one person you could ask for help. Think about
how this changes your feelings. Remember that
hope can encourage other people, so share it
with your friends.

71. You can use the power of hope to help solve
_____.

72. Hope means looking at things _____
_____.

73. Hope pushes us to do _____
_____ and achieve our dreams.

74. People can _____ to
develop hopeful feelings.

75. Please share hope with friends because _____
_____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Reading books is a good hobby for all kinds
of reasons.

First, reading books is f 76 . You can
always keep yourself i 77 and help you to

have an enjoyable time if you like reading. This is especially useful when the weather is bad. It is a relaxing hobby too. You can really become lost in a book.

Next, you can read a book a 78 in a car, in a waiting-room, on a plane, in bed—even in the bath. All you n 79 is a book! Reading is a convenient(方便的) hobby as it is easy to stop and then start again.

A 80 good reason for reading books is that it is useful. If you read as a hobby you will get better and better at it. This m 81 that you will read faster and will become better at understanding what you read. As your reading improves, you will probably find your schoolwork becomes much e 82. Many school subjects depend on good reading and, as you read, you learn more and more.

Some people say that reading is out of date (过时). This is not t 83. You have to be able to read to use a computer and, the better you read, the better your computer skills will be. Reading is never out of date!

Good readers are most likely to be good w 84, too. They are usually good at spelling as well, and have more things to write about. Reading books is a w 85 hobby, one of the best. What other hobby could be more useful, or more enjoyable?

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你班要开展一次以“环境保护”为主题的英语班会,请你以班长的身份准备一份发言稿,倡导大家作为一名中学生,从身边小事做起,在日常生活中注意环境保护。

要点提示:

- (1)绿色上学:尽量以步代车或骑自行车;
- (2)杜绝浪费:节约用水、电等;
- (3)减少垃圾:应该尽量使用水杯、饭盒等;
- (4)爱护花草树木,积极参加绿化植树活动;
- (5)你的做法(至少写一条)。

要求:

- (1)词数 80—100, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (2)可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

How to Protect Our Environment

The environmental problem is attracting more and more attention. As students, we can do a lot to protect our environment. _____



⑦2024 南开区九年级第一学期期末考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. He looked down and saw _____ ant on _____ floor.
A. the; a B. a; 不填
C. an; a D. an; the
22. Mother's Day is usually on _____ Sunday in May.
A. two B. second
C. the two D. the second
23. Don't worry, Mum. I can look after _____ when I'm home alone.
A. himself B. yourself
C. myself D. herself
24. A little girl was crying. So I went and sat _____ her.
A. beside B. inside
C. between D. without
25. Don't be _____ when you are young, or you will regret one day.
A. lazy B. useful
C. simple D. magical
26. Liu Xiang, as a sports hero, is still a symbol of _____ and success.
A. standard B. courage
C. subject D. decision
27. —I can't find my dictionary.
—Have you used it _____?
A. quickly B. suddenly
C. recently D. loudly
28. Be patient. I'm sure we can _____ these little difficulties.
A. store B. repair
C. solve D. spread
29. He was a _____ father. One day he left his son on the bus.
A. careful B. careless
C. carefully D. carelessness
30. Liu Xiang _____ at first to train for the high jump.
A. encourage B. encouraged
C. is encouraged D. was encouraged
31. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* _____ by people around the world now.
A. was read B. was reading
C. is read D. is reading
32. There will be more e-books in the near future. But I don't think paper books _____ by e-books.
A. replaced B. will replace
C. was replaced D. will be replaced

33. Beijing is the capital of China. Thousands of people _____ Beijing every year.

- A. visit B. visited
C. is visiting D. are visiting

34. I _____ angry if my daughter _____ the truth.

- A. am; will tell B. won't be; told
C. will be; tell D. won't be; tells

35. —Will you go abroad to study?

- _____
A. You bet! B. Nice work.
C. Thanks. D. Here it is.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Home Alone is a very funny 1990 American film. It tells a story about a boy who is accidentally left alone at home.

One night 36 Christmas, the McAlister family meet at their home. They're planning to 37 to Paris for the coming holiday and are busy getting ready. 8-year-old Kevin is the youngest child and is fighting with his brothers, sisters and his cousins. When he goes to bed, he is so mad that he wishes all his family would 38. In the morning, everyone wakes up very 39. They are all in a hurry to get to the airport, so they forget Kevin and he is left alone at home by accident.

Kevin is alone, but he is very happy at first. His terrible family has gone. His 40 has come true. He watches TV, eats lots of fast food and plays games. He has a good time.

But later on, he goes out and hears two 41 men called Harry and Marv planning to steal in his house. He goes home and plans some very funny ways to 42 them.

Many things in the house get broken as Kevin tries to stop them. Finally, the 43 come and the men are taken away.

The house is now a mess, 44 Kevin tidies it up and waits for his parents. They get back from Paris and are very happy to find that Kevin is 45.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. before | B. at |
| C. on | D. from |
| 37. A. ride | B. drive |
| C. fly | D. walk |
| 38. A. run in | B. come out |
| C. fall down | D. go away |
| 39. A. early | B. late |
| C. quickly | D. easily |
| 40. A. wish | B. plan |
| C. promise | D. order |
| 41. A. brave | B. nice |
| C. bad | D. honest |
| 42. A. kill | B. catch |
| C. please | D. treat |
| 43. A. police | B. family |
| C. band | D. class |
| 44. A. or | B. when |
| C. so | D. as |
| 45. A. active | B. quiet |
| C. free | D. safe |



四、阅读理解(共 20 小题,其中 46—60 题每小题 2 分,61—65 题每小题 1 分,共 35 分)

A

Now, the First Photo Competition is held in our city. We have received many wonderful pictures. But we can't give prizes to everyone. There are four kinds of prizes for our winners.

Kinds	Winners	Works	Date
Beautiful nature	Li Hao	Xiangshan Park	2023-10-26
	Zhou Ying	Beihai Beach	2022-11-02
	Wang Li	Xianglu Peak	2023-01-08
Historic China	Li Weiyuan	The Summer Palace	2022-12-20
	Tong Hua	The Great Wall	2022-09-15
	Zhao Tiantian	The Forbidden City	2023-08-08
Lovely animals	Ouyang Su	Kangaroos	2023-04-25
	Zhu Ting	A panda and its baby	2022-08-18
Modern China	Qin Heyue	Pudong New Area in Shanghai	2023-10-26
	Meng Ziqin	Victoria Harbour in Hong Kong	2023-09-20
	Bai Xinxin	Window of the world in Shenzhen	2022-03-11

46. How many photo competitions were held in the city before?

- A. None. B. One.
C. Two. D. Three.

47. There are _____ winners in this competition.

- A. four B. eight
C. eleven D. twelve

48. Which pictures of the following were taken on the same day?

- A. Xiangshan Park and Pudong New Area in Shanghai.

B. Beihai Beach and Victoria Harbour in Hong Kong.

C. Xianglu Peak and Window of the world in Shenzhen.

D. The Great Wall and the Forbidden City.

49. _____ belongs to Historic China.

- A. Beihai Beach B. Kangaroos
C. The Forbidden City D. Xianglu Peak

50. Who took a photo of a panda and its baby?

- A. Wang Li. B. Zhu Ting.
C. Ouyang Su. D. Bai Xinxin.

B

In order to better record the exciting moments of the Beijing Winter Olympics, China had developed a series of high-speed cameras. Among them, Lie Bao is the most well-known. Lie Bao is developed by China Media Group, especially for broadcasting(播送) speed skating events at Beijing 2022.

Experts said that during the speed skating race, the athletes(运动员) could reach a speed of 15 to 18 meters per second(秒). The camera should be as fast as the athletes. Lie Bao can reach a speed of 25 meters per second, or 90 kilometers per hour. So it could closely catch the athletes. Not everyone could go to the National Speed Skating Oval to watch the games, but we were able to follow every move of the skaters, including the look on their faces.

After the Olympics, the high-speed Lie Bao camera is going to be used in sports training. It

can help coaches better record the athletes' moves.

51. What is Lie Bao?

- A. A volunteer of the Olympics.
- B. A high-speed camera.
- C. A kind of animal.
- D. A sport star.

52. Why did China Media Group develop Lie Bao?

- A. To broadcast speed skating events at Beijing 2022.
- B. To broadcast speed skiing events at Beijing 2022.
- C. To broadcast speed skating events at Beijing 2021.
- D. To broadcast speed skiing events at Beijing 2021.

53. How fast can Lie Bao move?

- A. 15 m/s.
- B. 18 m/s.
- C. 25 m/s.
- D. 9, 000 m/s.

54. What will Lie Bao be used for after the Olympics?

- A. Outdoor games.
- B. News broadcasting.
- C. Film making.
- D. Sports training.

55. Which of the following sentences is NOT right?

- A. There are no high speed cameras except Lie Bao.
- B. The Beijing Winter Olympics was held in 2022.

C. Lie Bao can move faster than the athletes during the race.

D. Lie Bao helps people watch every move of the skaters.

C

China's rising shooting star Huang

Yuting got both the individual(个人) and team golds in the



women's 10m air rifle at Hangzhou Asian Games in 2023.

During the competition, Huang Yuting showed excellent calmness for her age. "I'm very happy. I didn't think about winning two gold medals. I take great pride in offering the best to our country," said Huang Yuting. "To be honest, I had a little bit ups and downs in mindset(心态) before the competition, but I managed to tune myself up and tried my best to do everything right, which led to my success," she added.

Huang Yuting was born in 2006 in Huangyan District, Taizhou, Zhejiang Province. Her journey into shooting began in the summer of 2016 when the district's youth sports school rifle team chose talent at her school. The selection test for team members was hard, but Huang Yuting was considered excellent.

Following her successful selection into the summer training camp, Huang Yuting's ability quickly emerged(显露).



In 2017, she joined the Huangyan Youth Sports School rifle team and in 2020, she was chosen to the Zhejiang Provincial Shooting Team. During the Paris Olympic cycle, she became a leading figure in the women's 10m air rifle event. At the 2022 Shooting World Championships, at just 16 years old, Huang won two gold and one silver medals, which means she caught the chance for the Chinese team at the Paris Olympics in 2024.

56. How old was Huang Yuting when she got golds at Hangzhou Asian Games?

- A. 17. B. 20. C. 22. D. 23

57. What made Huang Yuting succeed at Hangzhou Asian Games?

- ①her excellent calmness
②a little bit ups and downs
③tuning her mindset
④trying her best

- A. ②③④ B. ①②④
C. ①②③ D. ①③④

58. How did Huang Yuting begin her journey into shooting according to the passage?

- A. Shooting is her hobby all the time.
B. She was not very good at study at school.
C. She has the ability to do everything right.
D. She was chosen into a youth sports school rifle team.

59. How many medals did Huang Yuting get at the age of 16?

- A. One. B. Two.
C. Three. D. Four.

60. Where is the passage probably from?

- A. A famous book.
B. A local newspaper.
C. A textbook for students.
D. A humorous cartoon.

D

阅读下面的材料,从方框中选择能够概括每段大意的句子。(选项中有一项是多余的。)

- A. Where is it?
B. How do you get there?
C. What can you do there?
D. How far is it from the supermarket?
E. Are there other places you can go to?
F. How long does it take to get there from the station?

Welcome to the town's greatest attraction—Adam Square!

61 Adam Square is right in the center of the town. It's on Adam Street. It's next to the WalMart Supermarket and across from the bank. There are lots of restaurants and coffee shops there.

62 You can walk around the shops, or you can have a cup of coffee. Try one of the popular coffee shops such as Domino. For a good meal, go to Pate's Pizzeria. It's really good and not too expensive.

63 Why not visit Prince's Park? It's a good place for children. Take the Number 32 Bus to Market Square; you can buy fruit and vegetables there. If you like historic buildings,

visit the Church of St. Nicholas.

64 Come to Adam Square by bike. And it's OK to come here on foot. But you can't drive in Adam Square because there are no places for parking. Or you can take a taxi if you like.

65 It's a little far from the station. It's about 40 minutes' walk. You can get there by bike in 20 minutes. But it will only take you 10 minutes to be there in a taxi.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. It falls in July or August.
B. What's the matter?
C. Could you tell me more about it?
D. There are many other things to do.
E. I like travelling by train.
F. Would you like to go with me?
G. Are you planning to travel this summer holiday?

A: 66

B: Yes, I'm going to see the grassland in Inner Mongolia(内蒙古).

A: Really? Then you may celebrate the Nadam Fair(那达慕大会) there. 67

B: Nadam Fair? I never thought of that before.

68

A: I've never been to it myself. But it's in summer when the grass is most green. Games of wrestling(摔跤) and horse racing will be

held.

B: I don't think I could take part in the games.

A: 69

B: Such as?

A: Such as singing and dancing.

B: That's great. To watch it would be fun.

70

A: Yes, I'd like to. Let's make a travel plan together.

66. 67. 68.

69. 70.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

71. 博物馆里有一艘古老的帆船。

There is an old _____ in the museum.

72. 学生们正在大声朗读。

The students are _____ aloud.

73. 在那个年代,书籍只能靠手工制作。

In those days, books were only produced _____.

74. 请把海报张贴在教室的墙上。

Please _____ the poster on the wall in the classroom.

75. ——UN 代表什么? ——联合国。

—What does UN _____?

—United Nations.

七、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

New Zealand(新西兰), an island country in the South Pacific Ocean, is in the most southwestern part of Polynesia. It lies more than



1,000 miles(1,600 km) southeast of Australia, its nearest n 76 . The country is made up of two m 77 islands, the North and the South Island, and a number of small islands. The capital city is Wellington, but it is not the biggest city. And the biggest one is Auckland i 78 . They are both located on the North Island.

New Zealand was the largest country in Polynesia when it was controlled by Great Britain in 1840. It did not become fully independent(独立的) u 79 1947.

Maoris(毛利人) are the people that have lived in New Zealand from the earliest times. They k 80 a strong cultural tradition. Maori families share what they own and look after e 81 other. New Zealand is an English-speaking country, t 82 English, Maori, and New Zealand Sign Language are official(官方的) languages. The Maori language is t 83 at some schools.

With two large islands, 14 national parks, and lots of very different cities, there are many a 84 that people like and do in New Zealand. People may visit Auckland's wild West Coast, which is near the city centre. People like c 85 Lion Rock at Piha Beach or watching the huge gannets(塘鹅) at Muriwai.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

八、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假设为宣传环保理念,践行环保措施,学校正在开展“环保从我做起”的演讲比赛。根据以下内容提示,写一篇英语演讲稿,向同学们发出环保倡议。

内容提示:

- (1) 步行或骑自行车上学;
- (2) 随手关灯,节约用水;
- (3) 尽量不使用塑料制品;
- (4) 使用可循环利用物品;
- (5) 将废弃物分类后再丢弃;
- (6) 其他做法……(补充一点)。

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100,短文的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
- (2) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇: recyclable things 可循环利用物品

Dear friends,

Today I'm going to give a talk about environmental protection. As students, _____

That's all. Thanks for your listening.

⑧2024 河北区九年级第一学期期末考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. For my homework I have to write _____ article about _____ wonders of the world.
A. a; the B. an; the
C. a; an D. an; an
22. Johann Strauss wrote and played music. _____ dance music made _____ famous all over Europe.
A. His; he B. His; him
C. Him; his D. Him; he
23. Thanks to the local government's good _____, each family has lived a happy life.
A. weight B. memory
C. truth D. policy
24. —Mike won first place in the swimming competition.
—I'm not _____ that. He practises swimming every afternoon.
A. worried about B. afraid of
C. pleased with D. surprised at
25. With the _____ development of technology, reading e-books will become cheaper and cheaper.
A. empty B. simple
C. rapid D. central
26. Pandas _____ live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China.
A. mainly B. properly
C. immediately D. recently
27. The year is _____ into twelve months.
A. divided B. suffered
C. punished D. controlled
28. Increasing traffic makes air pollution worse. We must all work harder _____ pollution.
A. reduce B. reduced
C. reducing D. to reduce
29. Betty managed to work out the physics problem _____ it was difficult.
A. so that B. as soon as
C. even though D. before
30. You'd better wear a pair of sunglasses to protect your eyes _____ the sun.
A. off B. against
C. behind D. above
31. With a basic knowledge of cooking, we _____ make sure we do not go hungry when our parents are out.
A. can B. mustn't
C. should D. needn't
32. The problems of safety _____ at tomorrow's meeting.
A. will discuss B. are discussed
C. will be discussed D. are discussing



33. Mr Li is a teacher who _____ chemistry for nearly 30 years.
A. was teaching B. were teaching
C. has taught D. have taught
34. —Look at that stone bridge. Do you know _____?
—Maybe 500 years ago. It has a long history.
A. when was it built
B. when it was built
C. how soon it will be completed
D. how soon will it be completed
35. —Hi, Lucy. Do you write articles every day?
—_____! I enjoy writing and I have kept a diary for ten years.
A. Congratulations
B. That's no excuse
C. No way
D. You bet
- There is a lot to _____! The Cincinnati Zoo has hundreds of species(物种) of animals. Students at the school learn by helping the zookeepers _____ these animals. For example, they feed hawks(鹰), clean out snake cages(笼子) and help clean lions' teeth. Then the students take _____ to test their knowledge of zoo animals.
- There are bad days at the Cincinnati Zoo Academy too. For example, animals sometimes run after the students. But the zookeepers make sure that the students are always _____. At graduation(毕业典礼), the students get a fun _____. An elephant gives out their diplomas(毕业文凭)! After graduation, most students go to college to _____ animal science. Many of them come back to Cincinnati later to work at the zoo!

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Can you imagine going to the zoo five days a week? In Cincinnati, the US, some kids _____ 36 _____ do. That's because their school is at the zoo!

The Cincinnati Zoo Academy is a public school that holds its classes at the Cincinnati Zoo. It _____ 37 _____ in 1975. It is a special high school for students in grades 11 and 12. The teenagers who go to school there all want to work with _____ 38 _____ when they are older.

Students at the Cincinnati Zoo Academy meet in a classroom at the zoo for part of their

36. A. actually B. finally
C. nearly D. hardly
37. A. escaped B. opened
C. introduced D. remained
38. A. students B. schools
C. numbers D. animals
39. A. conditions B. subjects
C. activities D. programmes
40. A. prepare B. collect
C. learn D. receive

41. A. care for B. play with
C. look at D. depend on
42. A. risks B. notes
C. exams D. medicines
43. A. popular B. safe
C. busy D. polite
44. A. job B. promise
C. trip D. surprise
45. A. find B. study
C. check D. feel

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Water Hotel

Our hotel is the biggest hotel in the area. It has everything for both big and small families: babysitters(临时保姆), family rooms, special children lunches and even a water park!

You will also enjoy 2 restaurants with very tasty local food. Also, free scuba-diving(戴水肺潜水) lessons are available(可获得的) on the hotel's own sandy beach.

Bridge Hotel

Bridge is a small hotel in the city centre. You can find 10 museums, 15 different restaurants, 3 night clubs, a shopping centre and a local food market within a 15-minute walk from our hotel.

If you are looking for a quiet place to rest after a busy day of sightseeing, our hotel is the best!

Cape Hotel

Our hotel not only has its own restaurant with local and traditional European dishes, but also offers special personal sightseeing tours!

The beach is only 1km away. You can either have a pleasant walk through the cool, old park or take a bus, which is very convenient, as it often rains here.

Disco Hotel

"Party, party every night!" is the motto(格言) of our hotel, which is just one metre away from the lovely beach and the green sea.

If you're young, if you love music, if you want to stay on the dance floor from day till night, you're welcome at DISCO Hotel!

Your stay with us gives you some serious discounts(折扣) at the local shops!

46. Water Hotel is a great place for _____.

- A. art lovers
B. music lovers
C. families with pets
D. families with children

47. Which of the following words can we use to describe Bridge Hotel?

- A. Quiet. B. Huge.
C. Expensive. D. Old.

48. Which hotel offers special personal sightseeing tours?

- A. Water Hotel. B. Cape Hotel.
C. Bridge Hotel. D. Disco Hotel.



49. If you stay at Disco Hotel, you can enjoy _____.

- A. free bus rides
- B. parties every night
- C. free scuba-diving lessons
- D. discounts on the museum tickets

50. Both Cape Hotel and Disco Hotel _____.

- A. are near a shopping centre
- B. have their own restaurant
- C. are close to the beach
- D. have a water park

B

Chuck and Chan were twins(双胞胎), but they had never met before. They had been adopted(收养) into different families. Chuck grew up in Montana. He liked to travel and paint. Chan grew up in Baltimore. He liked to cook and read.

When the boys were twelve, both of their parents sent them to camp in Virginia. Chuck was excited about the camp, but Chan was **apprehensive**. He worried about making new friends. The boys were assigned(分配) to the same room. When they met, each one felt that he was looking at himself in a mirror(镜子).

The other boys couldn't believe it either. "You have to be twins," one of them said.

Chuck and Chan didn't believe it at first. But they had the same birthday. "We are twins!" they decided.

They wrote emails to their parents. They wanted to know the truth. As they were waiting

for their parents' replies, the boys got to know each other better. Though Chuck was outgoing(外向的) and Chan was quiet, they had a lot in common. They both liked cartoons and action movies. They both hated onions(洋葱) on their pizzas. Neither of them could swim. Then, the emails from their parents arrived. The boys were brothers.

When their parents came to pick them up a few weeks later, the boys introduced their parents to each other.

"We want to stay in touch," Chuck said.

"We'll write emails," Chan added.

"How about if we send the boys back here to camp every year, so they can spend every summer together as brothers?" Chan's father suggested. Chuck's parents agreed, and from then on, that's what they did.

51. Chuck liked to _____.

- ①cook ②paint ③read ④travel
- A. ①③ B. ②③
- C. ①④ D. ②④

52. The word "apprehensive" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. angry B. nervous
- C. relaxed D. surprised

53. What did Chan and Chuck have in common?

- A. Both of them were outgoing.
- B. They both hated eating pizza.
- C. They liked the same kind of movies.
- D. Both of them were good at swimming.

54. Who suggested that the two boys go to the same summer camp every year?

- A. Chan's mother. B. Chan's father.
C. Chuck's mother. D. Chuck's father.

55. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Summer Brothers
B. Summer Holidays
C. Making New Friends
D. Growing up Together

C

You don't have to be old to be an inventor. Frank Epperson invented the Popsicle when he was just eleven years old. One winter day in 1905, after a day of play, he left his drink outside with the stir stick(搅拌棒) still in it during the night. When Frank went out the next morning, he found his drink was frozen like an icicle(冰柱). Frank tasted it and found it was delicious. And it became a hit with his friends.

When he grew up, Frank Epperson sold land and houses for a living. By 1921 he had to make a living for his wife and five children. But Frank never forgot the frozen treat(冰品) that he had discovered. He decided to continue with it. He soon started a business—selling the frozen treats in seven flavours(口味). He named the ice on a stick "Epsicle". His children didn't think that was a very good name. They called the frozen treat "Pop's icle". The name was later changed to "Popsicle". In 1924 Frank got a patent(专利) for his frozen treat.

During the late 1920s and the 1930s, the United States went through hard times. Many people lost their jobs. Twin ice pops(双棒棒冰) with two sticks were invented. They were just five cents and two children could share them.

Today millions of Popsicles are sold every year. They come in thirty flavours. The most popular flavour is cherry. Now whenever we enjoy ice pops in summer, we have Frank Epperson to thank.

56. What is Paragraph 1 mainly about?

- A. How ice pops are made.
B. What people drank in the 1900s.
C. What happens on cold winter nights.
D. How Frank discovered the frozen treat.

57. The word "it" in Paragraph 2 refers to ____.

- A. making a living for his family
B. playing with his friends
C. selling land and houses
D. making his frozen treat

58. Who helped Frank with the name of his frozen treat?

- A. His wife. B. His friends.
C. His children. D. His customers.

59. What do we know about twin ice pops?

- A. They were invented by a jobless man.
B. They allowed two children to share an ice pop.
C. They were expensive when they were invented.



D. They came in thirty flavours in the beginning.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Young Scientist
- B. A Frozen Invention
- C. A Kid's Sweet Drink
- D. A Big Business in Summer

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. That's a shame.
- B. That's a good idea.
- C. How do you feel about it?
- D. Where will you go for your trip?
- E. When are you leaving for the trip?
- F. Did she advise you to pay attention to your safety?
- G. Has your teacher offered you some advice on this trip?

A: Hi, Susan. What are you doing?

B: I'm preparing for my school trip.

A: 61

B: Tomorrow morning.

A: 62

B: I'm excited because this is my first school trip.

A: 63

B: Yes. She advised us to wear proper clothes and shoes.

A: 64

B: Yes, she told us some rules about how to stay safe. Betty, should I bring some food with me?

A: I'm not sure. Why don't you go and ask Jimmy? He just came back from his school trip.

B: 65 I'll go and ask him.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 这个故事为我们讲述了坏人如何为他们的行为付出了代价。

This story told us how bad people _____ their actions.

67. 你把将要扔掉的玩具挑出来,好吗?

Could you pick out the toys that will be _____

68. 和繁忙的城市相比,这个村庄很宁静。

_____ the busy city, this village is peaceful.

69. 我的老师经常与我谈心,他的建议有意义。

My teacher often talks to me and his suggestion _____.

70. 他们的故事感动了成千上万的人。

Their story has touched _____ people's hearts.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Look around you—how many plastic things can you find in your house? Most homes today are almost full of plastics, from water bottles to clothes, chairs, and even computers. Regretfully, so are our rivers and oceans.

According to the report, about 583 billion

plastic bottles were produced in 2021. That is 100 billion more than just five years ago. This year, five trillion(万亿) plastic bags are used. That's 160,000 every second. Americans alone use half a million drinking straws(吸管) every day.

However, very little of the plastic that goes into recycling bins(垃圾箱) can make it through the cycling process(过程). Experts(专家) think that only around 9% of plastic is recycled. About 16% is burned for electricity or heat. The rest ends up in landfills or bodies of water.

So how do you make sure plastic things you use are recycled? Begin by making sure the things you put in your recycling bin can be recycled. And in most cases, plastic things can't be used again if they have more than one kind of plastic in them. That's because some plastics can't be mixed together.

How about those plastic things that are able to be recycled at a recycling centre? First, workers make sure that each plastic is clean. After that, the plastic things are made into small pieces. At last, they are melted(融化) and used to create new things. One of the commonly seen products is new plastic bottles. Recycled plastic can also be used to make clothes, pens, pencils, and building materials!

71. Most homes are almost _____, including bottles, clothes, chairs, and computers.

72. In 2021, _____ plastic bottles were produced in the world.

73. According to experts, only _____ of plastic is recycled.

74. Plastic things can't be used again if they are made of _____.

75. At the recycling centre, workers make sure _____ first before starting recycling.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Over the past twenty years, Shi Yanchun has helped restore(修复) more than 1,000 cultural relics(文物) in Shanxi Province.

Born into a folk(民间的) art family in Liaoning Province in 1970, Shi is the fourth generation(一代人) of his family to work with painted clay sculptures(泥塑). He has shown an interest in traditional Chinese art s 76 he was a child and learned from his grandfather, a famous painted clay sculpture folk artist. With hard work and talent(天赋), Shi made progress q 77.

In 1990, Shi b 78 to work on painted clay sculptures across the country. "During the process(过程), I had the c 79 to learn more from local artists and workers. It helped improve my abilities," Shi said.

In 1998, Shi and his father were invited to restore a painted sculpture at the Faxing Temple in Changzhi, Shanxi. To improve his

understanding of the ancient artwork, Shi
v 80 lots of places with ancient sculptures.
Finally, the father-and-son team's work turned
out to be a g 81 success.

According to records, there are more than 2,000 painted temple sculptures in Changzhi that were made between the Northern Wei Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty. "They are great t 82 in China," Shi said. To do more r 83 on them, Shi decided to live in Changzhi in 2006. Over the following y 84, he spent most of his time restoring sculptures and studying the ancient art and its skills. And in 2010, he set up the Shanxi Changzhi Painted Sculpture Art Research Institute. He also gave a lot of speeches across the country.

"I hope I can help s 85 traditional Chinese culture to every corner of the world, as well as passing down the skills of restoring painted sculptures," said Shi.

76. 77. 78. _____

79. 80. 81. _____

82. 83. 84. _____

85.

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华,你校本期英文报中的 Famous People 栏目将要介绍我国著名的短跑运动员苏炳添,现面向广大学生征稿。请你根据以下提示用英语写一篇短文进行投稿。

(1)1989 年 8 月 29 日出生于广东省中山市;

- (2)小时候喜欢跑步,于 2009 年加入国家队;
- (3)在 2018 年雅加达亚运会男子 100 米比赛中夺得金牌;
- (4)在 2020 年东京奥运会上,成为首位进入奥运百米决赛的中国人;
- (5)你认为……

要求:

(1) 词数 80 ~ 100, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数;

(2)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇：

2018 年雅加达亚运会 the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games

2020年东京奥运会 the Tokyo 2020
Olympic Games

奥运 100 米决赛 Olympic 100-metre final

Su Bingtian is a famous sportsman in our country. He

⑨2024 河东区九年级第一学期期末考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Liu Xiang was chosen for the Chinese team
at _____ Athens Olympic Games and won
_____ gold medal.

- A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the

22. —We are going to a meeting in Lhasa, and
we are worried about leaving you.

—Don't worry, Mum. I can look after _____
_____, although it won't be easy for _____
_____.

- A. me; I B. myself; I
C. me; my D. myself; me

23. Now let's welcome our headmaster to _____
_____ the prizes to the winners.

- A. lend B. open
C. present D. store

24. Students have to reach a certain _____ or
they won't pass.

- A. standard B. subject
C. introduction D. relationship

25. We can find information much _____ on
the Internet.

- A. easy B. easily
C. easier D. more easily

26. She _____ running such a successful
business. She does business with many
countries.

- A. takes pride in B. takes care of
C. takes away from D. takes photos of

27. Many thanks _____ your wonderful gift. I
love it very much.

- A. in B. of
C. for D. with

28. I could do nothing when my grandpa died. I
still remember my feelings of _____.

- A. help B. helplessness
C. helpful D. helpless

29. —What do you think of your Junior Middle
School life?

—I think it is colorful, _____ I am
always busy.

- A. if B. though
C. while D. until

30. Our country will be much better for everyone
in future _____ we all do something to
help now.

- A. if B. before
C. so that D. even though

31. I looked to the east—the sky _____ grey.

- A. becomes B. is becoming
C. was becoming D. will become



32. He Zhong manages _____ how this great new band moves and sounds, and the good time which their fans are having.

- A. to show B. show
C. showing D. showed

33. Printing _____ in China during the Sui and Tang dynasties.

- A. invented B. was invented
C. is invented D. invent

34. —Excuse me, how long will it take me to get to the post office?

—Well, it depends on _____.

- A. how you will go there
B. why you will go there
C. where you will go
D. how will you go there

35. —We lost the basketball match last Sunday.

—_____ Good luck to you next time.

- A. That's too bad!
B. Hang on a minute.
C. Don't be silly!
D. What a surprise!

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

There are many ways for us to reduce waste. For 36, we can reuse paper and plastic bags. We can also recycle newspapers, glass and cans to make new things. Here are some useful ways to 37 waste.

●Write on 38 sides of paper.

Many people write on only one side of their paper. Why not stop wasting the other side? Some students only use half the pages of their 39 before they get new ones. Try to use up all the paper. People often give cards on

birthdays or festivals. How about trying to 40 e-cards instead?

●Don't throw away your old batteries(电池).

Maybe you do not know that old batteries make the earth 41. This is because they have poisonous(有毒的) parts in them. So, don't throw away batteries. 42 them together. Try to use rechargeable batteries for your games and CD players.

●Give off all your unwanted clothes.

There are many poor families in China. You may ask your mother to 43 your unwanted clothes. Then you can pass them on to those poor children. You will feel 44 when you are helping someone else. Also, you should know 45 your friends or relatives want them before throwing them away.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. reason | B. example |
| C. use | D. people |
| 37. A. produce | B. protect |
| C. reduce | D. pollute |
| 38. A. every | B. both |
| C. all | D. one |
| 39. A. exercises | B. schoolbags |
| C. notebooks | D. newspapers |
| 40. A. send | B. buy |
| C. receive | D. make |
| 41. A. dry | B. rich |
| C. clean | D. dirty |
| 42. A. Throw | B. Keep |
| C. Try | D. Lose |
| 43. A. bum | B. sell |
| C. wash | D. collect |

44. A. angry B. tired
C. sad D. happy
45. A. when B. whether
C. why D. what

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

It was a sunny day. Mr. Black went to a town on business. On his way home, he found a big pile of hay(一大捆干草) in front of him. He got down from his horse. The hay had fallen off a wagon(马车). A boy was standing by the wagon and looked worried. He was sorry for the little driver. "Now don't worry, my boy," Mr. Black said. "Come with me to the village over there, and I'll find someone to help you get the hay back onto the wagon."

In the village, Mr. Black's friend asked him and the boy to have dinner. He enjoyed the man's dinner, but he found that the boy still looked worried.

"Dad won't like this," the boy said in a low voice.

"Don't worry too much," said Mr. Black. "Just be careful next time. Now have your dinner, and you needn't hurry."

"But I have been away for a long time. Dad will be angry."

"Oh, come on," said Mr. Black. "Your dad will understand. He will be glad if he knows that you had a good dinner. I'll go with you and explain what has happened. By the way, where's your dad now?"

The boy answered, "He's under the pile of hay!"

46. Why did Mr. Black go to a town?

- A. Because he went there to visit friends.
B. Because he went there on business.
C. Because he went there to meet his son.
D. Because he went there on foot.

47. When they had dinner together, the boy still looked _____.

- A. worried B. happy
C. angry D. sad

48. Why did the hay fall off a wagon?

- A. Because the boy did it.
B. Because the boy's father did it.
C. We don't know the reason.
D. Because Mr. Black did it.

49. What do you think of Mr. Black?

- A. He is a very warm-hearted man.
B. He is a very busy man.
C. He is a very happy man.
D. He is a very clever man.

50. At last, we know that _____.

- A. the boy was not friendly enough
B. the boy was not worried any more
C. the boy's father was still under the hay
D. the boy cried

B

One day, an 11-year-old girl asked her dad, "What are you going to get me for my 15th birthday?" The father replied, "Don't worry about that. We still have plenty of time."

But on a day after her 14th birthday, she passed out(昏倒) and was rushed to the hospital. The family learned that the girl had a serious heart disease and that she might die. At night, she asked her dad, "Daddy, have they



told you that I am going to die?" The father replied, "No, you will live as long as anyone else." She wondered and asked, "How can you be sure?" He smiled to her and said, "I just know it."

After the girl turned 15, she had a heart transplant(心脏移植手术). After she came back from the hospital, she found a letter on her bed. It said, "My dearest daughter, one day you asked me what I would give you for your 15th birthday. I wasn't sure then. But now you know that my present to you is my heart." The father had given his heart to his daughter.

Parents are selfless(无私的). They even make great sacrifices to make their children grow up happily. Keep this in mind when you feel angry toward your parents. Always, they're just doing what they think best for you.

51. The girl was sent to the hospital because of a heart disease when she was _____ years old.

- A. 11 B. 14
C. 15 D. 16

52. Why did the father say that the girl would live as long as anyone else?

- A. Because he was a doctor.
B. Because he lied to his daughter.
C. Because he would try his best to save his daughter.
D. Because the girl was not seriously ill.

53. What gift did the father give to his daughter for her 15th birthday?

- A. His heart. B. A letter.
C. Lots of money. D. A birthday cake.

54. The underlined word "sacrifices" means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 限制 B. 牺牲
C. 供给 D. 交易

55. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Deal with a Heart Disease
B. Don't Be Afraid of Death
C. A Special Present from a Father
D. Death Is Not So Scared

C

Children in England will no longer be able to buy energy drinks. The UK government has made plans to ban(禁止) the sale of energy drinks to kids. It is now asking for public suggestions about what age the ban should start at(16 or 18), the BBC reported.

An energy drink is a kind of drink that has stimulants(兴奋剂), such as caffeine. Red Bull is one of the most famous energy drinks. The makers of these drinks say that they can give you energy when you feel tired.

However, these drinks have very high levels of sugar and caffeine. Energy drinks have 65 percent more sugar than normal soft drinks. This may explain why obesity rate(肥胖率) have risen among children.

Too much caffeine can lead to(导致) health problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness. A 250 ml can of Red Bull has about 80 mg caffeine, three times the level of a can of Coca-Cola, BBC noted.

In the UK, more than two-thirds of 10 to 17-year-olds buy energy drinks, according to the

government. "Childhood obesity is one of the greatest health challenge (挑战) this country faces. It's important that we do all we can do to make sure children have the best start in life," UK Prime Minister Theresa May said in a statement.

The ban would apply to (应用于) drinks having more than 150 mg of caffeine per liter. Under the ban, shops in England that sell the drinks to children would face fines of £ 2,500 (22,070 yuan).

56. From the first paragraph, we can learn that

- A. Britain has banned the sale of energy drinks to kids
- B. the UK government hasn't decided what age the ban should start at
- C. kids of all ages will no longer buy any energy drinks
- D. children in the UK can't buy energy drinks at the moment

57. What is an energy drink?

- A. It's a kind of drink that has a lot of sugar.
- B. It's a kind of drink that has a very high level of caffeine.
- C. It's a kind of drink that can give you energy.
- D. It's a kind of drink that has stimulants.

58. Which of the following mainly lead to children's obesity according to the passage?

- A. Sugar.
- B. Caffeine.
- C. Stimulants.
- D. Energy.

59. According to the ban, what kind of drinks are allowed to sell to children?

- A. Drinks that have 80 mg of caffeine.
- B. Drinks that have 65 mg of caffeine.
- C. Drinks with less than 150 mg caffeine per liter.
- D. Drinks with more than 150 mg caffeine per liter.

60. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The ban will be carried out around the world.
- B. The UK will ban the sale of all drinks to children.
- C. Shops that are against the ban would not be punished.
- D. Energy drinks do a lot of harm to children's health.

五、补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- | |
|---|
| A. When and where shall we meet?
B. I'm going to watch a traditional art show.
C. What club shall we join?
D. Can I join your club?
E. What are they about?
F. My grandmother told me.
G. Where do you learn paper-cutting? |
|---|

A: Hi! Kate, Are you free this Sunday?

B: Yes, nothing much. What are you going to do, Billy?

A: 61 My paper-cutting works will be shown there.

B: Wow, you are so great! 62



A: They are about flowers, birds and fishes.

They stand for happiness and good luck in China.

B: It's fantastic! 63

A: In our school art club.

B: Well, I am also interested in Chinese culture and I want to learn it. 64

A: Of course. So would you like to watch the show with me?

B: Yes, I'd love to and I can't wait. 65

A: Let's meet at the school gate at 9:00 in the morning.

B: OK. See you then.

A: See you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 它在中国为数百万人提供电能。

It produces electricity for _____ people in China.

67. 你迟到的理由不合情理。

Your reason for being late doesn't _____.

68. 无论她做什么,她从不放弃!

Whatever she does, she never _____!

69. 每天晚上,我的奶奶在客厅里翻阅杂志。

Every evening, my grandmother _____ magazines in the living room.

70. 我非常高兴地宣布今年摄影比赛的获胜者。

I am more than happy to _____ the winners of the photo competition.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

Interest is the best teacher. For Lu Qirui, running is her favorite. Lu, seventeen-year-old, is from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. She became famous after a video showed she finished a 100-meter sprint(短跑) in just 12.07 seconds. The number was good enough to tell people that she could run as fast as a national-level athlete(运动员). It's almost impossible for a teenager to achieve that speed.

When Lu was a little girl, she fell in love with all kinds of sports. Lu was a fourth grader when she entered the school's track and field(田径) training team. Although she was young, she got up at 6 a. m. every day, started training at 6:30 a. m. and kept it until 7:30 a. m. And she would continue training from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. after school. She has to spend a lot of time on running, but she has never fallen behind others in her studies. She always makes full use of her time to do what she likes.

"I love sports, especially running, so it's not challenging for me to hold on to it," said Lu. In the future, Lu plans to make more achievements in running. As for her dream, she said, "I want to be a P. E. teacher so that more students can feel the happiness that sports bring to them."

71. Lu Qirui, seventeen-year-old, could run as fast as _____.

72. When Lu Qirui was a little girl, she _____ all kinds of sports.

73. Lu Qirui trained for _____ a day after she entered the school's track and field training team.

74. Lu Qirui can become successful because she has never fallen behind others in her studies and _____ her time to do what she likes.

75. According to what Lu said, sports bring _____ to more students.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

In Australia, different people have different ways to enjoy t 76 . They also have their own i 77 about how to pass time.

Most children, about 80%, study hard in school because they have to take lots of exams.

After school, they don't want to stay at home reading books any m 78 , they put aside their school bags and go out to play. Some old people get up early in the morning. Then they go to the park to read newspapers. It helps them k 79

what is happening around the world. In the evening, they would prefer to stay at home watching TV rather than do anything e 80 .

Young people like t 81 at weekends. They go to mountains to have a picnic o 82 go to the forest to camp. They usually start on Friday and s 83 one or two days outside. Then they start their way b 84 home. Everyone feels happy but a busy week is waiting for them a 85 .

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 上个月,在幸福小区发生了一件令人感动的事情。请以“What a Moving Story!”为题,写一篇英语短文,简要叙述事情的经过并谈谈感想。要点如下:

- (1)快递员给老人送快递;
- (2)老人独自一人在家,下楼不容易,快递员主动送到家里;
- (3)收到快递后,老人请快递员帮忙移动餐桌;
- (4)快递员不小心打破了餐桌上的玻璃,拿出 50 元钱赔偿;
- (5)老人拒绝接受,并请快递员吃水果,表示感谢;

(6)你的想法……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
- (2)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:快递员 courier 快递 package

What a Moving Story!

A moving story happened in Xingfu Neighbourhood last month. _____



⑩2024 红桥区九年级第一学期期末考试

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Tom and his best friend, Huck Finn, run away to _____ island in _____ middle of the Mississippi River.

- A. a; the B. an; /
C. an; the D. the; a

22. Our headmaster presented the prizes to the _____ of the photo competition this morning.

- A. farmers B. workers
C. singers D. winners

23. Confucius lived over 2,000 years ago and he is _____ in many countries.

- A. alive B. well-known
C. angry D. lazy

24. Knowledge and ideas spread _____ than ever before.

- A. fast B. faster
C. fastest D. the fastest

25. Some paper books were huge ones with _____ pages.

- A. thousands of B. thousand of
C. thousands D. thousand

26. Betty was surprised _____ how big Ayers Rock was: 3.6 kilometres long and 348 metres high.

- A. in B. at
C. on D. of

27. Sam _____ English words with Mr Zhang every day.

- A. has read B. is reading
C. was reading D. reads

28. As a boy, like all other boys, Tony wants _____ a man.

- A. is B. be
C. to be D. being

29. _____ history teacher talked to _____ about the stories of the Silk Road.

- A. Our; us B. Our; we
C. Ours; us D. Ours; we

30. We _____ learn English so well without the help of Mr Wang.

- A. can't B. needn't
C. mustn't D. shouldn't

31. You should turn off the lights _____ you leave the classroom.

- A. until B. before
C. so D. although

32. I _____ my basketball to Peter and I haven't got it back.

- A. borrowed B. lent
C. fixed D. compared

33. The 19th Asian Games Hangzhou _____ in September, 2023.

- A. hold B. are held
C. were held D. will be held

34. —Please tell me _____.

—Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation.

- A. what does APEC stand for
B. when was APEC set up
C. what APEC stands for
D. when APEC was set up

35. —Do you know that many Australians came from Britain?

—_____ That's why they speak English.

- A. Yes, of course! B. Here it is!
C. It doesn't matter! D. Nice idea!

三、完形填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

David is a 15-year-old boy and he is crazy about space. He always wonders how space stations 36. For him, a space camp is 37 than any other camp in the world.

At the age of seven, David had 38 first astronaut training experience. He and his parents 39 to a Family Space Camp. They had a taste of what it was like to travel in space. Everything was magical. How 40 David was!

David has been to many space camps over the last eight years. Last month, he went to a new space camp. It had a lot of fun training programmes, 41 he enjoyed all of them.

There he was often asked 42 he liked space camps so much. "Because I feel like a real astronaut in the space camp, and I don't need to leave the earth," he said.

These experiences have 43 his life. Now David 44 space science. He has made up his mind to be a 45 engineer in the future.

36. A. brush B. work
C. cut D. store
37. A. higher B. longer
C. smaller D. greater

38. A. he B. him
C. his D. her
39. A. are invited B. were invited
C. invite D. invited

40. A. excited B. quiet
C. sad D. difficult
41. A. or B. but
C. and D. until

42. A. when B. how
C. where D. why
43. A. influenced B. reused
C. answered D. left
44. A. studied B. will study
C. is studying D. was studying
45. A. chemistry B. physics
C. space D. machine

四、阅读理解(共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)

A

One night, just before the shopkeeper was about to close the shop, a dog came into the shop. There was a bag in its mouth. There was a list of things to be bought and some money in



the bag. The shopkeeper took the money and kept the things in the bag.

The dog picked up the bag and left. The shopkeeper was surprised and went behind the dog to see who the owner was.

The dog waited at the bus stop. After some time, a bus came and the dog got on the bus. As soon as the conductor came, it moved forward to show its collar(项圈) which had money and its home address as well. The conductor took the money and put the ticket in its collar.

When it arrived, the dog went to the front and shook its tail(尾巴) showing that it wanted to get off the bus. The moment the bus stopped, it got off. The shopkeeper was still following it.

Finally, the dog stopped at a house. It knocked on the door with one of its legs. Its owner, an old man, came from inside. The shopkeeper said, "What a clever dog you have!"

46. When did the story happen?

- A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon.
C. At noon. D. At night.

47. What was in the dog's bag?

- A. A list and some money.
B. A list and a ticket.
C. A ticket and some money.
D. A list and its home address.

48. How did the shopkeeper feel when he saw the dog buy things?

- A. Worried. B. Excited.
C. Surprised. D. Angry.

49. The underlined word "conductor" in Paragraph 3 means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 售货员 B. 售票员
C. 主人 D. 乘客

50. Why did the dog shake its tail on the bus?

- A. Because it was afraid.
B. Because it wanted to buy the ticket.
C. Because it wanted to get off the bus.
D. Because it wanted to show it was friendly.

B

The kiwi is a kind of bird. It is a very strange bird because it cannot fly. The kiwi is very famous, just like the koala in Australia.

The kiwi is the same size as a chicken. It has no wings or tails. It has hair on its body. Its beak(喙) is very long. It has two feet and each foot has four toes. A kiwi likes to have a lot of trees around it. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes. It can smell things with its nose. It is the only bird in the world that can smell things. The kiwi's eggs are very big. There are only a few kiwis in New Zealand now.

The kiwi only lives in New Zealand. If you want to see the kiwi, please go to the Otorohanga Kiwi House, New Zealand.

The Otorohanga Kiwi House, New Zealand

Opening
hours

It is open every day of the year except Christmas.
From 9:00 am to 4:30 pm(June, July & August; 9:00 am to 4:00 pm)

The prices of tickets	Adults(成人): \$ 15 Children(5—16 years old): \$ 4 Children(under 5): Free School groups: \$ 3.5 each child
How to find it	To see a map of Otorohanga. Or you can call us at 873-7391. We'll tell you the way to the Otorohanga Kiwi House.

51. Which of the following is TRUE about the kiwi?

- A. It is a kind of chicken.
- B. It lives in Australia and New Zealand.
- C. It likes to sleep during the day.
- D. It can't smell things just like other birds.

52. How many hours a day can people stay in the Otorohanga Kiwi House in August?

- A. 7 hours.
- B. 7.5 hours.
- C. 8 hours.
- D. 9 hours.

53. Tommy is 14 years old. When he and his parents visit the Otorohanga Kiwi House, they should pay _____.

- A. \$ 19
- B. \$ 30
- C. \$ 34
- D. \$ 35

54. Mr Jones goes to the Otorohanga Kiwi House with his 4-year-old daughter and he _____.

- A. needs to pay \$ 19
- B. must buy a ticket for his daughter
- C. doesn't need to buy a ticket for his daughter
- D. can go to see the kiwi at 4:30 pm in June

55. What can we know from the passage?

- A. There are a lot of kiwis in New Zealand.
- B. The Otorohanga Kiwi House is open every day.
- C. Children under 5 years old can't go into the Otorohanga Kiwi House.
- D. A map of Otorohanga can help visitors find the Otorohanga Kiwi House.

C

What will travel be like in 2070? Maybe travel will become smarter and easier by that time. Here are some amazing **predictions** about travelling that might happen in 2070.

At the airport

You will use "heartbeat passport" at the airport. And passport checks will not be used any more. Because everyone's heartbeat is different and it can tell you who you are and where you will go. Also, it provides more personal information.

On the airplane

Airplane seats could fit a person's body shape, size and even temperature. There will be no screens on the airplane. With a futuristic device(未来设备), you can watch many kinds of movies on the airplane right before your eyes.

In the hotel

3D print technology will develop surprisingly fast. It can print almost everything like clothes and food. Therefore, when you get to the hotel, suitcase will not be needed any more.



During the trip

The trip will become interesting and colourful. Many kinds of services will be provided during the trip. If you want to see what happened in the Ming Dynasty or the first Olympic Games, you can just wear a special headset or glasses.

56. What will travel might be like in 2070 according to the passage?

- A. More difficult.
- B. Much cheaper.
- C. More expensive.
- D. Smarter and easier.

57. What does the underlined word "predictions" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. 因素
- B. 条件
- C. 预测
- D. 重点

58. You will use _____ at the airport instead of passport checks.

- A. heartbeat passport
- B. personal information
- C. personal body shape
- D. 3D print technology

59. 3D print technology can _____.

- A. help us to check passports
- B. provide many kinds of movies
- C. take us to see the first Olympic Games
- D. print almost everything like clothes and food

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Heartbeat Passport
- B. Travel in 2070

C. A Futuristic Device

D. 3D Print Technology

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Sounds interesting!
- B. Let's have a look by the lake.
- C. Do you have a camera?
- D. Mine is broken.
- E. I don't like animals.
- F. I have many photos of my cats.
- G. I agree with you.

A: Look! There's a photo competition in the newspaper.

B: 61 I'd like to have a try.

A: Well, you have to take a nice animal photo.

B: 62 I can choose one.

A: No, it must be an animal that doesn't live with you.

B: I see. 63

A: Good idea! There are lots of birds and wild ducks there.

B: 64

A: No, I don't. What about you?

B: 65 It doesn't work for a week.

A: Oh! Let's go to ask Mr Li for help.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 你的话毫无意义。

What you say doesn't _____.

67. 我可以张贴一些海报吗?

Can I _____ some posters?

68. 我们通常会为自己的错误付出这样或那样的代价。

We usually _____ our mistakes in one way or another.

69. 和去年相比,今年我们取得了更大的成就。

_____ last year, we have had more success this year.

70. 尽管他现在已经 24 岁了,但还像个孩子。

_____ he's 24 now, he's still like a child.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Some people believe that colours can influence our moods(情绪). In fact, colours can change our moods and make us feel happy or sad, energetic or sleepy. This article explains what colours can do and what characteristics(特性) they represent(代表).

Calm colours

Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed? It could be because the walls were painted blue. Blue is a calm colour. It brings peace to our mind and body. Blue can also represent sadness. White is another calm colour. It is also the colour of purity. Many women like to wear white on their wedding day.

Warm colours

Some colours, such as orange and yellow, can make you feel warm. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling. Orange represents joy. It can cheer you up when you are

feeling sad. Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day. Yellow is also the colour of wisdom. Some people prefer this colour when they hope for success.

Energetic colours

When you feel tired or weak, you should wear energetic colours like green. Green can give you energy, because it is the colour of nature and represents new life.

71. Colours can change our moods and _____, energetic or sleepy.

72. Blue and white are _____ colours.

73. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to _____.

74. Some people prefer _____ when they hope for success.

75. Green can give you energy, because _____ and represents new life.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Volunteering for the Special

Olympics World Games

Liu Ming did not know what to expect when he volunteered for the Special Olympics World Summer Games in Shanghai, back in October 2007. Now he thinks it was the most a 76 experience of his life. "It's fantastic to work as a v 77 !" he says.

The Special Olympics World Games give children and adults with intellectual disabilities



(智力缺陷) a c 78 to show their skills to the world. They include many events similar to those in the Olympics, such as basketball, football and swimming.

Over 40,000 people g 79 up their free time for the 2007 Special Olympics World Games. It was necessary for these volunteers to receive training b 80 doing the tasks. Then they provided support(支持) for the players and h 81 make the event a great success.

"I was the swimming coach for a young boy from North China called Li Hai," says Liu Ming. "He was born with intellectual disabilities. It was very brave of him to join the competition. To Li Hai, the most important thing is not to win a gold or a silver, but to t 82 part. Li Hai tried his best and finished fourth. He f 83 more confident now because of the Special Olympics World Games."

The Special Olympics World Games also bring people t 84. Players and volunteers from different backgrounds(背景) feel like part of one big family. "It's great for us to work closely w 85 these special players. You get to help them achieve their dreams," says Liu Ming.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是某中学学生李华,最近你在报纸上看到一篇令人感动的事迹报道。请根据以下提示,给你的英国好友 Peter 写一封信,与他分享你的感动。

- (1) 宁老师是我的英语老师;
- (2) 她很严格,人也很好;
- (3) 从 2010 年以来,她已捐款 80,000 余元;
- (4) 迄今为止,她已默默地资助了百余名贫困学生;
- (5) 你认为……

要求:

(1) 词数 80~100,短文的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

(2) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:捐赠 donate 默默地 silently

迄今为止 so far

Dear Peter,

How are you? I have a moving story to tell you. _____

Do you have a story to share? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

⑪ 2024 河西区九年级第二学期结课质量调查

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. There is _____ old piano in _____ corner of the living room.
A. an; the B. an; 不填
C. a; the D. a; a
22. —How do you study for a test?
—I study _____ asking the teacher _____ help.
A. by; for B. of; with
C. by; to D. with; for
23. —Would you like tea or coffee?
—_____. I am not thirsty.
A. None B. Neither
C. Either D. Both
24. —Do you have Linda's _____? I want to post her a card.
—Sorry, I don't know. She moved to another place.
A. number B. email
C. address D. age
25. Our village becomes _____ than before because of "Beautiful Villages" project.
A. cheaper B. longer
C. cleaner D. warmer
26. —Is English spoken in Singapore?
—Yes, and Chinese is _____ spoken by people there, too.
A. clearly B. quietly
C. easily D. widely
27. We should _____ making a noise in the library.
A. avoid B. prefer
C. practise D. enjoy
28. Lang Ping is a symbol of courage and success, and we _____ her.
A. come from B. stand for
C. take pride in D. get ready for
29. Lisa is a popular monitor. She _____ her classmates and teachers.
A. takes part in B. gets on well with
C. gets into trouble with D. keeps clear of
30. —_____ will our school have the Open Day?
—In a week, I suppose.
A. How much B. How far
C. How soon D. How long
31. You should turn off the lights _____ you leave the room.
A. until B. before
C. although D. so



32. Yesterday I _____ basketball with my classmates. We had a good time.

- A. will play B. play
C. played D. has played

33. To provide children with better education, more schools _____ in our city next year.

- A. will build B. are built
C. have built D. will be built

34. This famous saying "When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers" tells us _____.

- A. how should we treat people
B. who we can learn from
C. what did we say in public
D. why we need teachers

35. —I didn't do well in the writing competition.
—_____. Keep practising and you will do better next time.

- A. No way B. Best wishes
C. Cheer up D. Well done

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Lisa works in the dining hall of a primary school. Her job is to serve(服务) breakfast and lunch to teachers and 36. Because Lisa has a hearing problem, the students weren't able to 37 with her effectively(有效地). They just pointed to the 38 they wanted. This year, however, things have changed a lot. It all started with Betty, a new teacher at the school.

Betty has learned sign language(手语) 39 three years. One day, she started a

conversation in sign language with Lisa in the dining hall. The students there stopped eating and 40 the sign language conversation with interest.

The next day, Betty asked 41 students, "Would you like to learn how to 42 your hands to 'talk' to Lisa?" Everyone in the class said yes. She then began teaching the students some 43 ways to say hello and how to order(点餐) food.

The head teacher of the school heard about this. 44 he decided that the whole school should learn some sign language. Now, all the people at the school are learning sign language 45. And Lisa is feeling so loved at work!

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. students | B. parents |
| C. cooks | D. people |
| 37. A. work | B. check |
| C. communicate | D. listen |
| 38. A. chalk | B. food |
| C. money | D. hall |
| 39. A. after | B. of |
| C. for | D. by |
| 40. A. watched | B. guided |
| C. finished | D. talked |
| 41. A. my | B. your |
| C. her | D. their |
| 42. A. pull | B. use |
| C. wash | D. turn |
| 43. A. easy | B. noisy |
| C. sweet | D. difficult |

44. A. Or B. And
C. But D. Instead
45. A. early B. angrily
C. actively D. carelessly

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Welcome to *www.youthtravel.com*.

Would you like to join us this summer vacation? Here are tours of four amazing museums. You can not only enjoy your life, but also learn something interesting.

The Underwater Museum

Time: 5—10 July

Age: 8—18

Ticket: ¥ 50

You can enjoy fishes in different colours.

There are also excellent dolphin shows. If you are brave enough, have a try to swim underwater to see the sea life clearly. Buy some gifts for your family if necessary.

The Museum of Movies

Time: 16—21 July

Age: 8—15

Ticket: ¥ 20

This is a museum about movies and cameras. It has very old cameras and you can learn a lot about the history of them. To relax, you may watch famous movies from all over the world.

The China (瓷器) Museum of the Song Dynasty

Time: 3—8 August

Age: 12—18

Ticket: free

More than 120 china pieces from ancient China are on show here. You can make your clay(陶土) art works in person at a very good price. Come and have fun with your friends! It is open every day except Monday.

Science and Technology Museum

Time: 23—28 August

Age: over 6

Ticket: free

You may learn something about the space and increase your science knowledge. You can experience wonderful activities such as VR games, driving games, recycling games and so on. Children under 12 must be with at least one adult.

46. Jenny is a 7-year-old girl. Which museum can she visit?

- A. The Underwater Museum.
B. The Museum of Movies.
C. The China Museum of the Song Dynasty.
D. Science and Technology Museum.

47. If a boy has an interest in old cameras, he can go to the museum on _____.

- A. 6 July B. 5 August
C. 18 July D. 24 August



48. Helen wants to visit The Underwater Museum with her classmate Sally. How much do they have to pay?

- A. ¥ 100. B. ¥ 50.
C. ¥ 20. D. ¥ 150.

49. At Science and Technology Museum, you can _____.

- A. make clay art pieces
B. swim underwater
C. experience VR games
D. watch movies

50. The reading may come from _____.

- A. a textbook B. a storybook
C. a science fiction D. the Internet

B

Many years ago, on my first day of middle school, one of my roommates turned to me for help. He took a bottle of water out of his bag. I opened it for him easily, and he thanked me. But I felt quite shy when he said "thanks" to me.

A week later, we started to receive military training(军训). We needed to gather at 6:30 am every day. However, I was still in the bed at 6:00 on the first day. My roommate woke me up and I really thanked him. Luckily, neither of us was late for that day's training. Later, I had a talk with him. "Perhaps we don't have to say "thanks" to each other so often because we have become real friends." I said. He thought over my words and nodded(点头).

Over the next three years, we continued to help each other, but we almost never said "thank you". For many years, I didn't think it was necessary to say "thank you" out loud. I also felt embarrassed(尴尬的) after I had been thanked for offering someone just a little bit of help.

My attitude(态度) towards saying "thanks" didn't change until I helped a group of kids. It was a tiring walk when I was on my way home after a day's class. Some little kids threw the ball onto the tree by accident while playing football. They asked me for help, so I did. Then those kids said "Thank you" one by one with big smiles on their faces when I handed the ball to them. I was surprised, but it really made me feel warm at that moment. I realized the importance of expressing "thanks" from then on.

Showing "thanks" is a polite way for a conversation. It will let the other side know that you're thankful for his or her action. So next time, when you feel thankful, express your thanks bravely.

51. How did the writer feel when his roommate thanked him?

- A. Happy. B. Proud.
C. Shy. D. Warm.

52. Why didn't the writer often say "thanks" to his roommate?

- A. Because he never said thanks.



B. Because he thought real friends needn't say thanks.

C. Because he thought the help was too little to say thanks.

D. Because he thought saying thanks made him embarrassed.

53. What changed the writer's attitude towards saying "thanks"?

A. The advice of the teacher.

B. The help of his roommate.

C. The influence of his parents.

D. The thanks from the little kids.

54. In which order is the text written?

A. Space.

B. Time.

C. Persons.

D. Opinions.

55. What is the best title for the text?

A. Say Thank You Aloud

B. Ask Questions Actively

C. Offer Help to Others

D. Learn to Make Changes

C

April 23 is known as World Book Day. The idea of setting a day to encourage reading came out from UNESCO (联合国教科文组织) in 1995. In fact, it started long before that in Spain. In 1922, Spanish writer Vicente Clavel Andres suggested the idea as a way to honor the famous writer Miguel de Cervantes. Four years later, the first celebration took place on October 7, Cervantes' birthday. In 1930, it was moved to

April 23, the date of his death.

Every year from 2001, one city around the world is chosen to be the UNESCO World Book Capital for a year. The task of the city is to carry out activities to encourage "a culture of reading and spreading its value in all ages in and out of the country".

Though no Chinese cities have been chosen as the World Book Capital so far, a recent national survey shows a steady (稳定的) rise in reading as a habit in China. According to the survey, each Chinese adult read an average of 4.78 printed books and 3.33 e-books in 2022, both a bit higher than the figures from 2021. Besides, listening to audio books (有声读物) was another popular habit, with 35.5 percent of adults saying they were used to listening to them.

Reading books gives people the chance to look into different worlds and meet new people, both real and imagined. Ancient Chinese believed in the saying, "Read ten thousand books and travel ten thousand miles." Reading is a way to learn from the past, understand the world, and get life wisdom (智慧). So make every day World Book Day!

56. When did Spain first hold a celebration to honor Cervantes?

A. In 1922.

B. In 1926.

C. In 1930.

D. In 1995.



57. What should a World Book Capital city do?

- A. Help sell books to people of all ages.
- B. Spread UNESCO's value.
- C. Organize readers to visit the city.
- D. Carry out reading activities.

58. According to the survey, how many books each Chinese adult read in 2022?

- A. 3.33 printed books and 4.78 e-books.
- B. 4.78 printed books and 3.33 e-books.
- C. 3.55 printed books and 4.87 e-books.
- D. 4.87 printed books and 3.55 e-books.

59. What does the word "them" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Printed books.
- B. E-books.
- C. Audio books.
- D. Cultural books.

60. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. The meaning of a Chinese saying.
- B. The importance of reading books.
- C. The method of getting life wisdom.
- D. The way of looking into different worlds.

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. I will tell my parents the good news.
- B. He looks nice and friendly.
- C. What does he look like?
- D. How did you feel when you began to speak English?
- E. Where is your cousin from?
- G. Your parents must be proud of you.
- F. Why do you look so happy?

A: Hi, Mike. 61

B: I got the first prize in the speaking competition.

A: Congratulations! 62

B: I felt very nervous at first but soon I was OK.

A: What will you do?

B: 63 I can't wait to do it.

A: 64

B: I think so. By the way, my cousin is flying to Beijing. Would you like to go to the airport to meet him?

A: I'd love to. 65

B: He is tall with short hair. He will wear glasses for the trip.

A: OK, I think I'll recognize(认出) him soon.

B: I hope so.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第II卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 车及时停下来,孩子们都安全了。

The car stopped _____ and the children were safe.

67. 我要去罗马出差。

I'll go to Rome _____.

68. 别把废纸扔了,我们可以回收并再次利用它。

Don't _____ the waste paper.
We can recycle and reuse it.

69. 与诗歌相比较,故事通常会有较长的章节。

_____ poems, stories usually have longer passages.

70. 你可以在大的或小的组内学习,这取决于你的选择。

You can work in small or large groups. It _____ your choice.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

The poetic dance drama *The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting* (《只此青绿》) has been considered the most amazing program at the CCTV 2022 Spring Festival Gala.

It was inspired by an ancient Chinese painting, *A Panorama of Mountains and Rivers* (《千里江山图》) by Wang Ximeng. Wang was a painter from the Song Dynasty. He spent half a year finishing the 11.9-meter long painting when he was only 18. Now it is at the Palace Museum. It has been on show to the public only four times since 1949. The painting is a record of people's lives and the natural scenery including mountains, rivers and villages of that time.

The poetic dance drama tells the story of a researcher from the Palace Museum. He has spent all his time studying the painting. We can follow him to the moment when Wang was about to finish the art work. "It is not to tell people how great the painting is, but to spread traditional Chinese culture," says Xie Suhao, who plays the role of the researcher in the poetic dance drama.

Since last August, the poetic dance drama has been played more than 50 times in over 18

cities in China. "I hope our dance can be performed on more and bigger stages to show more people all over the world a beautiful China with a mix of old and new," says Meng Qingyang, the lead dancer of the poetic dance drama.

71. The poetic dance drama inspired by _____.

72. It took Wang Ximeng _____ to finish the painting.

73. The researcher from the Palace Museum has spent all his time _____.

74. According to Xie Suhao, the aim of the poetic dance drama is to _____.

75. The writer wants to show that the poetic dance drama is _____ in China in the last paragraph.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

"Olivia, love is simple. You don't have to do much to make someone happy." That was what my mother said to me when I was a child. Over a year ago, I had a chance. My good friend Kaylee told me about her t 76 to a small town called Gary, and how it was a life-changing experience. I made up my m 77 to go there myself.

When I told my parents about the decision, they didn't a 78 at first. They said I didn't know much about the place. They were worried that it was not s 79 for me to go there.



Thankfully, after I explained my plan to them in detail, they said yes.

When our group arrived in Gary, I noticed how d 80 the town was from where I lived. There were few stores or restaurants in the town; most had closed. So you would be very l 81 if you could find a place to buy food or drinks. Houses were built on small hills. Many of them had broken doors or windows. My job was to help the local people to r 82 houses. The work days were long and hot, but it was really good to see the houses taking on a new look day by day.

The children there were also different. They seemed to enjoy every moment in life though they were poor. The smallest things would make these kids happy. I couldn't f 83 any words to describe their joy when they received an ice-cream, a ball or even a kiss. The community was like a big f 84. Everyone knew each other and was there when someone needed help.

I am so glad that I had this unforgettable experience. I truly learned the m 85 of what my mother said. You don't need to do much to make a difference to others' lives.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 下周学校将举行一次有关个人成长主题的经验交流会,分享同学们成长的过程中遇到的一些“小烦恼”,说明自身的调节与朋友的建议可以帮助你成为更好的自己。请你根据以下要点和要求用英语写一篇发言稿。

要点提示:

- (1) 简要介绍你自己(如年龄、爱好……);
- (2) 讲述你曾经遇到的问题及感受(如学习中的、同学间的、家庭里的……);
- (3) 分享解决问题的方法(如多沟通、听音乐、参与活动……)。

要求:

- (1) 词数 80—100 (开头已经给出,不计入总词数);
- (2) 根据要点提示,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- (3) 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名。

Hello, everyone! I'm a student in Class 2, Grade 9. _____



⑫2024 河东区九年级第二学期结课质量调查

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Mike's uncle is _____ English teacher.
We all like _____.
A. our; he B. our; him
C. we; he D. we; him
22. Mom bought me _____ MP3 for my birthday last Sunday.
A. the B. an
C. / D. a
23. Li Ming will be _____. His parents are going to have a party for his _____ birthday.
A. sixteen; sixteenth
B. sixteenth; sixteenth
C. sixteen; sixteen
D. sixteenth; sixteen
24. —Do you think Dan can pass the test?
—Sure, he has the _____ to finish the work.
A. time B. ability
C. luck D. symbol
25. If you have to lend my camera to anyone, tell them to use it _____.
A. recently B. properly
C. probably D. mainly
26. He often _____ his books to others, so I want to _____ one from him tomorrow.
A. lends; borrow B. lends; borrows
C. borrows; lend D. borrow; lends
27. You don't have to _____ every new word in the dictionary. Try to guess the meaning.
A. think of B. ask for
C. look up D. write down
28. It is better _____ cloth bags because they can be used many times.
A. use B. using
C. to use D. uses
29. Before you buy something new, think whether it is really _____ because maybe the old one is just as good.
A. necessary B. patient
C. nervous D. crowded
30. —Listen! Is Lily singing in the classroom?
—No. It _____ be Lily. She has gone to Paris.
A. may not B. needn't
C. can't D. won't
31. Mr Wang worked too hard, _____ he fell ill again.
A. so that B. since
C. so D. but
32. Tony _____ football every afternoon. Look, he _____ football on the playground.
A. is playing; is playing
B. plays; plays



C. is playing; plays

D. plays; is playing

33. —How was your first English class, Daming?

—It was great. Mrs Brown spoke _____ and all of us could follow her.

A. clear enough

B. enough clear

C. clearly enough

D. enough clearly

34. —Please tell me _____.

—It's about China saving its people from other countries.

A. what is *Home Coming* (《万里归途》) about

B. how *Home Coming* is about

C. what *Home Coming* is about

D. how is *Home Coming* about

35. —You must promise that you'll take care of my cat, Tom.

—_____

A. Nice work!

B. That's a shame!

C. Here it is!

D. Promise!

三、完形填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

China is a great country with more than 5,000 years of history. There are many places of interest. They attract(吸引) millions of tourists from all over the world every year.

Many mountains, such as Mount Tai, Mount Emei, Mount Hua are very famous. People like going to Mount Tai to 36 the sun rise.

There are many rivers in China. The Yangtze River is the longest one and the second 37 one is the Yellow River. They are the 38 of Chinese culture because Chinese ancestors(祖先) were born in the areas.

39 the rivers in China, there are also a great number of lakes. One of the most famous lakes is the West Lake. Have you heard of the story about Xu Xian and White Snake? It is said that the story 40 on the West Lake. The West Lake is the best place that I have every visited. It lies in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The scenery is so attractive that visitors often lose 41 in it. The West Lake has become famous 42 not only its special scenery but some beautiful poems. The great poets Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo 43 plenty of poems. 44 the surrounding(周边) area of the West Lake is the home of the famous Dragon Well Tea. The tea is good for people's health.

Have you ever been to the West Lake? If not, look for a 45 to go to the fantastic place.

36. A. bring

B. watch

C. ask

D. help

37. A. shortest

B. highest

C. longest

D. widest

38. A. lights

B. traditions

C. backgrounds

D. birthplaces

39. A. Thanks to

B. Welcome to

C. Compared to

D. Next to

40. A. finished

B. mentioned

C. returned

D. happened

41. A. itself

B. ourselves

C. themselves

D. himself

42. A. for

B. as

C. with

D. in

43. A. gave

B. wrote

C. made

D. expected

44. A. So B. But
C. And D. Or
45. A. way B. project
C. stranger D. chance

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

An artist(画家) went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday and stayed with a farmer. Every day he went out with his paints and brushes(颜料和画笔) and painted till evening. When it got dark he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

At the end of his holiday he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I don't want money. But give me one of your pictures. What's money? In a week, it will all be finished, but your picture will still be here."

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about his pictures. The farmer smiled and answered, "It's not that. My son is a student in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes home next month, I'll show him your picture, and he will not want to be an artist any more, I think."

46. Where did the artist spend his holiday?

- A. On the beach.
B. In the countryside.
C. In the mountains.
D. In a foreign country.

47. The underlined word "it" refer to(指的是)

- A. money B. the picture
C. the holiday D. time

48. What does the farmer's son do?

- A. A teacher. B. An artist.
C. A worker. D. A student.

49. After hearing the farmer's words, perhaps the artist would be _____.

- A. very worried
B. very happy
C. very thankful
D. very disappointed(失望的)

50. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

- A. the artist got up late every day during the holiday
B. the artist went outside for a walk after having dinner
C. the farmer's son wanted to be a farmer like his father
D. the farmer thought the artist's pictures were not good

B

What will you do during a trip? Visit famous places, shop and take photos? There is one thing you should never forget—send a postcard.

Postcards have 170 years of history in the UK. By the 20th century, trains became a cheap and easy way to travel. More people went on holiday to the seaside. There were no cell phones, so they sent postcards to let others know they arrived safely. Those postcards were usually seaside pictures, such as beaches and traditional food like fish and chip.

Today, most postcards show local scenic photos or drawing. Others may be funny, with



jokes on the front.

People usually writes words to express "they miss someone" on their postcards. It's common to end with "thinking of you". The most famous postcard words are "wish you were here".

Modern postcards also celebrate British humor. They often make fun of the British weather. For example, some postcards show the rain pouring down on an empty beach. This humor keeps postcards popular in Britain.

51. Why did people like to send postcards during a holiday?

- A. To let their friends or family know they arrived safely.
- B. To introduce the local friends to their family members.
- C. To tell others that they had money to take trains to travel.
- D. To show others photos of beaches and traditional food of the seaside.

52. Which of the following are usually on most today's postcards?

- ①funny jokes ②seaside view ③drawings
- ④traditional foods ⑤local scenic photos
- A. ②③⑤ B. ①②④
- C. ①③⑤ D. ①④⑤

53. The most famous postcard words are "_____".

- A. I miss you so much
- B. they miss someone
- C. thinking of you
- D. wish you were here

54. What helps keep postcards popular in Britain?

- A. British weather.
- B. British humor.
- C. British food.
- D. British traditions.

55. What is the passage about?

- A. The places for people to buy postcards
- B. How people all over the world like postcards.
- C. When and why people usually send postcards.
- D. The history of postcards and what are on them.

Let's suppose it is a common day of 2060. Of course, things have changed and life is very different.

Trips to the moon are being made every day. Taking a holiday on the moon today is as easy as taking a holiday in Europe in the 2010's. At a number of scenic spots(风景胜地) on the moon, many hotels have been built. In order that everyone can enjoy the beautiful scenery on the moon, every room has at least one picture window. Everything imaginable is provided for entertainment of the young and old.

What are people eating now? People are still eating food. But a lot of food now comes in pill(药片) form, and the food that goes into the pill comes mainly from green plants.

Because people in the world today are much more than those about fifty years ago. Most of the earth's surface has to be filled. The deserts

are irrigated with water and crops are no longer eaten by pests (害虫). The harvest is always good. Farming, of course, is very highly developed. Very few people have to work on the farms. It is possible to run the farms by just using a few computers.

People are now largely vegetarians, and they eat only bread, vegetables, fruit and so on and they don't eat meat or fish. You see, as the number of people increases, the number of animals decreases. So people have to be vegetarians. We are healthier both in our bodies and in our minds, and we know how to deal with all kinds of illnesses. No one has to be ill any more.

- B. Because vegetables can make the patients well.
- C. Because there will be more people and fewer animals.
- D. Because eating vegetables is good for our minds

60. What attitude (态度) does the writer have about the future life?

- A. He feels pretty hopeful about the future.
- B. He is not very satisfied with some things of the future.
- C. He seems really sad about what will happen in the future.
- D. He is afraid of the future life.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

56. What will be on the moon in 2060 according to the passage?

- A. Many green plants.
- B. Many wild animals.
- C. Many interesting places.
- D. Many children and students.

- A. How far is Water Park from here?
- B. Let's go By bike.
- C. What do you think of it?
- D. Would you like to go with us?
- E. That's such a long way!
- F. But I'd like to go there by bike.
- G. I don't think so.

57. What's the meaning of the underlined word "irrigated"?

- A. 冲刷
- B. 灌溉
- C. 淹没
- D. 排泄

Li Lei: Hi, David. Are you going to visit Water Park tomorrow?

David: Yes. We'll start at 7:50. 61

Li Lei: I'd love to. But do you think it's going to rain tomorrow?

David: 62 Look, there isn't any cloud in the sky.

Li Lei: I hope it will be fine tomorrow. 63

David: Not far. It'll take us half an hour. It's only 5 bus stops.

Li Lei: You mean we'll go there by bus. Is that right?

58. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. People only eat food in pill form.
- B. People don't have any crops.
- C. People run the farms by using high technology.
- D. The harvest is sometimes good.

59. Why do people have to be vegetarians in 2060?

- A. Because they want to be healthier.



David: Yes. That's right.

Li Lei: 64 At that time the streets are very busy. Buses can't go faster than bikes.

David: I agree with you. Going by bike can save both time and money.

Li Lei: Yes. 65

David: OK. Goodbye.

Li Lei: Bye-bye.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 起初, 这三只熊没有注意到金凤花姑娘。

The three bears didn't notice Goldilocks

67. 我好久没有收到约翰的来信了。

I haven't John for a long time.

68. 湖占据了公园一半多的面积。

The lake over half of the park area.

69. 她的身体状况良好是因为她每天锻炼。

She is in because she takes exercise every day.

70. 事实上, 玛丽昨天根本没去上学。

, Marry didn't go to school yesterday at all.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Parents need more income(收入) to provide for food, clothing and travel. Others simply want money to pay for things, like books, junk food, field trips and activities. Here are some steps to work at home.

Determine(决定) your goals. What do you need money to pay for? How much money do you need to make?

Determine what it will take to reach your goals. How many hours will you need to work in order to make money you need?

Decide what kind of work at home you want. Do you want to start your own business, join a network marketing company, or do a traditional job from home?

Make sure you understand the interests and responsibilities(责任) of the work that interests you. How will you be trained? Will you plan your own hours?

Put a desk or table, computer, telephone and office things in a quiet, comfortable place of your home to serve as your home office.

Ask for help. Let friends teach your children subjects they enjoy. Let your children ride to and from activities with other home school moms. Don't be afraid to pay for part-time help with housework and childcare.

71. The passage mainly tells us how to

72. Parents want to to pay for food, clothing and travel.

73. Make sure you need to work to get the money you need. You can't work too long.

74. To do well in the work at home we should before we start the work.

75. If you are too busy with your work, you may

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Wendy Martin is an ordinary university student who used to love surfing the Internet and chatting with friends online. She often spent much of her free time talking with her family and making new friends online. Then something

a 76 happened. It completely changed Wendy's feelings about the Internet.

One of Wendy's favourite things to do online was to visit the chat rooms on music websites. Everyone there loved chatting about recent concerts and what the famous s 77 were going to do next. It was here that Wendy first met Anne. The two women liked each other immediately. Soon they exchanged e-mail addresses and c 78 online every day. Wendy enjoyed talking to her new friend. They both liked the same music, the same clothes and the same films, but they also had the same worries about studying and the future. Anne had emailed her a picture of h 79 —she even looked similar t 80 Wendy. So, when Anne asked Wendy for her address and phone number, Wendy thought her new friend was a person she could trust.

It was only when Wendy got a letter from the bank that she r 81 something was wrong. Anne was not who she said she was. She was not a university student, she was not young and she was not even a woman. 'Anne' was really a 45-year-old man called Tim Histanon. He pretended(假装) to like the same things as Wendy. He had used Wendy's personal information to spend all the money in her bank account(账户).

This situation is actually quite common, and affects(影响) thousands of people every year. Fortunately for Wendy, Tim Histanon was finally c 82 by the police, so Wendy got most of her money back. Many people, h 83, have not been so lucky.

Everyone can learn from the mistakes that

Wendy made. N 84 give out personal information while chatting online, and always make sure your user name is different from your r 85 name. Nobody wants to make the same mistake as Wendy.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是晨光中学的学生李华, 平时坚持用英语写日记。请根据以下要点, 描述你星期三放学乘地铁回家路上看到的事情, 并表达自己的想法。

- (1) 一个男孩不舒服, 开始呕吐, 一位穿着漂亮的女生帮着擦拭地面, 男孩表达感谢;
(2) 地铁到站, 有人挤向座位, 有人下不去车, 有人因此争吵;
(3) 你认为……

参考词汇: 开始呕吐 begin to vomit

挤向座位 push towards the seat

争吵 have a quarrel

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
(2) 日记格式和开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Wednesday

When I took the underground back home from school, I noticed _____



⑬2024 红桥区九年级第二学期结课质量调查

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. I'm going to see _____ movie in _____ afternoon, Daming. You can come too.
A. an; the B. an; 不填
C. a; the D. a; 不填
22. Mr. Wang is very strict with _____ but we see him as a friend of _____.
A. us; our B. us; ours
C. we; our D. we; ours
23. Miss Bai asked us to make a poster about Tomb-sweeping Day and find some pictures showing the _____.
A. festival B. sale
C. meal D. exercise
24. Many people don't like shopping on the Internet because they _____ see the product or try the clothes on.
A. can B. can't
C. must D. mustn't
25. The firefighters(消防员) must try their best to keep everyone _____.
A. rich B. ready
C. asleep D. safe
26. We are training _____ than usual because we want to win.
A. hard B. harder
C. hardest D. the hardest
27. Zhang Sijia is a volunteer. She often _____ litter in the park near her friend's house at weekends.
A. cheers B. spends
C. collects D. turns
28. I'm waiting for Jenny. She promised _____ here at 6 o'clock.
A. to be B. being
C. be D. was
29. Bill _____ along with Miss He on the playground every morning.
A. has run B. is running
C. runs D. ran
30. I haven't seen YOLO and my brother hasn't _____.
A. too B. also
C. really D. either
31. Wang Hui is a popular monitor. He _____ his classmates and teachers.
A. gets on well with
B. takes part in
C. gets into trouble with
D. keeps clear of
32. During the Han Dynasty in 105 AD, papermaking _____ in China.
A. is invented B. was invented
C. will be invented D. invent
33. We have to eat breakfast very fast _____ we don't have time. Then we run at 8:30 in the morning.
A. and B. but
C. till D. because

34. —Could you tell me _____?

—Sure. For 13 years.

- A. when the foreign reporter came to China
- B. when did the foreign reporter come to China
- C. how long the foreign reporter has lived in China
- D. how long has the foreign reporter lived in China

35. —Can you tell me how to spell “restaurant”, please, Lingling?

—_____! It’s R-E-S-T-A-U-R-A-N-T.

- A. Thanks
- B. That’s great
- C. Yes, of course
- D. Hurry up

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

When the Spring Festival falls, red flowers bloom(盛开) on the windows of my home. Of course, these are not 36 flowers. But in the cold of winter, these wonderful flowers 37 warmth to us. They are made of paper by my 38 who is now aged 70. With a few cuts, she 39 a piece of paper into a beautiful work of art.

When my grandma was young, she was considered clumsy(笨拙的) in the village. But 40 a cold winter night, she saw some beautiful red paper art on her new neighbour’s windows. She was so interested in it and decided to 41 from her neighbour. Tons of paper was wasted, and her fingers were cut many times. But she kept on 42. It took 10 years 43 my grandma could make paper art skillfully(娴熟地).

The 44 flowers, blooming like burning

fire, light up her world. Now, everyone in the village respects her.

My grandma’s story has 45 me what it takes to realise one’s dream.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 36. A. nice | B. full |
| C. real | D. sweet |
| 37. A. hold | B. hug |
| C. build | D. bring |
| 38. A. grandma | B. sister |
| C. mother | D. aunt |
| 39. A. spreads | B. changes |
| C. burns | D. places |
| 40. A. in | B. on |
| C. at | D. of |
| 41. A. buy | B. catch |
| C. borrow | D. learn |
| 42. A. practising | B. singing |
| C. dancing | D. speaking |
| 43. A. since | B. before |
| C. so | D. though |
| 44. A. white | B. orange |
| C. purple | D. red |
| 45. A. show | B. showed |
| C. shown | D. showing |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

One day, Sam wrote a letter to one of his friends. He asked his 8-year-old son, Tony, to send the letter. Tony took the letter and ran to the post office.

Sam suddenly remembered that he forgot to write his friend’s name and address, so he ran out of the house and wanted to take back the letter. However, he didn’t find Tony.



Ten minutes later, Sam met Tony on the way back to the house. Sam asked, "Did you put the letter into the mailbox?"

"Yes, I did it five minutes ago," Tony answered.

Sam said, "Didn't you see the envelope? I didn't write my friend's name and address on it!"

"Yes, I found that you didn't write anything on the envelope," Tony said. Sam asked angrily, "Then why didn't you take the letter back to me?"

"Oh," Tony said. "I thought you didn't want me to know the addressee!"

46. Who did Sam write the letter to?

- A. His son. B. His friend.
C. His teacher D. His wife.

47. Sam ran out to find Tony because _____.

- A. he wanted to send the letter by himself
B. he wanted to send another letter
C. he also wanted to go the post office
D. he wanted to take back the letter

48. Where did Sam meet Tony?

- A. In front of the post office.
B. In front of the house.
C. On the way back to the house.
D. On the way to the post office.

49. The word "addressee" in the last paragraph means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 收信人 B. 寄信人
C. 邮递员 D. 快递员

50. After reading the passage, we can know it is _____.

- A. a game story B. a music show
C. a news report D. a funny story

B

On the north coast of Brazil, scientists once found something very strange—lost penguins(企鹅), far from home! The scientists did not know why the penguins were lost.

Perhaps a warm current(水流) took them north. But penguins cannot live for long in the warmer waters of the north. It was time to save the penguins.

Sadly though, some penguins were too sick to travel, and some were dying. The scientists took the healthy birds and put them on a large aircraft. They flew to the south coast of Brazil. Many people came to watch the birds. But at first, the birds just looked at the water. Then some of the braver ones swam about in it. It was cold. It was good.

And so they began the last part of their journey. People cheered loudly as the younger penguins started swimming behind the older ones. Together, they were on their way home at last.

51. Where were the penguins when the scientists found them?

- A. At home. B. Far from home.
C. In the water. D. On a plane.

52. Why were the penguins far away from home?

- A. They walked there.
B. They swam there.
C. Perhaps the warm water carried them there.
D. Scientist took them there.

53. Where did the scientists bring the penguins?

- A. To the south coast.
B. To the north coast.
C. To the sea.
D. To lots of different places.



54. What did the scientists want to do?
- They wanted to feed them.
 - They wanted to help the penguins get home.
 - They wanted to take the penguins all back to Brazil.
 - They wanted to make the penguins swim all the way home.
55. What did people do when the penguins started swimming in the sea?
- They cried.
 - They laughed.
 - They cheered.
 - They swam behind them.

C

We know many musical instruments well, such as pianos, violins, drums and so on. What about the *erhu*? The *erhu* is a traditional Chinese instrument. It is the most popular of the *hugin* family, and it has a long history.

The modern *erhu* developed from the *xiqin*, which was played by many ethnic minorities (少数民族) during the Tang Dynasty. In the Song Dynasty, musicians began to use the *erhu* to perform different kinds of music, and it became quite a popular instrument. With the rise of some forms of folk art, the art of the *erhu* developed quickly during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It became an important accompanying (伴奏) instrument in different folk music. At present, it is used in both traditional and modern music, such as in pop, rock and jazz. It has even become a solo (独奏) instrument. One of the most famous musical pieces played on the *erhu* is *Erquan Yingyue*.

As the *erhu* was mainly played by common people and the playing skills were passed down orally (口头地), there are few written records about the *erhu* that can be found. To study the history and the development of the *erhu*, historians (历史学者) usually turn to ancient paintings. The earliest pictures of this instrument were found in Yulin Caves and Eastern Thousand Buddha Caves in Gansu Province, where five *erhu* pictures were discovered on murals (壁画).

56. When did the *erhu* become a popular instrument?
- In the Tang Dynasty.
 - In the Song Dynasty.
 - In the Ming Dynasty.
 - In recent years.

57. To study the history of the *erhu*, historians usually _____.

- play the most famous *erhu* pieces
- listen to different kinds of folk music
- get help from ancient paintings
- read some books about ethnic minorities

58. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- The *hugin* belongs to the *erhu* family.
- Folk art stops the development of the *erhu*.
- People can find plenty of written records about the *erhu*.
- The *erhu* is used in both traditional and modern music now.

59. You may read the passage in the _____ section of a newspaper.

- culture
- business
- health
- nature



60. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the forms of folk music
- B. the history of the *erhu*
- C. the rise of different dynasties
- D. the development of Chinese instruments

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. You are welcome!

B. Sounds great!

C. How old are you?

D. What are you going to do today?

E. How are you?

F. Which one shall we go to?

G. Don't worry.

A: Hi, Tony. 61 _____

B: I'm fine, thanks.

A: 62 _____

B: Nothing much.

A: Would you like to see a movie with me?

B: Sure. There are three movie theatres near here. 63 _____

A: Sun Cinema. It's the closest to us.

B: Yes, but what about the long waiting time to get movie tickets?

A: 64 _____ We can buy tickets online.

B: What do you think of the other cinemas?

A: They are not as good as Sun Cinema. It has the biggest screens and the most comfortable seats.

B: 65 _____

A: Well, let's go.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 用英语讲中国故事。让世界读懂中国。

Tell Chinese stories _____. Let the world understand China better.

67. 春节前几天我们通常打扫房间,扫去所有坏运气。

A few days before the Spring Festival we usually clean our homes and _____ all the bad luck.

68. 昨天,我们的校长亲自为我颁奖并和我握了握手。

Our headmaster presented the prize to me in person and _____ with me yesterday.

69. 我相信每个人都想要一个干干净净的教室,就像家一样。

I'm sure everybody would like a clean classroom, _____ home.

70. 有一天我的梦想会实现。

One day my dream will _____.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

A ten-year-old girl saved about one hundred other tourists in 2004 by warning them that a tsunami(海啸), a huge ocean wave, was on its way across the sea. She knew what was happening because she learnt about underwater earthquakes at school only a few weeks earlier, a newspaper reported.

"I was on the beach and the water started to go funny," Tilly Smith told the reporter from the newspaper. "There were bubbles(气泡) and the water went back suddenly. I knew there was going to be a tsunami. I told my Mum," she said.

Tilly's mother and the hotel workers acted quickly. They cleared people from the beach just

minutes before a huge wave reached the land. Luckily, no one died.

Tilly's teacher was very proud of her. "She's a very clever girl... It is lucky that our class were learning about this kind of tsunami just two weeks before Christmas," he told the newspaper.

71. Tilly Smith saved about 100 other tourists in 2004 by _____ that a tsunami was on its way across the sea.

72. Tilly Smith learnt about _____ at school, so she knew what was happening.

73. Tilly Smith was _____ years old in 2004.

74. When Tilly Smith noticed that there were bubbles and the water _____, she knew there was going to be a tsunami.

75. Tilly's teacher thought Tilly was a very _____ girl.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

As a book lover, I've tried both paper books and e-books. Both give you the p 76 of reading, but the experience can be different.

Many people prefer reading paper books because they are easy to b 77 from bookshops and comfortable to read. Paper books also allow readers to make n 78 easily. H 79, some books, such as dictionaries, can be heavy and are not easy to carry around.

Compared w 80 paper books, e-books benefit(有助于) students in many aspects. E-books can be s 81 in a reader(电子阅读器), which is much lighter. Many e-book readers also have a dictionary for you to c 82 new words quickly! However, you can only g 83 e-books online. Unlike paper books, you must read e-books on an e-book reader, a computer,

or a smartphone. This adds extra cost. Moreover (此外), your eyes can get t 84 easily when you read e-books on the screen for a long time.

Although more people will try e-books, I believe paper books will not disappear. In my opinion, it doesn't matter which you use as l 85 as it allows you to enjoy reading.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的笔友 Peter 用英文写一封邮件, 向他讲述你的邻居李阿姨的一个感人的故事。

(1) 一个月前, 李阿姨参加了一个爱心活动;

(2) 她买来毛线开始编织, 共织了 3 条围巾、3

副手套;

(3) 她的女儿帮忙打包, 还书写了爱心卡;

(4) 她把爱心礼物寄给了贫困地区的孩子们;

(5) 你认为……

要求:

(1) 词数 80~100;

(2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;

(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 一个爱心活动 a charity activity

毛线 yarn 编织 knit 打包 pack

Dear Peter,

How is everything? I'd like to tell you a story about my neighbour, Ms. Li.

Do you have a story to share? Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,

Li Hua



⑭2024 滨海新区九年级第二学期结课质量调查

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. I always have an egg and _____ glass of milk for _____ breakfast.

- A. a; a B. the; a
C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填

22. —What happened to _____?
—He fell off the tree and hurt _____ leg.

- A. he; his B. him; his
C. him; he D. he; he

23. —You look _____. What's up, sir?
—I can't find my ticket, but it's time to _____ check in.

- A. worried B. hungry
C. sleepy D. tired

24. In the picture, a girl sits _____ her mother, reading a book.

- A. through B. among
C. up D. beside

25. Lingling offered _____ Betty to watch he Beijing Opera last Sunday.

- A. took B. takes
C. to take D. taking

26. —Who ran _____ in the sports meeting?
—Henry did, I think.

- A. fast B. faster
C. fastest D. more fast

27. —Is that woman your Chinese teacher?

—It _____ be her. She has gone to the teachers' office.

- A. can't B. needn't
C. may not D. mustn't

28. Mr Wang asked Alice to read aloud _____ all the students could hear her.

- A. because B. so that
C. whether D. although

29. Peter wants to _____ a music club because he likes singing.

- A. protect B. produce
C. join D. receive

30. —Look at my stamps.

—They are beautiful! You've got a wonderful _____.

- A. instruction B. description
C. expression D. collection

31. My friend David _____ with a new computer game and asked to play it on my dad's computer.

- A. woke up B. came round
C. threw away D. pointed out

32. Miss Li _____ *baduanjin* for 2 years and she is in excellent condition.

- A. played B. will play
C. has played D. was playing

33. —Could you please tell me _____?

—In Tianjin.

- A. how did you take this photo
- B. how you took this photo
- C. where did you take this photo
- D. where you took this photo

34. A new library _____ in our school next year.

- A. will build
- B. will be built
- C. build
- D. are built

35. —Mum, I've got the first prize in the photo competition.

—_____.

- A. Congratulations
- B. Not at all
- C. Good idea
- D. Good luck

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Derek Rabelo was born in Brazil in 1992. His father called him Derek after a surfing star, Derek Ho. Derek's father wanted Derek to become a surfer, too, but there was a _____ 37 _____ unluckily, Derek was born blind. His father's dream to see his son surf _____ 38 _____ impossible!

When Derek was 17, his father told him about his _____ 39 _____. From that moment, Derek tried his best to become a surfer. He went to the beach every day and started taking surfing lessons _____ 40 _____ a coach. Derek kept trying and _____ 41 _____ he learned to surf!

Derek explains that although he can't _____ 42 _____, he understands the noises that the waves make and he can hear _____ 43 _____ when they

are coming. He says every part of a wave makes a different noise, _____ 44 _____ he knows which direction to surf in.

In 2012, he flew to Hawaii to surf one of the most challenging (挑战) and dangerous waves in the world. Local surfers were very _____ 45 _____ to see the confident young man surf the huge wave with no problem at all.

A film producer decided to make a film about him. Beyond Sight tells Derek's inspirational (鼓舞人心) story and teaches us that nothing is impossible if you believe in yourself!

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. kind | B. famous |
| C. crazy | D. polite |
| 37. A. problem | B. rule |
| C. promise | D. plan |
| 38. A. smelled | B. grew |
| C. seemed | D. kept |
| 39. A. story | B. advice |
| C. truth | D. dream |
| 40. A. like | B. with |
| C. after | D. by |
| 41. A. instead | B. usually |
| C. still | D. finally |
| 42. A. touch | B. see |
| C. hear | D. taste |
| 43. A. they | B. their |
| C. them | D. themselves |
| 44. A. so | B. or |
| C. but | D. because |
| 45. A. sorry | B. worried |
| C. afraid | D. surprised |



四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Alexis Easter is a twenty-year-old girl. She is from Virginia, America. She works in Burger King, a famous fast-food shop. Here is a photo of Alexis and an old man. In the photo, she is helping the old man. This photo gets popular on the Internet.

The man is Mr. Black. He sometimes drives a car to the Burger King. "When he finishes his food, I help him get in the car because there is something wrong with his back. I'll make sure he is safe," Alexis says. Then a young woman sees Alexis's action(行为). She takes the photo of it and shares the photo on the Internet. People say Alexis makes the world beautiful. Seeing her help the old man makes people feel warm.

Another man Chandler always goes to the shop. He often sees Alexis help the people in need.

"Everyone in our shop tries to help others. That's what we should do. I will keep doing this all the time," Alexis says.

46. What is Alexis doing in the photo?

- A. She's eating a burger.
- B. She's helping a man.
- C. She's working in the shop.
- D. She's walking on the street.

47. How does Mr. Black go to the Burger King?

- A. By car.
- B. By bus.
- C. By bike.
- D. On foot.

48. Where does the young woman share the photo?

- A. On the wall.
- B. In the club.
- C. On the Internet.
- D. In the shop.

49. What do the people think of Alexis?

- A. She is a beautiful girl.
- B. She is good at studying.
- C. She works hard.
- D. She is kind to others.

50. What will Alexis keep doing according to the passage?

- A. Taking photos.
- B. Sharing the photo.
- C. Helping the people in need.
- D. Going to another town to help others.

B

Fu Lei's Family Letters is a book of letters written by Chinese translator(翻译家) and writer Fu Lei to his elder son Fu Cong, who is a well-known pianist. Between 1954 and 1966, Fu Cong spent a lot of time away from home training as a piano player. As a result, writing letters became Fu Lei's usual way of communicating with his elder son. Fu Min, Fu Lei's younger son edited(编辑) the letters and the book came out in 1981.

The book shows Fu Lei's family tradition and value. To Fu Lei, the purpose of education of a person, is to make that person useful to the society. Fu Lei praised(赞扬) his son Fu Cong after winning a piano competition. Fu Lei wrote, "We are happy because you make your country proud. I am so excited when I think about your future. You will make great progress and serve

more people, encourage them and heal(治愈) them."

In the family letters, Fu Cong was also advised to read famous Chinese texts. When reading these books, Fu Cong was told to connect ideas and feelings together, because that would help him become a better person. To Fu Lei, learning to be a good person comes before any academic(学术的) training.

Fu Lei's Family Letters has great influence on people in China. The book has been sold more than one million copies in China and has been translated into Japanese and Korean. It helps many young students understand how they should live their lives.

51. Who edited Fu Lei's family letters?

- A. Fu Lei.
- B. Fu Cong
- C. Fu Min.
- D. A translator.

52. What did Fu Lei think of Fu Cong's future?

- A. It would be uncertain.
- B. It would be hopeful.
- C. It would be difficult.
- D. It would be terrible.

53. Why was Fu Cong advised to read famous Chinese texts?

- A. To become a better person.
- B. To do more academic training.
- C. To help more people.
- D. To be a richer man.

54. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Fu Min was younger than Fu Cong.
- B. Fu Lei often wrote to his elder son.
- C. The book was translated into two foreign language.

D. The book helps many young people get higher marks.

55. In Fu Lei's Family Letters, we can learn _____.

- A. how Fu Lei became a famous pianist
- B. how Fu Cong edited the letters into a book
- C. Fu Lei's family tradition and value
- D. Fu Lei's advice on communicating skills

C

Safety problems greatly affect many parts of the world. In China, safety education is becoming more and more important now. The day of safety education for primary and middle school students falls on Monday in the last week of March each year. It helps students learn more about what they should do to keep themselves safe. What are the accidents at school? Let's take a look.

A **stampede** always happens in crowded places. When students around you begin to push, just stand there and try to hold onto something. If you fall down in the crowd, move to one side and protect your head with your hands around.

When earthquakes happen, you can get under a desk quickly and hold on. It'll protect you from falling things. If you are outdoors, find a place away from buildings, trees, and power lines.

When there's a fire. Leave the classroom quickly. It's better to put something wet over your mouth and nose. In this way, you won't breathe in smoke. Many people die in a fire, not because of the fire but smoke. It makes them



cough and they can't breathe. That's very dangerous! So when you want to get out, you should make yourself close to the floor. Then you can breathe some fresh air. Remember, the most important thing is to stay calm in a fire.

Stampedes, earthquakes and fires are the main accidents at school. If you can remember safety knowledge and survival(生存) skills, you will live a safe and happy life.

56. When is the safety education day for students in 2024?

- A. On Monday, March 4th.
- B. On Monday, March 11th.
- C. On Monday, March 18th.
- D. On Monday, March 25th.

57. What is the meaning of the underlined word "stampede" in Paragraph 2?

- A. 欺凌
- B. 窒息
- C. 踩踏
- D. 溺水

58. What should you do when earthquakes happen?

- A. Try to help others run away.
- B. Get under a desk quickly and hold on.
- C. Protect your stomach with your hands.
- D. Stand and try to hold onto something.

59. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Many people die because of the smoke in a fire.
- B. Safety education helps students learn how to keep healthy.
- C. When you want to get out of a fire, you can't make yourself close to the floor.
- D. Find a place away from buildings if you are in the classroom when earthquakes happen.

60. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Health care.
- B. Cooking courses.
- C. English leaning.
- D. Safety education.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. What did you do?
- B. It must be hard at first.
- C. How was your weekend?
- D. You are such a sweet girl!
- E. I want to learn how to make videos.
- F. It also helps us to become independent(独立).
- G. Do we have any outdoor activities on weekends?

A: Hi, Mary!

B: Well, everything went well, just a little busy.

A: 62

B: I cooked some dishes for my parents because I wanted my parents to relax themselves at the weekend.

A: 63 How did you prepare?

B: Well, I decided to make beef noodles for them, and then I watched some cooking videos on the Internet.

A: Sounds nice! 64

B: So it was. I failed many times and it took me over two hours to make a meal.

A: Wow, that was a long time. Cooking is really a useful life skill. 65

B: I really agree. I think we can learn cooking together next time.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 所有这些玩具都是手工制作的。

All these toys are made _____.

67. 你爷爷每天晚上吃完饭浏览杂志吗?

Does your grandpa _____
magazines after supper every evening?

68. 从那之后,我再也没有见过李老师。

I haven't seen Miss Li _____.

69. 莎士比亚的戏剧现在对于我们来说也很有意义。

Shakespeare's plays _____ to
us today.

70. 和去年相比,今年我们取得了更大的成就。

_____ last year, we have had
more success this year.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

Around the world, people are more and more worried about the environment. Many people now prefer products and companies(公司) that care about the earth and cause less pollution. This need for green products has led large companies to change their business.

Before, customers used cheap plastic(塑料) bags, and then threw them away. But now most supermarkets and stores usually provide reusable shopping bags for them. This causes less waste.

They also offer more local products, because less energy is needed for carrying them from one place to another.

To help lower air pollution, big car factories are looking for other ways to control the amount of oil. Cars that use much less oil are very popular. Many companies are also developing fully electric cars. They produce no air pollution at all. Both kinds of cars have another advantage: They are cheaper to run and people don't need to worry about oil prices.

The airline companies face an even greater green challenge. Airplanes use much more oil than cars. So many airlines are now developing planes that can run on some other kinds of oil. They create less pollution and cost less. The companies are also developing a new kind of planes, and some of them use only solar panels (太阳能板) to fly!

Green businesses used to be popular with only a small group of people. But now, more and more companies have to show they care about the environment. Many products are marked "green" in order to look nice. However, people still have to be careful when choosing green products. It's important to make sure the products are as environmentally friendly as the businessmen say.

71. Before, customers threw _____
away after they used them.

72. Big car factories are trying to control the
amount of oil in order to _____.

73. The electric cars _____ and
produce no air pollution.

74. A new kind of planes can use _____
to fly.

75. The passage mainly tells people to _____.



八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Balloons are a symbol of celebration. People love to release (释放) colorful balloons for special events (事件), such as f 76 and ceremonies. Colorful balloons may look pretty, b 77 they can bring about some serious problems.

After balloons are released, they can end up hundreds of kilometers away f 78 where they were released, causing great harm to the environment and wildlife. They can fly a 79 everywhere, including waterways, oceans, mountains and farmlands.

Well, in our daily life, there are two types of balloons. Most of the balloons we use are latex(乳胶) balloons. In fact, i 80 will take them six months to four years to decompose(分解) and they can cause pollution before they do. The other one is Mylar(聚酯薄膜) balloons. They are a k 81 of plastic balloons which can not be decomposed and can stay in the environment forever. Similar to plastic bags, the Mylar balloons break into smaller pieces in the sun.

All of these materials can add to the amount of plastic w 82 in our environment. At the same time, it can result the death of animals. Sea animals, such as whales, sea birds often mistake balloon pieces for food, and if eaten, those pieces can make them h 83 to breathe and then cause them to die. Even worse, some birds are collecting balloon pieces, thinking that they are food, and even f 84 them to their babies.

So, don't release balloons any more in order to r 85 the pollution and protect animals. Small step we take can make the world better, healthier and cleaner.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 生活中好友间也会因各种原因闹些小矛盾,上周你与好朋友间发生了一件不愉快的事,你会如何处理这个问题呢?请根据以下要点写一篇短文谈谈你的想法。

- (1)你的好友 Lisa,弄丢了你的图书;
(2)这是妈妈送给你的生日礼物;
(3)Lisa 没有因此而道歉,你很难过;
(4)你喜欢阅读,并珍惜书籍,读书可以开阔眼界;
(5)接下来你打算……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
(2)开头已给出,不计入总词数;
(3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:珍惜 cherish

开阔眼界 open up one's eyes

There are always problems around us, even between close friends. Let me tell you something about myself.

Last Sunday, _____



⑮2024 和平区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. We took _____ tour by _____ coach to the Summer Palace.
A. the; the B. the; /
C. a; the D. a; /
22. Nowadays, women have a good _____ and they go to work even after getting married.
A. invitation B. invention
C. education D. exhibition
23. I saw two boys at the door, but _____ of them is my brother.
A. either B. neither
C. none D. both
24. We should hang the food _____ the tree because bears can smell food _____ a long way away.
A. on; from B. in; from
C. on; for D. in; for
25. Whenever you go walking in the hills, you should always wear _____ clothes.
A. proper B. pretty
C. private D. popular
26. YOLO(You Only Live Once)(《热辣滚烫》)is _____ one of the best movies during the Spring Festival holiday.
A. simply B. quickly
C. hardly D. quietly
27. —Do you intend _____ in China for long, Betty?
—I hope so. And even if I go back to America, I'll come back and visit you all.
A. staying B. to stay
C. stay D. stayed
28. When she arrived at the airport, it was early morning and it _____.
A. has snowed B. was snowing
C. is snowing D. snowed
29. For the trip, our teacher gave us a few rules and suggestions before we _____.
A. fall off B. see off
C. set off D. brush off
30. The new library in our school _____ in two years.
A. is built B. will build
C. is going to build D. will be built
31. We should try our best to achieve success, _____ we'll regret when we are old.
A. or B. and
C. but D. until
32. What should we pay attention to _____ the animals in danger?
A. helping B. to help
C. help D. helped



33. She has had this house _____ her child was born.

- A. when B. as soon as
C. since D. until

34. —I wonder _____.

—I'm not sure, but I hope so. It has been dry for two months.

- A. why doesn't it rain
B. if it will rain tomorrow
C. when will the rain start
D. how long the rain will last

35. —Tom, could you tell me how to use the printer?

—_____. Let me have a look.

- A. That's too bad
B. No, it's OK
C. Of course not
D. Sure, no problem

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

My wife and I moved into our home two years ago. We had a yard 36 a lot of rocks. Very often when we have flowers, Denise or I would plant some between the rocks, just to add some color to the area.

Last summer, I found a tiny little plant in the yard that I could not immediately tell what it was. I knew I didn't plant it and Denise said she didn't, 37.

We decided to let it continue growing until we could find out what it was.

Weeks passed and as I made my way back to the strange plant, it 38 to be a sunflower. I decided to remove the weeds(杂草)

around it. As I pulled rocks from the area to get to the weeds, I noticed something 39. The sunflower had not 40 where I saw it begin, it actually had begun under a big rock and grown under and round it to reach the 41.

That's when I 42 that if a tiny little sunflower didn't let a big rock stand in its way of developing, we also have the ability to do the same thing. If we 43 ourselves like that little sunflower, we can reach where we aim to go and get 44 we need for growth.

Stand tall like the sunflower and be 45 of who and what we are, we will find a way to go under or around any "rock" in order to reach

our goals.

36. A. around

C. inside

37. A. as well

C. also

38. A. sounded

C. appeared

39. A. unusual

C. terrible

40. A. passed

C. left

41. A. air

C. sun

42. A. hoped

C. kept

43. A. fill in

C. give in

44. A. which

C. what

B. with

D. above

B. too

D. either

B. tasted

D. remained

B. wonderful

D. valuable

B. started

D. died

B. top

D. house

B. wished

D. realized

B. put in

D. believe in

B. where

D. who



45. A. proud B. afraid
C. tired D. careful

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

When you are in a new place or trying to find your way around, it's important and necessary to know how to ask for directions. However, many ESL (English as a Second Language) learners may find it quite challenging to ask for directions in English. Don't worry. This passage will help.

The first and most important step is to start the conversation politely. When you ask for directions, the way you make your request can make a difference to the reply you receive. Using polite expressions shows respect for the person you're asking. This makes him/her more likely to help you. If possible, put on a smile.

Once you've started the conversation, you'd better ask for directions by using simple sentences. Here are some English expressions for you to ask for directions. Combining(结合) them with a friendly attitude will increase your chances of receiving helpful directions.

▲ Could you please tell me the way to the book shop?

▲ Excuse me. Can you give me directions to this house?

▲ What's the best way to reach Donald Street?

When receiving directions, it's important to make sure that you've understood them correctly to avoid getting lost or taking a longer path. You

can repeat what the person has said, ask him to repeat certain details or ask for further explanation. This not only shows that you've been listening carefully but also provides a chance to correct any misunderstandings. Here are some expressions to help you, too.

▲ Let me make sure I understood correctly; I should turn left, is that right?

▲ Did you say I need to turn left at the central park?

▲ Would it be possible for you to write down the directions for me?

46. What does the author think of being polite?

- A. Easy. B. Possible.
C. Common. D. Necessary.

47. What can you do to increase your chances of getting useful information?

- ① Talk loudly.
② Ask politely.
③ Use simple sentences.
④ Listen as quietly as possible.

A. ①② B. ②③ C. ①④ D. ③④

48. Why does the author advise that we repeat what we've heard?

- A. To make sure we don't get it wrong.
B. To correct the mistakes of others.
C. To let others serve us better.
D. To ask for more details.

49. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Ways to avoid getting lost.
B. Reasons for improving your English.
C. Ways to ask for directions in English.
D. Steps for proper use of polite expressions.



50. Where is the passage probably from?

- A. A university introduction.
- B. A sports report.
- C. A safety handbook.
- D. An educational magazine.

B

The chances of being hit by a falling helicopter(直升机) are low, but never zero! Two days before Logan Schneider's 19th birthday, an accident happened to him. While Logan was helping his brother on the farm in Wenatchee, Washington, a helicopter fell from the sky and landed directly on him.

Logan was wearing noise canceling headphones(降噪耳机) just before the crash. He said he heard a couple of thumps(重击声) and looked up just in time to see the helicopter falling straight to him. He hardly had time to think before a fire broke out. As he tried to make his way out, he heard the pilot Cori Johnson shouting for help.

"I heard him shouting," Logan said. "I looked around and saw him upside down hanging. Fire was everywhere. When I was in the moment I really wasn't thinking. I was just doing." Logan reached Cori through the fire and brought him away from the fire. Once Cori was on his feet, Logan helped him get away just seconds before flames burst(爆炸) 30 feet into the air.

Firefighters arrived and put out the fire. Both Cori and Logan were taken to the hospital. Logan suffered second-degree burns on his arms

and got hurt in his back, while Cori had a broken arm and several burns.

"I don't know how we both got out. I'm lucky to be alive," Logan said. "The craziest thing about the whole situation is the pilot and I share the same birthday."

Sounds like it was meant to be, right? Well, this story gets even more coincidental(巧合的). Logan has always planned to enter college to learn about planes so he can become a pilot.

The crash has not stopped him, and he still plans to take to the skies at college.

51. Where did the accident happen?

- A. In the forest.
- B. Near the river.
- C. On the farm.
- D. On the beach.

52. What is Para. 2 mainly talking about?

- A. The result of the accident.
- B. The cause of the accident.
- C. What the accident was like.
- D. What Logan thinks of the accident.

53. What can we learn from Para. 3?

- A. The crash caused a small fire.
- B. Logan was brave enough to save the pilot.
- C. Logan and the pilot didn't run away in time.
- D. The pilot was hurt more seriously than Logan.

54. Which of the following is the amazing part of the story?

- ① Logan and the pilot were both alive.
- ② Logan plans to be a pilot in the future.

③ The pilot will be Logan's teacher at college.

④ Logan and the pilot share the same birthday.

A. ①②③ B. ②③④

C. ①③④ D. ①②④

55. Which word can be best used to describe Logan?

A. Unlucky. B. Strong-hearted.

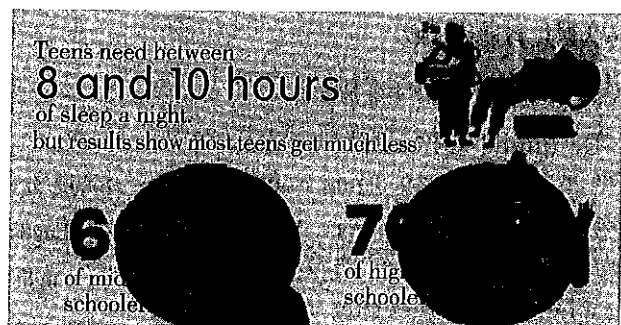
C. Crazy. D. Heartless.

C

Sleep is important to teenagers because it plays an important role in their physical and mental development. So how many hours of sleep does a teenager need?

Age group	Age range	Recommended (建议的) hours of sleep every 24 hours
School-age	6—12 years	9—12 hours
Teen	13—18 years	8—10 hours
Adult	18 years and older	7 hours or more

A recent report shows that many teenagers in America are not getting the recommended amount of sleep. Here are the results.



report inadequate (不足的) sleep on school nights

Why is it hard for teens to get good sleep? There is no single reason. Instead, several factors (因素) contribute to this problem. One of them is late bedtime and early school start times. Now, more and more teenagers are developing a habit of being "a night owl", staying up later at night and sleeping longer into the morning. If allowed to sleep as they wish, many teens would get eight hours or more a night, but most school start times require them to wake up much earlier in the morning.

The use of electronic devices like the smartphone and computer is another factor. Research has found that 89% or more of teens keep at least one device in their bedroom at night. Screen time late into the evening can cause sleep problems. Using these devices can keep teens excited and unable to fall asleep. Sudden phone messages can disrupt (扰乱) sleep. And being in the light from smartphones also makes people feel less sleepy.

So teens should improve their sleep environment and habits to get better sleep. Here are some tips.

● Get eight hours of sleep a night on weekdays and weekends.

● Put away electronic devices at least a half hour before bed. ▲

● Keep your bedroom cool, dark and quiet.

56. How many hours should 11-year-old Lucy sleep each night?

A. 7 hours or more. B. 8—10 hours.

C. 9—12 hours. D. 13—18 hours.



57. What can we learn from the results of that report?

- A. 70% of high school girls can get enough sleep.
- B. 40% of middle school students don't sleep well.
- C. 3 out of 10 high schoolers cannot get enough sleep.
- D. 6 out of 10 middle schoolers do not get enough sleep.

58. What does the underlined part "a night owl" probably mean?

- A. A person who keeps late hours.
- B. A person who likes studying animals.
- C. A person who enjoys night views.
- D. A person who lives in the wild.

59. Which of the following can be put in "▲"?

- A. Reply quickly to unread messages.
- B. Keep them on silent during the night.
- C. Do some activities before bed to relax your body.
- D. Avoid coffee, especially in the afternoon and evening.

60. What's the structure of the passage?

- A. ①②—③—④—⑤
- B. ①—②③—④—⑤
- C. ①—②—③④—⑤
- D. ①②—③④⑤

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. No, I don't.
- B. What does he like best?
- C. He's tall and thin.
- D. It really tastes delicious!
- E. What is he like?
- F. No, just to remember something unforgettable.
- G. He collects stamps from all over the world.

A: You look very excited, Tom!

B: Oh, yes. My mum made a cake for me. Here, have some. 61

A: Thank you. It looks very nice too.

B: And guess what? My friend Ben is coming to stay.

A: Really? 62

B: He's really outgoing and friendly.

A: And what does he look like?

B: Well, 63 And he always encourages me when I'm in trouble.

A: What does he usually do in his spare time?

B: He likes collecting stamps. 64

A: Does he collect stamps because they are valuable?

B: 65 He says the value isn't always important to him.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 我的同学正在和他们的朋友聊天,但我却沉默地坐着。

My classmates were talking with their friends, but I sat .

67. 昨天我头很疼,不舒服。

I had a very bad headache and yesterday.

68. 安静点儿! 孩子们睡着了。

Be quiet! The children have .

69. 由于天气原因,运动会可能取消。

The sports meeting may be because of the weather.

70. 我们都为小玛丽感到骄傲, 因为她在钢琴比赛中获得了第一名。

We are all proud of little Mary because she won the _____ in the piano competition.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Giving gifts is a tradition as old as mankind itself. It has always been a part of our society. When you give a gift to someone, it tells them that they are special to you. We give and receive gifts for many occasions(场合), like birthdays, Mother's Day, etc. In fact, gift-giving is so necessary to our world that many countries developed interesting traditions around it. Here are some of the most interesting ones.

Japan

When giving a gift in Japan, you should be very careful. It is not good to surprise them, as they will be embarrassed if they cannot immediately return something to the gift giver. The gift is usually given in private, and it is not common to open it immediately.

South Korea

In South Korea, it's very rude to give or receive a gift using only one hand, especially if it is the left hand. You must always use both hands. Korean New Year's greeting cards or gifts are never with a mainly red color, as it is used for announcing funerals(宣告葬礼). Also, don't give gifts that come in sets of four as they stand for death there.

India

When giving a gift in India, you should always use your right hand. Using the left hand

is impolite as that hand is considered unclean. If giving money in India, try to give a sum(金额) that ends with 1. Odd numbers(奇数) are seen as very lucky in India. The number 1 is especially lucky as it means a new beginning.

Russia

In Russia, you should never give someone yellow flowers as yellow is the symbol of ending a relationship or betrayal(背叛). As the pandemic has changed our life greatly, many gift givers choose to send gifts online instead of sending gifts in person.

71. When you give a gift to someone, it tells them that _____.

72. In Japan, it's common to give gifts _____ rather than in public.

73. You can't use one hand, especially the _____ to give or receive a gift in South Korea.

74. In India, the number 1 is quite lucky as it means _____.

75. You mustn't give _____ to others unless you want to end a relationship in Russia.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Switzerland(瑞士) is famous for its beautiful views. Many people dream of living there. Thanks to the local policy, their dream has come true in Albinen(阿尔比嫩).

Albinen is in Valais, a state in the c 76 of the Swiss Alps. It is a beautiful mountain village and it is c 77 as one of Valais' most beautiful villages. In the peaceful and quiet



village, it's a 78 to breathe in the fresh mountain air while enjoying the view. It is a perfect place for people to spend their holiday.

B 79 roads were built, only footpaths allowed people to reach Albinen. In 1902, there was no hotel or shop. At that time, the population there was only 301, the 1 80 population ever. Since the 1940s, people have been leaving the village and most of them were young because there were not enough jobs. Although cars reached Albinen in the 1960s and the roads brought in tourists, Albinen's population c 81 to fall. In 2017, there were about 240 people living there. The village school was closed so the village's 7 children had to go to a 82 town by bus every day.

To attract people under 45 years old to buy or build new homes in the village, the mayor (镇长) of Albinen, Beat Jost, carried out a policy in 2017. Each adult would be g 83 \$25,000 and each child would be paid \$10,000. But they had to live in the village for ten years.

People around the world knew the news q 84. "The policy fully worked. We had 12,000 requests by email or phone," said the mayor. "At last we accepted 38 people, i 85 twelve children." And at the end of 2019, the village had four births. It had been a new record for 20 years!

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 76. _____ | 77. _____ | 78. _____ |
| 79. _____ | 80. _____ | 81. _____ |
| 82. _____ | 83. _____ | 84. _____ |
| 85. _____ | | |

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 坚韧不拔、欣欣向荣的中国,每天都带给人们新的温暖和感动。2024 年伊始,互联网就记录下许许多多生动而真挚的故事。时而激情澎湃,时而细水潺潺,就像微光汇聚成冬日暖阳,照亮奋斗之路。

假如你是李明,请根据以下提示,讲述发生在身边的一个平凡而温暖的故事。

- (1)上周五的英语课上,你的同学王红昏昏欲睡;
- (2)张老师(Mr. Zhang)了解原因后,得知王红感冒,在去给王红买药的路上出了车祸,左腿骨折;
- (3)王红去医院看望张老师,感动又难过,老师告诉她不要担心;
- (4)全班同学给老师写了一封感谢信,祝老师早日康复;
- (5)我认为……

写作要求:

- (1)不得使用真实姓名和学校名;
- (2)包含以上所有要点,可适当增加细节,使内容充实,行文连贯;
- (3)字迹工整,语言精练,表达准确,条理清楚。
- (4)词数 80 左右(开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

Last Friday, _____



32. It's said that tea _____ by accident about five thousand years ago.

- A. is invented
- B. was invented
- C. will be invented
- D. were invented

33. —I wonder _____.

—It will fall on a Tuesday.

- A. how will National Day fall on this year
- B. how National Day will fall on this year
- C. what day will National Day fall on this year
- D. what day National Day will fall on this year

34. —There are always many people running the red lights.

—We should follow the traffic rule _____ others are breaking it.

- A. unless
- B. although
- C. or
- D. as

35. —Let's go to Mr. Yu's speech on Chinese culture, shall we?

—_____ We can go next time.

- A. Why not?
- B. That's all right.
- C. Never mind.
- D. I'm afraid it's too late.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

When Kalema was little, she liked to play the piano. One day when she was at her piano on the first floor, a monkey climbed up to 36 her in the practice. This became her sweetest experience of the childhood. It 37 planted the seeds(种子) of a dream in her heart. The girl wanted to work for 38 when she grew up.

This dream came true when Kalema became a wild animal doctor in Africa.

That was 30 years ago. Over the past years, Kalema has never stopped 39 wild animals. She does her best to save the animals in great danger, 40 she doesn't just protect the animals. She always believes there is 41 she can do to help the local communities and she does it!

Many local people lived a 42 life. Some of them made money by hunting wild animals. Kalema wanted to protect these animals from being killed. The key to doing so, she realized, was to improve the local people's life. Kalema 43 these people with fast-growing crops(庄稼). By growing the crops, the local people could feed themselves and live a better life. They no longer needed to go hunting. Through Kalema's hard work, the local people's attitude(态度) to wild animals has 44 changed over the years. Now, many of these hunters of wild animals have become protectors of them.

So we can save wild animals by saving people and we all can make a 45, can't we?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. hit | B. join |
| C. teach | D. protect |
| 37. A. also | B. still |
| C. hardly | D. ever |
| 38. A. children | B. pianos |
| C. animals | D. trees |
| 39. A. believing in | B. caring for |
| C. running after | D. putting out |
| 40. A. so | B. though |
| C. if | D. but |
| 41. A. something | B. anything |
| C. everything | D. nothing |

42. A. happy B. poor
C. relaxing D. boring
43. A. allowed B. stopped
C. provided D. made
44. A. suddenly B. easily
C. slowly D. recently
45. A. invention B. dependence
C. performance D. difference

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

May 11, 2022

Dear Grandma,

I wanted to write you a note to say thank you for my presents. They came in the mail on May 10, the day before my 15th birthday. I love the books! How did you know that I was reading the stories on ancient China? Did my dad tell you that I was interested in that topic?

I also loved the soccer clothes. My spring season starts in a few weeks, and I can wear these clothes for my soccer practice every Friday. I really hope I can score a few goals this season. I'm going to work really hard to try to make that happen.

When will you be able to visit me here? I miss you so much and hope we can see each other soon. I know the plane ride can be a long one, but I really hope to see you.

I love you, Grandma. Thanks again for my birthday presents.

Sincerely,

Greta

46. What did Greta receive from her grandma before her birthday?

- A. Some presents. B. Some flowers.
C. A model plane. D. A letter.

47. How old is Greta?

- A. Seven. B. Nine.
C. Ten. D. Fifteen.

48. How often does Greta practice soccer?

- A. Once a week.
B. Twice a week.
C. Three times a week.
D. Four times a week.

49. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Greta has very good manners.
B. Greta likes ancient China a lot.
C. Greta will visit her grandma soon.
D. Greta lives far from her grandma.

50. Why does Greta write this note?

- A. To say sorry to her grandma.
B. To send thanks to her grandma.
C. To show interest in travelling.
D. To express pity to lose the game.

B

Zhi Nong was born in a small town in Yunnan Province. When he was young, he moved to Kunming with his mother. Feeling like a caged(笼中的) bird in a big city, he was bored with the busy and noisy city life and looked forward to nature.

His chance soon came. In 1983, he helped shoot a documentary(拍摄纪录片) about birds. That experience led him to learn photography and take photos of flying birds.

In the 1980s, the Internet was not that popular in China and cameras were expensive. He managed to borrow a camera and threw himself into studying how to use it. During that time, the library became his favorite place where he first read some magazines about nature. It opened a door for him to connect with nature.



In 1992, a research program was organized to protect a type of unusual monkeys which only live in China. Usually the home of these monkeys has half-a-year-long winters. It created great challenges for Zhi Nong's work, but he never **drew back**. "I didn't see the monkeys in the wild until I went into the mountains the third time," said Zhi Nong. He went into the snow mountains six times just to get valuable photographs of the monkeys.

Three years later, his works won international prizes. People around the world began to pay attention to the protection of wild animals in China. And he is the first Chinese winner of the world Wildlife Photographer of the Year.

In order to call up tons of people to protect wildlife with cameras, he started "China Wildlife Photography Training Camp". He hopes that more young people will join in for the nature protection.

51. What can we learn about Zhi Nong from Paragraph 1?

- A. He felt like a free bird.
- B. He was satisfied with the city life.
- C. He was born in Kunming.
- D. He would like to live in the nature.

52. Which is the RIGHT order of Zhi Nong's experience?

- a. He won some prizes in the world.
- b. He joined in shooting a documentary.
- c. He took some pictures of monkeys.
- d. He set up a camp to train photographers.

- A. a-b-c-d
- B. b-c-a-d
- C. c-a-d-b
- D. d-a-b-c

53. What do the underlined words "drew back" mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Gave up.
- B. Grew up.
- C. Set out.
- D. Put on.

54. Where is the passage probably taken from?

- A. A diary.
- B. A science book.
- C. A magazine.
- D. a guidebook.

55. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Photographer's Way of Protecting Nature
- B. A Door between Magazines and Nature
- C. Difficulties of Taking Wildlife Photos
- D. World Attention to Animal Protection

C

Weiqi is a board game for two players. To win, one player must use black or white playing pieces, named stones, to surround(包围) more areas.

The game was invented in China more than 2,500 years ago. It's one of the four Chinese traditional fine arts, along with playing *guqin*, writing and painting, so it owns a wide fan base in China. Now it is also popular in other parts of the world.

In Germany, the Berlin Weiqi Association (协会) has worked together with the China Cultural Center to host The China Cup, which sees about 50 to 100 players each year. As the cooperation(合作) between China and Germany deepens, many Weiqi training courses(培训课程) are offered, and sometimes professional(专业的) players from China are invited to give talks to German Weiqi lovers.

Andreas Urban, the chairman(主席) of Berlin Weiqi Association, discovered a book on Weiqi accidentally. "I tried to understand the

rules, but I couldn't," said Urban. Schreiber, the vice chairman, was introduced to the game 16 years ago by a classmate. "The first time I played Weiqi, I even couldn't understand the rules," he said. But both of them found the game more and more interesting after practice. "I advise children to learn Weiqi. They can learn that there is always someone stronger and it's OK to lose. They can also learn how to improve from their mistakes and say tomorrow will be better than today," said Schreiber.

To the experienced (有经验的) players, Weiqi can be very addictive (使人入迷的), as it is not just for fun, but also has a deeper cultural ground. When two players meet on the Weiqi board, they follow the same rules, but may carry completely different methods. One of the best ways to improve is to play against someone who's stronger, as well as from different cultural backgrounds. This kind of cross-cultural communication helps the development of Weiqi.

59. What similar experience did Schreiber and Urban have?
- They found it difficult to learn Weiqi.
 - They learned Weiqi by accident at first.
 - They learned Weiqi from their classmates.
 - They didn't know Weiqi rules well at first.
60. What can we learn from the passage?
- Weiqi is one of the four traditional fine arts in Germany.
 - Players can't carry the same method when playing Weiqi.
 - Cross-cultural communication plays a part in Weiqi development.
 - Playing with stronger players is the best way to improve yourself.

五. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- A. Can you repair it?
B. Well, I needed some new shoes to wear to a party.
C. I went there by bus.
D. Yes, I feel terrible.
E. I know you're right. I'll do as you say.
F. How long did you stay there?
G. Did she agree?

May: What's up? You look really sad.

Kate: 61

May: What's wrong? Tell me about it. Maybe I can help.

Kate: 62 But I didn't have enough pocket money to buy. So I asked my sister if I could wear hers.

May: 63

56. What does Paragraph 1 mainly tell us?
- The basic rules of playing Weiqi.
 - The materials from which Weiqi is made.
 - The useful skills of playing Weiqi.
 - The number of players a Weiqi team has.
57. How often does Berlin host The China Cup?
- Once a year.
 - Twice a year.
 - Three times a year.
 - Four times a year.
58. Schreiber advises children to learn Weiqi because _____.
A. it's easy for children to play it well
B. few children can face failure bravely



Kate: No, she refused to let me wear them, because they were expensive. She saved up a lot of money to buy them. But I took them when she was out and wore them to the party. Then on my way home, I fell, and one of the shoes was broken.

May: 64

Kate: No, I don't think anyone will be able to do that.

May: Then you must tell her the truth. If you aren't honest, she'll be even angrier with you.

Kate: 65

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 收到你的信我非常高兴。

I am glad to _____ you.

67. 我们中国人在见到朋友时会握手并微笑。

We Chinese often _____ and smile when we meet friends.

68. 我们是时候采取措施保护这些濒危动物了。

It's time for us to take steps to protect these animals _____.

69. 从 2008 年起, 他就开始忍受脚伤带来的痛苦, 但是他从没放弃过。

From 2008 on, he _____ his foot problem, but he did not give up.

70. 莎士比亚的戏剧现在对于我们来说也仍然有意义。

Shakespeare's plays also _____ to us today.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

A yearbook is a tradition in some high schools. The book contains(包含) the name and the picture of each student in your final year, so that you can remember who you went to school with.

A 15-year-old schoolgirl Catherine Cook and her brother David, 16, wanted more than this. They thought, "We don't really know our classmates from just a picture, so why not have a yearbook online? You could learn about people's musical tastes, the movies they like, and so on." With their hard work, a website named *my Yearbook* was set up, which soon became popular among schoolmates.

On the website, members can connect with each other by sharing movies, music, photos and study guides. Some students feel that they don't fit in at school, but can make friends more easily online. *My Yearbook* users can also make virtual(虚拟的) "Lunch Money" by completing activities on the website. They then give it away to charities(慈善机构) in the *my Yearbook* "causes" programme, which has sent 22,000 books to Africa, and bought 20,000 kilos of rice for people without enough food.

Running the website did not stop Catherine and David from completing their schoolwork successfully. Now, they go on to university, but still manage to put in 50 hours a week developing the website.

71. The book contains _____ of each student in your final year.

72. Catherine Cook and David _____ a website named *my Yearbook*, which soon became popular among schoolmates.

73. On the website, members can _____ each other by sharing movies, music, photos and study guides.

74. Some students feel that they don't fit in at school, but can _____ more easily online.

75. Catherine Cook and David run the website and _____ successfully at the same time.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is used to help people keep the balance of *yin* and *yang*. But have you ever imagined that one day you can learn herb (药草) planting and TCM courses at school?

A primary school in Nanjing has just o 76 a herb farm. More than 30 herbs are p 77. Students there are guided (指导) by doctors from a TCM hospital to tell d 78 herbs and learn plant development, medicinal value as well as growing herbs. The hospital has also donated over 100 cartoon books about TCM to help draw children's a 79 in herbal medicine.

Another middle school has i 80 TCM courses to students of all grades. These courses contain a basic k 81 of herbs, herb planting and cooking with herbs. They give students a deeper understanding of TCM, bringing out their sense of p 82 in Chinese traditions and the country's rich culture.

Also in Shanghai, Tongji University has p 83 foreign students with some chances to plant different kinds of herbs w 84 used in Chinese medicine and cooking. By taking care of the plants, foreign students can get first-hand experience of making herbal medicine from start to finish, and spread TCM culture to their

o 85 countries.

The herb planting courses at schools and universities across China get students close to TCM and help pass on the tradition.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 你的学校近期开辟英文专栏,征集发生在大家身边的感人故事。请你以“The Story of Xiaochen”为题,根据以下提示,为该专栏投稿,讲述发生在你班同学小晨身上的故事。

(1) 去年一个冬天的晚上,下起了大雪,小晨在回家的路上,看见一位司机遇到了困难,车子在大雪中无法移动;

(2) 小晨立刻上前帮忙推车,但是车子太重,一直无法移动;

(3) 小晨没有放弃,最终和警察一起帮助司机摆脱了困境;

(4) 司机非常感动,向小晨和警察道谢,小晨也被授予了“河西好人”的称号;

(5) 我们为小晨感到骄傲,你的看法和体会是……

要求:

(1) 词数 80—100;

(2) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:感动的 be moved

摆脱困境 get out of the trouble

被授予 be titled

“河西好人” “Good Person of Hexi”

The story of Xiaochen



⑩2024 南开区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Don't speak in _____ loud voice. I'm
listening to _____ radio.

- A. a; an B. a; the
C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

22. _____ was trying to pick up the snake
when it bit _____ again.

- A. Me; my B. I; our
C. I; me D. We; us

23. Her smiling made me feel happy. It was like
a hidden _____.

- A. tradition B. treasure
C. journey D. conversation

24. Do not stand _____ power lines when an
earthquake happens.

- A. under B. in
C. at D. on

25. —I collect coins and notes, like British
pounds and US dollars.

—Coins? They must be really _____.

- A. boring B. valuable
C. sweet D. common

26. —Tom did _____ in his team.

—Yes. He trained _____ this year than
last year.

- A. better; hard B. best; harder
C. best; hardest D. well; hard

27. You _____ finish that work today. We've
got enough time to finish it.

- A. can B. can't
C. need D. needn't

28. —There are too many books in your bag. It
_____ too much.

—That's OK, Mum.

- A. weighs B. costs
C. tastes D. offers

29. My classmate asked me to lie for her. But I
refused _____ her.

- A. help B. helped
C. helps D. to help

30. I _____ to London already. I _____
there last month.

- A. have been; went
B. have gone; have gone
C. will go; have gone
D. was going; have been

31. The little boy _____ in the forest and he
was very lucky.

- A. found B. was found
C. was founded D. will be found

32. First let's _____ of food and drink before
we are going shopping.

- A. take a walk B. have a try
C. make a list D. catch a cold

33. People often give me fans as presents _____ they know I like them.

- A. because B. while
C. so D. before

34. They want to know _____.

- A. where will they go for the holiday
B. what was he doing at that moment
C. is it wrong to pull leaves off plants
D. whether the prize is an electronic dictionary

35. —You look pale. _____?

—I have a headache.

- A. Who's calling B. Can you help me
C. Are you joking D. Are you all right

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

As a country with a history of more than 5,000 years, China is the home of tea. Last summer, I took a trip to Huangshan Mountain in Anhui, China, with my parents. I will never _____ 36 _____ the Chinese tea culture there.

On a sunny afternoon, we arrived at the foot of the mountain, tired but _____ 37 _____. After a short rest, the _____ 38 _____ took us to a big farm where we learned about tea processing(加工).

We were told that Shen Nong found out _____ 39 _____ as a drink in ancient times. In the evening, we paid a visit to a tea house. We watched a tea art show and drank the _____ 40 _____ green tea. We saw a young woman in a traditional Chinese dress who showed us _____ 41 _____ a cup of tea is made with tea sets. We really enjoyed it and _____ 42 _____ ourselves when we were listening to pieces of traditional folk music. There is no doubt that the _____ 43 _____ are the ones who best understand the nature of tea.

Time went so fast there. I learned a lot about tea culture _____ 44 _____. Through this journey, I have developed a better understanding of the country. I am _____ 45 _____ to the next trip to China.

36. A. remember B. forget
C. follow D. notice

37. A. sick B. weak
C. unhappy D. excited

38. A. manager B. guide
C. coach D. pilot

39. A. coffee B. juice
C. tea D. milk

40. A. foreign B. local
C. sour D. terrible

41. A. if B. until
C. how D. what

42. A. completed B. separated
C. surprised D. relaxed

43. A. Russians B. Americans
C. Chinese D. Japanese

44. A. finally B. suddenly
C. recently D. properly

45. A. helping myself B. looking forward
C. paying attention D. getting close

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Bringing Chess to All

Can middle school students be “teachers”? How will they teach? Li Ziqi, a 13-year-old boy from Chengdu Xichuan Middle School, Sichuan, volunteered to teach primary school students in a village.



Li joined a teaching activity in Xichang county, Sichuan, last summer. "I read the news that teachers were not enough in the village, so I wanted to give some classes to the kids there," said Li. His teacher introduced him to the school.

"My third-grade students have subjects like Chinese and English every day, so I wanted to teach them chess," Li said.

Li carefully gave 10 chess lessons with rules and real games. "Chess can help with kids' logical(逻辑的) thinking. They love the chess classes very much," said Li. "They now know that there are many ways of learning, not just learning from books. I feel so proud!"

46. Who is Li Ziqi?

- A. An English teacher.
- B. A 13-year-old student.
- C. A volunteer teaching Chinese.
- D. A primary school student.

47. Why did Li go and teach at a village school?

- A. Because he wanted to be around kids.
- B. Because his parents worked there.
- C. Because teachers were not enough in the village.
- D. Because the school didn't have enough money.

48. What did Li teach?

- A. Chess.
- B. Chinese.
- C. English.
- D. News writing.

49. How many lessons did Li teach?

- A. Three.
- B. Ten.
- C. Thirteen.
- D. Fifteen.

50. Why did Li feel proud?

- A. Because he trained the kids to win the game.
- B. Because the kids were able to play chess.
- C. Because he made some rules for the kids.
- D. Because the kids knew more ways of learning.

B

Doing Research at the Poles

On Sept 5, China's 13th scientific expedition(考察) to the Arctic Ocean reached the North Pole region(北极点区域). You may want to know: What's the difference between doing research in the Arctic and Antarctica(南极)?

Research in the Arctic is more difficult than in Antarctica. Antarctica is mainly land. So scientists can set up research stations on the land. However, the Arctic is mainly an ocean. Scientists can only set up drifting(流动的) stations or stations on boats in the Arctic.

There are also other differences between the two poles.

The Arctic is at the north end of Earth. Canada, Norway, Russia and five other countries have land there. Antarctica is at the south end of Earth. There are no countries there. People from all countries and regions can go there.

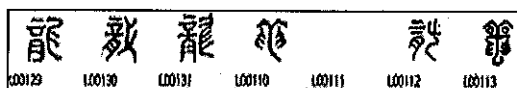
They are both cold, but Antarctica is colder. The winds at the South Pole are very strong. They blow away the winds from warmer



places. But winds at the North Pole are not that strong. They mix with air from warmer places.

51. How many scientific expeditions to the Arctic Ocean did China do before Sept 5?
- A. Thirteen. B. Twelve.
C. Ten. D. Five.
52. Why is it harder to do studies in the Arctic than in Antarctica?
- A. Because it is mainly land.
B. Because there are many research stations.
C. Because scientists are not allowed to enter Norway.
D. Because scientists have to use boats as research stations.
53. Which of the following is TRUE about Canada?
- a. Part of it is in the Arctic.
b. It is at the south end of Earth.
c. People there can go to Antarctica.
d. It has land in Antarctica.
- A. ab B. ac
C. bc D. bd
54. Why is the Arctic warmer than Antarctica?
- A. Because the winds there mix warmer air.
B. Because it is mainly an ocean.
C. Because the winds there are stronger.
D. Because it is in the north of Antarctica.
55. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Chinese scientists' studies of the Arctic.
B. Research stations in the Arctic and Antarctica.
C. Differences between the Arctic and Antarctica.
D. The weather in the Arctic and Antarctica.

C.



In 1972, Richard Sears, a young American began learning Chinese because of his interest in traditional Chinese culture. He was drawn to the ancient language so much that he went to China to study Chinese in the 1990s.

In 1994, Richard Sears decided to put the ancient Chinese characters online. Then, in 2002, he did it. That is the beginning of the Chinese Etymology (汉字字源) website. "My website did not get much attention during the first few years. Until one day in 2011, it suddenly got a lot of attention. I got a few thousand emails, and a few million visitors and people started calling me 'Uncle Hanzi'," Sears said with a smile. Hanzi means Chinese characters. He has put more than 96,000 ancient Chinese characters onto the website. "When I study each character, I wonder what the ancient Chinese thought," said Sears.

After visiting many Chinese cities, Sears learned more about China and ancient Chinese culture. He said when he came to China in the last century, few Chinese could speak good English. "However, you can hear English in many places in China now. Chinese language and culture were mysterious and not known by people in most countries then, but now, more and more people in the world are learning Chinese, even Chinese history, traditional Chinese medicine and so on," Sears added.



Now, the 74-year-old American has made his home in China. "I believe my website will live on after I die, and I'm planning to write a book about my research. This will be my gift to China," he said.

56. What does the underlined sentence (画线句子) "He was drawn to the ancient language" mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Sears was interested in ancient Chinese.
- B. Sears had to study Chinese characters.
- C. Sears could draw Chinese characters well.
- D. Sears could speak ancient Chinese very well.

57. Chinese Etymology website went online when Sears was _____ years old.

- A. 30
- B. 44
- C. 52
- D. 74

58. Which of the following is NOT right according to the passage?

- A. Sears decided to put the ancient Chinese characters online in 1994.
- B. Sears' website got a lot of attention as soon as it went online.
- C. Sears has put over 96,000 ancient Chinese characters on the website.
- D. Sears' website has been popular since 2011 and he is well-known.

59. What can we infer (推断) from Sears' words "more and more people in the world are learning Chinese, even..." in Paragraph 3?

- A. More and more people intend to learn Chinese history.

B. Traditional Chinese medicine is becoming popular.

C. It is difficult for foreigners to learn Chinese and Chinese culture.

D. China has an increasing influence over the world.

60. The best title (题目) for the passage could be _____.

- A. Great Changes in China
- B. Beautiful Chinese Characters
- C. American "Uncle Hanzi"
- D. Travelling from America to China

五、补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- A. I want to go with you.
- B. Have a good day.
- C. What about you?
- D. Have you made a plan?
- E. That's right.
- F. How long are you staying?
- G. You're welcome

A: The summer holiday is coming. 61

B: Yes, I'm going to my home town.

A: 62

B: For about a month. 63

A: I want to travel to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful place.

B: 64 But I have to visit my grandparents in my home town.

A: It doesn't matter. You may go to your home town as soon as the holiday begins.

B: 65 Then I'll have time to go traveling.

A: Yes. I'll wait for you until you come back.

B: You're so nice! Thank you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

66. 他不能亲自参加会议了。

He cannot attend the meeting _____
_____.

67. 麦克, 我很高兴收到你的来信。

It's great to _____ you, Mike.

68. 我们应该学习如何实施基本的急救。

We should learn how to do basic _____
_____.

69. 人们见面时经常会握手。

People often _____ when they
meet.

70. 我们太累了, 很快就睡着了。

We soon _____ because we
were tired.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

On October 12, 2022, the students from all over the country had the third live class from China's space station. Shenzhou-14 members Chen Dong, Liu Yang and Cai Xuzhe gave the class to the students on the earth.

The astronauts did several experiments in the spaceship to show what happened in space microgravity(微重力). Liu Yang tried drinking mango juice with a two-meter straw(吸管) and she made it! Another experiment showed that a water ball became "lazy" after a small steel ball was put inside it... The astronauts also invited

the students to do the experiments on the earth.

The students found the differences between space and the earth. "How interesting!" they said.

The astronauts also answered questions from the students like "how to become an astronaut" and "what kinds of plants they will grow in space in the future".

It was the first science class from the Wentian lab module and the third "Tiangong Class". The first and second were given by the Shenzhou-13 members in the station Tianhe core module. The classes made a lot of young people love space science.

71. On October 12, 2022, the students had the third _____ from China's space station.

72. Liu Yang tried using a two-meter straw to _____ and she succeeded.

73. The students were invited by the astronauts to _____ on the earth.

74. The students thought the differences between space and the earth were _____.

75. These classes from space made a lot of young people love _____.

八、综合填空(共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

Do you ever find yourself standing in front of rubbish bins, not sure whether the piece of waste in your hand is recyclable or not? To solve this problem, four Hong Kong high school students have introduced a smart rubbish



bin that uses AI to sort(分类).

Connected to a computer, the bin uses a camera to tell the kind of the waste it receives and sorts it into plastic, paper, or o 78 kinds. To make sure the bin can sort waste correctly, the team tested every product in the school shop and t 79 at least 500 pictures of each one, so the AI system has a better rate of accuracy(精准度).

The i 80 of the smart bin was born two years ago, when the students were in Grade Ten. At that time, people from the city crowded into their village because of the serious epidemic. They left behind a lot of rubbish and c 81 more pollution. "All the bins were full, and there was even rubbish on the mountain. We had to pick up the waste every weekend," the students recalled.

The students decided to develop a special recycling bin that would encourage people to protect the e 82. They worked hard. The team would continue to work on their invention until 6 or 7 pm at school, a 83 school ended at 2 pm. From time to time, they met and worked together online.

"Our bin is now in its third generation(代). Before graduation, we h 84 it can be widely used in the city," The students said. "Then it will be e 85 than ever for people to recycle waste."

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 为了进一步增强中学生的安全意识,提高自我保护能力,学校即将开展以“安全”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请根据以下要点提示写一篇演讲稿。

要点:

- (1)遇到危险时,拨打报警电话求助;
- (2)慎重交友,不随便与陌生人交谈;
- (3)上网时,不要轻易告诉别人个人信息;
- (4)如独自一人在家,要与家长保持联系。
- (5)……(补充一点)

参考词汇: casually 随便地

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
- (2)短文的开头和结尾部分已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

Dear friends,

As students, we should always keep safety in mind. But how can we keep safe?

That's all. Thank you.



⑱ 2024 河北区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Beijing is _____ capital city of China. It's _____ ancient city full of places of interest.
A. a; an B. a; the
C. the; a D. the; an
22. _____ hometown is famous for tea and _____ is famous for rice.
A. Her; my B. Her; mine
C. Hers; my D. Hers; mine
23. The players train in difficult _____ to learn how to solve problems and to work in a team.
A. exhibitions B. inventions
C. operations D. conditions
24. Making mistakes in class is _____ to all, so be brave to face it.
A. exact B. terrible
C. common D. strange
25. Jenny finished her speech _____ and everyone stood up and cheered.
A. successfully B. especially
C. nearly D. hardly
26. Poems _____ people a lot. For example, the poems of Du Fu are still meaningful today.
A. control B. influence
C. separate D. refuse
27. In China, Dr. Bethune helped treat wounded soldiers. He often worked very hard _____ taking a rest.
A. without B. against
C. below D. towards
28. If you make a promise, you _____ keep it.
A. shouldn't B. needn't
C. might D. must
29. Since 2021, our school _____ all kinds of after-school services for students.
A. will provide B. was providing
C. has provided D. provided
30. The scientists won't stop working _____ the experiment succeeds. They're great.
A. until B. because
C. although D. as soon as
31. We'd better plant some trees in our garden. Trees can _____ the water _____ washing the earth away.
A. compare; with B. stop; from
C. show; around D. cut; off
32. Students _____ to use the brush pens in school and it helps them better understand Chinese culture.
A. taught B. will teach
C. are taught D. were taught



33. When astronauts go on spacewalks, they wear spacesuits _____ themselves safe.

- A. keep B. kept
C. keeping D. to keep

34. —Could you tell me _____?

—In Nankai University. It's well-known all over the world.

- A. when your sister entered the university
B. where your sister is studying
C. when did your sister enter the university
D. where is your sister studying

35. —Happy birthday, Mum. Here's your birthday present.

—Oh, you remembered! _____!

- A. What a surprise
B. Don't be silly
C. You can't be serious
D. Wait a moment

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Have you ever heard of the story about Yu Boya and Zhong Ziqi? Their friendship is a good _____ 36 _____ of the ideal(理想的) Chinese friendship. Here is the story.

During the Spring and Autumn Period, there lived a great musician named Yu Boya. He played the musical instrument *guzhen* very well. _____ 37 _____, most people couldn't understand his music.

One day, Boya went travelling by boat. On his way, he met with a heavy _____ 38 _____ and stopped the boat by the riverside. When the rain stopped, seeing the beautiful scenery(景色), he

was very happy. So he took out his *guzhen* and began to play. As he was throwing himself into playing music, he suddenly _____ 39 _____ that somebody was listening to him by the riverside.

Boya came out of the boat and saw a person enjoying his music. That person was Zhong Ziqi.

Boya _____ 40 _____ him to his boat and played for him.

He played one tune(曲子) that described the high mountain and another that described the running water. Zhong understood _____ 41 _____ of them and admired(钦佩) Boya for his musical talent(天赋).

Boya was very _____ 42 _____, and said, "Dear friend! Only you can understand my music!"

They _____ 43 _____ that they would meet again in the same place the next year. The following year, Boya arrived on time, _____ 44 _____ he didn't see

Zhong. Later, he learned that Zhong had died of an illness. Boya was so sad that he broke his *guzhen* and decided _____ 45 _____ to play it again.

Later, the term "zhiyin" began to be used to describe a very close friend.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. rule | B. part |
| C. example | D. plan |
| 37. A. Recently | B. Certainly |
| C. Suddenly | D. Unluckily |
| 38. A. rain | B. boat |
| C. instrument | D. fish |
| 39. A. noticed | B. considered |
| C. needed | D. ordered |
| 40. A. sent | B. invited |
| C. realised | D. threw |

41. A. none B. both
C. all D. neither
42. A. angry B. excited
C. nervous D. tired
43. A. agreed B. completed
C. minded D. explained
44. A. if B. so
C. but D. because
45. A. only B. just
C. once D. never

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Here are four wonderful books for you!

<i>Happy Here</i> By 10 black British writers	With an introduction from bestselling writer Sharna Jackson, <i>Happy Here</i> includes stories and poems by 10 black British writers. The book is about joy (快乐), home and family. Price: \$ 6.99
<i>Rainbow Grey</i> By Laura Ellen Anderson	Ray Grey lives in the magical Weatherlands, high in the sky. A trip to the Earth turns Ray Grey into Rainbow Grey. With the help of her best friends, she must use what she has to save the world... The story is as colourful and beautiful as a rainbow(彩虹). Price: \$ 5.94

<i>Love From Joy</i> By Jenny Valentine	10-year-old Joy needs to fix a difficult situation. Her new best friend Benny hasn't been himself for a long time. With the help of her kindness, can Joy find a way to put the smile back on his face? Price: \$ 5.75
<i>The Little Book of Joy</i> By Joanne Ruelo Diaz	There are lots of ideas for finding happiness in this pocket-sized book, which will help you bring joy to every day of the year. Take inspiration (灵感) from the birthdays of famous people, discover the pleasures of writing letters; celebrate holidays from around the world, and even find joy on a rainy day. Price: \$ 19.99

46. Who gives an introduction of *Happy Here*?
- A. Ten black British writers.
B. Laura Ellen Anderson.
C. Sharna Jackson.
D. A ten-year-old girl.
47. What's *Rainbow Grey* mainly about?
- A. Saving the world.
B. Travelling through the sky.
C. Learning from famous people.
D. Helping bring happiness back to someone.



48. How much will you pay if you buy *Love From Joy* and *Rainbow Grey*?

- A. \$ 11. 69. B. \$ 12. 74.
C. \$ 19. 99. D. \$ 25. 93.

49. In which book can you learn lots of ideas about how to find happiness?

- A. *Happy Here*.
B. *Love From Joy*.
C. *Rainbow Grey*.
D. *The Little Book of Joy*.

50. You might see this material in _____.

- A. a personal diary
B. a news report
C. a travel guidebook
D. a children's magazine

B

Last Sunday morning, Linda and Tom argued(争论) with each other while they were doing homework. Hearing their argument, Father came and asked, "What's wrong?"

Tom said, "Dad, she is not listening to me."

Linda said, "Dad, why should I listen to him? What he is saying is wrong."

Both of them didn't want to listen to each other. To **reconcile** the two, Father called them to his room. He asked Tom to stand on one side of a desk and asked Linda to stand on the other side. He asked them to close their eyes and then took out a ball from a drawer(抽屉). He placed it in the centre of the desk. After that, he told

them to open their eyes and asked, "What colour is this ball?"

Tom said, "White."

Linda said, "Black."

Their answers were different and they again started arguing. Seeing this, Father asked them to exchange positions(互换位置) and again asked, "What colour is the ball?"

Tom said, "Black."

Linda said, "White."

They were surprised and realised that both of them were right.

Father explained, "This ball is made of two colours. It looks white from one side and black from the other. Both of your answers are correct. The only difference is your point of view(视角). Life is like that too."

Both Tom and Linda nodded their heads.

51. What happened last Sunday morning?

- A. Linda and Tom had an argument.
B. Father got angry with Linda and Tom.
C. Father found something unusual in his room.
D. Linda and Tom had difficulty doing their homework.

52. The word "reconcile" in the passage means "_____".

- A. let people feel happy
B. ask people to work hard
C. advise people to do sports
D. make people become friends again

53. How many times did Father ask Linda to tell him the colour of the ball?

- A. Once. B. Twice.
C. Three times. D. Four times.

54. Which of the following words can be used to describe Father?

- A. Proud. B. Rude.
C. Honest. D. Wise.

55. What does the writer want to tell us through the story?

- A. We should do things to the end.
B. We should believe in ourselves.
C. We should be kind to people around us.
D. We should think from a different point of view.

C

Writing a wish-list to parents and waiting to open presents—festivals are often about enjoying treats. Although it can be fun, it's easy to **overlook** other people in all the excitement. So we should care about the others' feelings. Did you know that giving to others could actually make you happier?

Giving means offering something free to a family member, a friend, a stranger or a whole community. Choosing a thoughtful gift is one common way to give during some festivals, but giving is about much more than presents. "Giving isn't just about physical things; it can be something as simple as giving your time to people," explains Georgina Bennett from the

organisation (组织) Action for Children. "For example, helping family and friends with jobs around the house or helping an elderly neighbour cross the street is giving too."

Scientists have found that pleasure centres in our brain (大脑) become active when we give to others. "First of all, giving can boost (使增长) our happiness," explains Bennett. According to some scientists, people who give to others report greater happiness than those who treat themselves. What's more, giving can also help us feel more connected to other people.

Now you may want to give to others, but how? "There are lots of things that you can do.

They may not cost anything or the cost may be really small," advises Bennett. "For example,

giving your time by playing with younger relatives or helping with the family pet. Baking (烘焙), writing letters to loved ones or donating (捐赠) toys and clothes are other ways to give during some festivals. Even simple things like giving food you no longer need to your local food bank can make a really big difference."

56. The word "overlook" in the passage means "_____".

- A. stop to help B. want to warn
C. fail to notice D. plan to invite

57. In Paragraph 2, the writer uses Bennett's words _____.

- A. to show that giving comes in different forms



B. to tell how to choose gifts for different people

C. to explain the reason why people give others

D. to show that we should care about our family and friends

58. How many advantages of giving are mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. One. B. Two.

C. Three. D. Four.

59. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. Possible ways to give to others.

B. Why donating things is popular.

C. The influence of giving to others.

D. How some festivals are celebrated.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Accept Suggestions

B. Celebrate Festivals

C. Enjoy Giving

D. Choose Presents

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

A. How can I find them?

B. What do you think of it?

C. How much did you pay for the visit?

D. I want to visit the National Museum of China.

E. Can you share other online resources(资源) with us?

F. You have to stop to have a rest, or your eyes may be hurt.

G. By the way, how long have you spent visiting the museum?

A: Hi, Matt. What are you doing now?

B: Hi, Carl. I'm visiting a museum online.

A: Visiting the museum online? 61

B: It's unbelievable. I can take a 360-degree look at the museum.

A: That sounds cool. I've never heard of it before. 62

B: Of course. You can also visit online libraries and go to cloud concerts for free!

A: Wow, great! 63

B: You can visit their official websites like the National Museum of China, the National Library of China and the National Centre for the Performing Arts.

A: Thanks. 64

B: For three hours.

A: What a long time! 65

B: You're right. Let's go for a walk.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 孩子们都正在安静地读书。

The children are all reading books _____.

67. 昨天下午我注意到了这个问题。

I _____ to this problem yesterday afternoon.

68. 外国友人用了一周的时间在天津观光。

The foreign friends spent a week _____ in Tianjin.

69. 这座博物馆是为了纪念为国牺牲的英雄们而建的。

The museum was built in memory of the heroes who _____ the country.

70. 安娜正在搜寻一些关于中国首趟熊猫主题旅游列车的信息。

Anna is _____ some information about China's first panda-themed tourist train.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Dr. Reyes Guana is the head teacher of Byron Union School District in Northern California, the US. He has a big title(头衔) now, but Guana never forgets his beginnings.

Guana was born in a poor Mexican family with eight children. His parents always had two jobs to make ends meet. As a boy, Guana was very quiet in school. He had a good relationship with the school cleaner. He called her "Star" because she wore a T-shirt with a star. The boy liked how Star made everything clean. He told her that he liked her job. "Whatever you want to do, make sure you go to college," Star said.

Guana also looked up to the school headmaster, who was tall and friendly. The school headmaster said that his job was to help the students and teachers. "When I grow up, I want to do what you're doing," Guana said. "Well, if you stick to your dream, you'll get there," the headmaster replied.

And Guana did get there. But it was really a long journey. At first, he followed in Star's

footsteps and was cleaning schools. He worked at three schools in order to make enough money to pay for his college education. He held that job for four years and then worked his way up to being a school safety monitor. After that, he worked as a teacher for a few years. And in 2019, he became a head teacher.

Guana never forgets where he came from. He helps the students from poor families and shows respect(敬意) for every school staff(教职员工) member. He always invites everyone to school parties, including those who clean the floors and those who drive the school buses.

71. Although Guana has a big title now, he _____

72. According to the school headmaster, his job was to _____.

73. At first, Guana _____ and was cleaning schools.

74. After Guana worked as a teacher for a few years, he _____.

75. Guana always invites cleaners and school bus drivers to _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Long long ago, people around the world did not have money. They traded animals or plants for things they wanted.

In China, in about 1200 BC, people used shells(壳) to buy w 76 they wanted. Later, in about 1000 BC, metal(金属) money a 77. Metal tools 1 78 knives were first used as money. The early metal money then developed



into the original (最早的) coins. In about 100 BC, Chinese people began to make money out of animal skin (皮). The first paper money was made from white deerskin (鹿皮). In all, China experienced more than 500 years of using the early paper money.

Outside of China, the first coins were made out of gold or silver. In about 700 BC, people made the first metal coins. These early coins were first seen in Lydia, which is part of Turkey now. The shape of these coins is r 79. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. After coins were made in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece began making coins. The coins were very strong and would not be e 80 broken. At the beginning of the 19th century, gold became p 81 in England and the US. More and more people began to use it. Later, paper money came into use, and it has been used for several h 82 years.

Money c 83 with time. Today, electronic t 84 develops rapidly. It's convenient for us to pay o 85 the Internet. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请你给英国笔友 Kevin 写一封电子邮件, 讲述你班同学王亮的一个感人故事, 并谈谈感受。

- (1) 上周六, 王亮在街上拍着篮球, 走过一个摆满花盆的架子;
- (2) 不巧, 他手中的篮球飞向花架, 打碎了一个花盆;
- (3) 他站在原地, 思考片刻;
- (4) 随后他把钱和纸条放在打碎的花盆下;
- (5) 他在纸条上道歉并留下了电话号码;
- (6) 你很感动……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80—100;
- (2) 电子邮件的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 拍(球) pat 花盆 a flower pot
纸条 a slip of paper

Dear Kevin,

How are you? I'd like to share a story with you.

Last Saturday, my classmate Wang Liang _____

Do you have a story to tell? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

①9 2024 河东区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Lucy is _____ honest girl and _____ good friend of mine.
A. a; the B. the; an
C. a; an D. an; a
22. —What a good _____ you've given me!
Thank you.
—You're welcome.
A. information B. news
C. suggestion D. advice
23. —Lucy, could you please teach _____ English?
—Of course! But it's more important to learn it by _____.
A. my; yourself B. me; you
C. my; you D. me; yourself
24. Nobody is as _____ as Sandy, so we all like to make friends with her.
A. friendly B. really
C. politely D. carefully
25. —What can we do for the disabled children?
—Why not _____ a study group to help them?
A. set up B. take up
C. look up D. put up
26. You _____ drive the car so fast. It's very dangerous.
A. wouldn't B. needn't
C. shouldn't D. couldn't
27. —Would you like to try some cookies that Lily bought?
—Yes, please. They _____ lovely and _____ nice.
A. sound; see B. hear; turn
C. look; smell D. sound; watch
28. —Why didn't you answer my phone last night?
—Sorry. I _____ an old friend and we _____ all the time.
A. have met; are talking
B. met; talk
C. met; are talking
D. met; were talking
29. Betty and Lucy didn't watch the film together. They went to the cinema _____.
A. happily B. actually
C. separately D. properly
30. Some new computers _____ to that village school last month.
A. give B. gave
C. were given D. are given



31. It was raining heavily, _____ we decided to stay at home and watch TV.

- A. but B. or
C. because D. so

32. —Tony, can you tell me how to improve my English writing skills?

—Of course. I advise you _____ a diary in English every day.

- A. to keep B. keeping
C. kept D. keep

33. Amy is still very _____ with his brother because he broke her new bike yesterday.

- A. popular B. satisfied
C. honest D. angry

34. —Judy, could you tell me _____ the schoolbag?

—Oh, yes. I bought it in a store on the Internet.

- A. where did you buy
B. where will you buy
C. where you bought
D. where you will buy

35. —Can I smoke here?

—_____. I tell you, it's bad for the children's health.

- A. That's all right
B. That's no good
C. It doesn't matter
D. There's no excuse

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Once upon a time, there were six rubbish bins(垃圾桶). Each had a different colour and name depending on the rubbish in it. And they took their job 36.

Whenever someone put the rubbish in a wrong place, the bin would pass it into the 37 one for they were very good friends. That way, the rubbish was always correctly 38 so that it could be recycled properly.

Often, the cleaners would come along to 39 them. And they were always happy to see the right kind of 40 going into the right rubbish bin.

But after a few days, the bins got very tired because the work was quite 41. People were used to throwing the rubbish without sorting(分类).

Soon the bin "Glass" 42 working. It spat out(吐出) something that wasn't glass into the street. Then "Plastic" began to experience the same and "Paper" 43. Finally, all the bins began to spit out the wrong rubbish.

One day, a smart boy called Jack found the rubbish on the street and was quick to realize it was all spat out by the rubbish bins. He picked up each bit of rubbish from the 44 and put it into the right bin at once.

The six bins hoped other people would 45 Jack and sort rubbish carefully. Even a small act could make the planet a better place.

36. A. seriously B. loudly
C. secretly D. nervously
37. A. nice B. next
C. correct D. same
38. A. covered B. counted
C. canceled D. divided
39. A. hide B. empty
C. smell D. burn
40. A. waste B. medicine
C. cloth D. wood
41. A. heavy B. light
C. fun D. noisy
42. A. continued B. stopped
C. kept D. enjoyed
43. A. shined B. followed
C. succeeded D. refused
44. A. yard B. sea
C. ground D. factory
45. A. believe in B. care for
C. laugh at D. learn from

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Chinese Culture Courses
Traditional Chinese Art Activities: ☆learn about paper cutting ☆learn to make clay art pieces(黏土艺术品) Time: 8:00 a. m. — 9:30 a. m. Place: Art Room Teacher: Ms. Wang

Traditional Chinese Music Activities: ☆learn to play <i>erhu</i>, <i>dizi</i> and <i>pipa</i> ☆enjoy traditional Chinese music Time: 10:00 a. m. — 11:30 a. m. Place: Music Room Teacher: Mrs. Li
Traditional Chinese Books Activities: ☆know about <i>Journey to the West</i> and <i>A Dream of Red Mansions</i> ☆act out the stories in groups Time: 1:30 p. m. — 3:00 p. m. Place: School Library Teacher: Mr. Cheng
Traditional Chinese Food Activities: ☆taste traditional Chinese food ☆learn to make <i>jiaozi</i> and <i>zongzi</i> Time: 3:30 p. m. — 5:00 p. m. Place: School Dining Hall Teacher: Mr. Lu

46. How many kinds of courses are there in the poster?
- A. Four. B. Five.
C. Six. D. Seven.
47. What can students do in the art room?
- A. Learn about paper cutting.
B. Learn to play *erhu*.
C. Know about *Journey to the West*.
D. Make *jiaozi* and *zongzi*.



48. Who teaches Traditional Chinese Books?

- A. Ms. Wang.
- B. Mrs. Li.
- C. Mr. Cheng.
- D. Mr. Lu.

49. Which course do students have from 10:00 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. ?

- A. Traditional Chinese Art.
- B. Traditional Chinese Music.
- C. Traditional Chinese Books.
- D. Traditional Chinese Food.

50. Where do students make *zongzi*?

- A. In the art room.
- B. In the music room.
- C. In the school library.
- D. In the school dining hall.

B

① There are 56 ethnic (民族的) groups in China. Different ethnic groups have their own special cultures. Let's enjoy some of them.

② The Bai people use a very old way, tie-dye (扎染), to dye clothes. Tie-dye has a history of nearly 1,500 years. During the Tang and Song dynasties, people chose tie-dyed clothes as gifts.

③ The Mongolian people live in the Mongolian yurts (蒙古包). These yurts are large round tents and their tops look like umbrellas. They are the traditional homes of the Mongolian people. The yurts are usually white because they're made of sheep's wool. And white is a symbol of happiness.

④ The Zhuang people like singing even more than talking. On the third day of the third Chinese lunar (阴历的) month, they hold a big singing festival. It is **thrilling** and wonderful. Men and women singers sing in pairs. The winners are the "king" and "queen" of singing.

⑤ The Miao people have a special festival, Manghao Festival. It's in the first Chinese lunar month every year. The Miao people regard Manghao as a hero who helped to protect their homes. At the festival, young men dress up like Manghao and touch others to send good wishes.

51. Who uses tie-dye to dye clothes most?

- A. The Bai people.
- B. The Mongolian people.
- C. The Miao people.
- D. The Zhuang people.

52. What's the Mongolian yurt?

- A. A traditional home.
- B. A big festival.
- C. A special song.
- D. A good wish.

53. What does the underlined word "thrilling" mean in Paragraph 4?

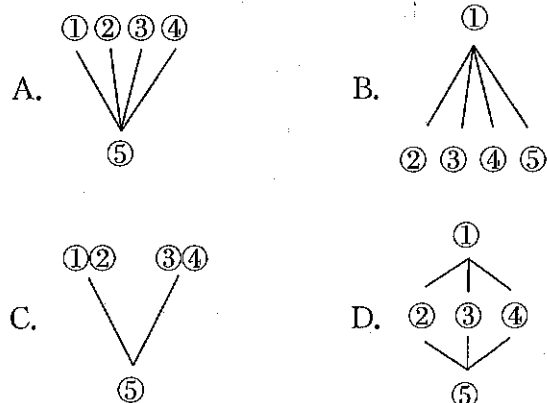
- A. Quiet.
- B. Slow.
- C. Exciting.
- D. Easy.

54. How do people celebrate Manghao Festival?

- A. By choosing tie-dyed clothes as gifts.
- B. By building tents.
- C. By singing songs.
- D. By dressing up and touching others.

55. Which is the right structure (结构) of the passage?

(①=Paragraph 1 ②=Paragraph 2,...)



C

Whether yellow, red or white, the onion is a vegetable that you may not know well. The list of its uses in cooking is endless. People have used onions to add flavor (味道) to their foods for thousands of years. Besides onions' great taste, they are very good for you. They have special chemicals (化学物质) that improve your ability to fight off sickness and you have fewer chances of getting a disease.

No matter how good onions are for you, it is difficult to cut an onion without your eyes filling with tears! When you cut into an onion, irritating (刺激性的) chemicals inside the onion will get into the air. They touch your whole eyes and cause pain. Your eyes make tears to wash away the chemicals and protect your eyes.

Luckily, cooks and scientists have discovered some ways to keep you from crying when you cut up onions:

● Cut the onion under running water. The water will wash away the chemicals before they can reach your eyes.

● Use a fan to blow air over the onion as you cut it. The air will blow the chemicals away from your eyes.

● Put the onion in a fridge for an hour before cutting. This helps make the chemicals in the onion move slowly, so they may not ever reach your eyes.

If you try out these good ideas and still cry while cutting onions, don't worry. Scientists think if you cut more onions, your body will become more **resilient** to the onion's chemicals. So the tears will not last long. If you think about how healthy onions are, you might even call those tears "happy tears".

56. Onions can help you fight off sickness because they have _____.

- A. different colors
- B. many uses in cooking
- C. great taste
- D. special chemicals

57. Why do your eyes make tears when you cut onions?

- A. To improve physical condition.
- B. To prevent common diseases.
- C. To wash away irritating chemicals.
- D. To cause terrible pain.

D. ②③④

D. 虚弱的

D. National news.

G. What else can I do to make more friends?

64. TOP 65.

It is important to make a healthy schedule in your _____.

70. 时间不等人, 所以你最好抓住每一个瞬间。

Time _____ no man. So you'd better catch every moment.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

The Communist Youth League of China (CYLC 中国共产主义青年团) was born in May 1922. It is more than 100 years old this year. Almost every year in May, hundreds of teenagers get together at Tuanyida Square in Guangzhou. It is the place which the CYLC was born in.

In 1932, a special school opened in a small village of Ruijin, Jiangxi. It's the first school of the CYLC. Its first 124 students arrived in December. They were between 14 and 25 in age. They learned about history, politics (政治), geography and other skills. Every night, the students read books and newspapers. They not only learned knowledge, but also put what they learned into practice.

At that time, the young people who wanted to join the CYLC made the application form (申请书) by themselves. They needed to write why they wanted to be a CYLC member and how they would do it. Now the application form is printed in a standard form. The form might be different over time. However, the spirit of the CYLC has never changed.

Do you know the song of the CYLC? In 1987, Hu Hongwei wrote the lyrics (歌词). He sees young people as a sea of flowers in May and the rising sun. Later, Lei Yusheng composed (作

曲) the song, and it became the song of the CYLC in 2003.

Some information on the CYLC	
The birth	◆ It was born at Tuanyida Square in Guangzhou 71. _____.
The first school	◆ It opened in 72. _____ of Ruijin, Jiangxi in 1932. ◆ The students were between 14 and 25. They connected what they learned with 73. _____.
The application form	◆ The application form now might 74. _____ the one at that time, but the spirit is the same.
The song of the CYLC	◆ The song of the CYLC was made in 2003. Young people 75. _____ a sea of flowers in May and the rising sun in the song.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

The 6th World Intelligence Congress (WIC) was held online in Tianjin on June 24, 2022. It brought famous guests together, i 76 Nobel Prize and Turing Award winners. As one of the leading events in the field of smart technology, it has made m 77 great achievements in the past five years and pushed the development of next-generation AI. Here are a few of the most important points.

First, a h 78 number of latest scientific and technological achievements have been



exhibited(展览). In past years, various products and t 79 have been exhibited, such as robots that perform in the orchestra, smart homes, smart transport and smart anti-pandemic(抗疫) tools.

Second, i 80 exchanges and cooperation (交流与合作) have been deepened. The Global Forum on Urban Governance(城市治理全球论坛) was also held in 2021, with leaders from 41 c 81 and organizations joining and finding development through two-way learning. By holding the high-level WIC, Tianjin has b 82 an even larger platform for international cooperation in more fields.

Third, intelligent technology has been d 83 integrated (融入) into social development. The host city Tianjin builds a national advanced manufacturing R&D base(先进制造业研发基地). It is pouring new power i 84 the city's high-quality development.

Li Hongzhong said Tianjin has been aiming to be a pioneer(先驱) in AI development and made a series of achievements over the past five years. Tianjin will try i 85 best to make manufacturing a main power for the city's development and deepen the reform(改革) of the local science and technology management system.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
 85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 曾子曰:“吾日三省吾身:为人谋而不忠乎?与朋友交而不信乎?传不习乎?”习近平总书记演讲中多次引用这句话,告诫青少年要勇于面对自己的缺点,在学习中求真务实。怎样成为更好的自己?请你根据以下内容提示,以“**How to Be a Better Teenager**”为题,用英语写一篇演讲稿,在毕业典礼上发言。

内容提示:

- (1)养成健康的生活习惯……;
- (2)学习有计划、有行动;
- (3)友善待人;
- (4)培养良好的兴趣爱好,参加志愿活动,比如清扫城市公园。

写作要求:

- (1)内容必须包括所给要点,并适当发挥;
- (2)语句通顺,语法正确,书写规范;
- (3)文中不能出现真实的姓名、校名和地名;
- (4)不少于 90 词(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数)。

参考词汇:培养爱好 take up hobbies

志愿活动 volunteer activity

How to Be a Better Teenager

Hello, everyone! Today I'd like to share my ideas about how to be a better teenager.

First of all, we should _____

②024红桥区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Shrek is _____ ugly green man, but he has won _____ hearts of young people all over the world.
A. a; 不填 B. a; the
C. an; 不填 D. an; the
22. _____ coach is pleased because _____ are playing better as a team now.
A. Ours; us B. Ours; we
C. Our; as D. Our; we
23. Miss Chen sets tests every week to check our _____ in English.
A. progress B. value
C. friendship D. form
24. At the bus stop, you _____ push your way onto the bus. You need to wait your turn.
A. must B. mustn't
C. need D. needn't
25. Miss Wang is so _____ with me that I like learning English very much.
A. patient B. careless
C. proud D. nervous
26. This year we are doing eye exercises _____ than last year.
A. carefully
B. more carefully
C. most carefully
D. the most carefully
27. —Daming, try this strawberry cake.
—It _____ sweet. I would like to have some more.
A. feels B. smells
C. tastes D. looks
28. At first, Lu Xun hoped to help the Chinese people become healthy and strong, so he decided _____ a doctor.
A. is B. was
C. being D. to be
29. Li Jiawen, 17, _____ the Nanxing Hexingtang Women's Lion Dance Team in 2018.
A. has joined B. joined
C. is joining D. will join
30. I don't have much time for breakfast, so I usually eat very _____.
A. loudly B. suddenly
C. quickly D. quietly
31. My mother asks me to _____ my room every day.
A. lift up B. tidy up
C. come out D. fill out



32. In 2023, the world's first international mangrove(红树林) center _____ up in Shenzhen.

- A. is set B. is setting
C. was set D. sets

33. Our city will be much better in the future _____ we all do something to help now.

- A. if B. before
C. so that D. even though

34. —Please tell me _____ Kung Fu Panda 4.

—At ten o'clock.

- A. when shall we see
B. when we shall see
C. where shall we see
D. where we shall see

35. —On January 25th, 2024, Zheng Qinwen made history by reaching the Australian Open women's singles final(决赛).

—Wow, _____!

- A. that's too bad B. thank you
C. no problem D. that's great

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

At the age of seven, I started school in London. There I met a teacher, Mr King. He _____ 36 _____ my whole life. Mr King taught me _____ 37 _____. He was humorous. Sometimes, he told us funny stories. So his lessons made me _____ 38 _____.

One day, Mr King _____ 39 _____ me on my way home. He took out a piece of paper with some maths exercises on it. _____ 40 _____ a smile, he asked,

"Would you like to have a try, my kid?" I was a bit surprised and took those exercises home. I worked _____ 41 _____ that night.

The next day, when I gave part of the answers to him, he carefully _____ 42 _____ them and said, "Well done! I believe your love for maths will help you with the rest(剩余)."

After Mr King _____ 43 _____ me, I spent all my free time on the exercises. A week later, I succeeded. Mr King gave _____ 44 _____ exercises to me, expecting me to make great progress. Every time I worked out the problems, I had a lot of fun. Exercises became harder and I put more effort into maths.

I enjoyed maths. It was _____ 45 _____ that opened the door to maths for me and led me in. I was thankful to Mr King.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. hoped | B. guessed |
| C. regretted | D. influenced |
| 37. A. English | B. physics |
| C. maths | D. chemistry |
| 38. A. interested | B. bored |
| C. sleepy | D. sad |
| 39. A. accepted | B. stopped |
| C. forgot | D. parked |
| 40. A. About | B. For |
| C. With | D. At |
| 41. A. hard | B. hardly |
| C. angrily | D. loudly |
| 42. A. punished | B. wasted |
| C. believed | D. checked |
| 43. A. refused | B. provided |
| C. encouraged | D. sent |

44. A. slower B. more
C. smaller D. warmer
45. A. Ms King B. Miss King
C. Mr King D. Mrs King

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Molly is a ten-year-old girl. She loves playing sports very much. Her favourite sport is baseball(棒球). In her free time, she often plays baseball with her friends.

Molly wants to play baseball well, so she joins a baseball team. Molly is afraid on her first day in the team. She doesn't know anyone. No one knows her, either.

Molly walks onto the field slowly. The children in the team are talking with each other happily, but no one speaks to Molly. She feels so sad. She wants to leave the field and go home. Then she sees a bat(球棒) and a baseball. Molly picks up the bat and the baseball. Then she throws the ball high in the air. After that, she hits it.

"Cool!" says a girl. Molly looks at her. She has short brown hair and looks very lovely. Then the girl comes up to Molly and says, "You play baseball so well. What's your name?" Molly smiles and says, "Thank you. My name is Molly." "I'm Lucy. I'm happy you're here, Molly!" says the girl.

46. What is Molly's favourite sport?
A. Baseball. B. Basketball.
C. Volleyball. D. Football.

47. Why does Molly feel sad on her first day in the baseball team?
A. Because she plays baseball badly.
B. Because no one speaks to her.
C. Because the other children laugh at her.
D. Because she gets hurt.

48. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. the field B. the bat
C. the air D. the baseball

49. We can know Lucy is a(n) _____ girl according to the passage.
A. shy and quiet
B. shy but friendly
C. outgoing and friendly
D. lovely but naughty

50. What do you think will happen next?
A. Molly leaves the field and goes home sadly.
B. Molly and Lucy play baseball happily.
C. Molly cries aloud because of Lucy's words.
D. Lucy leaves and lets Molly alone.

B

We use a dictionary for two main reasons: to find out how to spell a word and to find out the meaning of a word.

All the words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order(按字母顺序). If the first letter of a word is "a", you can find the word at the front of the dictionary. And you will find the word at the end of the dictionary if its first letter is "z".



The second letter of a word is also important. For example, the word “act” comes before the word “ant”. This is because the letter “c” comes before the letter “n” in the alphabet (字母表). For the same reason the word “bag” comes before the word “bat”. This is because the letter “g” comes before the letter “t” in the alphabet.

If you don't know the alphabet, you can't use a dictionary, because you may not know how to find words.

One of the most famous dictionaries in the world is *Oxford English Dictionary*. It gives the meanings and spellings of English words. Most dictionaries will tell you a number of things about a language.

51. We use a dictionary _____.

- A. to find out how to spell a word only
- B. to learn the alphabet and to find out how to spell a word
- C. to learn the alphabet and to find out the meaning of a word
- D. to find out how to spell a word and the meaning of a word

52. If the first letter of a word is “_____”, you can find it at the front of a dictionary.

- A. a
- B. n
- C. t
- D. z

53. _____ in a word influence its place in a dictionary.

- A. Only the first two letters
- B. Only the first three letters
- C. None of the letters
- D. All the letters

54. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. If you don't know the alphabet, you can't use a dictionary.
- B. The word “bag” comes before the word “bat” in a dictionary.
- C. *Oxford English Dictionary* is the most famous dictionary in the world.
- D. *Oxford English Dictionary* gives the meanings of English words.

55. Which of the following is in alphabetical order?

- A. bend, bench, begin, being
- B. begin, being, bench, bend
- C. bench, bend, being, begin
- D. begin, being, bend, bench

Some animals can easily find their way home after a long journey. How do they make it? Scientific research shows that they are born with certain unusual abilities for direction.

A certain kind of ants, for example, can count their steps to avoid getting lost. They can go as far as 110 metres and bring food home. These ants live in the open desert, so they have nothing to guide them along the way. It's like someone walking six kilometres through a dark forest.

Some fish have an unbelievable sense(感觉) of smell. They can smell even a single drop of their home water in a large sea area. Some sea birds have a similar ability. They are able to make a smell map of their flying area.

Some animals can sense the earth's magnetic field(磁场), while humans can't. This magnetic field guides a certain kind of fish when they swim a long way to a place and then back. How can this kind of fish do that? It is still a mystery. Scientists have no good answers yet.

However, animals with such unusual abilities still have difficulty dealing with environmental changes caused by human activities. For example, many birds depend on stars for direction, but they get lost easily at night when city lights are kept on all night. To solve this problem, we can simply turn off some lights at night. Clearly, one small act of humans may mean a lot to animals.

56. Where is this passage most probably from?

- A. A guidebook.
- B. A storybook.
- C. An art magazine.
- D. A science magazine.

57. How can a certain kind of ants find their way?

- A. By imagining the way.
- B. By bringing food together.
- C. By counting their steps.
- D. By walking through a forest.

58. The word "mystery" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. secret
- B. feeling
- C. reason
- D. choice

59. What are people advised to do according to the last paragraph?

- A. To travel at night.
- B. To help animals.

C. To keep city lights on.

D. To develop unusual abilities.

60. Which can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Birds' Sense of Light
- B. Fish's Sense of Smell
- C. Animals' Sense of Direction
- D. Animals' Sense of Magnetic Field

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. No problem!
- B. You are late for school.
- C. What are you doing?
- D. What time is it now?
- E. Yes? Mum, I am busy.
- F. Take out the rubbish, please.
- G. What do you have to do?

A: Hey, Anna!

B: 61

A: Oh, you are busy. 62

B: I'm making a list. I have to do a lot of things today.

A: 63

B: I have to clean my room, study for my English test and prepare a birthday gift for a friend.

A: OK. Can you help me when you're free?

B: 64 What do you need me to do?

A: 65

B: All right. I can do it now.

A: Thank you! Remember to put the recycle bottles in the right place.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 2014年王树国成为西安交通大学的校长。

Wang Shuguo became the _____
_____ of Xi'an Jiaotong University in 2014.

67. 你最好把这个地址写下来,免得忘了。

You'd better _____ the address
before you forget it.

68. 有些学生觉得很难开口寻求帮助。

Some students find it difficult to _____
_____ help.

69. 在中国,老年人得到很好的照顾。

Old people are _____ very well
in China.

70. 太阳和围绕它旋转的行星组成太阳系,

The sun and its planets are called the _____
_____.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

After exercising, the first thing that you want to do is to drink up a glass of cold water. When the water travels down your throat, you will feel so good. However, you are often told not to do so. Is drinking cold water really unhealthy?

Cold water is said to slow down a person's digestion(消化). Having cold water or a cold drink makes your body's temperature lower. Cold water causes your blood vessels(血管) to become narrower(更狭窄的). So, the body needs to burn energy to bring your temperature back to normal. At the same time, less energy is

used for digestion.

Think of your digestive system as a burning pot(锅). If someone suddenly poured cold water into this pot, what would happen? Doing this would be dangerous. Similarly, when you drink cold water while eating, it is like adding water to a burning pot. Of course, it isn't that bad, but it is a good way to explain why drinking cold water during meals may be a bad idea.

Traditional Chinese medicine suggests trying to avoid drinking cold water. And modern studies in Europe point out drinking cold water causes headaches. Scientists are doing more research on this. Maybe in the future they can give us more helpful information.

71. People often tell you not to _____
after exercising, but you want to do so.

72. It is said that cold water can _____
a person's digestion.

73. Drinking cold water during meals is unhealthy, because it is like _____.

74. Traditional _____ suggests trying to avoid drinking cold water.

75. Modern studies in Europe point out drinking cold water _____ headaches.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Did you know that tea, the most popular drink in the world, was invented by accident(偶然的)? Many people believe that tea was first drunk about 5,000 years ago. It is said that a

Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the f 76 to discover tea as a drink. One day Shen Nong was boiling (煮) drinking water over an open fire. Some l 77 from a tea plant fell into the water and remained there for some time. It produced a nice smell, s 78 he tasted the brown water. It was quite d 79, and so one of the world's favourite drink was invented.

A few thousand years l 80, Lu Yu, "the saint (圣人) of the tea", mentioned Shen Nong in his book *Cha Jing*. The book describes how tea plants were grown and used to make tea. It also discusses where the finest tea leaves were produced and what kinds of water were used.

It is believed that tea was b 81 to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries. In England, tea didn't a 82 until around 1660, but in less than 100 years, it had become the national drink. The tea trade from China to Western countries t 83 place in the 19th century. This h 84 to spread the popularity of tea and the tea plant to more places around the world. Even though many people now know about tea c 85, the Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的英国好友 Peter 写一封邮件, 讲述你在新闻报道中看到的关于三位少年感人的故事, 并谈谈感受。

- (1) 一个早上, 他们在马路对面看到一辆黑色轿车突然发生侧翻;
- (2) 汽车开始冒烟, 他们直奔过去;
- (3) 他们合力打开车门, 救出司机;
- (4) 人们过来帮忙, 他们就离开了;
- (5) 你认为……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 短文的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

参考词汇: 侧翻 overturn 冒烟 smoke

Dear Peter,

How are you? I would like to share a story with you. _____

Do you have a story to tell? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,
Li Hua



②2024 西青区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. —Hello! Is there _____ underground station near here?

—Yes. Look! _____ station is on the left.

- A. a; The B. a; A
C. an; The D. an; A

22. It can't be _____ brother. _____ is still in France.

- A. my; He B. he; His
C. him; His D. me; He

23. My friend Lucy is helpful and she _____ me a lot in the past three years.

- A. helps B. will help
C. has helped D. is helping

24. —I'm afraid I can't solve the problem.

—Take it easy! You should have _____ to face the difficulty.

- A. chance B. courage
C. conversation D. conclusion

25. —What do you think of your school life?

—I think it is one of _____ periods in my life.

- A. wonderful
B. more wonderful
C. much wonderful
D. the most wonderful

26. If everyone starts to do something, the world _____.

- A. was saved B. has been saved
C. is saved D. will be saved

27. —Driving to work will _____ much pollution.

—Yes. We can choose to go to work by underground or by bus.

- A. afford B. discover
C. produce D. expect

28. —The box is too heavy to carry. What's in it?

—Oh, it is _____ books.

- A. filled with B. covered with
C. used for D. asked for

29. —Alice, would you like to go hiking with us?

—What a pity! I'm free every day _____ today.

- A. for B. except
C. besides D. among

30. My teacher allows us _____ freely when we answer questions in class.

- A. speaking B. speak
C. speaks D. to speak

31. —Did Ms Du _____ where you were wrong?

—Yes, he did.

- A. go out B. point out
C. turn on D. put on



四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

D. J. Smith wanted to go to school. When he first had the idea, everyone in his town thought he was crazy.

“Are you kidding? Go to school at the age of 80?” said one man.

“That’s right. You are blind without your glasses on,” said another person.

“Besides, you can’t remember things easily now,” his wife also said.

But nothing could stop old D. J. Smith from going to school. He was born to a poor family. His parents didn’t have enough money for him to go to school when he was young. He had to work hard to help his family. Now he owns the biggest supermarket in the town. D. J. Smith said to his wife, “Money means nothing, but knowledge does. I always want to study. But when I was young, I couldn’t go to school. But now, money is not a problem.”

Yesterday was a special day for D. J. Smith. He graduated(毕业) from school. When he took the diploma from Mr. Wilson, he couldn’t help crying. Everyone there was moved too. It’s never too old to learn. D. J. Smith did it.

46. Why did people laugh at D. J. Smith at first?

- A. Because he was too old to go to school.
- B. Because he was too poor to go to school.
- C. Because he was a foolish man.
- D. Because he told a joke to them.

47. What was D. J. Smith’s wife idea at first?

- A. She believed he could make it.
- B. She wanted to go to school with him.

C. She worried about his memory.

D. She wanted him to give up because of money.

48. How was D. J. Smith’s life when he was young?

- A. He was too busy to go to school.
- B. He lived in a poor family.
- C. He had a good job.
- D. He didn’t like studying.

49. What does D. J. Smith always want to do?

- A. Study knowledge. B. Make money.
- C. Talk with others. D. Go sighting.

50. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. D. J. Smith had to work to help his family when he was young.
- B. D. J. Smith’s wife also didn’t go to school when she was young.
- C. D. J. Smith owns the biggest supermarket in his town now.
- D. D. J. Smith graduated from school at last.

B

Usually it takes university students 3 years to get their degree(学位) in the UK. But language students need 4 years. They usually spend the third year abroad—they go to a country where the language they are learning is spoken. They can either work or study there. In this way, they can put what they have learnt in class into practice.

During their year abroad, students get a completely new experience. Many try to find other students to live with and some live with host families.

They can not only learn the language, but also come to understand the culture, the people,



and the traditions of the country. That is an important part of language learning.

Ellen Rothnie, a student of French, spent her year abroad in Paris, France. She taught English in a language school. "Teaching my own language makes me understand what works and what doesn't in language learning," Ellen said. "And my students are also my friends. They show me how people speak and live in the country. That's helpful in improving my French."

The year abroad is great fun but can also be very stressful (压力大的), because students have to build a life in a new country alone. But once the students settle into (适应) their new way of life, it becomes easier and many would describe their year abroad as one of the greatest experiences of their lives.

51. Language students in a UK university spend their _____ year abroad.

- A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth

52. The underlined word "That" refers to (指的是) "_____".

- A. Learning the language of a country
B. Practising what one has learnt at university
C. Living with a host family in a foreign country
D. Understanding a country's culture, people and traditions

53. While in Paris, Ellen Rothnie _____.

- A. lived with her friends
B. studied in a university
C. lived with a host family
D. worked in a language school

54. Who helped Ellen Rothnie improve her French in Paris?

- A. Her students. B. Her teachers.
C. Her classmates. D. Her host family.

55. The writer may agree that _____.

- A. everyone should learn a foreign language
B. one year abroad is good for language students
C. more students need to go to Paris to learn French
D. university students should get more than one degree

C

Australia is a famous ocean country. The country is famous for its wool production (产品) and seashore tour. As the weather there is warm and comfortable. Many people spend vacations there every year. I'm a super fan of water entertainment, so I choose it as my destination (目的地).

In Australia, the sky is bluer than blue, the clouds are whiter than white, and all the local people enjoy an optimistic (乐观的) and active life. They also show their kindness and friendliness to the tourists.

The first stop should be the Sydney Opera House that is among the most brilliant and splendid (壮观的) architectures in the world. Many world-class plays are put on in it. The surface and shape on it is like a seashell (贝壳) with wonderful decorations (装饰) inside.

Then Melbourne is a good choice to be the next stop. In Melbourne, skin (皮肤) cream is a



must to take with you as the sunshine may burn your skin. The most attractive thing to me is the Australia Open, which is one of the biggest world-class tennis competitions. Many great players such as Roddick Federer and its local player Hewitt come here to compete.

Australia is also home to one of the most challenging and exciting surfing and diving projects. As we know, it is always called "a country riding on the back of sheep". From the interesting saying, we can know something about the rich wool-production country. If you love animals, kangaroos and Koalas are a good choice to you. So don't forget Australia if you plan a trip.

56. What is Australia famous for?

- A. Its ocean and wool production.
- B. Its wool production and seashore tour.
- C. Its seashore tour and climate.
- D. Its weather and water entertainment.

57. What are Australians like?

- A. Attractive and active.
- B. Brilliant and splendid.
- C. Kind and friendly.
- D. Attractive and famous.

58. What is the meaning of the underlined word "architecture"?

- A. 景点
- B. 站点
- C. 项目
- D. 建筑

59. Which of the following is NOT right?

- A. Australians like riding on the back of the sheep.
- B. Skin cream can protect your skin from the sunshine.

C. The writer likes water entertainment very much.

D. The Sydney Opera House is a good place to visit.

60. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Australians enjoy an optimistic and active life.
- B. Australia is a good choice for your trip.
- C. Australia is a famous Ocean country.
- D. Australia has many stops and competitions.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. See you then.
- B. Where shall we meet?
- C. How many times have you read it?
- D. What time shall we start?
- E. Do you want to see a film this evening?
- F. Is it far from here?
- G. What's the film about?

Tony: Hi, Tony speaking!

Daming: Hi, Tony. It's Daming. 61

Tony: Oh, it's very nice of you to ask me. 62

Daming: It's about animals in danger, and what the government is doing to protect them.

Tony: Oh, I'd like to see it. I'm doing my homework about that. 63

Daming: At eight o'clock.

Tony: 64

Daming: Outside the school gate.

Tony: OK. 65

Daming: See you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 当我们遇到困难时我们的老师会亲自帮助我们。

When we are in trouble, our teacher will help us _____.

67. 请注意你的拼写。

Please _____ to your spelling.

68. 在出门之前一定要把所有的灯都关掉。

Make sure you _____ the lights before you go out.

69. 请好好使用你的零花钱。

Please make good use of your _____.

70. 她经常在网上搜寻信息。

She often _____ information on the Internet.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

According to a recent survey report, 60% of teenagers complain that they can't have a good communication with their parents. Parent-child relationship becomes a serious problem.

Nearly every parent says that we never grow up. In their eyes, we are always little ones and always do wrong things. For example, when I need to stay at home alone, they always worry about me and my life.

Most parents always try their best to buy their children pretty clothes, cool shoes, strange but expensive school things, and so on.

They think that they have done everything they can for their dear little children. In return, they only want their children to get good grades in the exams.

But why do their children still argue with them? Does it mean that they still want more material(物质的) things? No. In fact, what they want is a true family. What does a true family mean? I think it means a place where we can hide ourselves from the outside cold world. From here, we can get warmth, we can get consolation(安慰), and we can get happiness. And one important thing is that we should be stronger in the outside world because we know that we have a family.

So I think parents and children should sit down to talk with each other. Parents let children feel that they have a true family and the children can understand parents more and more. Then, no children will be regarded as little ones.

71. _____ becomes a serious problem.

72. In our parents' eyes, we are always little children and always _____.

73. Parents do everything what they can for their children to want their children to _____.

74. A true family means a place _____ from the outside cold world.

75. Parents and children should sit down to _____ each other.



八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month. This day is always the first full moon in the new year. Ancient people also c 76 it Shangyuan Festival. Celebrations and t 77 on this day began from the Han Dynasty(朝代) and became popular in the Tang Dynasty. Watching the red l 78 is one of the main traditions. Lanterns of different shapes and sizes are usually put on trees, or a 79 river banks on show. It is said that sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming to ask for help when he was in trouble. Today, when the lanterns slowly r 80 into the air, people make wishes.

Another tradition is g 81 lantern riddles(谜语). The riddles are usually short, wise, and sometimes humorous(幽默的). The answer to a riddle can be a Chinese character(汉字), a famous person's name, or a name of a place.

The most i 82 thing is to eat sweet dumplings with different tastes, because they are symbols of re union and wishes for good luck. In northern China, they are called *yuanxiao* w 83 in southern part they're named *tangyuan*. Because making sweet dumplings is like a game or an activity, they are usually done happily by a group of friends or r 84.

In old times, the Lantern Festival was also romantic(浪漫的). W 85 lanterns gave young people a chance to meet each other. A line from Xin Qiji, a poet during the Song Dynasty, shows this:

Hundreds and thousands of times I searched for her in the crowd. Suddenly I turned, and there she stood, in the dim.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假设你是来自英国的 Tom, 给父母写信介绍寒假期间去哈尔滨旅游的经历, 请根据以下提示信息完成:

- (1) 在 1 月 26 日和同学乘飞机去了哈尔滨;
- (2) 在哈尔滨冰雪大世界观赏了冰雕, 尝试了各种冰上运动, 观看了鄂伦春族人的表演, 品尝了当地的美食, 很幸运地还和南方“小土豆”合影;

(3) 我认为……
注意:

- (1) 词数 80~100, 短文的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (2) 短文需包括表中所有要点, 内容可适当发挥, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 冰雕 ice sculpture

鄂伦春族人 Oroqen people

哈尔滨冰雪大世界 Harbin Ice and Snow World

Dear mum and dad,

Yours,
Tom

②② 2024 部分区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Jerry is eating _____ ice cream in _____ sun.
A. an; the B. an; /
C. a; the D. a; a
22. —Have we got _____ apples?
—No, we haven't. We've got _____ oranges.
A. any; any B. some; any
C. some; some D. any; some
23. All _____ received fresh flowers on Women's Day.
A. woman teachers B. women teacher
C. women teachers D. woman teacher
24. I often take part in the Taijiquan training in my free time and I'm _____ excellent condition.
A. of B. in
C. with D. at
25. We _____ watch short videos on the phone for a long time. It's bad for our eyes.
A. shouldn't B. can
C. must D. needn't
26. I like playing the piano. I think it is _____ thing in the world.
A. the most enjoyable B. as enjoyable as
C. more enjoyable D. less enjoyable
27. My sister is good at all the subjects at school, _____ maths.
A. properly B. immediately
C. suddenly D. especially
28. —Is your mother at home now?
—No. She _____ the market to buy some vegetables.
A. has gone to B. has been to
C. is going to D. has been in
29. It's so quiet here that I can hardly _____ we're in the city centre.
A. cough B. believe
C. count D. fight
30. People often collect things _____ something important in their lives.
A. to remember B. remember
C. remembering D. remembered
31. —What day is it today?
—It is Wednesday, and it's my _____ birthday.
A. sixteen B. the sixteenth
C. sixteenth D. the sixteen
32. A new hospital _____ near my home last year, so it's easy to see a doctor now.
A. will build B. was built
C. is built D. will be built
33. _____ he was tired, he went on working.
A. So B. Though
C. Because D. As



34. —Do you know _____?

—In the gym.

- A. when we will hold the sports meeting
- B. when did we hold the sports meeting
- C. where we will hold the sports meeting
- D. where will we hold the sports meeting

35. —I got a full mark in the maths exam.

— _____!

- A. That's the main thing
- B. I'm not sure
- C. Pretty good
- D. Congratulations

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Elephants are the biggest land animals alive today. We have worked with elephants 36 a long time, but there are still many misunderstandings about elephants.

Some people think that elephants are afraid of mice. They will run away 37 if they see a mouse. This is untrue. In fact, elephants have such poor eyesight that they would not usually 38 a mouse, even if one came very near them. "Elephants never forget." is another fallacy(谬见). No evidence(证据) suggests that elephants have 39 memories than any other animals. Finally, there is the myth(神话) that when the time comes for an elephant to die, it goes to some kind of elephant graveyard(墓地), but no one has ever 40 such a graveyard. What elephants probably do when they are old and 41 is finding a cave and staying in it, so they will be safe until they either get better 42 die.

In Thailand, in the old days, if someone found a 43 elephant, they gave it to the king because it was rare(少见的). The king kept the animal and 44 it, even though it had no use for him. From then on, we use the expression, "a white elephant", to describe 45 useless.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. in | B. for |
| C. since | D. at |
| 37. A. quickly | B. excitedly |
| C. happily | D. sadly |
| 38. A. read | B. smell |
| C. see | D. taste |
| 39. A. good | B. bad |
| C. worse | D. better |
| 40. A. thought | B. brushed |
| C. watched | D. found |
| 41. A. healthy | B. young |
| C. sick | D. excited |
| 42. A. but | B. and |
| C. until | D. or |
| 43. A. white | B. black |
| C. brown | D. yellow |
| 44. A. killed | B. fed |
| C. beat | D. washed |
| 45. A. nothing | B. everything |
| C. anything | D. something |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Dear Family,

Everything has been so much fun during the trip. I am sorry that it has taken me so long to write. When we arrived in New York City

yesterday, we went to our hotel at once, took showers, and began our trip in the city! We saw the Statue of Liberty, Wall Street, and Times Square, all in just one day.

Unluckily, we could only spend one day in New York, because we had to take the train to see Niagara Falls. I am riding the train now as I write. We should arrive in a few hours, and I think we'll go straight to bed as it will be past midnight when we arrive. After Niagara Falls, we will visit Toronto in Canada since it is only a little further north. I've never been to Canada, so it will be exciting. From Toronto, we're going to fly to Los Angeles. That's where we will stay for the rest of the trip. I'm sure we'll go to Disneyland. And, of course, we will surf in the Pacific Ocean!

We will try to write again soon, but we are doing so much that I can't make any promises.

Love you,

Francis and Sam

46. What is the passage?

- A. A song. B. A notice.
C. A report. D. An email.

47. Where did they visit yesterday?

- A. Wall Street, Niagara Falls and Times Square.
B. Wall Street, Statue of Liberty and Times Square.
C. Statue of Liberty, Niagara Falls and Times Square.
D. Statue of Liberty, Wall Street and Niagara Falls.

48. How long did they stay in New York?

- A. Three days. B. Two days.
C. One day. D. A few hours.

49. How did they go to see Niagara Falls from New York?

- A. On foot. B. By train.
C. By boat. D. By car.

50. What does the underlined sentence mean?

- A. They may be too busy to write again.
B. They miss their family very much.
C. They have forgotten their promises.
D. They will write again very soon.

B

There was a little girl named Emily. She loved playing outside, reading books, and spending time with friends. However, she was afraid of the dark, especially when she had to go to bed at night, she was afraid that someone or something was hiding in the shadows (阴影).

Emily's parents tried to make her feel better by telling her there was nothing to fear, but she still couldn't **shake off** her fear. They also gave her a nightlight, but that didn't help either. Emily just couldn't get over her fear of the dark.

One day, Emily had a sleepover (留宿聚会) at Lily's. After playing games, the two friends put on their pyjamas (睡衣) and got ready for bed. Emily noticed that Lily wasn't afraid of the dark at all. She didn't even have a nightlight in her room! Emily asked Lily why she wasn't afraid of the dark, and Lily told her that she used to be afraid too, but she learned how to



overcome(克服) her fear. Lily shared some ways with Emily, such as taking deep breaths(呼吸), thinking happy thoughts, and even imagining that she was a super hero.

Emily decided to try out Lily's ways that night. She closed her eyes, took some deep breaths, and then started thinking about how much fun she had playing with Lily. Before she knew it, she was asleep.

The next day, Emily woke up at about 7 am. She realized that she had overcome her fear of the dark! From that day forward, Emily stopped using her nightlight and wasn't afraid of the dark any more.

51. What problem did Emily use to have?

- A. She was afraid of the dark.
- B. She spent little time with her friends.
- C. She often went to bed late.
- D. She was afraid of hiding in the shadows.

52. What does the underlined phrase "shake off" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 抖落
- B. 摆脱
- C. 显摆
- D. 出发

53. Which is NOT mentioned in Lily's ways?

- A. Taking deep breaths.
- B. Thinking happy thoughts.
- C. Doing exercise every morning.
- D. Imagining that she was a super hero.

54. How might Emily feel after she woke up the next morning?

- A. Afraid.
- B. Happy.
- C. Tired.
- D. Sad.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Emily's parents are worried about her.
- B. Lily and Emily are good friends.
- C. Emily overcame her fear of the dark.
- D. Emily had a nightlight in her room.

C

The Palace Museum is one of the must-see places in Beijing and has millions of cultural relics(遗产) inside its walls. However, the museum can only show a small part of its relics to the public. Experts(专家) can't fix as many cultural relics as they want. And more importantly, the museum can't provide a proper service if the number of visitors goes over 80,000 every day. Why? Because there is not enough room inside the museum!

For nearly ten years, the Palace Museum has planned on its new building—a second home for the cultural relics, a second office for the experts, and a second museum for people to visit. Thirty kilometres away from the Palace Museum, the new museum will include places for the display, restoration and storage(展览、修复和贮存) of the cultural relics. And there is even a garden. Experts can better work on the protection and restoration of the cultural relics. And more visitors will be able to see the relics and learn more about our culture and history.

Although the new museum looks like a traditional Chinese building and has similar colours to the Palace Museum, it is modern and environmentally friendly. For example, it can

save a lot of energy; The walls on the south side can let in a lot of air during the summer and keep it cool; during the winter, the walls on the north side can keep the cold air out and help the building stay warm.

The construction(施工) of the new Palace Museum started in December 2022, and it may be open to the public in 2025. The Palace Museum will be 100 years old then. The new museum will surely be a great birthday gift for it.

56. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. The Palace Museum needs more room these days.
- B. 80,000 people visit the Palace Museum every day.
- C. Experts from the Palace Museum don't have a place to work.
- D. Most of the cultural relics of the Palace Museum are on display.

57. What does the new Palace Museum mean for the experts?

- A. A second home.
- B. A second museum.
- C. A second office.
- D. A new building.

58. How does the writer explain that the new Palace Museum is environmentally friendly?

- A. By making a joke.
- B. By giving an example.
- C. By telling stories.
- D. By showing numbers.

59. When will the new Palace Museum be ready for the public?

- A. In 2022.
- B. In 2025.
- C. In 2122.
- D. In 2125.

60. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. New Palace Museum
- B. Places for the display
- C. Birthday gift for China
- D. Not enough room for visitors

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. Where was it?
- B. How did you take it?
- C. Is a drone(无人机) hard to fly?
- D. How do you control it?
- E. I really need to get one!
- F. When did you get yours?
- G. I want to study hard.

A: Hey, James! I saw your cool photo on Douyin last night. 61

B: I used my drone.

A: Sweet. I'd like to get a drone. 62

B: Last month.

A: 63 With a remote control(遥控器)?

B: No, I control it with an app on my smart phone. It's so much fun to fly!

A: 64

B: A little. It takes a lot of practice to fly it well.

A: I'm sure. Because you're on the ground, and it's in the air.

B: Right. I see through the drone's camera on my phone. The sights from up high are amazing.

A: 65 I'd love to take pictures with one.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 我到他家时,他正在看电视。

He was watching TV when I _____
_____ his house.

67. 这个湖占据了公园多半的面积。

The lake _____ over half of the
park area.

68. 你的房间有点乱。请把这些衣服收好。

It's a bit mess in your room. Please _____
_____ your clothes.

69. 至少我们尝试过了,就没有遗憾了。

_____ we have tried. There is
no regret now.

70. 天津以美食而闻名世界。

Tianjin is _____ its delicious
food in the world.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

An Astronaut's Day

Every morning you get up, wash your face, brush your teeth, eat breakfast and get ready for your day. These daily actions are so common that you don't think about them much. But what if you were in space? There is no gravity(地心引力) there, so weights are not as heavy as they are on Earth. When you drop something, it doesn't fall to the floor. It floats(漂浮) slowly away in the air. This means that astronauts can't just put down a tool. They need to tie it down. And how do astronauts drink? In space, water just breaks into small drops and hangs in the air.

Well, astronauts eat and drink differently in space. They have special plates so that their

food doesn't float away. They use special bags for drinks so that the drink stays inside.

Sleep is also different in space. Astronauts tie themselves to the wall so that they don't float around when they are sleeping. Since they have to work hard, they need to get plenty of rest. The sun rises and sets so often that it can be confusing(令人迷惑的). The astronauts have alarms(闹钟) and sometimes music to wake them up.

Exercise is important for astronauts as well. Since there is no gravity and astronauts float instead of walking or running, their muscles(肌肉) become weak very quickly. They have to exercise on special machines every day so that this doesn't happen. No one wants to become ill in space and exercise helps them stay healthy.

However, it is not all hard work in space. When they are not doing science experiments, writing reports or exercising, there is a little time for fun. They watch movies, read the news and call family members and friends. The astronauts on the International Space Station can even connect to the Internet.

71. In space, weights are not as heavy as they are on Earth because _____.

72. Astronauts use special plates to eat and drink so that the food _____.

73. Astronauts _____ to the wall when they are sleeping.

74. In order to stay healthy, the astronauts must _____ every day.

75. Astronauts don't always work hard, they can also have _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Have you ever wondered what PE classes are like in other countries? In China, PE tests are required to graduate(毕业) from b 76 middle school and high school. To get good grades on the PE tests, Chinese students will need to p 77 running and doing sit-ups and pull-ups(引体向上). H 78, this is not the way that PE classes work in US high schools.

In my high school, we are required to take two semesters(学期) of PE to graduate. We play real sports during PE classes, such as basketball and v 79. There are also some other typical(种类) American sports that we often play, such as kickball and dodgeball(躲避球). I didn't know the r 80 of kickball and dodgeball when I first came to the US. The teacher allowed me to sit on the sidelines and w 81 how other students played it in order to let me figure out(弄清楚) the rules.

We also learn some useful life skills in PE. Last year, I learned how to do CPR(心肺复苏), which is a life-saving skill. We were also taught how to p 82 first aid to someone who is choking(窒息). These skills are a large part of the final grade for the PE class in my h 83 school. Self-defense(自卫) is taught in PE class as w 84. This includes some taekwondo(跆拳道), karate(空手道) skills and Chinese kung fu. It is practical.

I p 85 PE classes in the US to the ones in China. I think they are more fun and useful.

What do you think?

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 你是一名中学生,有时厌烦父母的管教。但是父母出差后你独自生活的经历使你改变了观点。请根据以下提示信息写一篇作文。

要点如下:

- (1)第一天放学后,吃零食、打游戏;
- (2)第二天上学迟到,没吃早饭;
- (3)没能交上作业,没力气玩耍;
- (4)晚上烧糊了饭,切伤了手指;
- (5)你明白了……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
- (2)结构合理,层次清楚;
- (3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥;
- (4)开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Last week, my parents went away on business.



②2024 滨海新区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Fangfang enjoys playing _____ piano and listening to _____ music as well.
A. /; the B. /; /
C. the; / D. the; the
22. —Tony, are there _____ milk and vegetables in the fridge?
—Let me see. Oh, there are _____ in it.
A. some; some B. any; some
C. any; any D. some; any
23. Lingling is one of _____ students in her class.
A. careful B. more careful
C. most careful D. the most careful
24. Tony fell off his bike, and his legs were hurt _____.
A. hardly B. clearly
C. calmly D. badly
25. There are so many foreign visitors coming to visit the _____ in Tianjin, such as Dagufort and Binhai New Area Library.
A. stores B. stadiums
C. sights D. situations
26. You'd better _____ in English if you want to improve your writing skill.
A. take a vacation B. make a mistake
C. lay the table D. keep a diary
27. There will be a basketball match _____ Class Three and Class Four this afternoon.
A. between B. among
C. except D. through
28. —Do you like swimming in winter?
—Of course. The water _____ cold at first. But then I am warm and full of energy.
A. smells B. feels
C. sounds D. tastes
29. You _____ visit a strange city on your own because you _____ get lost.
A. must; may not B. mustn't; may
C. needn't; need D. can't; can't
30. Betty can look after herself _____ it won't be easy for her.
A. because B. so that
C. although D. until
31. Tom _____ a lot of friends since he came to China last year.
A. made B. makes
C. is making D. has made
32. Paper _____ first _____ about 2,000 years ago in China.
A. is; creating B. was; created
C. has; created D. is; created
33. If you promise _____ your mother do some housework, you must do it.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. helped

34. —Do you know _____ a new computer yesterday?

—Sorry, I have no idea.

- A. if Tom bought
- B. if Tom will buy
- C. what will Tom buy
- D. what Tom bought

35. —Hi, Diana, how was your winter holiday?

—_____. I enjoyed myself in skating very much.

- A. Good idea
- B. Wait a minute
- C. That's too bad
- D. Pretty good

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Lena was a young woman who had always dreamed of becoming a professional (职业的) dancer. She tried hard to do best among her peers (同龄人). However, she was often discouraged (灰心的) when standing next to the other _____ 36 _____ dancers in her class.

One day, Lena was walking through the Central Park when she _____ 37 _____ a group of older women dancing together. They did so well that Lena was amazed by _____ 38 _____. Lena later came to the group and started a _____ 39 _____. She learned that they were all retired (退休的) workers who had _____ 40 _____ their own dance group and they were like family members.

Listening to their stories, Lena felt a sense of belonging (归属感) that she never _____ 41 _____ in the past. So Lena decided to join them. They helped her reconnect with the _____ 42 _____ of dancing that she had lost.

One day, the leader told Lena they were going to perform (表演) at a festival. Though she was _____ 43 _____, Lena agreed to take part in it. And she spent her spare time practicing with the group.

On the day of the performance, as she took on the stage (舞台) with her new friends, she felt hopeful. For the first time, Lena was dancing not because she wanted to be the best, but _____ 44 _____ because she loved it. She knew that she found her true _____ 45 _____. They may not be professional dancers, but they were all connected by their love of dancing.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. foreign | B. friendly |
| C. excellent | D. silent |
| 37. A. noticed | B. joined |
| C. picked | D. checked |
| 38. A. you | B. them |
| C. her | D. him |
| 39. A. game | B. development |
| C. conversation | D. fight |
| 40. A. raised | B. treated |
| C. covered | D. formed |
| 41. A. experienced | B. apologized |
| C. communicated | D. introduced |
| 42. A. interest | B. symbol |
| C. pleasure | D. danger |
| 43. A. magical | B. private |
| C. nervous | D. humorous |
| 44. A. wisely | B. simply |
| C. recently | D. cheaply |
| 45. A. pity | B. sign |
| C. fact | D. value |



四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

In a small village there was a postman. When he was twenty years old, he started sending all kinds of happy or sad stories to the villagers' homes fifty kilometers away day after day. Twenty years flew by, and many changes took place, but there were still no trees along the road, only flying dust(尘土).

"How long shall I go along this dusty road?"

As soon as he thought he had to spend his life riding the bike on the road with no flowers or trees, he felt very sad.

One day when he finished sending the letters and was ready to return, he passed by a flower shop. "Right, that's it!" He walked into the shop, bought some wild flower seeds (种子), and the next day he began to drop these seeds along the road. After one day, two days, one month, two months... he always kept dropping the wild flower seeds.

After long, a lot of little flowers came out along the road, blooming(开花) in all seasons. For the villagers, the flowers and the sweet smell were more pleasant than any letters the postman sent in all his life.

On the road without dust but full of petals (花瓣), the postman rode his bike happily. He never felt lonely or anxious any more.

46. How old was the postman when he started his job?

- A. About thirty years old.
- B. About twenty years old.
- C. Over forty years old.
- D. Over fifty years old.

47. What was the road like before?

- A. Covered with flowers.
- B. Covered with trees.
- C. Full of flying dust.
- D. Full of seeds.

48. What did the postman buy at the flower shop?

- A. Bikes.
- B. Wild flowers.
- C. Petals.
- D. Wild flower seeds.

49. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The villagers showed no interest in the flowers.
- B. The postman enjoyed the road full of petals.
- C. The villagers helped buy the flower seeds.
- D. The postman still felt lonely in the end.

50. What does the writer want to express in this passage?

- A. Little things make a big difference.
- B. Failure is the mother of success.
- C. Practice makes perfect.
- D. Old habits die hard.

B

Arthur Robert Ashe Jr. was the first African-American player to take part in the International sport of tennis at the highest level of the game. He was born on July 10th, 1943.

When Arthur was 6, his mother died. Arthur, with his father and his brother lived near a large park in Richmond, Virginia. His father was the manager of the park. He took care of the park and made sure everything was right.

Arthur was allowed to play in the park when he was seven years old. He was quite energetic. A swimming pool, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds(棒球场) were in the park. Arthur spent a lot of time playing there. He did well in sports, but he had never tried to play tennis.

He often watched the tennis players. Sometimes there were tennis lessons, and Arthur would watch even more carefully. The young man teaching the lessons noticed Arthur. His name was Ronald Charity.

Mr. Charity asked Arthur if he wanted to learn to play tennis. Arthur was excited and agreed. Arthur learned very quickly. Mr. Charity found Arthur would grow up to be a good tennis player. By the time he was ten, Arthur won a tournament(联赛). Many older and bigger players came to the park trying to win the prize, but Arthur beat them. He became known as "the kid who could play tennis".

Arthur grew up to be one of the first successful African-American tennis players. He played and won all over the world.

51. Which question is answered in Paragraph 2?

- A. Where did Arthur grow up?
- B. Why did Arthur like tennis best?
- C. When was Arthur born?
- D. What did Arthur like to do at school?

52. The park offered people all of these EXCEPT _____.

- A. tennis
- B. football
- C. baseball
- D. swimming

53. How did Arthur meet Mr. Charity?

- A. Arthur's father asked Mr. Charity to give Arthur tennis lessons.

B. While swimming at the pool, Mr. Charity met Arthur.

C. While teaching tennis, Mr. Charity saw young Arthur.

D. Mr. Charity noticed young Arthur was playing tennis well.

54. What did Arthur do for the first time at the age of ten?

A. He entered the park where his father worked.

B. He copied tennis movements without holding a racket(球拍).

C. He pretended(假装) to hit a tennis ball back and forth over a net.

D. He played tennis better than players who were older and bigger than he was.

55. This article is _____.

- A. a biography(传记)
- B. a diary
- C. a magazine
- D. a piece of news

C

Visiting outer space is just a dream for most people even if they are not astronauts. But this dream might come true soon. It is expected that China will send its first group of travelers to space in 2025, although it will be quite expensive—2 to 3 million yuan for each ticket.

Right now, there are two ways to travel to space: orbital(轨道的) travel and suborbital(亚轨道的) travel. China thinks highly of suborbital space travel and has done a lot of research on it. Suborbital travel is the best choice for most people because it's not hard on the body. A suborbital spaceship flies up to around 100 kilometers above the Earth and then quickly returns. It doesn't go as high as an orbital



spaceship, and the flight is much shorter, so it costs a lot less.

Orbital space travel flies into outer space and moves around the Earth. Travelers have to go much farther, and the journey is more difficult and dangerous. That also makes the price much higher. For example, in 2022, tickets for an orbital flight, including around a week's stay at the International Space Station, were sold for around 55 million US dollars each person.

The US began its space research in the 1960s. China started the research ten years later, but its future as a leader in space has already **taken form**. During the next ten years, China is expected to catch up with the United States. For now, China will continue to work hard to develop its suborbital space travel. As one scientist said, "The key to China's space research and development depends on technology."

56. According to the passage, we learn that ____.

- A. suborbital space travel is the best choice for most tourists
- B. China likes to develop orbital space travel better
- C. suborbital space travel costs 55 thousand dollars
- D. people with health problems should choose orbital space travel

57. What do the underlined words "taken form" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Taken time.
- B. Taken care.
- C. Taken place.
- D. Taken shape.

58. China began its space research in the ____.

- A. 1960s
- B. 1970s
- C. 1980s
- D. 1990s

59. The passage tells us that ____.

- A. everyone can now see Earth from space
- B. companies in space tourism make little money
- C. technology is the key to China's space research and development
- D. China will catch up with the US by sending more people into space

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Two Kinds of Space Travel in 2025
- B. Space Companies of the US and China
- C. China Expects to Offer Space Travel in 2025
- D. Common People's Dream—Fly to the Moon

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. When did you start playing basketball?
- B. It is said that you got 2 points in the last second.
- C. Playing basketball is very hard.
- D. And it made me feel worried.
- E. What was the score?
- F. How did you feel when you win the match?
- G. Who is your favorite sportsman?

A: Hi, Li Shuai. You are famous all over our school for winning the basketball match!

B: Thank you!

A: 61

B: 80 to 70.

A: Wow! The score was so close.

B: Yes. It was a close race.

A: 62 You did a good job.

B: Thanks! The most important thing is the team work!

A: 63

B: At the age of six.

A: 64

B: Yao Ming! He is a great hero in my heart.

A: Your father is your coach, isn't he?

B: You're right. He is very strict with me.

65 I train every day.

A: I hope you can do better than before!
Come on!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 我们学校有一个食堂和一个大操场。

There is a _____ and a large playground in our school.

67. 金凤花太重了, 不久椅子就支离破碎。

Goldilocks was very heavy and soon the chair was _____.

68. 离开房间之前你要确保关了窗户。

_____ you close the windows before you leave the room.

69. 托尼的妈妈想让他整理自己的房间。

Tony's mother wanted him to _____ his room.

70. 上周, 我朋友戴维到我家, 他带来一款新的电脑游戏。

Last week, my friend David _____ with a new computer game.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Everybody should develop a habit of daily learning something new from now on. It opens our eyes to the world and gives us a deeper understanding of how the world works.

Many studies have shown that learning new things can improve our brainpower(智力) and memory. When we learn something new, our brains(大脑) form new neuronal(神经元的) connections. The more we learn, the easier it is for us to get knowledge. The brain is like a muscle(肌肉). The more we use it, the more powerful it gets. Learning new things can also improve our skills, such as creative writing, math and many others we'll find helpful now and in the future.

Understanding new information helps us develop our critical thinking(批判性思维) skills. When we're studying a new subject, our brains actively process(加工) new information and compare it to what we already know. Knowing different knowledge also helps us to avoid believing fake(假的) information on the Internet. Even when you are just writing a book report, you are training your mind to become more analytical(善于分析的).

By learning something new, we can have interesting conversations with our friends. We should let ourselves know as much as possible about others' opinions. Next time you meet your friends, share some of the information that you've learned and discuss it. This will give you a deeper understanding of the topic you are trying to know more.



71. Learning something new opens our eyes to the world and _____ of how the world works.

72. It is easier for us _____ when we learn more something new.

73. _____ helps us develop our critical thinking skills.

74. If we want to avoid believing fake (假的) information on the Internet, we should _____.

75. We can _____ with our friends by learning something new.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

We can't remember clearly when we started to take our mobile phones to a dinner table. This happens a lot, e 76 when we eat out. Once a dish comes, instead of lifting our chopsticks, we t 77 out our mobile phones and click. Later, we post the photos onto Weibo or WeChat, waiting to be "liked". Then we check our mobile phones from time to time during the meal to see whether we get "liked" or not. We just cannot l 78 our mobile phones for only a meal.

A recent study suggests that spending time taking photos of food makes the food not so good. To test this, some researchers did an e 79. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food. As a result, it showed that the more photos they took, the less d 80 the food seemed to them.

Besides the scientific(科学的) result, there are also some other bad influences of taking photos of food b 81 meals. After posting the photos onto the Internet, one will not be able to c 82 himself and check his mobile phone many times. "Does everyone like my photos? I hope a lot of people like t 83!" It seems that

your mobile phone secretly calls your name all the time, even when you are with real people.

So, next time you go out to have dinner with your f 84 or friends, how about not taking photos of food? Let the food be delicious as it is and s 85 your life with people around you. Trust me, it will be a wonderful time.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 上周五你们学校举办了“话说中国节(Festivals in China)”的活动。假如你是学校校报英语专栏的小记者,请根据以下要点写一篇英文报道,介绍此活动。

- (1)活动于上周五晚上在英语俱乐部举办;
- (2)学校邀请了在津学习的两名外国学生参加了这次活动;
- (3)历史老师介绍了许多中国节日,包括它们的起源、背景和习俗;
- (4)活动期间,一些学生们学剪纸、做灯笼;还有一些学包饺子;
- (5)你觉得……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
- (2)开头已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:起源 origin 背景 background
习俗 custom 剪纸 paper cuttings

Last Friday, _____

②4 2024 和平区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Cambridge is on _____ River Cam and has _____ population of about 120,000.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. the; the D. a; /
22. —Pandas do not have many babies, and baby pandas often die.
—Exactly. The _____ is getting very difficult.
A. pollution B. conversation
C. situation D. attention
23. I saw several girls at the door, but _____ of them is my sister.
A. either B. neither
C. none D. both
24. Last Friday, we went camping in the countryside _____ Tony because he was ill.
A. besides B. expect
C. beside D. except
25. Earthquakes always happen suddenly. Be calm and be _____ when you are with other people.
A. harmful B. helpful
C. painful D. peaceful
26. He _____ eats fruit or vegetables for meals, so he gets ill easily.
A. silently B. simply
C. probably D. hardly
27. —Let's play football on the playground.
—It's so hot outside. I prefer _____ at home rather than _____ out.
A. to stay; go B. staying; going
C. to stay; to go D. staying; go
28. —Mr. Wang will check our homework this afternoon. _____ you _____ it?
—Not yet. I'm doing it right now.
A. Did; finish B. Had; finished
C. Will; finish D. Have; finished
29. The small local school with only forty students _____ five years ago.
A. sat down B. closed down
C. wrote down D. counted down
30. Soon some steps _____ to stop the air pollution for the health of human beings.
A. are taken B. were taken
C. will be taken D. will take
31. We'd better try to learn more skills, _____ we may not have chances to find jobs.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
32. _____ news! Our family will go to Guilin for a _____ visit.
A. What an excited; six days'
B. What excited; six days'



C. What an exciting; six-day

D. What exciting; six-day

33. —I often see your mother run in the morning.

—Yes, _____ bad weather stops her.

A. when

B. as soon as

C. since

D. unless

34. —Hi, Tony. I hear that Betty cried yesterday. Do you ask her _____?

—Yes, she failed the exam, but she would not give up.

A. what was happened

B. what she happened

C. what happened

D. what did it happen

35. —I am going to take my driving test tomorrow.

—_____.

A. Cheers

B. Good luck

C. Have fun

D. What a pity

三、完形填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

When my mother was pregnant(怀孕的), the first thing my father did was to buy a TV. It was 1957 and TVs were a new technology then. He thought that with a baby, they'd be going out a lot less and that he would need to find _____ 36 _____ at home.

That was the first gift he gave me. But when I _____ 37 _____ other gifts my father has given me, the first would be a _____ 38 _____ of reading. He is always right in the middle of our study. He and my mother gave me a love of words and books. He has been _____ 39 _____ deaf in one ear since he was

two years old, so we hardly listened to music. In my childhood, storybooks were king—not songs.

The second is respecting all. Even _____ 40 _____ my sister and I were little, the conversation around the dinner table was noisy but adult-level. Your age didn't _____ 41 _____. If you voiced an opinion, you had to argue your case and give evidence(证据). He _____ 42 _____ everyone the same—child or adult, CEO or cleaner.

The _____ 43 _____ gift to his daughters, however, was that he took interest in our brains and never our appearances. Most _____ 44 _____ women I know had fathers who valued their intelligence(智慧). My father said that my mother was the most intelligent person he had ever met.

Over the years, my father taught me never to stand still and I should fight for change. I continue to _____ 45 _____ his lead.

36. A. freedom

B. fun

C. exercise

D. time

37. A. put away

B. count down

C. tidy up

D. think of

38. A. lot

B. thought

C. love

D. idea

39. A. completely

B. suddenly

C. finally

D. quietly

40. A. as soon as

B. before

C. when

D. unless

41. A. mean

B. matter

C. mind

D. say

42. A. talks

B. thinks

C. makes

D. treats

43. A. greatest B. richest
C. dearest D. coolest
44. A. attractive B. beautiful
C. important D. successful
45. A. learn B. follow
C. obey D. get

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

To educate people to make healthy choices, a program called Shape Your Future from Oklahoma, the US, held a contest to find excellent young cooks. Those young cooks should create healthy and delicious recipes (食谱) with fruits and vegetables.

With his recipe Grilled Pineapple-Mango Shrimp Kebab, 13-year-old Nigel Jacob won first place. His dish sounds simple but is really healthy. To make it, Nigel uses pineapples, mangos, shrimp and a grill. He even adds orange juice into the sauce (调味汁). It makes the shrimp taste better. Nigel's winning recipe is simple, healthy and fun! After the contest, a reporter interviewed him.

Reporter: When did you start to cook?

Nigel: I started to learn to cook when I was seven. I thought it was fun and I wanted to have a try by myself.

Reporter: Is this your first time to think about a recipe?

Nigel: No, I like to make recipes. I'm interested in making new food.

Reporter: Have you ever had a disaster in your kitchen?

Nigel: Yes, a few years ago, I almost burned the whole kitchen with just microwave-cooked popcorn. Our house smelled like burnt popcorn for days.

Reporter: ▲

Nigel: The more often you eat at home, the less you eat fast food and make unhealthy choices. When you cook your own food, you can choose to make healthy dishes.

Reporter: Some children might want to learn to cook for themselves and their families. What advice would you like to give them?

Nigel: Always get the help of your parents, especially if you are cooking for the first time. And you can make it fun too, and maybe at least once a week. Don't be afraid to try new recipes. Be creative.

46. Shape Your Future _____.

- A. advises children to help cook at home
B. encourages people to live healthy lives
C. tells families to eat more fruits and vegetables
D. helps young cooks make their dreams come true

47. When did Nigel start to learn to cook?

- A. At the age of 13.
B. When he was got the prize.
C. At the age of 7.
D. When he was a baby.

48. The underlined part "a disaster" has the closest meaning with _____.

- A. a prize B. a surprise
C. a dream D. an accident



49. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ”?

- A. What do you like to cook best?
- B. How do you improve your cooking skill?
- C. What do your parents and friends think of your winning recipe?
- D. How do you think cooking at home can help you eat more healthily?

50. Which of the following about Nigel are talked about in the interview?

- ① His future plan.
- ② His practice in daily life.
- ③ His advice to other children.
- ④ His age when he started to cook.
- ⑤ His opinions on thinking about recipes.

A. ①③④

B. ①②④

C. ③④⑤

D. ②③⑤

B

Look at the pictures of cute rabbits dressed in lion dance costumes. Can you guess what they are used for? Are they toys? Well, if you think so, think again. These cute “rabbits” are actually *huabobo*. It has been a popular traditional food in Shandong Province for more than 300 years.

Usually, *huabobo* is four or even six times bigger than *mantou*. It has become a necessary part of some important events. Local women use tools like knives, scissors and pens to shape the dough(生面团) into ducks, dragons, peaches, etc, before having them steamed. Then they color them. Their bright and beautiful colors are generally considered to express good wishes.

For example, *huabobo* in the shapes of rabbits and tigers is usually given to children to express the wish that a boy will be as strong as a tiger and a girl as lovely and clever as a white rabbit. And *huabobo* in the shape of *yuan yang* represents the wish that a newly-married couple will live happily together to an old age.

Huabobo is normally sweet in taste. The way to make *huabobo* has been passed down from generation (一代人) to generation in Shandong Province.

Huabobo tastes good, but most *huabobo* shops only serve it locally. That detail caught the attention of Zang Chaiyuan, a 25-year-old girl from Yantai. She wanted to introduce *huabobo* to more people.

Zang's love for *huabobo* has also led her to create new shapes. She also uses natural fruit and vegetable juice to color *huabobo*. What's more, she has found a way to store *huabobo* for over two months, making it more convenient to send it to other cities.

Using her creative works, Zang has managed to breathe new life into the traditional *huabobo*, allowing more young people to understand and taste this traditional food.

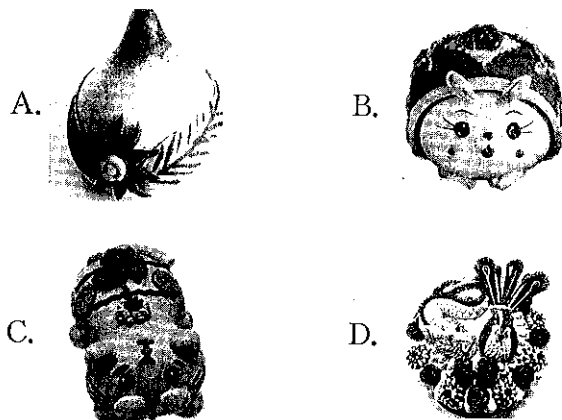
51. What purpose does Paragraph 1 serve in the passage?

- A. To introduce a new topic for discussion.
- B. To bring in the topic in an interesting way.
- C. To provide background information.
- D. To use an example to support the topic.

52. What are the steps in making *huabobo*?

- ①Steam it. ②Color the dough.
③Shape the dough. ④Serve it.
A. ③→①→② B. ③→②→①
C. ②→③→④ D. ①→③→④

53. What shape of *huabobo* is usually given to a boy?



54. Which of the following is TRUE about *huabobo*?

- A. Young people don't like it anymore.
B. It is used more widely than *mantou*.
C. Now it's easy for non-locals to taste it.
D. This traditional food is half a century old.

55. What role does Zang mainly play in introducing *huabobo*?

- A. She makes *huabobo* more child-friendly.
B. She reduces the cost of making this food.
C. She improves the way she sends *huabobo*.
D. She helps keep this traditional food alive.

C

Renée Forrestall had no idea what was in store for her when she decided to relearn roller skating in the days leading up to her 60th birthday. The high school art teacher soon

bought a new pair of skates, but she thought they were nothing like the ones she had as a teenager. They were uncomfortable to wear.

So Forrestall decided to buy a vintage(老式的) pair, which were popular among younger skaters, but she was shocked to learn how much they cost. To find a less-expensive pair, she considered searching in online secondhand shops. A few days later, she received a notice informing her that a man named James Bond was hoping to sell an old pair of skates for \$40. Bond had no idea what size they were, but he posted a picture of them next to a ruler, showing that they were about 25cm long.

It seemed to be the right size for Forrestall. So she immediately reached out to Bond. Two days later, she drove to Bond's house and learned that the skates had been sitting in his basement(地下室) for many years. They looked very dirty and yellowed with age; the laces(鞋带) were missing and the wheels were rock-hard.

But none of that mattered when Forrestall tried them on. She slid her feet into them and they fitted like a glove. She was very surprised at how they felt just like the skates that her mother bought for her years earlier. When pulling off the skates, Forrestall was shocked to see her name written in black marker inside them. She quickly recalled how she used to skate by herself for hours on end as a teenager while trying to heal(恢复) from the "personal loss" she suffered at the time. She always regretted selling them at a yard sale.

Finally, Forrestall bought the "old" pair of skates and repaired them.

56. What subject did Forrestall teach at school?

- A. P. E. B. Art.
C. Music. D. Marketing.

57. What did Forrestall know about the old skates at first?

- ① Their price. ② Their colour.
③ Their length.

- A. ①③ B. ②③
C. ①② D. ①②③

58. How might Forrestall feel when she first saw the skates?

- A. Scared. B. Excited.
C. Surprised. D. Disappointed.

59. Which of the following words can best replace the underlined word "slid" in Paragraph 4?

- A. washed B. turned
C. put D. held

60. Which of the following can best describe the story?

- A. One is never too old to learn.
B. Never judge a book by its cover.
C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
D. Whatever is meant for us will find its way to us.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. No, he didn't.
B. Cheer up!
C. I want to make friends with him.
D. Thanks a lot.
E. What was the matter?
F. Yes, he has.
G. Did you try to talk with him?

A: Hello, this is Betty. Is that Lingling speaking?

B: Yes, this is Lingling.

A: I am a little upset. Can you help me?

B: Of course. 61

A: I met a foreigner in the English Corner two days ago. He is so friendly.

B: 62

A: Yes. But I was too nervous to talk freely. I am afraid to talk to strangers.

B: Did he laugh at you?

A: 63 But I fell down when I walked out. What a shame!

B: 64 Do more practice and try to talk to him next time. And remember it's natural to make mistakes. Don't be afraid.

A: OK. 65

B: You're welcome.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 在买衣服之前,她总是试穿一下。

Before buying clothes, she always _____ them _____.

67. 说话的时候,用手指着别人是不礼貌的。

_____ others while talking is not polite.

68. 我不知道为什么她这么生气。

I have _____ why she is so angry.

69. 把它拾起来放在椅子上。

_____ it _____ and put it on the chair.

70. 有些孩子喜欢午餐吃热狗喝可乐。

Some children like eating _____
and drinking cola for lunch.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

In ancient China, people's names had three parts: their family name, given name and courtesy name(字).

Take famous poet Li Bai as an example. His family name was Li, his given name was Bai, and his courtesy name was Taibai.

People used their given names when they were among family members. But in social life, they called each other by their courtesy names to show respect. This was mostly done among people of similar age. If you were talking about yourself, or if your elders were talking about you, the given name would be used instead of the courtesy name.

Men would get their courtesy name when they turned 20. It was a symbol of adulthood(成人). Women would get their courtesy name after getting married.

One's courtesy name often had something to do with one's given name. For example, Mencius' name was Meng Ke(孟轲). His courtesy name was Ziyu(子舆). Both Ke and Ziyu mean "carriage(马车)". Zhuge Liang's given name was Liang, which means "bright". His courtesy name was Kongming(孔明), which means "bright" too.

71. In social life, courtesy names are mainly called by people to _____.

72. Your _____ name may be used among the communication of your elders.

73. Women would get their courtesy name after they _____.

74. One's _____ name often had something to do with one's given name.

75. Zhuge Liang's given name and courtesy name have the _____ meaning.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

When you receive an invitation from others, please notice if it includes an RSVP. Some people may ask, "What is an RSVP?" In fact, "RSVP" is a short form of French words "répondez s'il vous plaît". An RSVP is a polite request(请求) from the sender to know w 76 or not you'll attend their event. Just as Judith Martin, better known by the pen name Miss Manners, says, "If you receive an invitation w 77 an RSVP on it, you'd better give your answer to the host as soon as possible." It's best to do it within 24 hours.

Many people don't RSVP because they don't want to let the host down. However, this usually c 78 more trouble than a simple "no". For example, if the host is unclear about the number of the guests, they won't know how much food to o 79 or how many seats to prepare.

RSVP requests often include a deadline. A reasonable(合理的) RSVP deadline for guests is



about two to four weeks before the event. If you want to attend but are u 80 to give a certain answer before the deadline, it's best to refuse. You can get in touch with the host with your regrets and explain what is k 81 you from being sure about your coming. The e 82 you do that, the better.

Normally, invitations with an RSVP will have i 83 on how to reply. A formal(正式的) invitation, such as a wedding invitation, will have a reply card that you can return in its provided envelope(信封). Informal invitations may have a telephone number, an email a 84, or other ways to reply, with instructions too. The most i 85 thing to remember is that if you say you'll attend, you should be there.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 随着 2024 年春节档电影《热辣滚烫》的爆火,我们看到了主演贾玲减肥 100 斤的励志故事。科学减肥、健康生活的话题再次引起人们热议。在接受采访时,贾玲结合自身经历,给我们提出了几条建议。假如你是学校的小记者,请你将主要内容进行梳理。

- (1)学会控制日常饮食,吃低脂的食物,像鱼肉、水果和蔬菜;
(2)多喝水,每天至少八杯水,不容易感到饥饿;

- (3)选择适合自己的锻炼方式,比如跑步、游泳和瑜伽;
(4)合理计划时间,养成良好的生活习惯;
(5)要有坚强的意志;
(6)你的观点……

写作要求:

- (1)不得使用真实姓名和学校名;
(2)包含以上所有要点,可适当增加细节,使内容充实,行文连贯;
(3)字迹工整,语言精练,表达准确,条理清楚;
(4)词数 80 左右。(开头已给出,不计入总词数)

参考词汇: diet 日常饮食 low-fat 低脂的
yoga 瑜伽

With the success of YOLO (You Only Live Once) (《热辣滚烫》), the topic of losing weight in a healthy way becomes hot again.

During the interview, Jia Ling, the main role, gives us some advice. _____

②⑤ 2024 河西区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. —Jenny, why not go for _____ picnic this Saturday?
—Sounds great.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
22. A big earthquake shook Turkey _____ 4:17 _____ February 6th, 2023. Many people lost their lives in this earthquake.
A. at; on B. in; on
C. on; at D. at; at
23. Mr. Ma is a wise man, and he usually gives us a few _____.
A. suggestions B. advice
C. information D. knowledge
24. Lu Xun is one of _____ writers of modern China.
A. great B. greater
C. the greatest D. greatest
25. Linda spoke too quietly. I could _____ hear her at the back.
A. always B. ever
C. hardly D. usually
26. Lao She's *Teahouse* _____ the changes in Chinese society over fifty years.
A. describes B. improves
C. prepares D. corrects
27. —Maria, don't forget to _____ the sports shoes. You have a P. E. class today.
—Thanks, Mom. I won't.
A. get up B. put on
C. take off D. cut down
28. —Can you tell me _____ Mr. Gibson visits the museum?
—Twice a month.
A. how long B. how often
C. how soon D. how much
29. Sally _____ with a Chinese family since she came to Dalian.
A. stays B. will stay
C. has stayed D. was staying
30. I won't go to Bill's birthday party unless Tony _____.
A. was invited B. invited
C. is invited D. will be invited
31. The volunteers continued their work _____ they were very tired.
A. if B. because
C. although D. as
32. I'll go to visit my uncle in Australia _____ the summer holiday starts.
A. as long as B. as fast as
C. as soon as D. as well as
33. —What did Tom say to you just now, John?
—He asked _____.
A. if I could go to the movie with him tonight
B. why I am so happy today



C. who did I play soccer with after school

D. what would I do for the party

34. Lucy was _____ excited _____ she couldn't say anything when she heard the good news.

A. too; to B. such; that

C. enough; to D. so; that

35. —I am going to take an exam tomorrow.

— _____

A. Wonderful! B. Good luck!

C. Help yourself. D. Hurry up.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

When my daughter was in primary school, she brought home four small branches (枝条) one day. They were 36 that were given to the students by the school. I 37 them in the backyard.

Over the years, three of them 38, only one stayed there. It grew very 39, so it was short. Then I noticed that it was beginning to die, too. The lower branches were becoming bare (光秃秃的). The leaves on the main branches had turned brown, and only the 40 of the tree was still green. Last summer, I tried my best to 41 it, but it was useless.

This morning I decided to 42 it down. 43, when I went over to have a closer look, I noticed something moving in the branches. It was a little 44, patiently building its nest in a branch at the top of the tree. I smiled as I looked at it, thinking that maybe the old tree still had some life and it was still 45. It may not be healthy or pretty, but it still provides a home for birds.

36. A. flowers

C. fruits

37. A. planted

C. carried

38. A. rose

C. died

39. A. strangely

C. quietly

40. A. middle

C. bottom

41. A. mend

C. save

42. A. break

C. turn

43. A. Still

C. Instead

44. A. bird

C. dog

45. A. awful

C. useful

B. trees

D. grasses

B. threw

D. forgot

B. missed

D. appeared

B. specially

D. slowly

B. top

D. inside

B. protect

D. change

B. cut

D. put

B. Also

D. However

B. cat

D. monkey

B. truthful

D. peaceful

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Pandas are very popular in China. People around the world like this black and white animal very much, too. Ya Ya is among them. Now let's know more about Ya Ya.

When Ya Ya was born in the Beijing Zoo, she weighed about 0.14 kilos. For a research and protection plan, she was taken to the Memphis Zoo in Tennessee in 2003. But there was something wrong with her fur in 2006. Her health condition became worse in 2014. Experts at the Memphis Zoo and in China tried many

ways but couldn't solve the problems. On April 27, Ya Ya returned to China after staying for 20 years in America. The panda was then quarantined (隔离) in Shanghai Zoo before moving to Beijing. On May 29, Ya Ya arrived at its home, the Beijing Zoo.

The Beijing Zoo has prepared a special feeding place for Ya Ya as well as feeding plans, care and medical support, according to the National Forestry and Grassland Administration. As she is old, she needs to rest and adapt (适应) to the new environment. So she will not be visited for a short period of time. The zoo will tell the public about Ya Ya's health condition through its official Weibo account, according to the administration.

A lot of people pay much attention to Ya Ya. They hope she will get better soon.

46. Where was Ya Ya born?

- A. In the Beijing Zoo.
- B. In the Shanghai Zoo.
- C. In the Memphis Zoo.
- D. In the Tennessee Zoo.

47. When did Ya Ya come back to China?

- A. In 2003. B. In 2006.
- C. In 2014. D. In 2023.

48. The Beijing Zoo has prepared something special for Ya Ya except _____.

- A. feeding plans
- B. a feeding place
- C. a research and protection plan
- D. care and medical support

49. People are not allowed to visit Ya Ya because _____.

- A. she is taken to the Memphis Zoo
- B. she is quarantined in the Shanghai Zoo
- C. her health condition becomes better
- D. she needs to rest and adapt to the new environment

50. Where can you most probably read the article?

- A. In a newspaper.
- B. In a movie poster.
- C. In a travel guide.
- D. In a sports magazine.

B

When Marion Sheppard began to go blind in her 40s, she cried, screamed, and felt sorry for herself. The doctor said she would never regain her vision (视力). It would only get worse, "This isn't fair," Sheppard said over and over again.

Since she was a little girl, Sheppard had always been a dance lover. But now she was so scared that she would never leave her apartment. She was afraid that, unable to see a stranger, she would be hurt on the streets. But mostly, she worried about the way she would appear to the world. She continually wondered, "What if people look at me differently and treat me differently?"

But after several months of sadness and fear, Sheppard started to tell herself, "You don't understand yet, but you've got to keep moving."



As hard as it was, Sheppard forced herself to go out. She pushed herself to attend varied social events. As a single mother of one daughter, Sheppard continued her library job at *The New York Times* until her vision further got worse in her 50s. She kept moving, and she kept dancing, following her passion. Sheppard was 61 when she attended a summer camp for the blind in 2008, where she taught her first dancing class. After that, she asked a Manhattan community center if she could teach there, but was refused because it would be too dangerous for the students. At last, she made the managers believe that she could teach very well as a volunteer.

Right up until the epidemic closed things down, Sheppard was teaching over a dozen people to move to the music. But Sheppard taught her beloved students on far more than dance steps. With confidence-building words and encouragement, she also gave them dignity(自尊) and independence.

In Sheppard's classes, each student would dance in the center of the group, making moves as the others cheer them on. As Sheppard says, "We may be blind, but we're doing our thing."

51. What was Sheppard mostly afraid of after going blind?

- A. The danger on the streets.
- B. Losing the self-care ability.
- C. The way people treated her.
- D. Being unable to dance anymore.

52. When did Sheppard's vision further get worse?

- A. In her 40s. B. In her 50s.
- C. When she was 61. D. In 2008.

53. Why did the community center refuse Sheppard's request?

- A. It needed a lot of space.
- B. It was Sheppard's first class.
- C. It required volunteers in class.
- D. It might cause danger to students.

54. Which of the following is correct about Sheppard's classes?

- A. They are not for the blind.
- B. They are cheaper than other classes.
- C. They are filled with lots of training.
- D. They are good for people's mental(精神的) health.

55. What can we learn from Sheppard?

- A. Willpower can fight off illness.
- B. Dancing makes people happier.
- C. Dreams break down difficulties.
- D. Good attitudes light up our lives.

C

Computers are widely used in the world. As students, we can not only use them to relax, but also study online. Do you have any online classes? It is possible to take classes at home. All you need is a computer and an earphone.

However, most students don't seem to like online classes. Recently, over 2,000 students from 10 cities took part in a survey. According to the survey, only about 35% of the students like taking such classes.

Many students said it was hard to focus on studying while taking online classes. This was true for Li Jing, 15, at No. 1 High School. "There are no classmates and no real teachers watching me. I can surf the Internet or do other things if I want to. It's harder to always stay focused," she said.

Li Jing prepares a lot before taking her classes to make sure she will keep her attention. She also pushes herself to communicate with teachers. "Students can come up with or answer questions while taking online classes."

Tian Lishan, 14, at No. 7 High School, thinks online interaction (互动) isn't enough. "The online teachers don't really get to know me. When I don't hand in homework, all I get is a short message instead of real concern," she said.

However, online classes still have advantages. "It saves time and money compared with taking offline classes. Also, if I don't understand some parts of a lesson, I can watch it over again," Li Jing said.

56. In the survey, _____ students like taking online classes.

- A. about 500 B. about 600
C. about 700 D. about 2,000

57. Taking online classes has the following advantages _____.

- ①save time ②hard to focus
③enough interaction ④save money
⑤watch lessons over again

A. ①②④

B. ①②⑤

C. ①③④

D. ①④⑤

58. The underlined word "concern" means "_____" in the passage.

A. care

B. prize

C. stress

D. knowledge

59. What can we learn about according to the passage?

A. Li Jing is a student from a primary school in Beijing.

B. Li Jing pushes herself to communicate with teachers in online classes.

C. Li Jing thinks that online interaction isn't enough.

D. Li Jing thinks it is easy to always stay focused.

60. The passage is mainly about _____.

A. what the students think of online classes

B. where the students take online classes

C. why the students like taking online classes

D. how the students take online classes at home

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

A. How can I find them?

B. What do you think of it?

C. How much did you pay for the visit?

D. I want to visit the National Museum of China.

E. Can you share other online information with me?

F. You should stop to have a rest, or your eyes may get hurt.

G. By the way, how long have you spent visiting the museum?



A: Hi, Matt. What are you doing now?

B: Hi, Carl. I'm visiting a museum online.

A: Visiting the museum online? 61

B: It's fantastic. I can take a 360-degree look at the museum.

A: That sounds cool. I've never heard of it before. 62

B: Of course. You can also visit online libraries and watch concerts online for free!

A: Wow, great! 63

B: You can visit different websites on the Internet.

A: Thanks. 64

B: For three hours.

A: What a long time! 65

B: You're right. Let's go for a walk.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 我们都尽可能早到, 以便我们有时间热身。

We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to _____.

67. 如果你想加入我们, 请填写这个表格。

If you want to join us, please _____ the form.

68. 政府正在建设几个自然公园。

The government is setting up a few _____.

69. 这值得一试, 即使我们会失败。

It's worth a try, _____ we would fail.

70. 他试用了所有新的软件。

He has _____ all new software.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

There are different traditions in different places when naming a child.

In many European cultures, parents choose their child's name according to the names of relatives within their families. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The parents generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names.

Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather chooses the child's name. The child's name is chosen to affect(影响) the child's character(性格). For example, names may be based on a connection to certain things such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal.

In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in choosing the child's name. In Ghana's Akan culture, the day a child is born decides the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls. For example, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, while a girl born on the same day is named Afua.

No matter where the name comes from, it is the child's first gift in life. The name reflects(反映) something about a child's culture. For that reason, all names should be valued and respected.

71. There are _____ in different places when people name a child.

72. Parents choose their child's name according to _____ within their families in a European country.

73. _____ chooses the child's name in some Asian countries.

74. _____ decides the child's name in certain African countries.

75. The writer thinks we should _____ all names.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Chen Xingrong, 16, whose favorite activity is jumping onto the swing(秋千) in the living room. The swing was s 76 up by his father to help him learn how to swim without water.

He was diagnosed(诊断) with autism(孤独症) when he was a baby. "We did not understand why such a thing would happen to us," Chen Xunhu says, adding that he began travelling to big c 77 such as Beijing and Guangzhou to learn more about autism. He even quit(停止) his job and paid his full a 78 to the disease.

In 2012, the father learned that swimming could help people with autism, so he spent months learning how to swim by watching videos and reading books. At first the training to his son didn't w 79. To his surprise, after three months, he discovered that his son had developed the ability to control his b 80 under water. It improved his confidence, and swimming soon became a keen(热衷的) activity of the family.

Thanks to the strict training and the love and support of his family and community members, Chen Xingrong m 81 to become an outstanding swimmer. Last year, he won five m 82, including a gold, a 83 the eighth National Special Olympic Games.

As well as swimming, learning b 84 life skills is also an important part of life for a teenager with autism. With his father's efforts, Chen has learned to buy food in the market. He also works as a v 85 at a restaurant and likes to take care of patients in a clinic(诊所) by covering the patients with quilts(被子).

"I hope he will live a wonderful life in the future."

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华,在初中生活中,丰富多彩的校园活动和社会实践给你留下了美好的回忆,如学农活动、爱心义卖、春季运动会等。请给你的英国网友 Mike 写邮件介绍一项你最喜欢的活动。(不限于以上几种),包括:时间、地点、主要内容、活动意义和你的感受与体会,并邀请他七月份来天津与你共度暑假。

注意:

(1)短文包括所有信息,可适当增加细节;

(2)词数 80—100;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:学农活动 activities of learning agriculture 爱心义卖 charity sale

Dear Mike,

How are you doing recently?

Yours,
Li Hua



②024 南开区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. _____ best time to visit New England in a year is in _____ September.

- A. /; the B. A; /
C. A; the D. The; /

22. This is a public park. _____ person may visit _____.

- A. Any; it B. Some; it
C. Any; them D. Some; them

23. *Teahouse* describes the _____ in Chinese society over fifty years.

- A. chances B. examples
C. changes D. traditions

24. Tony is from England. He _____ speak Chinese.

- A. must not B. cannot
C. may not D. should not

25. You eat too much candy. It is _____ to your teeth.

- A. helpful B. special
C. careful D. harmful

26. I can't see the blackboard clearly because two tall boys sit _____ me.

- A. next to B. behind
C. in front of D. on

27. —Why didn't you go to Betty's party yesterday evening?

—Because I _____ for my report.

- A. am preparing B. was preparing
C. will prepare D. prepare

28. An earthquake happened _____ in Wenchuan on May 12th, 2008.

- A. suddenly B. loudly
C. immediately D. quickly

29. Our teacher is developing a new way to _____ our English.

- A. invite B. treat
C. improve D. produce

30. —Where are you going?

—To the post office. My mother asked me _____ a letter.

- A. to send B. send
C. sending D. sent

31. —Daming is _____ going to England.

—Yes. He'll meet his pen friend Tony there.

- A. afraid of B. surprised at
C. bad for D. excited about

32. —It's difficult for the village children to cross the river for school.

—There's some good news. A bridge _____ over the river.

- A. was built B. is built
C. will build D. will be built

33. I won't eat the cake _____ you get home.

- A. as soon as B. so that
C. while D. until

34. —I don't know _____.

—Maybe tomorrow.

- A. when he is leaving
B. why is he leaving
C. when he was leaving
D. what time is he leaving

35. —Excuse me! Can you tell me how to get to the hospital?

—_____. It's not very far.

- A. You're welcome
B. Yes, of course
C. Have a nice day
D. Sorry to hear that

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Once, somebody asked a successful businessman, "How have you _____ 36 _____ so much success?"

He answered, "I grow great by dreams. I imagine what I want to do. Then, I go to bed and _____ 37 _____ my dreams. I dream long into the _____ 38 _____. And when I _____ 39 _____ the next morning, I see a way to make my dreams come true. Other people are saying, 'I can't do that. It is impossible,' _____ 40 _____ I'm already on my way to get what I want."

As Woodrow Wilson, the 28th president of the US, said, "We grow great by dreams. All big men are _____ 41 _____."

They see things in the soft wind of a spring day, or in the red fire on a long winter evening.

Some of us let these dreams die, but others _____ 42 _____ them and work hard for them. They take care of them through bad days. _____ 43 _____ always comes to those who sincerely(真诚地) hope that their dreams will come true.

Don't tell yourself that your dreams are _____ 44 _____. Don't let other people _____ 45 _____ you as you go after success. Sing your songs, dream your dreams and hope your hopes.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. needed | B. broke |
| C. missed | D. won |
| 37. A. set up | B. think about |
| C. give up | D. look after |
| 38. A. morning | B. night |
| C. afternoon | D. noon |
| 39. A. get up | B. sit down |
| C. go home | D. hurry up |
| 40. A. or | B. because |
| C. so | D. while |
| 41. A. presidents | B. sleepers |
| C. speakers | D. dreamers |
| 42. A. read | B. refuse |
| C. protect | D. forget |
| 43. A. Success | B. Trouble |
| C. Progress | D. Energy |
| 44. A. black | B. necessary |
| C. strange | D. impossible |
| 45. A. help | B. copy |
| C. stop | D. meet |



四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

CAN YOU COOK?

This teenager can—and his mum is very happy with him.

Tom is like any other teenager. He goes to school, does his homework, meets his friends and enjoys doing sports.

But between 5:30 and 6:30 from Monday to Friday, Tom does something different. He cooks dinner for all the family: mum, dad, younger brother Joe and elder sister Emma.

"I think it's important for teenagers to learn how to cook. Maths and English are important, of course, but they need other skills too to help them in today's world. First I taught Tom how to cook easy meals like pizza or eggs and chips. Then he started using recipes in my cookery books. Yesterday he made vegetable soup. It was very good!" Tom's mum said.

"I love cooking and I think I'm really good at it. None of my friends can cook. I don't know why. It isn't difficult and it's great fun!" Tom said.

In the past, Tom didn't help out at home and his mum wasn't very happy with him. Today, things are different and she is very happy.

46. What time does Tom cook dinner?

- A. 6:00 on Monday. B. 8:00 on Friday.
C. 7:30 on Saturday. D. 5:30 on Sunday.

47. How many people are there in Tom's family in total?

- A. Three. B. Four.
C. Five. D. Six.

48. From whom did Tom learn cooking?

- A. His sister. B. His mother.
C. His father. D. His brother.

49. What does Tom think of cooking?

- A. Different. B. Important.
C. Difficult. D. Interesting.

50. Why is Tom's mother happy with him now?

- A. Because none of Tom's friends can cook.
B. Because Tom learnt how to cook from cookery books.
C. Because Tom cooks dinner for the family every day.
D. Because Tom learnt cooking and helps out at home.

B

The world is getting warmer, and the ice in high mountains is melting (融化). How to slow down the melt?

Wearing "clothes"

In the 1990s, people in Switzerland put white "blankets" on ski areas. The white color can reflect (反射) the sunshine and keep the ice cool. The blankets are made of wool, so rain can go through the blankets and become ice. It can slow down the melt by about 50% to 70%. Today, the "blankets" in Switzerland cover 10,000 to 50,000 square meters of ice.

Painting the rocks

Farmers in the Andes Mountains in Peru use a similar idea. Above 5,000 meters, they paint the rocks with white "paint". The paint is made of water, sand and soap. The soap helps it stick to the rocks. The white rocks can be 16°C cooler than the dark rocks.

Creating snow

Scientists at an organization called Glaciers Alive turn to man-made snow for help in Switzerland. In winter, they use water from a small lake up in the mountain. The water goes down some pipes(管道). On the pipes, there are shower heads. The water flows(流) out from the pipes and becomes snow on the mountain.

51. The ice in high mountains is melting because _____.

- A. people put white blankets on ski areas
- B. the world is getting warmer
- C. what did people do in the 1990s
- D. the mountains are covered with ice and sand

52. Why did people make the blankets white?

- A. Because they want the blankets to look like the ice.
- B. Because the white color has a feel of wool.
- C. Because the white color helps the ice get less sunshine.
- D. Because rain can go through white blankets easily.

53. The paint that farmers in the Andes Mountains use is made of _____.

- A. ice, water and soap
- B. water, sand and snow
- C. sand, snow and soap
- D. water, sand and soap

54. What do scientists from Glaciers Alive do to slow down the melt?

- A. They paint the rocks in Switzerland white.
- B. They use water to create snow in winter.
- C. They use small lakes to keep snow and ice.

D. They use pipes to move rain up on the mountain.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. People should make better use of the sunshine.
- B. People are trying to stop the world from getting warmer.
- C. People from different countries are working in a team.
- D. People are working hard to keep high mountains cool.

C

Have you ever tried hiking? I had my first hiking experience on Jade Dragon Snow Mountain with my friend when I went to Yunnan.

This was the first time I had traveled so far without my parents. I was very excited and discussed the plan with my friend almost every week **leading up to the trip**. Unfortunately, not everything went according to the plan. When we arrived at Lijiang, the weather was not good. It was a cloudy day, and we could barely see the mountain. My friend and I decided to book a tour called Hiking to the Jade Dragon Snow Mountain.

The next morning, we arrived at the starting point and waited for our guide and driver. We passed a lake on our way to the mountain. It was hard to believe that the temperature could change so fast. When we were in the car, we just wore shirts. However, when we walked to the lakeside, I felt a cold wind



blow.

At the foot of the mountain, we could only see mountains, soil and the sky at a glance. We arrived at an altitude (海拔) of about 3,800 meters after a long time. There I started to feel a bit sick. This made it hard to enjoy the view. The guide gave me good advice. He said, "Watch your step instead of thinking about how many steps you have to take." It was not easy, but the experience was unforgettable. It was nice to see the valley from up above when we finished the hike.

In 10 days, we climbed the mountain, visited lots of ancient towns and traveled to Xishuangbanna. It is hard to say which place was the best. Things like this make it so fun to travel.

56. The underlined words "leading up to the trip" means "_____ " in Paragraph 1.

- A. since the trip B. after the trip
C. before the trip D. during the trip

57. When the writer arrived in Lijiang, the weather was _____.

- A. fine B. cloudy
C. snowy D. rainy

58. What can we know from Paragraph 3?

- A. The writer went to the mountain in the afternoon.
B. The writer passed a big park on the way to the mountain.
C. The writer went hiking without any guides.
D. The writer felt cold when they were out of the car.

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

- A. The writer arrived at the foot of the mountain by car.
B. The writer spent half a month visiting in Yunnan Province.
C. It was easy for the writer to climb the mountain.
D. Jade Dragon Snow Mountain is 3,800 meters high.

60. What does the writer think about his first hiking?

- A. He regretted going hiking.
B. He didn't feel comfortable.
C. It was hard to say.
D. It was an unforgettable experience.

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. Where is the party?
B. What time is it now?
C. Jason, where are you?
D. Do you have a watch?
E. What are you doing now?
F. See you later, Nancy.
G. Do you need fruit and vegetables?

A: Hello, this is Nancy speaking.

B: Hello, Nancy. This is Jason.

A: 61 _____

B: I'm in my room. Why?

A: You are still in your room! We're waiting for you.

B: Oh! 62 _____

A: It's 4:30.

B: I'm sorry, Nancy. I didn't look at my watch.

63.

A: We are playing games at Kate's home and we'll make dinner together soon.

B: OK, I'm coming. 64

A: Er... Yes.

B: OK. I'll bring some apples, oranges, tomatoes and carrots. 65

A: See you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 五年前, 当地一所小学校关闭了。

A small local school _____ five years ago.

67. 她的日常生活忙碌且多彩。

Her _____ is busy but colorful.

68. 这些照片将会被发布在学校的网站上。

The photos will be _____ on the school website.

69. 事实上, 我还没有开始呢。

_____, I have not started yet.

70. 老师走进教室时, 大家都会起立。

Everyone will _____ when the teacher comes in the classroom.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Dancing and singing, the Yi people and visitors had fun around the fire during the Torch (火把) Festival in Bijie, Guizhou Province, on August 12th. Every year, the Yi ethnic group (彝族) lights torches to show they look up to the fire.

The early Yi people lived in high and cold places in the mountains. They used fire for light to stay warm and cook food. One Yi ethnic old saying goes, "Everything you eat must 'see' fire." In the old days, people lit a small fire outside the door before they took animal meat into the home. They put the meat over the fire to drive away bad luck. Fire was also used to light leaves on the ground to make the land rich.

But the festival is more of a social event now. During the festival, both the Yi people and visitors come together. They show and spread their happiness and thanks for a good life. The Yi people also want to get more people to learn about their life.

71. The Torch Festival in Bijie, Guizhou Province is held _____ every year.

72. The early Yi people lived in high and cold places _____.

73. To drive away _____, people lit a small fire and put the meat over it.

74. Fire was also used to light leaves on the ground to make the land _____.

75. Now, the Torch Festival is more of a _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

The chrysanthemum (菊花) is a very popular flower in China. The beautiful flower has many m 76 in Chinese culture.

The chrysanthemum is k 77 as one of the "Four Gentlemen in Plants". The other three are the plum blossom, the orchid, and bamboo. In the past, they stood for noble (高尚的)



qualities.

The chrysanthemum comes out in bright colors during cold a 78 days when most flowers die. They are beautiful, strong and tough. The flower thus greatly inspired (启发) ancient Chinese poets. They spoke highly of its beauty and also used the chrysanthemum to represent (代表) their o 79 in their works.

Tao Yuanming was a f 80 poet. He once wrote a poem about living as a hermit (隐士). He described how he loved the chrysanthemum and used it to show his s 81 in the poem.

"I pluck chrysanthemums under the eastern hedge, and gaze afar toward the southern mountains (采菊东篱下, 悠然见南山)," Tao wrote in his poem. Since then, the chrysanthemum has become the s 82 of the hermit. But the chrysanthemum is not only found in Chinese poems. It is also p 83 of Chinese food.

The Chongyang Festival falls on the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar year. On that day, drinking wine made from chrysanthemums is a popular tradition. Chrysanthemum tea is also usually seen on Chinese dinner tables. It tastes great. People believe it is good for one's health, e 84 for eyes.

In a word, the chrysanthemum has i 85 people's life deeply and widely.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的笔友 Tony 用英文写一封邮件, 向他讲述一个发生在海河岸边的感人故事。

- (1) 上周日晚上, 你在海河边散步。当时游人很多;
- (2) 你发现一个小女孩在哭。她与父母走散了;
- (3) 你一边安慰她一边打电话报警;
- (4) 警察最终找到了她的父母;
- (5) 她的父母非常感谢你, 你认为……

参考词汇: 安慰 comfort

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 短文的开头和结尾部分已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Dear Tony,

How are you? I'd like to tell you a story that happened by the Haihe River.

Last Sunday evening, _____

Do you have a story to share? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

②⑦ 2024 河北区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Paper cutting is _____ art form with _____ long history in China.
A. a; the B. a; an
C. an; a D. an; the
22. Books are _____ best friends. Reading books can provide _____ with rich knowledge.
A. us; our B. us; ours
C. ours; us D. our; us
23. Teachers are strict with their students in order to help them make great _____.
A. noise B. progress
C. mistakes D. suggestions
24. Life skills are _____ for us teenagers and we had better learn more skills.
A. harmful B. different
C. expensive D. necessary
25. A large number of foreign students have shown more interest in traditional Chinese culture _____.
A. recently B. mainly
C. certainly D. hardly
26. China's railways have grown rapidly to _____ most cities and the government is looking to build on them further.
A. correct B. collect
C. control D. connect
27. All the students take the bus to school _____ Sam. He goes to school by bike.
A. through B. except
C. among D. including
28. Be quiet! You _____ talk in the library.
A. mustn't B. might not
C. should D. need
29. China _____ with all other countries now to make the earth a better place to live.
A. will work B. is working
C. was working D. worked
30. Lily has learned a lot about the history of Tianjin _____ she can be a tour guide.
A. so that B. although
C. when D. if
31. Dad _____ going for a run every morning, so he's in excellent condition.
A. wins the heart of
B. gets on well with
C. gets into the habit of
D. stays in touch with
32. A famous scientist _____ to give a report about great inventions last Saturday.
A. invited B. was invited
C. will be invited D. invites
33. David was planning _____ part in the activities on School Science Day.
A. took B. takes
C. to take D. taking



34. —Do you know _____?

—Because they listened to the song *China in the Lights*. They take pride in our country.

- A. what did the students listen to
- B. what the students listened to
- C. why did the students feel so moved
- D. why the students felt so moved

35. —I saw an accident. A boy was riding his bike and listening to music on the road.

—_____! So when you're on your bike, think about the risk of an accident!

- A. That's very dangerous
- B. That sounds wonderful
- C. That's great news
- D. That's no excuse

三、完形填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Xiaoxiao is a girl student from Zhoukou, Henan Province. She moved many people when she said she would give shrimps(虾) 36 her school lunch to her mother. Behind the loving girl, there is a loving headmaster Zhang Pengcheng. He takes good care of his 37.

Zhang's school has more than 180 students. Most of them are left-behind children, and some 38 their parents even less than once a year. Some students live in school, but they are too 39 to live alone. Zhang and his wife(妻子) live with boys and girls separately. They want these children to 40 with love. "If a child hasn't 41 love, how can he or she love society and others in the future?" Zhang says.

Zhang 42 the situation of the students' families and tries his best to help them. Besides

the government subsidies(补贴), he also uses his own money to buy food for the children. Zhang wants the left-behind children to have a good education and enjoy a 43 childhood. He says that children have a long way to go in their future life, and a good 44 is very important to them. In the future, Zhang plans to help more left-behind children in need of help.

45 Zhang was born in 1982, his hair has turned white. But he doesn't mind. He is always happy and pleased when his students call him "headmaster grandpa".

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. as | B. from |
| C. about | D. at |
| 37. A. neighbours | B. parents |
| C. cousins | D. students |
| 38. A. meet | B. accept |
| C. believe | D. refuse |
| 39. A. brave | B. young |
| C. clever | D. honest |
| 40. A. stand up | B. hurry up |
| C. grow up | D. give up |
| 41. A. received | B. recorded |
| C. prepared | D. provided |
| 42. A. avoids | B. understands |
| C. regrets | D. forgets |
| 43. A. boring | B. surprising |
| C. happy | D. difficult |
| 44. A. start | B. secret |
| C. story | D. symbol |
| 45. A. If | B. Before |
| C. Because | D. Though |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Dear Nicole,

How are you? This summer holiday my dad and I travelled to Tanzania to climb Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. My dad and I have climbed many mountains in Scotland. Before the trip, we spent a few weeks training in the mountains of Switzerland.

Over 20,000 people climb Kilimanjaro every year. Some do it because the countryside is very interesting, going from rainforest to snow at the top. Our reason was that you can get to the top without much equipment (装备)—ropes or special climbing tools. There are also few storms on the mountain, but we only learnt that later.

Climbing above 4,000 metres can be difficult because some people get terrible headaches. I was fine, but others in our group were sick. Dad felt awful as well, so I had to look after him as we got near the top. The other problem was that he lost his gloves. His hands got so cold that he couldn't feel them. This was dangerous, so I gave him a pair of my socks to keep his hands warm. It took us six days and it was the best climbing experience ever. I'd do it again next year.

With love,

Zack

46. Where did Zack and his dad train before climbing Kilimanjaro?

- A. Tanzania. B. Scotland.
C. England. D. Switzerland.

47. Why did Zack and his dad want to climb Kilimanjaro?

- A. Not much equipment is needed.
B. The countryside is beautiful.
C. It is popular with mountain climbers.
D. There are few storms on the mountain.

48. On the way to the top of Kilimanjaro, ____.

- A. Zack lost his socks
B. Zack got a headache
C. Zack's dad hurt his hand
D. Zack's dad lost his gloves

49. Zack thinks that his trip is ____.

- A. simple B. terrible
C. wonderful D. common

50. What's the letter mainly about?

- A. Zack's father. B. Zack's trip.
C. Zack's new friends. D. Zack's new life.

B

Last year, an old lady moved to my town. Everyone referred to her as (称……为) Granny. Because she kept to herself, she seemed a little different. She asked nothing of anyone and did nothing for anyone, except her pets. She had five dogs and four cats. They were always behind her wherever she went.

One day, a newspaper boy noticed Granny's papers had not been picked up for three or four days. The dogs and cats in her yard were a bit thinner and moved about slowly. He had not seen Granny for about a week. He wondered if she was all right, so he got off his bike and walked to the front door. "Hello! Anyone here?" he called. He listened for a while and



seemed to hear somebody whimpering. He quickly rode to the closest neighbour, Mrs Green's house and called 110. When the police arrived, they found Granny had fallen and had not been able to move to call for help. The paramedic(急救医士) said Granny needed to go to the hospital and stay there for a few days.

While Granny was in hospital, some neighbours came to feed her pets every day. And some neighbours took care of her until her daughter arrived. Luckily, Granny was soon well. When she went home, her neighbours brought her food and flowers. Granny was sorry she had not got to know her neighbours earlier, but was glad she had now "found" them.

51. How many pets did Granny have?

- A. Four. B. Five.
C. Eight. D. Nine.

52. The word "whimpering" in the Paragraph 2 means "_____".

- A. producing loud reading sounds
B. making low crying sounds
C. producing sweet singing sounds
D. making lovely laughing sounds

53. Who quickly rode to Mrs Green's house and called 110?

- A. The newspaper boy.
B. The closest neighbour.
C. The Granny's daughter.
D. The doctors and nurses.

54. Which word might Granny's daughter use to describe Granny's neighbours?

- A. Busy. B. Kind.
C. Rude. D. Lucky.

55. What might happen next in the story?

- A. Granny moved to another hospital.
B. The newspaper boy sold Granny's pets.
C. Granny became friends with her neighbours.
D. The newspaper boy refused to go to Granny's home.

C

Pyrography(烫画) is a kind of art form in China. It is done by using a hot metal(金属) tool and burning wood or other surfaces(表面). Zhang Donghai, a 63-year-old man from Jinzhong, Shanxi Province, has been practising pyrography for more than 40 years.

Zhang began to learn pyrography when he was 20 years old. He learned it all by himself. After 20 years into it, Zhang started to make pyrographs on Xuan paper. He said that it is very difficult to master the skills for making pyrographs on Xuan paper. "I must carefully control the temperature of the electric soldering iron(电烙铁) and the speed of touching down the soldering iron onto the paper so as to avoid leaving holes in the paper," Zhang said. "Making pyrographs on Xuan paper requires lots of time and great patience."

Many people want to learn pyrography from Zhang, and Zhang is happy to train future inheritors(继承人) of the ancient art. "I prefer to train adults because electric soldering irons are dangerous to children."

Zhang has created innovative(创新的) pyrographs by connecting the art form with the skills of traditional Chinese bird-and-flower

paintings. "Pyrography is a kind of valuable traditional cultural skill. I will continue to look for new innovations to make more pyrographs and do my best to pass on the art form to the young," Zhang said.

56. What can we know from Paragraph 1?

- A. What pyrography is.
- B. The start of pyrography.
- C. Zhang's art collection.
- D. Who taught Zhang pyrography.

57. When he was 40, Zhang started to _____.
_____.

- A. learn traditional Chinese painting
- B. make pyrographs on Xuan paper
- C. train inheritors of pyrography
- D. create pyrographs himself

58. The word "master" in Paragraph 2 means "_____".

- A. finish sth. slowly
- B. use sth. carelessly
- C. learn sth. completely
- D. make sth. quickly

59. Which is Zhang's innovation in making pyrographs?

- A. Using colourful paper.
- B. Making pyrographs on flowers.
- C. Creating pyrographs of animals.
- D. Using traditional Chinese painting skills.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. An Artist of Pyrography
- B. A Foreign Art Form
- C. The Return of Pyrography Art
- D. The Creators of Pyrography

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. I don't enjoy it.
 - B. Who wrote the book?
 - C. Yes, I went there last week.
 - D. Have you finished reading it?
 - E. May I borrow your book and read it?
 - F. How soon will you finish reading it?
 - G. It's interesting and well worth reading.

A: Hello, Peter. Have you been to the new bookshop near our school?

B: 61 And I bought the book *The Gay Genius*.

A: 62

B: Lin Yutang. Have you heard of him?

A: Of course. He's especially famous for his novel *Moment in Peking*.

B: Well, he's a great writer in China.

A: 63

B: Not yet. But I will finish it soon.

A: What do you think of the book?

B: 64 The writer wrote about Su Dongpo's experiences and works humorously.

A: Sounds good! 65

B: Of course. I'll bring it to you as soon as I finish reading it.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 赛跑前我总是做热身运动。

I always _____ before a race.

67. 他的朋友把他带到那里并带他参观。

His friend took him there and _____ him

_____.

68. 好好休息,别担心你的学业。

Have a good rest and stop _____
_____ your studies.

69. 我们的教练将宣读获胜者的名字。

Our coach will _____ the name
of the winner.

70. 许多汉语词汇,例如豆腐和功夫,已成为英语的一部分。

Many Chinese words, _____
tofu and kung fu, have become part of the
English language.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

“How do you get to school?” This question often gets an answer like “By bus” “On foot” or “By bike”. But not always—there are children in many different parts of the world who, every day, have to go on a difficult journey to get to their lessons. They travel for many kilometres. They cross deserts(沙漠), mountains, rivers, snow and ice. For example, the children of the Inupiat Community in Alaska go to school in very cold temperatures, and then come back when it is dark. Let's see some other examples.

In Sri Lanka, some children have to cross a piece of wood between two walls of an old castle(城堡) every morning. In Indonesia, some children have to cross a bridge ten metres above a dangerous river to get to their class. And some children in Delhi, India walk along the railway tracks(铁轨) to get to their school every morning.

Six-year-old Fabricio Oliveira gets on his

donkey(驴) every morning to ride with his friends for over an hour through a desert area. Their school is in Extrema, a small village in Brazil—only very few people live there.

So why do the children do this? Because for them going to school means a better future. They hope to get a job and make money in order to help their families and neighbours. And this is why rivers, deserts or danger won't stop them on their way to school

71. Children in many different parts of the world have to _____ to get to their lessons.

72. The children of the Inupiat Community in Alaska go to school in _____.

73. In Indonesia, some children have to cross a bridge ten metres _____ to get to their class.

74. Fabricio Oliveira rides his donkey every morning for _____ through a desert area.

75. The children there hope to get a job and make money so that _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

December 9th, 2021, three Shenzhou-13 astronauts, Ye Guangfu, Wang Yaping and Zhai Zhigang, gave their first class from China's Tiangong space station. The lesson started at 3:40 p.m. (Beijing Time) and 1 76 about 45 minutes. A total of 1,420 primary and middle school students a 77 the lesson from five classrooms across China.

At the beginning of the class, Wang, the first female astronaut to enter China's space station, gave the students a tour of their living and working areas. Ye showed the students how he turned a 78 his body in space. He also explained why it is i 79 for astronauts to walk in space like they normally(正常地) do on Earth. Wang introduced how they lived and worked in space and did some i 80 experiments. In one experiment, she made small water film and put a pink folded(折叠的) paper flower on it. Soon the flower unfolded and blossomed(开花). Zhai took the video of the experiments during the whole class. To r 81 a student's question about water, Wang said the water they drink is recycled. There is no difference in taste b 82 regular(普通的) and recycled water. With a water recycling s 83, they can fully use every drop of water in the space station.

Over 1,000 teachers and students took part in the video communication with the astronauts. The astronauts showed them how different it is in space. A teacher said, "The class has d 84 students' interest in space science. Also, they feel p 85 of our country as they see how fast China's aerospace industry(航空航天工业) has grown."

What a great class!

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是晨光中学的学生李华, 请你根据以下要点, 写一篇英文短文向你校英文校刊投稿, 讲述你班同学张鹏夜遇火灾并冷静报警的事件经过, 并表达自己的想法。

- (1) 上周二晚上同学张鹏发现他家附近的工厂出现了火情;
- (2) 他立刻拨打报警电话, 报告准确的地址;
- (3) 其后, 他大声呼叫附近居民快速离开;
- (4) 几分钟后消防队员赶到, 成功扑灭了大火;
- (5) 转天, 消防员来到学校, 表扬了张鹏并送给他礼物;

(6) 你认为……

要求:

(1) 词数 80~100;

(2) 短文题目和开头已给出, 不计入总词数;

(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 消防队员 firefighter(s)

扑灭 put out 表扬 praise

A Touching Story

Last Tuesday night, my classmate Zhang Peng _____



②2024 河东区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. Our National Day is on _____ first day in _____ October.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填
22. —Bad luck! I forgot to take my homework.
How can I tell my teacher?
—Come on, a bad _____ is better than none.
A. apology B. excuse
C. promise D. trust
23. —Do you know David is _____ cousin?
—Yes, and I am a friend of _____. Nice to meet you.
A. mine; him B. my; his
C. mine; his D. my; him
24. There are _____ days in a week and Tuesday is _____ day of the week.
A. seven; the third
B. seven; third
C. seventh; three
D. the seventh; three
25. We are doing much better _____ English _____ our teacher's help.
A. in; at B. at; in
C. in; with D. with; with
26. —Lucy, I've signed for a big box by Express. What's in it?
—I'm not sure. It _____ be a present from my brother.
A. might B. must
C. should D. will
27. The famous writer wrote many stories of love. But she _____ single all her life.
A. repeated B. remained
C. realized D. required
28. We love to go to the country in spring as the flowers smell so _____.
A. well B. nice
C. wonderfully D. nicely
29. The world's population is growing _____, and there is _____ land and water for growing rice.
A. larger; less B. larger; fewer
C. more; less D. more; fewer
30. Be quiet, please. The students _____ a class now.
A. have B. had
C. are having D. were having
31. People have realized how important the environment is, but still many trees _____ in the world every year.
A. were cut down B. cut down
C. are cut down D. will be cut down

32. Be careful! Don't walk on the grass, _____ it will "cry".

- A. and B. but C. or D. so

33. I really don't know _____ and _____.

- A. what to do; how to do
B. what to do it; how to do it
C. what to do it; how to do
D. what to do; how to do it

34. —Could you tell me _____ now?

—Her mother says she is much better.

- A. how Kate is B. where is Kate
C. what Kate is D. who is Kate

35. —Oh, no! My mobile phone is missing!

What am I going to do?

—_____ Go downstairs to the lost and found office. They may have it.

- A. No way.
B. Don't worry.
C. That's no excuse!
D. You've got no chance.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

It was the beginning of a new term. As a _____ 36 _____ teacher in that school, I didn't know any of the students. A little girl was standing at the gate of the classroom. She looked very shy.

I walked up to her and _____ 37 _____ why she stood there. But she said nothing. Then a boy shouted, "She is from Grade Four, the worst student in her grade." I looked at the little girl. She didn't seem to be the smart kind. I _____ 38 _____ why her teacher asked her to stay in Grade Three. I took her hand and _____ 39 _____ her into the classroom.

"Sit here. Now you are my student and I'm your teacher," I said. She still said nothing, but

suddenly began to cry.

I later learnt that her parents died in a car accident. She became sad and didn't like talking to others after that. She learnt very _____ 40 _____. I gave her respect and never looked down upon her as I know everybody deserves (值得) respect. I helped her after school, and she was making _____ 41 _____ little by little. As time went by, she was not as _____ 42 _____ as before. At the end of the term, she seemed to have forgotten all her sadness. She was not among the best students when she left that school, but _____ 43 _____, she was not that shy and sad little girl any more.

In the following _____ 44 _____, she would send me a card on each Thanksgiving Day. Three days ago, I _____ 45 _____ an invitation to her wedding. And now, I am at her wedding, and she is smiling brightly. Everyone deserves respect and everyone can be happy.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. new | B. beautiful |
| C. strict | D. famous |
| 37. A. told | B. answered |
| C. knew | D. asked |
| 38. A. thought | B. understood |
| C. forgot | D. remembered |
| 39. A. poured | B. threw |
| C. led | D. turned |
| 40. A. slowly | B. quietly |
| C. well | D. quickly |
| 41. A. friends | B. decision |
| C. progress | D. surprises |
| 42. A. smart | B. shy |
| C. angry | D. careful |
| 43. A. at least | B. at first |
| C. at once | D. at birth |



44. A. days B. weeks
C. months D. years
45. A. wrote B. sent
C. refused D. received

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Hello, boys and girls. Let's talk about our parents' jobs in this class.	
Mrs. Smith	It doesn't matter what kind of jobs your parents have. They make our city a better place. They make great contributions(贡献) to us, and everyone should take pride in them.
Edward	My father is a basketball coach. He often teaches me how to play basketball in the gym. My mother is a nurse. She cares a lot about her patients.
Judy	My father is a scientist. He works in a lab. I want to be a scientist like him. My mother is a middle school teacher. She loves her students very much.
Sally	My father is a pilot. He takes people to different places. My mother is a TV reporter. They are very busy so they have little time to be with me. But still, I love them.

Alina	My parents are cleaners. No matter how bad the weather is, they get outside early in the morning and clean the streets. Sometimes I prepare breakfast for them.
-------	---

46. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the street. B. In a hotel.
C. In a bank. D. In a classroom.
47. How many kinds of jobs are mentioned?
A. 4. B. 6.
C. 7. D. 10.
48. What does Judy's father do?
A. A basketball coach. B. A scientist.
C. A pilot. D. A cleaner.
49. Why do Sally's parents have little time to be with her?
A. Because they have different jobs.
B. Because they are very busy.
C. Because Sally loves her parents.
D. Because Sally's parents are nice people.
50. Mrs. Smith wants to tell the students _____.
A. different jobs have different values(价值)
B. we need to help our parents
C. different people have different jobs
D. we can only learn from our parents

B

Progress means the act of going forward. Making any kind of progress can make us healthy and happy in life. By setting and actively working towards our goals, we can make progress in our life.

To make more progress in life, start looking at problems in a different way. Whatever happens, if we think positively, it can be useful and helpful. We need to know that problems are part of our life. After we solve problems one after another, we can make more progress and become stronger.

Having confidence(信心) is helpful for us to make progress. Confidence comes from different places, such as proper education, training or having good relationships. We should also stay with people who believe in our success and actively support us. These people can help push us towards progress.

Slow progress is still progress. Just as the old saying goes, "It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop." Progress usually comes a lot more slowly than we expect. Even if progress is slow, try not to be worried. One important thing is that we keep taking steps towards our goals, and another is that we clearly remember what our goals are all the time. The actual speed isn't important.

The road to progress is not always smooth. Most progress often comes with setbacks along the way. Sometimes, maybe it feels like we're taking one step forward and three steps back, but it won't always be like that. Keep going towards our goals and we can much more easily make the progress we want.

Progress doesn't always happen in a straight line. As long as we keep working, we will achieve higher levels.

51. What does progress make us do?

- A. Set lifelong goals.
- B. Go forward easily.
- C. Live healthily and happily.
- D. Think about new things.

52. What does Paragraph 3 tell us?

- A. We should support different people.
- B. Some people can push us to failure.
- C. Confidence helps us make progress.
- D. Different schools expect the same progress.

53. What does the writer say about slow progress?

- A. It often goes smoothly.
- B. It still means progress.
- C. It sometimes stops progress.
- D. It always gives us a clear mind.

54. Which word is close to the underlined word

"setbacks"?

- A. Prizes.
- B. Advantages.
- C. Excuses.
- D. Difficulties.

55. Which can be a proper title for the text?

- A. Ideas about Making Progress
- B. Keys to Speeding up Progress
- C. Meanings of Having Confidence
- D. Suggestions on Relationships

C

What will travel be like in 2070? Maybe travel will become smarter and easier by that time. Here are some amazing predictions about traveling that might happen in 2070.

At the airport

You will use "heartbeat passport(护照)" at the airport. And passport checks will not be used any more. Because everyone's heartbeat is different and it can tell you who you are and



where you will go. Also, it provides more personal information.

On the airplane

Airplane seats could fit a person's body shape, size and even temperature. There will be no screens on the airplane. With a futuristic device(未来设备), you can watch many kinds of movies on the airplane right before your eyes.

In the hotel

3D print technology will develop surprisingly fast. It can print almost everything like clothes and food. Therefore, when you get to the hotel, suitcase will not be needed any more.

During the trip

The trip will become interesting and colorful. Many kinds of services will be provided during the trip. If you want to see what happened in the Ming Dynasty or the first Olympic Games, you can just wear a special headset or glasses.

56. What will travel be like in 2070 according to the passage?

- A. Smarter and easier. B. More expensive.
C. More difficult. D. Much cheaper.

57. What does the underlined word "predictions" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. 因素 B. 条件
C. 重点 D. 预测

58. You will use _____ at the airport instead of passport checks.

- A. heartbeat passport
B. personal information
C. personal body shape
D. 3D print technology

59. 3D print technology can _____.

- A. help us to check passports
B. provide many kinds of movies
C. print almost everything like clothes and food
D. take us to see the first Olympic Games

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Heartbeat Passport
B. A Futuristic Device
C. 3D Print Technology
D. Travel in 2070

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. Where are you?
B. That sounds nice.
C. Is it a place I know?
D. Have a nice vacation.
E. Are there many people at the party?
F. What's the weather like there?
G. Did you do anything special there?

A: Hello!

B: Hi, John. 61 You weren't at the party last Saturday.

A: I'm on vacation right now.

B: Great. 62

A: I'm afraid not. It's an unusual beach. In my opinion, the fewer people, the better.

B: 63

A: That's true. The sun is shining brightly and the sea is so beautiful.

B: 64

A: Nothing much. I just read and rest every day. In fact, I was asleep before you call.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. 65

A: Thanks. See you next week.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 我喜欢亲自去一个国家体验当地的文化。

I like to go to a country to experience the local culture _____.

67. 上个月,我回到家乡,看望了我的亲朋好友。

I _____ to my hometown and visited my relatives and friends last month.

68. 玲玲喜欢在网上搜索资料来帮助自己学习。

Lingling likes _____ information on the Internet to help herself learn something.

69. 尽管工作辛苦,但我乐在其中。

_____ the job is very hard, I enjoy it.

70. 小心! 别从椅子上摔下来。

Look out! Don't _____ the chair.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

Do you have any experiences like these? When the teacher asks if anyone can speak in front of the class, you lower your head. When you go to the restroom or dining hall, you always try to find someone to go with you because you are afraid of being seen alone. Well, many people have these kinds of experiences. They are feeling social anxiety (社交恐惧). People with social anxiety may easily communicate with family members and close friends. But meeting new friends, talking in

public can make them very shy and nervous. A recent survey from *China Youth Daily* showed that about 45 percent of the 1,560 interviewees (受访者) said they experienced social anxiety.

Stefan G. Hofmann, an expert from Boston University, the US said that social anxiety is probably "a result of the fear that we will not be welcome". For Chinese kids, there's another reason for their anxiety. Shu Man from East China Jiaotong University said, "Most of them are the only child in their families, so they don't have many chances to practice their social skills." But how to be social and improve your social skills? People can follow these methods.

Firstly, work on your self-worth. Stop thinking of things that make you down. Do your best to stop comparing yourself with others. Secondly, start smiling and use a welcoming body language. Remember to give others a hug when you meet them. Stop looking at your phone all the time. Lastly, just be yourself. Take every chance to hang out with new people and those you like. Don't hide yourself in your own world.

71. People with social anxiety may feel relaxed when they communicate with _____.

72. In the recent survey, about _____ people experienced social anxiety.

73. Social anxiety may be a result of the fear that they _____.

74. Most of Chinese kids don't have many chances to practice their social skills because they _____.

75. The last paragraph of the passage mainly tells _____.



八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

How can you do calculations (计算) quickly? These days, you are a 76 to use a calculator (计算器). But how about people in ancient times? In the very beginning, the cleverest among them thought of using stones. Then, around the 2nd century B.C. Chinese b 77 to use the abacuses (算盘). Now some researchers c 78 it to be the world's oldest calculator. In China, people used abacuses to do calculations for thousands of years b 79 electronic calculators became popular.

The abacus is usually made of wood. It has many beads (珠子). Each bead above the horizontal divider (水平分隔器) s 80 for five, and each bead below the divider means one. By moving the beads with fingers up or down, one can do all kinds of calculations.

It is great to watch a skilled hand use an abacus. You can watch f 81 move and beads knock. And after a few seconds, the result comes out. Through lots of p 82, you can use the abacus well. In the past, the abacus was used in all schools. It was considered to be a b 83 skill that everybody needed to pick up.

Today, p 84 you can hardly see abacuses because they are no longer widely used. However, we can still feel the important role they once played. Abacuses have become a symbol of much money. Some have come to b 85 that abacuses can bring their owners wealth. People often give a new baby a golden abacus-shaped amulet (护身符) as a present. It is thought that the amulet will help the kid grow up and become a rich person.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是光华中学初三(2)班的学生李华,你经常用英语给你的笔友 Tony 写信,请根据以下要点,给 Tony 写一封信介绍上周班里发生的一些情况,并表达自己的看法。

(1) 上周一,班里来了一名叫王明的新同学,个子很高,戴着眼镜;

(2) 课上回答老师问题时,他的口音让一些同学哄堂大笑,他很紧张,没能回答出问题,感到害羞,老师鼓励了他;

(3) 下课后很多同学对他微笑,并主动提供帮助,与他交朋友;

(4) 你认为...
要求

(1) 词数 80~100;

(2) 信的格式和开头已给出,不计入总词数;

(3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:口音 accent

Dear Tony,

How are you! I am writing to tell you something in my class. Last Monday, _____

I am looking forward to your letter.

Yours,

Li Hua

29 2024 红桥区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Stonehenge is _____ ancient circle of stones in _____ south of England.
A. an; the B. an; 不填
C. a; the D. a; a
22. The boy is from Tianjin, and _____ name is Li Hua.
A. your B. their
C. her D. his
23. In my opinion, the Terracotta Army is the most fantastic man-made _____.
A. speech B. stream
C. wonder D. invention
24. —Excuse me, but we _____ wait in line to get on the subway.
—I'm sorry.
A. might B. should
C. could D. would
25. Afternoon tea is not just a drink but a _____ meal.
A. light B. strong
C. hard D. free
26. Norman Bethune was Canadian, but he is one of _____ heroes in China.
A. the more famous B. the most famous
C. more famous D. famous
27. Both smiling and laughing can easily and quickly _____ from one person to another.
A. fix B. dig
C. consider D. spread
28. Today is Mother's Day, and I plan _____ dinner for my mother.
A. to cook B. cooking
C. cooked D. cook
29. —Where is Mr Wang?
—Look! He _____ basketball on the playground.
A. plays B. played
C. is playing D. was playing
30. Many people came to Tianjin during the May Day holiday, so the people in the streets were _____ tourists at that time.
A. loudly B. mainly
C. quietly D. properly
31. —I think robots are very helpful.
—I _____ you. They make our life easier.
A. agree with B. wait for
C. would like D. point at
32. Paris 2024 Olympic Games _____ from July 26th to August 11th.
A. held B. was held
C. will hold D. will be held



33. He has studied very hard _____ he came to our class.

- A. when B. and
C. since D. so

34. —Do you know _____ the Dragon Boat Festival is this year?

—Sorry, I don't know the exact date.

- A. what B. why
C. when D. where

35. —My chocolate cookies are done now. _____!

—Thanks! They taste really sweet and they feel soft in the middle.

- A. That's too bad B. Have a try
C. Promise D. Nice idea

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

"I don't want to go, Miss White. I'm frightened(害怕的), very frightened," Monica told her teacher.

Monica was a very 36 girl. She always sat at the back of the classroom. Every Monday morning there would be a special show in her class and one student would be chosen to make a speech. Miss White hoped that Monica could have a try the next week. But she 37.

"I know that it seems 38 for you, but it will help you build up your confidence," said Miss White. Monica was lost in thought.

The next day, Monica came to Miss White's office. Miss White was 39 that she would take the chance. Miss White red-penciled her manuscript(手稿) of the speech and

corrected her pronunciation. She advised Monica to imagine that she was speaking confidently in front of her class. For a whole 40, Monica practised speaking in front of her imaginary(想象的) classmates and teacher.

41, Monday arrived. When Monica was called to give her speech, she 42 and walked to the front of the class without any notes, in a show of confidence. Monica's successful performance brought everyone a great 43. The whole class clapped(鼓掌) for a full minute when she completed her speech. Miss White 44. She had known that Monica would make it when she bravely took her first step to overcome(克服) her fear of speaking in public.

From that day, Monica's life changed for the better. At the age of 23, she became a news reader. People who see her on television now will find it hard to 45 that she was once a shy girl who refused to speak up in class.

36. A. lazy B. shy
C. active D. helpful
37. A. replied B. suffered
C. discussed D. refused
38. A. important B. interesting
C. difficult D. necessary
39. A. glad B. afraid
C. bored D. nervous
40. A. hour B. day
C. week D. year

41. A. Instead B. Finally
C. However D. Usually
42. A. woke up B. lifted up
C. looked up D. stood up
43. A. surprise B. review
C. excuse D. adventure
44. A. answered B. agreed
C. smiled D. regretted
45. A. treat B. believe
C. apologise D. punish

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

While on a road trip, an old couple stopped at Nick's Burger Stand for lunch. After finishing their meal, they left the restaurant and went on their way. As they left, the old woman left her glasses on the counter(柜台). She didn't know this until they drove about 65 kilometres.

They had to travel quite far before they could find a place to turn around to get her glasses. All the way back, the husband **complained** about his wife. The more he blamed (责备) her, the angrier he became. Finally, they arrived. As the old woman got out of the car and went inside for her glasses, her husband shouted at her, "While you are in, you might get my hat and ID card as well."

Don't be angry with others when you make the same mistake.

46. What is Nick's Burger Stand?
A. A hotel. B. A restaurant.
C. A bus stop. D. A kind of food.

47. The old woman knew her glasses were left until they _____.

- A. arrived home
B. had dinner
C. walked about 65 minutes
D. drove about 65 kilometres

48. The underlined word "complained" in Paragraph 2 means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 抱怨 B. 满意
C. 厌烦 D. 抗议

49. The old woman's husband was _____ all the way back.

- A. happy B. sorry
C. angry D. worried

50. What did the husband forget to take with him?
A. His car.

- B. His hat and ID card.
C. His glasses.
D. His wife.

B

Have you tried to run or walk for exercise and then given up? If you answered yes, you should try a new kind of exercise: aquatic(水中的) exercise. Aquatic exercise is like exercise on land, but you do it in a swimming pool. More and more people are trying aquatic exercise.

Aquatic exercise feels easier than exercising on land. Why? You weigh about 90% less in the pool. It is better for your knees than running or walking. Water is about 1,000 times thicker and heavier than air. To move through the water,



your body has to work for four times as hard. As a result, you can burn more calories(卡路里).

In fact, most people say they feel more relaxed in the water. They stop thinking about the things that make them worried. They feel in control of their bodies. The cool, quiet environment makes them feel good.

But what if you are afraid of the water? No problem! There is nothing to worry about. Aquatic exercise is safe and easy to learn. It doesn't require any special skills. You don't even need to know how to swim. Aquatic exercise is for everyone.

51. Where can you do aquatic exercise?

- A. On land.
- B. In a swimming pool.
- C. In a field.
- D. On a farm.

52. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. Difference between air and water.
- B. Weight change of one's body.
- C. The advantages of aquatic exercise.
- D. The ways to do aquatic exercise.

53. What do most people think of aquatic exercise?

- A. Relaxing.
- B. Worrying.
- C. Surprising.
- D. Boring.

54. According to the text, aquatic exercise is _____.

- A. done in groups
- B. fit for everyone
- C. difficult to learn
- D. done with special skills

55. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?

- A. Culture.
- B. Travel.
- C. Nature.
- D. Health.

C

Which animals are smart? You may first think of dogs because they can help people a lot. And there is one more animal that is also clever: sheep.

Scientists said that people could train sheep to identify(识别) familiar human faces.

Before the test, scientists let the sheep take a look at the pictures of four famous people.

Then the sheep went into a room with two computer screens. Each screen showed a human face. One screen showed one of the four famous people and the other screen showed a random(随机的) person. The sheep always walked towards the screen with the famous person's face.

After discovering the sheep's ability to recognize(认出) famous people, scientists gave them a new task. They wanted to see if the sheep could correctly recognize the same people from different angles(角度). The result showed that the sheep could, though they were a bit slower than before.

Finally, the scientists wanted to know if the sheep could recognize the photos of their trainers. Without any training, the sheep could identify their trainers easily.

The scientists said it might be interesting in the future to find whether sheep can identify different facial expressions or not.

56. Which kind of animals can help people do many things according to the passage?

- A. Sheep. B. Dogs.
C. Cats. D. Elephants.

57. From Paragraph 3 we can know that ____.

- A. sheep can identify familiar human faces
B. famous people's faces are bigger than others'
C. famous people are more beautiful than others
D. sheep can only identify famous people's faces

58. In the passage scientists gave the sheep ____ tasks.

- A. two B. three
C. four D. five

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

- A. Scientists can make the sheep identify their trainers faster.
B. In the future sheep will identify different facial expressions.
C. The sheep are not able to recognize their trainers without training.
D. The sheep spend more time recognizing the same people from different angles.

60. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Animals and Human Faces
B. Some Animals' Ability
C. Sheep's Special Ability
D. Scientists and Sheep

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. It was fantastic.
B. Can you teach me?
C. How can I get there?
D. I went back to my home town.
E. That's right.
F. It's the busiest season in China.
G. What did you do there?

A: Hi, Daming. Long time no see. Where did you go?

B: Hi, Kate. 61

A: How was your trip?

B: 62 The fresh air and green mountains there made me so relaxed.

A: Sounds like a nice place. 63

B: I did many things such as fishing, feeding chickens and learning to do Ba Duan Jin.

A: Ba Duan Jin! It's a set of traditional Chinese exercise, right?

B: 64 It's very popular in my home town.

A: I want to try it. 65

B: No problem. I can teach you anytime.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 艾丽斯打电话来说她要晚几分钟到。

Alice called to say she's going to be _____ minutes late.

67. 我1995年离开学校,从那以后就在伦敦生活。

I left school in 1995, and I've lived in London _____.

68. 我正在试用Sora,它能像魔法一样把你说的话变成视频。

I'm _____ Sora, and it can turn your words into videos like magic.

69. 你能帮我迅速浏览一下这篇英语作文,看看有没有错误吗?

Would you quickly _____ the English composition for me and see if there are any mistakes?

70. 我们找了半个小时的钥匙,但最后还是放弃,回家去了。

We spent half an hour looking for the keys, but finally _____ and went home.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

Mao Zedong once said that "Women hold up half the sky." So it should not be surprising that China is now including female astronauts in its rapidly developing space programme.

China's first woman in space was Liu Yang, a major(上校) in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Air Force. Liu was one of the three astronauts on board the Shenzhou-9 spacecraft

when it was launched(发射) from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Centre in Gansu Province on June 16th, 2012. While in space, Liu carried out (进行) experiments in space medicine, before landing back in Inner Mongolia 13 days after the launch.

Liu was born in 1978 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. She joined the PLA Air Force in 1997. About 13 years later, she was chosen to work in China's space programme, and after two years of difficult training, she finally travelled into space. Liu said before the launch of Shenzhou-9, "I feel honoured to fly into space on behalf of(代表) hundreds or millions of female Chinese citizens." Liu now lives in Beijing with her husband. Her hobbies are reading and cooking.

71. Liu Yang was China's _____ in space.

72. _____ astronauts travelled into space with Liu Yang on Shenzhou-9.

73. While in space, Liu Yang carried out experiments in _____.

74. In _____, Liu Yang was chosen to work in China's space programme.

75. Liu Yang's hobbies are _____.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Body language is an important form of communication that is used everywhere, a 76 we don't often think about it. Some messages are understood by people around the world just because they are not c 77 by words. For example, in many countries, people

nod their heads to show agreement and they put their fingers up to their mouths to ask for s 78 .

H 79 , body language is used differently in different cultures. For example, in some western cultures, people shrug (耸肩) their shoulders to show they don't understand or they don't care about something. This isn't common in o 80 places. In Japan, people b 81 to show respect(尊敬) when they greet each other or say goodbye. This isn't done in the West.

Sometimes, people think they know about the body language customs of certain cultures, but in fact, they don't know enough. Kissing is an example that we need to l 82 about. In many European cultures, women and children are kissed on each cheek (脸颊) by family members or friends when they m 83 in the street. New friends are often greeted with a kiss on the cheek by Europeans at parties. In the Middle East, you must be c 84 about your feet. It is very rude to show the bottom of your shoe when you rest one leg on t 85 of the other. It is also not polite to touch people with your shoes.

So, as we can see, body language is just as important as spoken language when we communicate with people from other cultures.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 请你根据以下提示,以“The Story of Wang Ping”为题,为学校广播站英语专栏写一篇短文,介绍发生在一位年轻的公交车司机王平身上的一件事。

- (1) 昨天上午九点王平驾驶公交车,看到有位老人躺在路边,旁边的女士在呼救;
- (2) 王平把车停住并下了车,他了解到老人有心脏病;
- (3) 王平告知乘客他必须将老人送到医院,所有乘客都同意;
- (4) 医生及时挽救了老人的生命;
- (5) 你认为……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 题目和开头已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:呼救 shout for help

心脏病 a heart problem

The Story of Wang Ping

At 9:00 am yesterday, Wang Ping was driving the bus along the road when he _____

③02024 西青区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择题(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. I want to go on _____ trip with my family
in _____ summer holiday.

- A. a; a B. a; the
C. an; the D. the; a

22. Look! The boys are making the model boat
by _____.

- A. himself B. themselves
C. ourselves D. yourselves

23. It was seven o'clock in the morning, and my family _____ breakfast in the living room.

- A. is eating B. was eating
C. were having D. are having

24. The girl gave me a(n) _____ of her life in the new school.

- A. article B. description
C. difference D. information

25. My parents always teach me to be _____
to others.

- A. strict B. polite
C. popular D. proud

26. Zhangjiajie _____ to be a good place for sightseeing today.

- A. knows B. knew
C. is known D. was known.

27. A person's 18-year-old birthday is an important event(事件) to _____ in China.

- A. return B. celebrate
C. separate D. invite

28. She often takes part in the training with us,
so she is in excellent .

- A. pleasure B. education
C. condition D. decision

29. Do you know where we got information in the past?

~~TOP~~
We got information from paper books.

- A. properly B. mainly
C. quietly D. quickly

30. The new year is coming. We will work hard
our grades.

- A. improve B. improving
C. to improve D. improved

31. —What do you often do for Spring Festival?
—I often _____ it such as sweeping the
floor, decorating the room and so on.

- A. keep clear of B. get ready for
C. make a list D. keep a diary

32. —I saw your brother in the zoo just now.

—It _____ be him. He is in the library now.

- A. can't B. may not
C. mustn't D. needn't

33. —Could you tell me _____?

—Last Sunday.

A. when did your family go to the Tianjin

Fifth Avenue

B. why your family went to the Tianjin

Fifth Avenue

C. when your family went to the Tianjin

Fifth Avenue

D. why did your family go to the Tianjin

Fifth Avenue

34. Our school basketball team will win the next match _____ they practise more.

A. if

B. before

C. though

D. while

35. —Could you please help me wash my shirt, Mum?

—_____. Do it yourself since you have grown up.

A. Sorry

B. Not really

C. No problem

D. Sounds great

三、完形填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Melissa was my cousin's daughter. She was in her late twenties, but she had cancer(癌症). Life isn't 36, is it?

Melissa seemed strong and she held up during the fight against cancer. She fought that cancer for five years before it finally 37 her. Those around Melissa felt sorry for her. They felt sorry for themselves. Nobody seemed to deal with Melissa's cancer or death very well, 38 Melissa herself.

Melissa faced her cancer and coming death bravely. She appreciated(珍惜) each day in her last five 39. Though she understood that her life could be short, she lived it to the fullest. Each day, she had a big smile on her face. Melissa started a daily blog(博客) 40 she could tell the stories about her fight against cancer and encourage others. Guess what? That blog 41.

Melissa shared the pain of the cancer and other 42 she had. On her blog, she also shared how much fun life could be. The theme of her blog seemed to "believe each day to the fullest, because it can be your last."

Melissa's blog moved me. I 43 if I kept putting my dreams off until tomorrow, my tomorrow might 44 come. So six months before turning fifty, I told myself to start 45. I wrote story after story. Now, three years later, I became a famous writer.

36. A. safe

B. healthy

C. fair

D. interesting

37. A. moved

B. surprised

C. reached

D. beat

38. A. with

B. except

C. to

D. about

39. A. days

B. weeks

C. months

D. years

40. A. so

B. if

C. though

D. but

41. A. stopped

B. worked

C. stayed

D. went



42. A. reasons B. plans
C. problems D. dreams
43. A. realized B. required
C. remembered D. regretted
44. A. also B. soon
C. never D. already
45. A. traveling B. exercising
C. thinking D. writing

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

In order to better record the exciting moments of the Beijing Winter Olympics, China had developed a series of high-speed cameras. Among them, Lie Bao is the most well-known.

Lie Bao is developed by China Media Group, especially for broadcasting(播送) speed skating events at Beijing 2022.

Experts said that during the speed skating race, the athletes(运动员) could reach a speed of 15 to 18 meters per second(秒). The camera should be as fast as the athletes. Lie Bao can reach a speed of 25 meters per second, or 90 kilometers per hour. So it could closely catch the athletes. Not everyone could go to the National Speed Skating Oval to watch the games, but we were able to follow every move of the skaters, including the look on their faces.

After the Olympics, the high-speed Lie Bao camera is going to be used in sports training. It can help coaches better record the athletes' moves.

46. What is Lie Bao?
A. A volunteer of the Olympics.
B. A high-speed camera.
C. A kind of animal.
D. A sport star.
47. Why did China Media Group develop Lie Bao?
A. To broadcast speed skating events at Beijing 2022.
B. To broadcast speed skiing events at Beijing 2022.
C. To broadcast speed skating events at Beijing 2021.
D. To broadcast speed skiing events at Beijing 2021.
48. How fast can Lie Bao move?
A. 15 m/s. B. 18 m/s.
C. 25 m/s. D. 9,000 m/s.
49. What will Lie Bao be used for after the Olympics?
A. Outdoor games. B. Film making.
C. News broadcasting. D. Sports training.
50. Which of the following sentences is NOT right?
A. There are no high speed cameras except Lie Bao.
B. The Beijing Winter Olympics was held in 2022.
C. Lie Bao can move faster than the athletes during the race.
D. Lie Bao helps people watch every move of the skaters.

B

Alan Tattersall, from Australia, was preparing to go to Houston for business. He would spend 32 hours on the plane. His 17-year-old daughter, Grace, thought her father's snoring(打呼噜) was so bad that the passengers around might be unhappy. Then she did something really special. "I've learned it from some young mums. They give out little care bags when they have babies on planes, because their babies might be crying," Grace explained.

With the help of her mother, Grace went out and bought chocolates and earplugs(耳塞), and put them into 10 little care bags for Alan to hand out on the plane. They also put handwritten notes into them to say sorry for Alan's snoring.

"Enjoy your trip today", the note begins. "We think you might need a little help if Alan falls asleep—so hope this little care bag helps."

"PS: The snoring usually only lasts a short time—while he falls asleep."

Alan himself had no idea. Grace and her mother were preparing the bags. When they arrived at the Melbourne Airport, they handed the bags over and told him to give them out.

Alan did as he was told—or at least he tried to. He said people were so busy listening to their own music or watching movies and didn't really care. Anyway he handed some out before the plane took off. And some passengers really loved them.

51. How was Alan going to Houston?

- A. By car. B. By train.
C. By ship. D. By plane.

52. Who did Grace prepare the care bags for?

- A. Her mother. B. The passengers.
C. Her friends. D. The teachers.

53. Which of the following is NOT in Grace's care bags?

- A. Chocolates.
B. Earplugs.
C. Books.
D. Handwritten notes.

54. Which of the following best describes Grace?

- A. Caring. B. Brave.
C. Strange. D. Careless.

55. What was the main idea of the passage?

- A. Grace and her mother prepared care bags for plane passengers to apologize for Alan's snoring.
B. Alan was going on a business trip to Houston and was worried about his snoring.
C. Passengers on the plane were annoyed by Alan's snoring during the flight.
D. Alan spent 32 hours on a plane to visit his daughter Grace in Australia.

C

Next time you go for a walk, why not see if you can find a blackberry(黑莓) bush(灌木)? Blackberries are one of our most common plants. They grow in the countryside, gardens, parks and even on waste ground in the middle of



cities. The bushes are green all the time and have toothed leaves. But the most important thing to remember about a blackberry bush is that those branches(枝条) are very prickly(多刺的)!

In the spring, the bushes produce white flowers. The berries appear in summer. By September, the branches are heavy with large berries, full of juice. They are now ripe and ready to eat. Picking blackberry is one of the best things to do in autumn. It's almost as much fun as eating them! However, if you pick blackberry, remember—be careful of those prickles! Wear clothes that cover your arms, so you can get those out-of-reach fruits without hurting your arms.

Blackberries aren't just famous for their delicious fruits. People have been using them in lots of different ways for thousands of years. Before barbed wire(带刺铁丝网), farmers used prickly blackberry branches to keep strangers out or their animals in. In the old times, people ate blackberry leaves for tooth problems and some other diseases.

Blackberries are very good for us—they're full of iron(铁). They are fresh and delicious when eaten straight from the bush. But give them a wash first.

56. The blackberry bushes _____.

- A. are always yellow
- B. have toothed leaves
- C. are not easy to find
- D. cannot be seen in cities

57. What does the underlined word "ripe" probably mean?

- A. 多汁的
- B. 发芽的
- C. 开花的
- D. 成熟的

58. What should blackberry pickers keep in mind?

- A. Their clothes may get dirty.
- B. They should watch out for the branches.
- C. Blackberries should be picked in summer.
- D. The out-of-reach fruits are more delicious.

59. What's Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. How people use blackberries.
- B. Why blackberries are so famous.
- C. What illness blackberries can treat.
- D. How ancient people found blackberries.

60. What does the writer suggest people do before eating blackberries?

- A. Brush their teeth.
- B. Wash their hands.
- C. Eat blackberry leaves.
- D. Wash blackberries first.

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Would you like to meet him?</p> <p>B. How are you today?</p> <p>C. I'll be there to cheer for you!</p> <p>D. You look very happy!</p> <p>E. Didn't they beat you last time?</p> <p>F. What does he look like?</p> <p>G. What is he like?</p> |
|--|

A: Hi, Alex! _____ 61 _____

B: Great.

A: 62

B: Oh, yes. My mum made a cake for me. Here, have some. It really tastes delicious.

A: Thanks. It looks very pretty too. Mm, you are right. It's nice.

B: And another good thing is, my friend Ben is coming to stay.

A: Oh, really? 63

B: He is really friendly and kind.

A: 64

B: Well, he is tall and thin. He's good at sport. 65

A: Yes, I'd like to!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 成绩好坏取决于你的努力。

Good grades _____ your hard work.

67. 这个桌子占据了教室的很多空间。

This desk _____ much room of the classroom.

68. 悉尼歌剧院像一艘巨大的帆船。

The Sydney Opera House is like a huge _____.

69. 昨天我把很多旧东西都扔了。

I _____ many old books yesterday.

70. 你能用英语说这个单词吗?

Can you speak the word _____?

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

It's good to share your feelings with others. No matter whether your feelings are good or not, it can also help you to get closer to people who you care about and who care about you.

But how to share your feelings? First, you should focus(聚焦于) on your feelings. You can't tell your friends what's inside your backpack if you don't know what's in it yourself. Feelings are the same way. Before you share them with someone, you should know what feelings you have. You can make a list of feelings in your head or by writing it out on a piece of paper or even by drawing pictures. What bothers(使烦恼) you? Does it make you sad or angry? Do you feel this emotion(情感) only once or many times? When you do this, it might help you to remember something that happened and think about how it makes you feel. Then you can say, "I feel sad when my friend doesn't play with me." or "I feel angry with my classmates..."

Do you know why you should talk about your feelings? If you always keep your feelings inside, especially sadness, nervousness or anxiety(焦虑), it can even make you feel sick. But if you talk with someone who cares about you, like your mum and dad, you'll feel much better. Your parents want to know what's happening in your life because they love you. But if you don't want to talk with them, please talk with your friends. They will help you.



71. It is good to _____.
72. First, you should _____ if you want to share your feelings.
73. Before you share them with someone, you should know _____.
74. If you always keep your feelings inside, it can even _____.
75. But if you don't want to talk with your parents, please _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

E-book is short for electronic book. It is usually read on personal computers. Some mobile phones can also be used to r 76 e-books.

Earlier e-books were written for a small group of readers and were about only a few s 77. With the d 78 of the Internet, knowledge and answers to a lot of questions mainly come from e-books. This is why the e-book business is increasing more q 79

E-books have many advantages. First, they save time. We don't need to go to a bookstore to buy books. Besides, we can find the topic we want to know about on the Internet, and t 80 we can quickly get many e-books on similar topics. Second, e-books save money. Some e-books cost a little money, and there are millions of e-books on the Internet w 81 we can get for free. Third, more fees are saved because e-books don't need to be p 82 on paper. Fourth, e-books make reading more convenient(方便). We can carry a whole library of hundreds of books w 83 us in a small computer or any e-book reader without worrying about their weight.

But e-books have certain disadvantages. They need a personal computer or an e-book reader and the information can be l 84 if its file format(文件格式) is not supported or changed in the reader's computer.

However, e-books p 85 us with a new way of reading. That is good.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 本周我校校报开展了英文征文活动,活动的主题是用英文讲述发生在你身边的好人好事,请根据以下提示,完成一篇英文作文。

- (1)两周前李明在踢球时腿受伤住院了;
(2)李明家庭困难无法支付住院费;
(3)班长李华决定号召同学筹钱帮助他,同学们积极参与;
(4)李华亲自把钱交到李明的父母手中,李明的父母非常感动;
(5)我认为……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
(2)开头已给出,不计入总词数;
(3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:号召 call on

Two weeks ago, _____

③1 2024 部分区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Look, there's _____ notice. It says, "Help! Protect _____ animals in danger."
A. a; an B. an; 不填
C. an; a D. a; the
22. Jenny likes the dress very much. So _____ wants to buy _____.
A. he; it B. he; one
C. she; it D. she; ones
23. The old people in our _____ need care and protection.
A. heaven B. society
C. nature D. century
24. —Listen! Jack is playing the violin in the next room again.
—No, it _____ be him. He has gone to Shanghai on business.
A. must B. can
C. can't D. mustn't
25. A person may be _____, but he or she can't know everything.
A. clever B. poor
C. rude D. honest
26. Jogging means running slowly, but it's still _____ than walking.
A. fast B. faster
C. fastest D. the fastest
27. Many foreigners could not believe their eyes. China has _____ so quickly.
A. developed B. prepared
C. missed D. returned
28. Although the Beijing Opera is difficult for Betty, she hopes _____ more next time.
A. understand B. understands
C. understanding D. to understand
29. The first pioneers _____ Thanksgiving since they arrived in America from England.
A. celebrate B. will celebrate
C. were celebrating D. have celebrated
30. Chinese will be more _____ used in the world because of China's progress these years.
A. quickly B. widely
C. suddenly D. quietly
31. Li Lei is a good boy. He always helps _____ before dinner.
A. take a vacation B. get into trouble
C. lay the table D. keep a diary
32. Mark Twain's stories _____ by millions of people every day.
A. read B. are reading
C. are read D. were read



33. Please read the instructions _____ you use this new machine.

- A. until B. before
C. after D. because

34. —Do you know _____?

—Sure, Marie Curie.

- A. who first won two Nobel Prize
B. how she first won two Nobel Prize
C. when she first won two Nobel Prize
D. where she first won two Nobel Prize

35. —Your father and I are going to Lhasa on business, so take care of yourself!

—OK, I will, Mum. _____.

- A. You're welcome B. Thanks a lot
C. Good idea D. Have a good trip

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

China is a large country. Each different part of China has its own special 36 art. They usually try to show the important things in life, such as love, beauty and family. According to Chinese history, sky 37 were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out to 38 for help when in trouble. When the lanterns are lit(被点亮), they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happy wishes and good luck.

Paper cutting has been around 39 over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy, but it can be 40 to do. Among all kinds of paper cuttings, the most common ones are flowers and animals. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as

41 of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.

Chinese clay art(泥塑艺术) is very famous around the world. 42 the clay pieces are very small, they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively 43 from the Chinese fairy tale(童话故事) or a historical story. The pieces are carefully shaped by 44. After drying, they are fired at a very high heat. They are then polished(抛光) and painted. It takes several weeks to 45 everything. These small pieces of clay show the love that Chinese people have for life and beauty.

36. A. traditional

B. usual

C. final

D. daily

37. A. baskets

B. lanterns

C. planes

D. ships

38. A. cut

B. leave

C. ask

D. shake

39. A. for

B. in

C. at

D. since

40. A. dangerous

B. difficult

C. noisy

D. careful

41. A. chances

B. shapes

C. symbols

D. prizes

42. A. Though

B. So

C. When

D. After

43. A. managers

B. heroes

C. teachers

D. students

44. A. leg

B. arm

C. foot

D. hand

45. A. spell

B. sell

C. complete

D. raise

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

We can learn by listening to the teacher in class, but is this the only way for students to learn? Of course not. There is another way to learn. That is students can teach themselves. For example, if you can't remember things when you are doing homework, you can look through your book to find the answer. This is a way to teach yourself. And it is not a difficult thing. We can do this at any place and at any time.

How do you teach yourself? The first thing you must do is reading. Read something you like, or you have to read. The second is that you must ask yourself questions. A clever student is usually good at asking questions. The third is to answer the questions yourself by thinking hard, reading the text or other books, or asking other people. These are ways of teaching yourself. And if you do like this for a long time, I'm sure you'll succeed in your study.

46. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A. The way to speak. B. The way to eat.
C. The way to learn. D. The way to act.

47. If you forget something while doing homework, you can _____ to find the answer.

- A. look through the book
B. stop doing it
C. put the homework away
D. read newspaper

48. The first thing you must do to teach yourself is _____.

- A. listening B. speaking
C. reading D. writing

49. How many ways of teaching ourselves are mentioned in the passage?

- A. 1. B. 2.
C. 3. D. 4.

50. If you can teach yourself for a long time, you'll _____.

- A. become the class monitor
B. be much more modern
C. win prizes in competitions
D. get good grades in your study

B

For fans of Peppa Pig, they must be very excited to hear that there will be a new Peppa Pig theme park. The new Peppa Pig theme park is close to Lake Garda in Italy. It will open to the public later this year. Lake Garda, about 120 kilometers northwest of Venice, is the largest and the most popular lake in Italy.

At the new Peppa Pig theme park, kids will be able to enjoy themselves at Peppa Pig's yellow house and meet the characters. The theme park will also have three Peppa Pig-themed rides: Peppa's Big Balloon Ride, Grandpa Pig's Train Ride and Pirate Island Boat Ride.

Parents may find it boring to visit theme parks, but it can be easier for parents to agree to



children's demands(要求) this time. Because the family can relax in the sunshine by the water. There will be a lot of activities for the whole family, including sailing on the lake, cycling in the mountains or just walking on the beaches.

The ticket to the new Peppa Pig theme park costs £36 for an adult and £18 for children under the age of ten.

Welcome to the new Peppa Pig theme park!

51. Where will the new Peppa Pig theme park be?

- A. In Hongkong. B. In America.
C. In China. D. In Italy.

52. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. Mother Horse Ride.
B. Peppa's Big Balloon Ride.
C. Grandpa Pig's Train Ride.
D. Pirate Island Boat Ride.

53. What may parents think of visiting theme parks?

- A. Wonderful. B. Interesting.
C. Boring. D. Exciting.

54. How much will your parents and your 5-year-old brother pay if they visit it?

- A. £36. B. £72.
C. £90. D. £108.

55. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?

- A. Lake Garda is the biggest lake in the world.
B. Parents can also enjoy themselves in the new Peppa Pig theme park.

C. The Peppa Pig theme park is boring for children.

D. Peppa Pig's house will be blue in the new Peppa Pig theme park.

C

Mount Qomolangma is the highest mountain in the world. It is in Asia, which is home to all five of the world's highest mountains. Mount Qomolangma's peak(顶峰) is 5.5 miles above sea level. That is very high! So many climbers have tried to climb to the top of it to prove(证明) themselves. The first people to reach the peak were Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Since then, thousands of people have succeeded in climbing to the peak of Mount Qomolangma.

One of the most successful climbers is Erik Weihenmayer. Like all who try to climb this huge mountain, Erik faced strong winds, snow, and avalanches(雪崩). However, what really made Erik's climb unbelievable is the fact that he can't see anything. After losing his vision(视力) at age 13, Erik began climbing at age 16. He has climbed the tallest mountains on all seven continents(大陆). Erik became the first blind person to reach the peak of Mount Qomolangma.

At the age of 32, Erik began his climb as part of a 19-member team. His team wore bells(铃) that he could follow during his climb, and teammates were quick to warn him of such things as a big drop on the right or a rock to the left. Erik also used long climbing poles(爬杆) and an ice ax(冰斧) to feel his way across the



ice, rock, and snow on the mountain.

During his climb, Erik faced many dangers. The higher Erik climbed, the thinner the air became, so he wore an oxygen mask. This helped him breathe(呼吸) as he climbed higher and higher. It took Erik about two and a half months to reach the top of this unbelievable mountain.

56. What can we get from Paragraph 1?

- A. The best team to climb Mount Qomolangma.
- B. The reason for climbing Mount Qomolangma.
- C. The dangers of climbing Mount Qomolangma.
- D. The tools for climbing Mount Qomolangma.

57. What makes Erik's climb unbelievable?

- A. He cannot see anything.
- B. He lost his legs in an avalanche.
- C. He is in good condition.
- D. He used the tools invented by himself.

58. What does the underlined word "This" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Wearing a bell.
- B. Holding an ice ax.
- C. Holding a climbing pole.
- D. Wearing an oxygen mask.

59. Which is the right order of the following events?

- ①Erik began climbing.
- ②Erik joined a team of 19 members.
- ③Erik lost his vision.
- ④Erik reached the top of Mount Qomolangma.

- A. ①③④②
- B. ①③②④
- C. ③①②④
- D. ③②④①

60. What can we learn from Erik's story?

- A. Good tools were hardly helpful to Erik's climb.
- B. Erik was successful because of his strong will.
- C. Erik failed in reaching Mount Qomolangma.
- D. Erik had no difficulties in climbing Mount Qomolangma.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. And how did you usually get home?
- B. Which sport did you like best at school?
- C. Who was your first teacher?
- D. What time did you leave school every day?
- E. That's right.
- F. Did you do a lot of homework?
- G. Who did you often go home with after school?

A: Dad, did you remember your school life when you were a child?

B: Yes, of course. I'll never forget that time.

A: 61

B: I left at about five o'clock, I think.

A: 62

B: Oh, I usually got home by bus about half an hour later.

A: 63

B: Yes, I did. It took me nearly two hours.

A: What about sports? 64

B: I liked basketball best. I often played it with classmates.

A: Well, it was great. You must have lots of fun at school.



B: 65 We worked hard and enjoyed the school life. Wish you too.

A: Thank you, Dad!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 你不用担心我, 我的水性很好。

You don't have to _____ me.

I'm a good swimmer.

67. 事实上, 我想我是这里唯一知道这个消息的人。

_____, I think I'm the only person who knows the news here.

68. 警察们终于查明了真相。

The police _____ the truth at last.

69. 政府正在建立自然公园来保护动物。

The government is _____ nature parks to protect animals.

70. 他可能会及时到这里, 不过我不能确定。

He may get here _____, but I'm not sure.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Tanzania(坦桑尼亚) is a country which has a lot of animals, such as gnus(角马), lions, cheetahs(猎豹), elephants, giraffes and crocodiles. Every year, many people in the world travel to this African country to watch the animals closely. But do you know how they travel?

By bus—This is the most common way.

When people get on a bus, they'll find that the bus is a little strange. It is different from the buses we often see. There are no big windows at all, but some small windows. And it looks like a cage. What is it used for? Oh, people can use it to watch animals, especially those dangerous animals, and take photos.

By boat—We can often see that many people are on a boat, enjoying the beautiful sights along a river or a lake, and they can also enjoy hippos(河马) and crocodiles from a nearer distance.

By hot-air balloon—In the early morning, when the sun is beginning to rise, a large hot-air balloon is also starting its journey. Taking a hot-air balloon makes most of the travellers excited. After some time, the balloon will land in a certain place, and the waiters will serve people a delicious and special breakfast. But the cost of taking a hot-air balloon is also very high. A person should pay about 400 dollars for an hour's trip.

71. Tanzania has _____, such as gnus, lions, cheetahs and elephants.

72. When people get on a bus, they'll find that the bus is _____.

73. They can also enjoy hippos and crocodiles by boat from _____.

74. Taking a hot-air balloon for an hour's trip will cost _____ one person.



75. To watch animals closely in Tanzania, you can travel by bus, by boat or _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Did you ever eat cartoon steamed buns(馒头)? If not, you can b 76 them in Bi Chenggong's shop.

Bi is from Inner Mongolia(内蒙古), China. He looks a little heavy. You may wonder if he can make those lovely steamed buns. The a 77 is yes, and he is really good at that.

About six years ago, Bi found many people liked to buy creative steamed buns to show their best wishes w 78 they celebrate their children's 12th birthday. However, there were few creative steamed bun shops in Hohhot(呼和浩特). So he d 79 to open one.

To learn h 80 to make cute steamed buns, Bi read cookbooks and watched videos online. He even went to Shandong and Shanxi to learn f 81 local people. He also tried and practiced really hard. "That's very important," he said.

Bi's steamed buns are lovely. They are in different s 82, such as Peppa Pig, Mickey Mouse and Snow White. Bi is s 83 about the food materials(材料), too. Although his steamed buns are colourful, they are healthy. The colours are from v 84 like spinach(菠菜) and carrots. Children like them very much and call him "Steamed bun man", Bi is g 85

about that. He promises to make more cartoon steamed buns for them.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华,请根据以下提示,给你的笔友 David 用英文写一封邮件,向他讲述你所看到的一个感人故事。

- (1) 一个下雪天,李华去超市购物;
- (2) 看见一位老人在超市旁卖菜;
- (3) 超市老板出来,想要赶走老人;
- (4) 一位叔叔过来买下了所有的蔬菜;
- (5) 你认为...

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:老板 boss

Dear David,

How is everything going? I'd like to tell you a moving story I saw a few days ago.

On a snowy day, _____

Do you have a story to share? Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,
Li Hua



③2024 滨海新区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. —Look! There is a monkey eating _____ apple in the tree.
—Oh, _____ monkey is very cute.
A. a; a B. a; the
C. an; an D. an; the
22. Linda was a manager at a big company, but she gave up _____ job when she became a mother.
A. she B. hers
C. her D. herself
23. Stephen Hawking's story gives me much _____ to face all kinds of difficulties.
A. chance B. model
C. courage D. decision
24. John _____ the TV and helped his mother with the housework.
A. heard from B. turned off
C. joined in D. looked after
25. The soup will _____ better with more salt.
A. sound B. look
C. taste D. feel
26. Jane has _____ hair in her class.
A. long B. longer
C. longest D. the longest
27. —How old is your daughter?
—_____. We had a wonderful party for her _____ birthday yesterday.
A. Nine; nine B. Nine; ninth
C. Ninth; ninth D. Ninth; nine
28. —_____ I have a ticket, please?
—Sorry, sir. All the tickets were sold out ten minutes ago.
A. May B. Need
C. Must D. Should
29. I really enjoyed your class, _____ there were some sentences I didn't quite understand.
A. because B. or
C. though D. after
30. The English dictionary will help you a lot if you use it _____.
A. properly B. carelessly
C. politely D. quietly
31. —What's your plan for the summer holiday?
—I've no idea, but I've decided _____ at home and have a good rest first.
A. stay B. to stay
C. stayed D. staying
32. She _____ hard, so she became a great player later.
A. trained B. is training
C. has trained D. will train

33. Hangzhou _____ as the City of Silk.

Tourists like shopping for silk there.

- A. knows B. is known
C. knew D. will know

34. —Have you asked the policeman _____?

—Yes. He told us to turn right into Main Street. There is one on the right.

- A. if there is a bank near here
B. how can we get to the nearest bank
C. where can we find a bank
D. when we can go to the nearest bank

35. —Jack fell down and hurt himself badly yesterday.

—_____.

- A. That's cool
B. Nothing serious
C. It doesn't matter
D. I'm sorry to hear that

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

I received a phone call from my friend the night before yesterday. We talked for more than 40 36. But I spent 30 minutes listening to her. Her 37 were full of complaints(抱怨) about the work, the society and other things. Later I stopped her and 38 her, "Firstly, what are you trying to tell me after repeating all that? Secondly, how do you feel after 39 these complaints? I think 40 can be changed unless(除非) you make up your mind to change it." In the following communication, we talked much better. We talked about the progress she had made on her 41, and I also gave her some advice on her work.

We all have problems with our work, our friends, our families, or with ourselves. We should do something to 42 the problems instead of complaining all the time. What is the use of complaining? No use at all. The goal of changing the world is too 43. We cannot achieve that big goal in one go. Try to start with yourself, face your life actively and change your world. Changing your world is an important part of changing the world. And remember to be 44 to others. Be thankful, so you don't complain. Then everything will change, 45 get better and better!

Change yourself, start with stopping complaining, and the world will really start to change.

36. A. seconds

B. minutes

C. hours

D. days

37. A. dances

B. songs

C. words

D. letters

38. A. asked

B. encouraged

C. collected

D. created

39. A. repeating

B. separating

C. writing

D. guessing

40. A. nobody

B. something

C. nothing

D. somebody

41. A. school

B. home

C. office

D. work

42. A. solve

B. work

C. find

D. have

43. A. small

B. big

C. easy

D. simple



44. A. careful B. rude
C. cold D. thankful
45. A. for B. or
C. and D. but

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Peng Jingxuan, a 28-year-old Chinese girl, is now studying in a music university in Paris. While learning abroad, she is also working at spreading traditional Chinese culture to the world. She can often be found on French streets, wearing a silk Han Dynasty-style dress(汉服) and playing the *guzheng* to passers-by.

Born in 1995, Peng began to learn the *guzheng* when she was seven years old. After arriving in France in late 2017, she saw many people do street performances, but few of them knew about Chinese music. So she decided to play the *guzheng* on the streets.

Peng made her first performance in front of a theater in October, 2018. Then she started to perform during weekends and holidays. One year later, she posted her videos of her street performances online and they spread quickly. Her videos have got many likes and made her a very popular *guzheng* artist. She has millions of fans on the Internet now.

More and more people show great interest in the *guzheng* after watching Peng's performances. "People come to me and praise(赞扬) me for the beauty of the instrument and the music. Every time they ask me which country

the *guzheng* comes from, I am very happy to tell them it's from China." Peng feels she has more responsibility(责任) to spread traditional culture. "What is national is universal(全世界的). I hope to play a bigger role in making Chinese music known by the world," said Peng.

46. Where does Peng often make her *guzheng* performances?

- A. In the university. B. In the theater.
C. On streets. D. At parties.

47. What does Peng wear while playing the *guzheng*?

- A. Silk Han Dynasty-style dress.
B. Comfortable clothes.
C. Modern clothes.
D. Foreign clothes.

48. When did Peng become popular?

- A. In 1995. B. In 2017.
C. In 2018. D. In 2019.

49. What does Peng mean by saying "What is national is universal"?

- A. Chinese music is the best in the world.
B. Chinese music should be known by the world.
C. There are no differences between Chinese music and other countries' music.
D. We should listen to not only Chinese music but also the music of the world.

50. The passage is written to _____.

- A. introduce a popular *guzheng* artist
B. show the beauty of Chinese music
C. encourage people to learn *guzheng*
D. teach people how to make a street performance

B

As the taxi leaves, my father stands at the living room window looking out, watching me move off into the darkness, at 4:30 am. His grey hair is untidy from sleeping.

Moments ago, he got up to carry my bag for me and went into the cold open air.

He thanked me for a daughter's cooking and for spending the holiday with him. I told him that I worried he would feel lonely again in the empty house.

"I have my plans," he said, just before I walked out of the door.

When I arrived 10 days ago, I felt it was quiet and lifeless in the house. Then my brothers and I came and filled the rooms. But now, they've gone. I am the last to leave.

As the taxi began to move, I watched the lights go off, but my father didn't leave. Even though he couldn't see me in the dark, he stood by the window watching, beside the tree. It was a fresh tree. He buys one every year for the new year.

The life is hard for my father; my mother died years ago, and now his children are far from home. Our selfish choices take us from one end of the country to the other. The life of the tree cut for Christmas is short. However, my father's is long and strong.

I leave behind two trees: one with silver grey hair, the other still freshly green.

51. Father walked out of the door without _____ in the morning.

A. seeing his daughter

B. saying a word

C. carrying his daughter's bag

D. making his hair tidy

52. Why did the writer worry about her father?

A. Because her father would live alone again.

B. Because her father had nothing in the home.

C. Because her father never felt lonely.

D. Because her father was too old to look after himself.

53. What can we know about the writer from the fifth paragraph?

A. She decided to stay with her father.

B. She was one of the father's two children.

C. She left her father before her brothers.

D. She didn't leave until her brothers left.

54. The underlined word "selfish" means _____ in the passage.

A. kind

B. self-serving

C. careful

D. wrong

55. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Children Who Have No Mother

B. The Tree Cut for the New Year

C. The Great Father in My Heart

D. The Lonely Father Who Lives Alone

C

Along with firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce and vinegar(酱和醋), tea is included among the seven necessities for life in China. Now, it has also been considered as a shared cultural treasure of the world. On Nov. 29th, 2022 Chinese traditional tea processing skills were added to the UNESCO cultural heritage(非物质文化遗产) list. Since ancient times, Chinese



people have been planting, picking, making and drinking tea.

More importantly, China's tea culture has formed Chinese customs(风俗). It is traditional Chinese custom that a host should welcome visiting guests with boiled tea. A poem by Song poet(诗人) Du Lei reads, "I offer tea, not wine, to a guest on a cold night. When water boils on the stove, fire burns with flame bright."

Boiling tea is one of the oldest Chinese tea brewing(沏) methods, dating back to the Tang Dynasty(618—907). Tea leaves were boiled for a long time and sometimes they were cooked together with different fruits. People can enjoy a quiet time by doing that. Later in the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644), a faster and more convenient(方便的) method become more popular, that is steeping(冲泡).

On the app Xiaohongshu, or Little Red Book, there are over 40,000 posts on the topic of "stove-boiled tea"(围炉煮茶). People sit around the stove in a natural setting and have snacks with their hot tea. Some also wear traditional *hanfu* as if it could take them back to those ancient times. Through "stove-boiled tea", people can taste a slower life and find their inner peace. As is written in one Xiaohongshu post, "It is very relaxing to drink hot tea and chat with best friends."

56. What is considered as a shared cultural treasure of the world?

- A. Firewood. B. Sauce.
C. Rice. D. Tea.

57. In Paragraph 1, the writer introduces the topic by _____.

- A. giving facts B. listing numbers
C. telling stories D. asking questions

58. Which sentence can be put in the "_____"?

- A. Let's try the modern method of boiling tea in our spare time.
B. These days, the old method is making a comeback.
C. Chinese invented many different ways of drinking tea.
D. No doubt that it is a good way to make friends with tea.

59. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Seven necessities for life include rice and noodles.
B. Steeping tea dates back to the Tang Dynasty.
C. In Chinese traditions, a host serves the guests nothing but wine.
D. "Stove-boiled" tea is a way to enjoy a peaceful and relaxing time.

60. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

- A. invite more people around the world to visit China
B. ask people to learn to enjoy the life in different ways
C. explain why drinking tea is popular among Chinese people
D. show how popular and interesting the app Xiaohongshu is

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Good idea!
 B. Who's that?
 C. Here you are!
 D. I don't think so.
 E. What are you going to do?
 F. When will the party begin?
 G. Would you like to come to the party?

A: Hello, may I speak to Jim?

B: Hello, this is Jim speaking. 61

A: Bob speaking. Are you free this weekend?

B: Yes. I'll stay at home. 62

A: Alice and I are going to have a surprise party in my home for our foreign teacher, Mrs Green. She is going back to the UK.

B: Really? She's my favorite teacher. I'll miss her.

A: 63

B: Sure. I'd like to. 64

A: At 6:00 pm this Saturday.

B: Great! Let's buy her a gift tomorrow.

A: 65 I can't wait! See you!

B: See you!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 人生价值并不取决于你是谁,而是你做什么。

The value of life doesn't _____
 who you are, but what you do.

67. 她试用了很多办法来修理她的电脑。

She _____ many ways to repair
 her computer.

68. 父母总是会担心他们的孩子。

Parents are always _____ their
 children.

69. 当我遇上麻烦时我会和父母交谈。

I will talk with my parents when I am _____.

70. 我们都尽量早到,以便有时间进行热身活动。

We all arrive as early as we can so that we
 have time to _____.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

No one perhaps had a greater influence on ancient Chinese academies(学院) than Zhu Xi (1130—1200). This Song Dynasty thinker and philosopher(哲学家) was one of the greatest supporters(支持者) of education in Chinese history.

Aged just 18, Zhu Xi passed the imperial examination(科举考试). He later became a county official(县令). Many people in the same shoes would have then continued to climb the career ladder(职业阶梯), but Zhu Xi was more interested in spreading knowledge. Thus, he spent a lot of time visiting and writing letters to learned scholars(学者) for academic discussions.

By the time he was 37 years old, Zhu Xi was already a famous scholar. Setting off from what is today's Fujian Province, he travelled to modern-day Hunan Province—then a journey of about one month. There, he visited Zhang Shi, the head teacher of Yuelu Academy(岳麓书院). The two scholars discussed many topics and learnt a great deal from each other. This meeting began a new time of academic exchange(互换) between different schools of thought, and had a



lasting influence on the Chinese academy.

71. Zhu Xi _____ on ancient Chinese academies.

72. _____, Zhu Xi passed the imperial examination.

73. Zhu Xi _____ after he became a county official.

74. It took Zhu Xi a lot of time _____ to learned scholars for academic discussions.

75. Zhang Shi was _____ of Yuelu Academy in 1167.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

For thousands of years, rice has been central on the table of the Chinese diet. All over the country today, countless numbers of people begin their day w 76 a bowl of rice porridge. In fact, for many, especially in southern China, no meal is c 77 without a helping of steamed rice(米饭).

A key part of everyday meals, rice is also a highlight of traditional Chinese f 78 .

Niangao, a cake made from sticky rice flour(黏米面), is a p 79 Spring Festival food. As gao s 80 the same sound as “高”, meaning “high” in Chinese, the eating of niangao is b 81 to improve status(地位) in the new year.

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month each year. Small sticky rice balls, k 82 as yuanxiao in the north and tangyuan in the south, are eaten w 83 during this festival. These round rice balls are traditionally seen as s 84 of family reunion (团聚).

From the Spring Festival to the Lantern Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Laba Festival, rice plays a role in many of our favourite c 85 . Not only does it lend special tastes to these Festivals, rice also helps add magic and charm(魅力).

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华,上个月你在“中国航天日”参加了科技馆举行的航天俱乐部活动,请根据以下要点写一篇短文,并表达你的想法。

- (1)听了航天员的故事,学习到了科学精神;
- (2)做了物理实验,增长了科学知识;
- (3)参观了展览,对太空旅行更感兴趣了;
- (4)你认为……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
- (2)开头已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:科学精神 scientific spirit

中国航天日 Space Day of China

科技馆 Science and Technology Museum

Last month, _____



③③2024 和平区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(三)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. This is _____ map of our school. In the middle of the school is _____ office building.

- A. the; a B. a; /
C. /; an D. a; an

22. The cooking apps offer useful _____ that we can follow step by step.

- A. inventions B. instructions
C. traditions D. conditions

23. —I've lost my ruler and I can't find _____ anywhere.

—I have many rulers in that box. Just take _____.

- A. it; it B. it; one
C. one; it D. one; one

24. I often take my dog for a walk _____ the street after dinner.

- A. along B. above
C. across D. around

25. *Tom and Jerry* is a _____ cartoon and people around the world like watching it.

- A. terrible B. exciting
C. humorous D. serious

26. If you have to lend your camera to anyone, ask them to use it _____.

- A. easily B. slowly
C. properly D. clearly

27. When I was young, my parents always encouraged us _____ new hobbies.

- A. to develop B. developing
C. develop D. developed

28. —Fish is ready. Help yourself!

—Wow! It _____ delicious. Could you please tell me how to cook it?

- A. becomes B. sounds
C. tastes D. feels

29. —Mum, David isn't at home. Where _____ he?

—He _____ to watch a movie. He will be back in two hours.

- A. was; went B. is; has been
C. was; goes D. is; has gone

30. You can _____ the word in a dictionary if you don't know its meaning.

- A. look after B. look for
C. look up D. look at

31. A party _____ in my friend's home next month and I'm looking forward to it.

- A. was held B. will hold
C. is held D. will be held

32. If we don't protect the animals in danger, we _____ lose them all one day.

- A. should B. may
C. needn't D. can't

33. The boy can look after himself _____ it's not easy for him.

- A. if B. because
C. although D. so that



34.—Will you go to the cinema with me tomorrow, Tom?

—I'm not sure. I don't know _____ the work on time.

- A. whether will I finish
- B. whether I will finish
- C. where can I finish
- D. where I can finish

35.—I'm leaving for America on a trip next week.

—_____.

- A. Have a good trip
- B. Good luck
- C. Cheers
- D. What a pity

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

One day, I was sitting at home with nothing to do. Suddenly, I wanted to meet people and have new 36 instead of feeling so bored, so I decided to start 37. I turned on my computer and found a website where I could volunteer on a farm in France.

Volunteering 38 us with so many chances to have fun and share greatest stories. My time working on a farm was a fantastic experience for me. It was almost a 39 holiday as food and accommodation(住宿) were offered. 40, it was not a dream holiday as I had to look after fifteen horses and sleep at the top of a tower. I soon found that I was a 41 farmer but it did not matter because I made some great friends and also improved my French.

It is true that you feel good when volunteering but there are also other 42. I once volunteered as a worker at a charity sports event where the organizers gave me cakes from an expensive London bakery to 43 me for my services.

While this is all fun, my favourite part of volunteering is creating and sharing stories. My terrible attempts(尝试) at farming have given me funny stories to tell! Talking to volunteers from different countries has also 44 me learn more about the world. Thanks 45 volunteering, I have had so much fun with many nice people.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. adventures | B. experiences |
| C. journeys | D. vacations |
| 37. A. reading | B. fishing |
| C. shopping | D. volunteering |
| 38. A. gave | B. offered |
| C. provided | D. showed |
| 39. A. favourite | B. free |
| C. strange | D. special |
| 40. A. However | B. Though |
| C. But | D. So |
| 41. A. helpful | B. bad |
| C. awful | D. good |
| 42. A. advantages | B. mistakes |
| C. abilities | D. suggestions |
| 43. A. call | B. thank |
| C. change | D. manage |
| 44. A. helped | B. asked |
| C. wished | D. kept |
| 45. A. for | B. from |
| C. with | D. to |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

“Atishoo!” Jack sneezes(打喷嚏).

“I hope you haven't got a cold,” Mom feels Jack's head. “Warm, but not a fever.” Mom gives Jack a tissue(纸巾). “Sneeze into this if you have to. We don't want you to spread germs.”

"Germs?" Jack shakes his head. "It's only a sneeze!"

"Yes, but if you have a cold, you can spread a lot of cold germs with a sneeze."

"But I don't see germs anywhere around me!"

"You can't see them with your eyes because they are too small. But you can spread them easily with sneezes. Now come with me."

Mom takes Jack to the kitchen. She takes out a bag of flour(面粉) and puts some onto her hand. Then she holds it close to her face and sneezes—that little bit of flour is all over the kitchen.

"So now you know why I gave you the tissue?" asks Mom.

"I know what you mean. But is this the only way for me to keep away from germs?" says Jack.

"Of course not. There are other ways too," says Mom. "For example, always wash your hands with running water after you use the bathroom or play with animals. Put soap all over your hands—fronts, backs, and between the fingers. It's the best to wash your hands for at least 20 seconds. That's how long it takes to sing *Happy Birthday* song twice. Then wash all of the soap off your hands with clean water. Last, remember to dry your hands because wet hands can still spread germs."

Jack does as Mom says. He doesn't have a cold and doesn't even sneeze again. Now he is just fine!

46. What does the underlined word "germ" mean?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 细菌 | B. 灰尘 |
| C. 唾液 | D. 鼻涕 |

47. What do we know about Jack that day?

- A. He has a fever.
- B. He eats some flour.
- C. He washes hands 20 times.
- D. He knows how germs spread.

48. Why can't Jack see germs with his eyes?

- A. Because he needs glasses.
- B. Because germs are small.
- C. Because he has poor eyesight.
- D. Because germs disappear quickly.

49. Why does Jack's mom sneeze in front of the flour?

- A. To play a game with Jack.
- B. To tell Jack how germs spread.
- C. To teach him to cook with flour.
- D. To show him how to clean the kitchen.

50. Which of the following is NOT true about washing hands?

- A. We need to wash the backs of our hands.
- B. We should dry our hands after washing them.
- C. We must sing a song while washing our hands.
- D. We should wash our hands with running water.

B

Everyone is talking about "digital citizen(数字公民)", but what is it? Well, a digital citizen is someone who often uses the Internet. A good digital citizen uses the Internet wisely, follows the Internet rules and helps make the Internet a great world for themselves and everyone else. Are you a good digital citizen? If you don't know how to use the Internet in a safe way, here are some tips.

**Stay safe**

To stay safe, do not tell anyone online your real name, phone number, home address or even the area where you live. The main rule: do not give out information that allows strangers to find out.

Show respect

Just like in real life, it's important to behave well online. For example, if you want to post a video or a photo of someone, make sure you ask for their permission (许可) first. Remember that everybody can have their own opinion. It's OK to disagree, but always be polite.

Be kind

Before you post a comment online, stop and think. How will your words make someone feel? Don't say something online that you wouldn't say in real life. If you see that someone is being bullied (霸凌) online, tell your parents or teachers.



Don't trust everyone or everything online. It's possible that people on the Internet are not telling the truth. Never open emails from strangers or click on strange links. Tell your parents or teachers if someone online makes you feel uncomfortable.

Spending time online can be great if we're good digital citizens. So, be safe and have fun.

51. What should a good digital citizen do?

- A. Use the Internet almost every day.
- B. Create new rules for Internet users.
- C. Post more videos and photos online.
- D. Help make the Internet a safe place.

52. Which of the following information should you never give out online?

- ① Your full name. ② Your school name.
- ③ Your home address. ④ Your phone number.
- A. ①②③ B. ①②④
- C. ②③④ D. ①②③④

53. What does the fourth paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. Don't post comments online.
- B. Don't chat with strangers online.
- C. Don't say something bad to anyone online.
- D. Don't take comments seriously.

54. Which of the following can be put in "▲"?

- A. Be careful
- B. Be open
- C. Think before you post
- D. Make use of your time online

55. The passage is written for _____.

- A. parents B. teachers
- C. students D. doctors

C

Travel is like a box of chocolates—you never know what you're going to get, especially when you're using a blind box plane ticket.

Fan Zhihua, who enjoys going wherever she wants and whenever she wants, bought her first blind box plane ticket in March last year. The 29-year-old went to Zhangye, Gansu Province. It's a lesser-known destination, but it actually brings surprises.

When Fan arrived in Zhangye, she found that she was able to share a rented car with a few other people. This allowed the travelers to save money, since many of the area's tourist places are far apart from each other. So Fan found a group of easy-going young women to join. They went to some tourist places together,



but everyone was free to choose their schedule!
“The best part of the trip is this way of travelling, casual and romantic,” Fan said.

That wasn't her only gain. Before that, Fan thought most of the natural scenery(风景) she saw in photos was over-beautified. However, her trip to Dunhuang changed her mind.

After a couple of days in Zhangye, the group decided to leave for Dunhuang. Fan was never a big fan of making travel plans, so she just went along. Fan and her travel pals went on a camel ride, and as they entered the desert, she was amazed at her surroundings(周围环境). “I couldn't describe it in words. To be honest, I'm not a history lover, but when I was in the endless desert, it was amazing,” Fan said. “I felt like I had become Zhang Qian, traveling to Xiyu.”

Fan believes that life itself is a journey made up of long and short trips. “I think I was brought into this world to have as many experiences as possible and that I should make every day count,” she added.

56. What do we know about Fan Zhihua?

- A. She has little spare time.
- B. She often travels with tour groups.
- C. She is a travel lover.
- D. She is good at making travel plans.

57. Which word can best describe Fan's trip to Zhangye?

- A. Short.
- B. Boring.
- C. Expensive.
- D. Pleasant.

58. Why did Fan mention Zhang Qian?

- A. To express her amazement at the desert.
- B. To explain the difficulty of the journey to Xiyu.
- C. To introduce the story of Zhang Qian.
- D. To show her respect for him.

59. What might Fan learn from her trip to Dunhuang?

- A. It's now or never.
- B. Seeing is believing.
- C. Think twice before acting.
- D. Experience must be bought.

60. What's the structure(结构) of the passage?

- A. ①—②③—④⑤⑥
- B. ①—②③④⑤—⑥
- C. ①②—③④⑤—⑥
- D. ①②—③④—⑤⑥

五、补全对话(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- A. Are they yours?
- B. Where are you going?
- C. Have you lost anything?
- D. Tony is looking for his gloves.
- E. Look! Here's my name “Tony”!
- F. When do people often lose things?
- G. They're green.

A: Tony. You're in a hurry. 61

B: Hello. Ms Li. I'm going to the Lost and Found Office.

A: 62

B: Yes. I've lost my gloves.

A: What colour are they?

B: 63 My aunt gave me as a birthday present.

A: Look! I found a pair on the floor just now. 64

B: Let me see... Oh. They're mine. 65 Thank you. Ms Li.

A: You're welcome! Look at this nice watch. Is it yours too, Tony?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Please be careful with your things.

B: OK. I will.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____
64. _____ 65. _____

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 我刚才收到了我妹妹的来信。

I _____ my sister just now.

67. 上下班高峰期时,交通堵塞随处可见。

There are always _____ at rush hour.

68. 只要我们一直努力,总有一天会实现我们的梦想。

Our dreams will _____ as long as we keep working hard.

69. 我们要帮助动物平静地生存下去。

We need to help animals live _____.

70. 这个饭厅起码能容纳二百名学生。

The dining hall can hold _____ two hundred students.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

If you tap your fingers on the screen, your favorite books will be delivered(递送) to your door in a few hours. Cultural consumption(文化消费) in China becomes as easy as ordering a sandwich. It is now happening at the Chengdu Library.

The “Loving to Read at Home” program allows readers to log on(登录) to a mini program of the same name. Then readers can choose their favorite books and wait for them to be delivered to their home by EMS for just 6 yuan for one to three books. Each user can borrow up to eight books at a time for 30 days.

The program covers the whole city. More than 20,000 books from 22 public libraries in Chengdu are ready for loan. So far, more than 300 books have been sent out to readers.

The Chengdu Library is not the only library providing books-to-go services. “Flying books home” is a similar program run by the Zhuzhou Library in Hunan Province. In Beijing, a similar service is also provided by the Chaoyang District Library.

There have been more than 3,300 public libraries and more than 100,000 physical book shops across the country. Chinese people's interest in reading has been growing. “Reading has become an important part of promoting public education and increasing people's confidence in Chinese culture and tradition,” said Xu.

71. Cultural consumption in China becomes _____ ordering a sandwich.

72. After logging on to the mini program, readers can _____ and wait for them to be delivered.

73. With the help of the program, _____ have been sent out to readers in Chengdu.

74. _____ are not only provided in Chengdu but also in many other cities.

75. Reading helps people become more confident in _____.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Are you an “I” person or an “E” person? We hear this question a lot these days. In fact, these are two personality(性格) types based on the MBTI test. Generally, an “I” person is shy and quiet, while an “E” person is outgoing.

So what is the MBTI test? It's a personality test that helps us understand our personality better and tells us how we relate to the world around us. It was developed in the 1940s by Katharine Cook Briggs.

When you take the MBTI test, you are given several sets of questions. For each question, you need to c 79 the answer that best matches your feelings, attitudes and behavior. Then you'll know what your personality type is.

The MBTI test is popular for many r 80. Let's take a closer look at just a few. First, people want to understand themselves. Human personality is very complex(复杂的), and this test provides a simple way for people to learn about t 81. Next, taking the MBTI test is relaxing and enjoyable, b 82 its questions are interesting. Then, people try to find connections. The MBTI test o 83 a way to go beyond small talk and connect with others on a deeper level. Finally, while there are many kinds of personality tests on the market, the MBTI test is the most widely used.

The MBTI test may show s 84 we don't know about ourselves and can be a fun way to help us make new friends. But knowing someone's MBTI results doesn't m 85 we really know that person. Nor do the MBTI results define(定义) who we are.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 中华优秀传统文化是中华民族的精神命脉,是涵养社会主义核心价值观的重要源泉,作为中华儿女,我们深知传统文化是坚定文化自信的底色,更是民族精神的源泉。假如你是李华,你的美国笔友 Tony 对中国传统文化非常感兴趣。恰好这周末就是端午节,请你给他写封邮件,介绍中国的传统节日——端午节。

主要内容提示:

- (1)端午节在农历五月初五,是中国重要节日之一;
- (2)有很多传统,例如:吃粽子、纪念伟大诗人屈原;
- (3)北方人喜欢甜粽子,而南方人喜欢咸粽子;
- (4)最有趣的活动:赛龙舟,象征着团队精神。人们站在河边,加油喝彩;
- (5)端午节的意义深远,蕴含丰富的历史和文化,我们要保护和传承传统文化。

写作要求:

- (1)不得使用真实姓名和校名;
- (2)包含以上所有要点,可适当增加细节,使内容充实,行文连贯;
- (3)字迹工整,语言精练,表达准确,条理清楚;
- (4)词数 80 左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数)。

参考词汇: 粽子 zongzi / rice dumplings
赛龙舟 dragon-boat race
传承 pass on

Dear Tony,

Knowing that you're interested in Chinese traditional culture, I'd like to introduce an interesting festival to you.

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month.

Hope you'll join in next time you come to Tianjin.

Li Hua



③4 2024 南开区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(三)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分100分,考试用时60分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共80分)

一、听力理解(共20分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共15小题,每小题1分,共15分)

21. —Are there any flowers in _____
classroom?

—Yes, there are. There is also _____
computer in it.

- A. a; 不填 B. an; a
C. the; a D. 不填; the

22. —I want to go to Tianjin Museum, but I
don't know the _____.

—You can use a map, I think.

- A. type B. way
C. time D. ticket

23. My grandpa gets up very early every
morning, _____ five o'clock.

- A. in B. at
C. on D. with

24. Most of my classmates don't like to talk with
_____ parents, but I am different from
_____.

- A. they; them B. theirs; they
C. their; them D. they; theirs

25. The Changjiang River is about 6,300
kilometers _____.

- A. wide B. tall
C. long D. high

26. It's difficult for people to be in a foreign
country, _____ if you don't speak the
language.

- A. recently B. finally
C. luckily D. especially

27. —Hello! Is that John speaking?

—Sorry, this is Henry. John _____
supper.

- A. cooks B. cooked
C. has cooked D. is cooking

28. Kate didn't go to school _____ she got a
fever.

- A. though B. if
C. because D. before

29. He asked me _____ in touch with his
daughter.

- A. to stay B. stay
C. staying D. stayed

30. We _____ be careful when we do chemical
experiments in the lab.

- A. must B. can
C. mustn't D. can't

31. —Your camera is so nice. How much is it?

—It _____ me ¥500.

- A. bought B. paid
C. cost D. spent

32. Mark Twain's novels _____ by a lot of
people today.

- A. are reading B. read
C. are read D. were read

33. I want to know _____ an outdoor party tomorrow.

- A. if is there
- B. if there will be
- C. when there is
- D. when there will be

34. Don't _____ when you have difficulties.

- A. pick up
- B. give up
- C. wake up
- D. put up

35. — _____?

—I'm reading a book.

- A. What about you
- B. What's wrong
- C. Why don't you do that
- D. What are you up to

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Once upon a time, there was a swan (天鹅). She lived in a lake. A woman with her two daughters lived in a small house _____ 36 _____ the lake. They lived a hard life. Sometimes they didn't _____ 37 _____ money to buy food.

The swan was _____ 38 _____ to see that. She _____ 39 _____ to help them. Every day she came to the woman's house and left a golden feather (羽毛) without _____ 40 _____ anything. The woman _____ 41 _____ the feather and bought food. She was happy _____ 42 _____ her life was better than before.

But the woman became greedy (贪婪的). One day when the swan _____ 43 _____, the woman caught her and took all her golden feathers. Suddenly the golden feathers _____ 44 _____ common feathers.

The swan said, "I came to help you, but you wanted to kill _____ 45 _____. I will never come back. Never be greedy." With these words, the swan left. The woman became poor again.

36. A. under

C. in

37. A. make

C. have

38. A. sad

C. happy

39. A. liked

C. waved

40. A. seeing

C. bringing

41. A. paid

C. picked

42. A. because

C. but

43. A. jumped

C. flew

44. A. changed into

C. went over

45. A. him

C. them

B. near

D. at

B. want

D. teach

B. friendly

D. silly

B. decided

D. hurried

B. saying

D. buying

B. found

D. sold

B. or

D. so

B. came

D. cried

B. swept away

D. looked into

B. her

D. me

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

It was wonderful to travel around Taiwan. First, I visited the National Palace Museum in Taiwan. This museum holds and takes care of one of the biggest collections of Chinese artworks in the whole world. It keeps around 300,000 artworks. Yingge was the second place I visited. The town is like 19 century European houses and has a lot of small streets as in old England.

It was a great adventure to visit Keelung. The Keelung coasts are very famous because of their wonderful scenes. There is also a seafood market. You can buy fresh product there. I then arrived at Danshui. The most interesting place of



Danshui is the Lovers Bridge. The bridge links one side of the river with the other side and is about 40 meters long. However, only one person can cross it at a time.

I like Taiwan and I want to visit Taiwan again if I have time.

46. How many places did the writer visit in Taiwan?

- A. Three. B. Four.
C. Six. D. Eight.

47. Just like in old England, Yingge has _____.

- A. lots of small streets
B. beautiful scenes
C. 19 century European houses
D. a seafood market

48. Where is Lovers Bridge?

- A. At Yingge.
B. At Danshui.
C. At National Palace Museum.
D. At Keelung.

49. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Taiwan and Keelung
B. Lovers Bridge
C. A Visit to Yingge
D. Traveling in Taiwan

50. What does the writer think about Taiwan?

- A. He thinks it is the most interesting place.
B. He doesn't want to go there again.
C. He likes it and will visit it again in the future.
D. It is wonderful but he does not like it at all.

B

Body language is an important part of communication. If you want to communicate well, it's important to understand how you can (and can't) use your body to say what you mean.

Here are some examples of body language:

Body language	Feeling
Sitting with legs crossed	Bored
Sitting with legs apart	Open, relaxed
Walking with hands in pockets, head down	Sad
Hand to cheek	Thinking
Hands clasped (握紧) behind back	Angry

If a person is bored, he won't look at the person who is talking to him. He will find other things to do. He may also keep looking at his watch or a clock. If a person is open to you, his arms and legs will not be crossed(交叉的). And if a person is relaxed, you will know it by looking at his body, even his breathing(呼吸) is slower.

What other body language do you notice in the daily life? And what does it mean?

51. What can you do if you want to communicate well?

- A. Walk with hands in pockets.
B. Use your body language.
C. Speak in public.
D. Say something slowly.

52. If a person is _____, he won't look at the person who is talking.

- A. bored B. tired
C. happy D. open

53. If a person is relaxed, _____.

- A. he will find other things to look at
B. he will speak louder
C. his breathing will be slower
D. he will stop talking

54. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Walking with head down, a person may be sad.
- B. When a person was angry, his hands clasped behind back.
- C. Sitting with legs apart, a person may be open and relaxed.
- D. If a person is open to you, his arms and legs will be crossed.

55. Why does the writer give examples in the table?

- A. To tell us how to sit and talk with people.
- B. To show us the feelings behind body language.
- C. To teach us some cultures in foreign countries.
- D. To help us communicate with each other.

C

You want to know about life in the past. Right? I can tell you. When I was a boy, things were different. I had to get up at six every morning. That was not very bad in summer, but in winter it was cold. And we didn't have any hot water in the house. We had to wash with cold water. We didn't have a bathroom.

My dad had some chickens. I had to feed them every morning and then I had to walk to school with my little sister. It was about two miles(英里) to school and about two miles back in the evening. But it always seemed longer in the morning when we went to school. There was a bus, but we didn't have any money. And we had to go to bed at eleven o'clock every night because I had too much homework and housework to do. We couldn't watch TV because

there wasn't one. We had to work hard almost every day.

Life was not easy for us then, but it wasn't all bad. We had some good times. We could go out to play and our parents did not have to worry about us. There were not so many cars, so it was safe to play on the roads. We got well along with our neighbors, and we often helped each other I don't think I'd like to be young today.

56. Every morning the writer had to _____.

- A. feed chickens
- B. wash with hot water
- C. take a bath
- D. wait for a bus

57. The writer walked about _____ every day.

- A. two miles
- B. three miles
- C. four miles
- D. five miles

58. The writer usually went to bed _____ every night.

- A. at six
- B. at eight
- C. at nine
- D. at eleven

59. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The writer had a little sister.
- B. The writer couldn't afford the school bus.
- C. The writer had much free time every day.
- D. The writer had to get up at six.

60. What does the underlined parts "I don't think I'd like to be young today." mean?

- A. The writer's life was hard.
- B. The writer likes his past life.
- C. The writer doesn't like young people today.
- D. The writer wants to be young again.



五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Yes. Can I keep the book longer?
 B. How about this one?
 C. The words are really small.
 D. I'd like to return this book, please.
 E. I've been too busy to read it.
 F. It's my favorite book.
 G. But there's a problem for me.

A: What can I do for you?

B: 61

A: Did you enjoy the book?

B: Yes, I did. 62

A: What problem?

B: It's the words. They are too small for me.

A: Let me have a look. You're right. 63

Would you like to borrow another book?

B: Well, I'd be glad if you could find me one,
with bigger words.

A: 64

B: Oh, *Harry Potter*. 65 Thank you.

A: My pleasure.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 20 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 请不要为我担心。

Please don't _____ me!

67. 上周日大明去西湖观光。

Daming _____ on the West
Lake last Sunday.

68. 他想试穿那件红色的外套。

He'd like to _____ that red
coat.

69. 起初我不喜欢摇滚乐。

_____ I didn't like rock music.

70. 地球是太阳系的行星之一。

The earth is one of the planets in the _____.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

I am a big reader. I enjoy being home alone and reading my books. I can finish a book so fast that I have to keep finding new books. New books are quite expensive. I can't buy too many books even if I use a whole year's pocket money.

How can I get as many books as possible with my pocket money? My parents often go shopping in second-hand shops. I would like to try my luck there, too. Every Saturday morning, I go on a book shopping trip. I take the bus to the biggest second-hand shop in my city and look through all their books. There are always good books for me to choose from. My hands are never empty when I go back home. I love picture books and there are lots of them. The paperback(平装书) is one dollar each. The hardback(精装书) is two dollars each. Every time I spend all the money I have on me.

For me, books are like water for fish. I can't live without them.

71. The writer can finish a book so fast that he _____ new books.

72. The writer can't buy too many books because _____.

73. Every Saturday morning, the writer takes the bus to _____ in his city.

74. The paperback is one dollar each and the hardback is _____.

75. Books for the writer are _____ for fish.

③⑤2024 红桥区初中毕业生学业考试模拟(三)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择题(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. The earth is _____ planet and it goes around _____ sun.
A. a; a B. a; the
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
22. I like those books! When I get my pocket money, I will buy _____.
A. it B. that
C. them D. ones
23. Shenzhou X VIII _____ joined the Shenzhou X VII team in the Tiangong space station on April 26th, 2024.
A. workers B. teachers
C. astronauts D. farmers
24. Dirty air and water are harmful. They _____ kill plants, and even people.
A. can't B. can
C. shouldn't D. should
25. The museum is _____ every day in the summer months.
A. open B. fresh
C. slow D. dark
26. The running team did well. They all ran _____ than last week.
A. fast B. faster
C. fastest D. the fastest
27. _____ the class, I will _____ the class.
A. ask B. turn
C. teach D. lose
28. Sam got out of the car and tried _____ the old man push the handcart(手推车).
A. help B. helps
C. helped D. to help
29. Every Sunday morning, I _____ a jog around a park near my home.
A. take B. took
C. will take D. has taken
30. The three boys saved the driver. They are _____ brave and helpful.
A. hardly B. loudly
C. really D. quickly
31. Hide under a table during an earthquake. You should _____ fires.
A. keep clear of B. take part in
C. make a list of D. win the hearts of
32. Someone has called 120. The little girl _____ to hospital in a few minutes.
A. takes B. is taking
C. was taken D. will be taken
33. You're not going swimming _____ you've finished your homework.
A. since B. but
C. until D. so



34. —Could you tell me _____ for a test?

—I study by working with a group.

- A. how do you study B. how you study
C. why do you study D. why you study

35. —I'm going to Dunhuang next month.

—_____. It's a city with long history and great artwork.

- A. It's my lucky day
B. That's the problem
C. That's a pity
D. That sounds wonderful

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries. Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon 36 the Mid-Autumn night. They carry people's wishes to the families they love and 37.

There are many traditional folk (民间的) stories about this festival. However, most people think that the story of Chang'e is the most touching. Chang'e was Hou Yi's beautiful 38. After Hou Yi shot down the nine suns, a goddess (女神) gave him magic medicine to 39 him. Whoever took this could live forever, and Hou Yi planned to take it with Chang'e. However, a bad man, Pang Meng, tried to steal (偷) the 40 when Hou Yi was not at home. Chang'e 41 to give it to him and took it all. She became very light and flew up to the moon. Hou Yi was so 42 that he called out her name to the moon every night. One night, he found that the moon was so

bright and round that he could see his wife there. He 43 laid out her favourite fruits and desserts in the garden. How he wished that Chang'e could come 44.

After this, people started the 45 of admiring (赞美) the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. in | B. at |
| C. on | D. up |
| 37. A. miss | B. count |
| C. mix | D. enter |
| 38. A. daughter | B. mother |
| C. sister | D. wife |
| 39. A. beat | B. thank |
| C. manage | D. consider |
| 40. A. fruit | B. book |
| C. medicine | D. deal |
| 41. A. refused | B. learned |
| C. decided | D. planned |
| 42. A. excited | B. quiet |
| C. sad | D. difficult |
| 43. A. loudly | B. quickly |
| C. recently | D. mainly |
| 44. A. round | B. in |
| C. out | D. back |
| 45. A. training | B. tradition |
| C. treasure | D. trust |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

This morning, my sister asked me, "What do you want to be one day, Sophia?" I thought about it and said, "I want to be a dancer like you."

"Then you should practice with me," said she. I agreed. I tried doing the moves as her, but I almost fell down. After a few minutes, I felt very tired. Her work was too hard for me.

At noon, we went to a restaurant. My sister's friend Lucy was a cook there. I asked her to take me to the kitchen. Everyone there was very busy. The kitchen was too noisy and hot for me.

I left the kitchen and saw a reporter. He was writing something about the restaurant. I thought I could be a reporter. Later, I looked for news near my home. Some workers were building a new playground. Then I drew a lot of pictures. I didn't have time to write any words.

At dinner time, I told my family about the reporter and showed them my pictures. "Good job! Are you going to be a reporter one day?" I asked my sister. "No, I want to be an artist," I said.

46. What does Sophia's sister do?

- A. A teacher B. A cook.
C. A reporter D. A dancer.

47. How did Sophia feel about the kitchen?

- A. Wet and dirty. B. Noisy and hot.
C. Clean but hot. D. Cool but dirty.

48. The reporter was _____ when Sophia found him.

- A. drawing pictures about the kitchen
B. taking photos of the restaurant
C. writing something about the restaurant
D. having lunch at a table

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

- A. Sophia's sister didn't want her to be a cook.
B. Sophia thought her sister's work was boring.
C. Sophia talked with the reporter about his work.
D. Sophia wanted to be an artist at the end of the story.

50. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. My Dream Job
B. How to Be a Cook
C. My Favourite Picture
D. How to Get Good News

B

Why did Chinese people have more than one name in ancient times?

In ancient China, people's names had three parts, their family name, given name and courtesy name. Take famous poet Li Bai for example. His family name, which came from his father's name, was Li. His given name was Bai, and his courtesy name was Taibai.

People used their given names when they were among family members. But in social life, they called each other by their courtesy names to show respect (尊重). This was mostly done among people of similar age. If you were talking about yourself, or if your elders were talking about you, the given name would be used instead of the courtesy name.

Men would get their courtesy names when they turned 20. It was a symbol of adulthood (成



年礼)。Women would get their courtesy names after getting married.

One's courtesy name often had something to do with one's given name. For example, the name of Mencius (孟子) was Meng Ke. His courtesy name was Ziyu. Both Ke and Ziyu mean "carriage(马车)". Zhuge Liang's given name was Liang, which means "bright". His courtesy name was Kongming, which means "very bright".

51. How many parts are there in people's names in ancient China?

- A. 3. B. 4.
C. 5. D. 6.

52. What does "courtesy name" in Paragraph 2 mean in Chinese?

- A. 名 B. 姓氏
C. 字 D. 昵称

53. Why did people call each other by their courtesy names in social life?

- A. To show their love.
B. To show their respect.
C. To show their kindness.
D. To show their good relationship.

54. What would be used if your elders were talking about you according to the passage?

- A. Family name. B. Given name.
C. Courtesy name. D. Nickname.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The famous poet Li Bai.
B. The development of names.
C. The ancient names and the modern names.
D. Three parts of ancient names.

C

Experts believe that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it might surprise you to learn that restaurants, as we know them, have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. That is, there were no places that provided the restaurant experience. There was nowhere in which a waiter brought you food and drink that you picked from a menu. In fact, there were no menus anywhere.

There were eating places travelers could go to centuries before that. The countryside was full of inns that would serve food. And there were taverns(酒馆) where one could get drinks. The rich could also eat special meals prepared by private cooks. But none of them could be called a "restaurant".

A man called Boulanger changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups. On his sign he used the word "restaurant" to describe what he was selling. At that time, soups were considered something that could help "restore"(恢复) your health—in French the word "restore" is "restaurer"—so he called the soups "restaurants". Soon, people started buying Boulanger's soups even when they were not ill. And over time, people began to use the word "restaurant" to refer to a place selling soup rather than the soup itself. More "restaurants" opened in France, and people began to buy soups more often.

Later, restaurants in Paris began to serve other food besides soup. In the 1790s, menus started to appear. By the mid-1800s, there were many types of restaurants throughout the world. The United States offered coffee shops. Tea houses became popular throughout China. Paris created beautiful restaurants for the rich. The British began to copy the French, and the restaurant idea spread throughout the British Empire.

Today cities are filled with all types of restaurants. Diners (就餐者) have millions of options from which to choose.

56. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How restaurants developed.
- B. What made a good restaurant.
- C. Who created the first restaurant.
- D. Why restaurants became popular.

57. According to the first paragraph, what made restaurants different from earlier eating places?

- A. Restaurants only served food.
- B. Restaurants were more expensive.
- C. Restaurants were mainly in cities.
- D. Restaurants had a list of meal choices.

58. Who did Boulanger expect to come and eat at his restaurant?

- A. Rich people.
- B. Sick people.
- C. Travellers.
- D. Workers.

59. When it was first used, what did the word "restaurant" refer to?

- A. A person.
- B. A place.
- C. Illness.
- D. Soup.

60. When did restaurants begin to grow internationally?

- A. In the 1600s.
- B. In the 1700s.
- C. In the 1800s.
- D. In the 1900s.

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. When and where shall we meet?
- B. My grandmother taught me.
- C. Yes, nothing much.
- D. Can I join your club?
- E. Some of my paper-cutting works will be shown there.
- F. What club shall I join?
- G. They are about flowers, birds and fishes.

A: Hi, Tony. Are you free this Saturday?

B: 61 What are you going to do, Daming?

A: I'm going to watch a traditional art show. 62

B: Wow, you are so great! What are they about?

A: 63 They stand for happiness and good luck in China.

B: It's fantastic! Where do you learn paper-cutting?

A: In our school art club.

B: Well, I am also interested in Chinese culture and I want to learn it. 64

A: Of course. So would you like to watch the show with me?

B: Yes, I'd love to, and I can't wait. 65

A: Let's meet at the school gate at 9:00 in the morning.

B: OK. See you then.

A: See you.



61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____
64. _____ 65. _____

第II卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 很高兴收到你的来信,迈克,但是我恐怕不能来。

It's great to hear from you Mike, but _____
_____ I can't come.

67. 你今晚要出去吗?

Are you _____ tonight?

68. 碗在地上摔碎了。

The bowl is now _____ on the
floor.

69. 她的夹克上刚掉了一颗纽扣。

A button has just _____ her _____
jacket.

70. 她瘦了许多,总是感觉不舒服。

She has lost a lot of weight and she always
_____.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

A British boy has become one of the youngest people to sail alone across the Atlantic Ocean. Seb Clover has a fantastic and exciting hobby—sailing. He sailed his 9.8-metre-long boat 5,000 km from Tenerife to Antigua.

Fifteen-year-old Seb said, "Sometimes I was afraid. But I still enjoyed every moment. The best thing was seeing fish and other sea animals swimming close to the boat." He was also very happy to arrive in Antigua.

"You are busy all the time on a boat alone. It's difficult to cook something to eat on this

kind of journey because you have to watch the sea all the time. Usually, you eat something small and often. That way, you don't have to stop working." The worst part of the journey? "That's easy to answer," said Seb. "I ran out of chocolate!"

Seb has sailed boats since he was very young and started to get ready for this journey when he was only twelve. Seb said, "I enjoyed sailing alone, but I'm looking forward to going back to school now. Next time, I'd like to go sailing with my friends."

71. _____ is Seb Clover's hobby.

72. The best thing was seeing fish and other sea

animals _____.

73. It's not _____ to cook
something to eat because you have to watch
the sea all the time.

74. The worst part of the journey was when Seb
ran out of _____.

75. In the future, Seb would like to go sailing
_____.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Some people believe that humans could live on the planet Mars by the year 2100. Our own planet, the Earth, is b 76 more and more crowded and polluted because of the rapid increase in population. It is hoped that people could start all over again and build a better world on Mars. Here is what life there could be l 77.

At present, our spacecraft are too slow to

carry large numbers of passengers to Mars—it would t 78 months. With the development of t 79, by the year 2100, the journey might only take about 20 minutes in spacecraft that travel at the speed(速度) of light! However, the spacecraft would travel so f 80 that the journey to Mars might be quite uncomfortable. Many people would feel ill.

Humans cannot survive(生存) w 81 water, oxygen or food. So far, nobody knows whether there would be enough water or oxygen on Mars for people there. Moreover, scientists are not s 82 whether plants could grow on Mars. Food would most probably be in the form of pills and would not be so tasty.

C 83 with life on the Earth, life on Mars would be better in some ways. People would have more space. They might live in houses with huge comfortable rooms. Also, robots would do most of their work so that they could have more time to r 84.

There would probably be no schools on Mars. Every student would have a computer at home connected to an interplanetary(行星间的) network. They would study at online schools with “e-teachers”.

L 85 on Mars would be interesting as well as challenging.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
 85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的英国笔友 Peter 用英文写一封邮件, 向他讲述你班同学王红的一个暖心故事。

- (1) 上周六早上, 王红沿河边跑步时看到一只流浪猫;
- (2) 觉得它可怜, 想买猫粮喂它, 于是走进宠物医院;
- (3) 医生得知情况后赠送猫粮;
- (4) 王红鞠躬感谢并离开;
- (5) 你认为……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 流浪猫 stray cat

宠物医院 pet hospital

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I have a heartwarming story to share with you about one of my classmates, Wang Hong.

Last Saturday morning, _____

Do you have a story to share? Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

③⑥2024 天津一中九年级第一学期第一次月考

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择题(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

21. The UK is _____ European country and it's also _____ island country.
A. an; an
B. a; a
C. an; a
D. a; an
22. You must _____ computer games. You should spend more time on study.
A. throw away
B. find out
C. give up
D. turn on
23. I am in our school team and we are going to play _____ another school next week.
A. on
B. against
C. of
D. across
24. Peter _____ the factory since his father died.
A. ran
B. has run
C. runs
D. was running
25. I enjoy learning English _____ it takes me a lot of time.
A. unless
B. although
C. because
D. for
26. —Did you see a girl in red pass by just now?
—No, sir. I _____.
A. read
B. am reading
C. would read
D. was reading
27. —I'd like to go to the cinema with them.
—_____.
A. So would I
B. So had I
C. So did I
D. So I would

28. You should _____ the teacher's question
in a loud voice.
A. reply B. reply to
C. answer to D. say
29. Unluckily, the old man _____ lung
cancer at last.
A. died of B. died out
C. died for D. died by
30. My father _____ in Shanghai since one
week ago.
A. went on business
B. go on business
C. is on business
D. has been on business
31. I don't know if Alan _____ to our English
party tomorrow evening. I think if he _____
_____ free, he will come.
A. comes; will come
B. will come; is
C. comes; is
D. will come; will be
32. She said that her bicycle needed _____.
A. to repair B. repairing
C. repaired D. being repaired
33. My mother won't allow my father to drive
_____ he promises to give up drinking.
A. unless B. since
C. if D. after

34. The teacher told us _____.
 A. how did the earth go around the sun
 B. how the earth goes around the sun
 C. why does the earth go around the sun
 D. the earth went around the sun
35. *I'm a Singer* is _____ an interesting TV show _____ many people like watching it.
 A. so; that B. such; that
 C. so; as D. such; as
36. I wrote a story for a _____ in my English class and I won a prize.
 A. competition B. suggestion
 C. direction D. tradition
37. Anyone who gets a fever will be separated _____ from others as soon as possible.
 A. hardly B. patiently
 C. completely D. humorously
38. If you see the cartoon film, it will make you _____.
 A. laugh B. to laugh
 C. laughing D. laughed
39. Tony _____ out the quilt on the floor and _____ down to have a rest.
 A. Laid; lied B. lay; laid
 C. laid; lay D. lied; lay
40. —Mum, I have got first prize in the speech composition.
 —_____!
 A. Have fun B. It doesn't matter
 C. Congratulations D. Good idea

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Most parents, I suppose, have had the experience of reading a bedtime story to their children. And they must have realized how difficult it is to write a _____ 41 _____ children's book.

Either the author has aimed (定目标) too _____ 42 _____, so that children can't follow what is in his(or more often, her) story or the story seems to be talking to the readers. The best children's books are _____ 43 _____ very difficult nor very simple, and satisfy the _____ 44 _____ who hears the story and the adult who _____ 45 _____ it. Unfortunately, there are in fact few books like this, so the problem of finding the right bedtime story is not easy to solve. This may be why many of the books regarded as _____ 46 _____ of children's literature (文学) were in fact written for _____ 47 _____. *Alice in Wonderland* is perhaps the most obvious (明显) of this. Children, left for themselves, often _____ 48 _____ the worst possible interest in literature. Just leave a child in a bookshop or a _____ 49 _____ and he will more willingly choose the books written in an imaginative way, or have a look at most children's comics (连环图书), full of the stories and jokes which are the rejections of teachers and righting-thinking parents. Perhaps we parents should stop _____ 50 _____ to brainwash (洗脑) children into accepting our taste in literature. After all, children and adults are so different that we parents should not expect that they will enjoy the same books. So I suppose we'll just have to compromise (妥协) over the bedtime story.

41. A. short B. long
 C. bad D. good
 42. A. easy B. short
 C. high D. difficult
 43. A. both B. neither
 C. either D. very



44. A. child B. father
C. mother D. teacher
45. A. hears B. buys
C. understands D. reads
46. A. articles B. work
C. arts D. works
47. A. grown-ups B. girls
C. boys D. children
48. A. are B. show
C. find D. add
49. A. school B. home
C. office D. library
50. A. going B. liking
C. trying D. preferring

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Frank and his brother Jack lived near the ocean. Frank was outgoing while Jack was shy. They liked doing different things. Frank was famous for organizing games of beach volleyball, football, and any other sport imaginable. Jack loved to draw, paint, or build sandcastles (沙堡).

Frank didn't understand why Jack would rather do artistic things than play ball. He believed sports often allowed many kids to play together. That was when Jack's idea hatched. He would show Frank what doing things together looked like!

After Jack finished creating a special sandcastle with stairs, towers and walls, he took pictures of it. Then he painted colorful posters featuring (突出) his sandcastle and the question, "Can you top this?" He hung his

posters everywhere in town, announcing his plan for a day of sandcastle artistry—all ages welcome.

When Frank saw posters, he told Jack that no one would come. Still, shortly after sunrise on Saturday, Jack was on the beach digging in the sand. By mid-morning, four kids were sculpting (雕塑) the sand alongside him. By noon, the number had increased a lot.

After Frank came back from his ball game, he went to check how his brother's plan turned out. He couldn't believe what he saw. At least 30 people were building a city of sandcastles, and everyone was chatting and laughing and working together! It was the most beautiful thing he had seen on the beach.

"I guess you've proved me wrong," Frank said. "You should make this sandcastle day a yearly tradition!" Handing Frank a shovel (铲子) with a smile, Jack got started together with his brother on their super creation in the sand.

51. What does the underlined word "hatched" in Paragraph 2 probably mean in Chinese?
- A. 产生 B. 改变
C. 消失 D. 中断
52. What helped people know about Jack's plan?
- A. Beautiful towers.
B. Colorful posters.
C. A town building.
D. A sandcastle day.
53. When learning about Jack's plan, Frank was _____.
- A. doubtful B. interested
C. satisfied D. disappointed

54. What can we know about Jack's idea?

- A. It came from pictures.
- B. It needed 30 people's support.
- C. It proved Frank right.
- D. It did work well.

55. Which of the following best describes Jack?

- A. Honest.
- B. Creative.
- C. Outgoing.
- D. Caring.

B

Enjoying the holiday

Do some housework, make an English video to introduce a Chinese custom, read aloud *Home Letters by Fu Lei*, run for an hour every day.

These things are part of the winter holiday homework of Ma Yan, an eighth-grader from Tianjin. During the first long holiday after the "double reduction" policy (双减政策) was introduced, Ma found herself doing more practice-based learning instead of always having her nose in workbooks (练习册). "I felt more relaxed this holiday, since the homework is clearly much less and more enjoyable," said Ma. With more free time, Ma said she could also develop new hobbies like skating and stargazing (天文观测).

Like Ma, many junior high school students welcomed the changes brought by the policy. Liu Yang, 14, said she visited the Tianjin Science and Technology Museum, as part of her homework. "We did some experiments there. It's more fun than memorizing things from books," Liu said. Another big difference for Liu is that she doesn't have tutoring classes (课外辅导班) anymore. "This gives me more time to play badminton and I gradually (逐渐) get healthier."

Some students, however, feel anxious (焦虑的) about the changes. "I used to take many tutoring classes, but now I've lost their instruction (指导) and need to make progress on my own," said ninth-grader Zhou Xiuwei from Nanjing, "I felt more stressed this holiday."

The goal of the double reduction policy, according to Wang Jian, director of the education department at Shanghai Normal University (上海师范大学) is to let students learn more efficiently (有效地) and develop all-round abilities. "It's challenging for students to be independent and self-directed (自主的) learners, but this will help them become more creative and find their true gifts," Wang told *Xinmin Weekly*.

56. What didn't the writer mention about Ma Yan's winter holiday life?

- A. Do some housework.
- B. Have piano lessons.
- C. Run for an hour.
- D. Make an English video.

57. Why did Ma Yan feel more relaxed this holiday?

- A. Because she did some housework.
- B. Because she could develop new hobbies.
- C. Because she read the book *Home Letters by Fu Lei*.
- D. Because her homework was much less and more enjoyable.

58. Where did Liu Yang go during the holiday?

- A. She went to Nanjing.
- B. She went to some tutoring classes.
- C. She went to Shanghai Normal University.
- D. She went to the Tianjin Science and Technology Museum.



59. Zhou Xiuwei felt _____ after the “double reduction” policy was introduced.

- A. boring and sad
- B. happy and relaxed
- C. anxious and stressed
- D. creative and independent

60. What's the goal of the double reduction policy?

- A. To let the students have enough time to play and do housework.
- B. To let students learn more efficiently and develop all-round abilities.
- C. To let the students develop new hobbies like skating and stargazing.
- D. To let the students have more time to play badminton and get healthier.

C

In 1987, a small company named Huawei was started in Shenzhen. After more than 30 years of development, the company has now beaten Apple and become the world's second-largest maker of smartphones behind Korea's Samsung. It has also become the world's largest supplier(供应商) of 5G.

But recently, Huawei faced some difficulties. The U. S. government ordered a ban (禁令) on its sales in America. American officials said Huawei gave information that it collected to the Chinese government. At the same time, the U. S. government planned to stop selling parts and services to Huawei, which was believed that Huawei's business would be hurt.

“We have never received such a request(要求) from the Chinese government and we have never tried to get into other systems to collect information.” Ren Zhengfei, Huawei's founder

and president said. “This ban from the U. S. would have little effect on our company. Huawei has enough ability to deal with the problems.” Ren added.

In an interview several years ago, Ren Zhengfei said, “I started Huawei with only \$4,000 at the beginning, but now it has become a \$100 billion company. The experience was not as romantic(浪漫的) as you imagine.”

Facing the ban of the U. S., Huawei is growing. Huawei's smartphone sales around the world rose 50 percent compared to a year earlier in the first three months of 2019. At the same time, sales from both Samsung and Apple fell. So far, Huawei has grown into the world's largest telecommunications equipment (电信设备) supplier, selling in 170 countries! It may beat Samsung as the largest smartphone maker in the near future.

61. Which company is the largest supplier of 5G in the world?

- A. Samsung.
- B. Huawei.
- C. Apple.
- D. Nokia.

62. Why did the U. S. order a ban on Huawei?

- A. Huawei's sales in America were growing faster than Apple.
- B. Huawei refused to supply services to the U. S. government.
- C. They didn't want Apple to sell parts and services to Huawei.
- D. They thought Huawei collected information for the Chinese government.

63. From what Ren Zhengfei said, we can learn that _____.

- A. Huawei can solve the problems they are facing

- B. Huawei is asked to supply information to China
- C. Huawei has got into the system of the U. S.
- D. the ban from the U. S. has much effect on the company

64. What does the underlined sentence mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. It is romantic to start a company with \$4,000.
- B. Huawei's developing experience was hard.
- C. The romantic experience was a large amount of wealth.
- D. People can understand Huawei's developing experience easily.

65. What does the writer want to tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. Huawei will grow slowly.
- B. Huawei's sales will be doubled.
- C. Huawei is full of hope.
- D. Huawei is the largest smartphone maker.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 昨天我直到完成作业才回家

I _____ go home _____ I finished my homework yesterday.

67. 第二天, 我醒的晚了。

The next morning I _____ late.

68. 发短信给我吧。

Send me a _____.

69. 过去, 不论她做什么都从不放弃。

Whatever she did, she never _____.

70. 远远地, 在我的下方, 地面(仿佛随光线)向下延伸, (逐渐)退落到下面的一条河里。

Far below me, the ground _____ and down to a river.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

My father used to work in the city and seldom stayed at home. But he would come back to help harvest(收割) rice every year.

One autumn, he promised to help our neighbor, who lost his arms in a traffic accident in 1999, to harvest his rice. After father harvested our own, his little rice picker broke. What's worse, he had to return to work the next day because his partner was ill in hospital. It meant that father wouldn't be back in a few days. It now seemed impossible to help out the neighbor.

Father told us that he wouldn't let the neighbor's rice rot(腐烂) in the field. He decided to harvest it by hand without a machine. "If tonight's weather is clear, I think I can do it." He was rather tired after a day's harvest work.

After dinner, father had a short rest and made his way to the field. A full moon was glowing(发光) in the sky and the weather was cold but clear. He spent the whole night keeping his word.

I would never forget the image(画面)—Father was cutting rice in the light of the harvest moon. Behind him, row after row of rice stocks(秸秆), showing respect for a man who kept his word.

71. The writer's father seldom stayed at home, but he would return home to _____.

72. _____ happened to the neighbor in 1999.



73. The writer's father was required to return to work because _____.

74. Father helped the neighbor harvest rice in the field without _____.

75. Father spent the whole night _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Are you a Disney fan? Do you know the princesses well? How did Snow White survive? How did Sleeping Beauty finally w 76 up after sleeping a long time?

It seems a kind-hearted person always comes to save the princess, l 77 a prince or a god-mother (救星). Princesses can't protect themselves, t 78 they are very pretty and nice. They always need the help of others.

However, in real life, women can't put their life in the hands of a prince-like man. They need to work and even f 79 for their own happiness. The traditional image(形象) of a princess is getting out of date.

Recently, Disney posted the "top ten r 80 for being a modern princess". You will find them have nothing to do with beauty. Instead, more attention is paid to things such as being honest, caring for others, trying your best and l 81 healthily. Princesses need to depend on themselves to get out of trouble. It's not w 82 to wait for a prince's help.

It's not the first time Disney princesses have c 83 up with the society's development. In 1950, Princess Bell loved reading when education was a man's special r 84. Bell showed the improvement of women's status(地位) in society.

Princesses are s 85 beautiful, but the inner character is more important for being a real princess.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假设小丽是你的同学,她在上体育课的时候摔伤了腿,影响了上学,请你根据以下提示信息写一篇作文。

(1)上个月,小丽在上体育课时摔伤了腿;

(2)小丽耽误了很多课程,因考试成绩不好而哭泣;

(3)同学们帮她补课,并且提出一些学习建议;

(4)在同学们和老师们的帮助下,小丽的成绩很快提高了;

(5)你对此事的看法……

要求:

(1)词数 80~100;

(2)结构合理,层次清楚;

(3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥;

(4)开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Last month, something bad happened in my class. _____

③7 2024 实验中学九年级第一学期第一次月考

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. We are going to have _____ picnic at _____ top of the hill tomorrow.

- A. the; an B. a; the
C. an; / D. a; /

22. Jack is only seven years old, but he can look after _____ well.

- A. he B. she
C. herself D. himself

23. —Have you decided where to spend your holiday?

—Not yet. We'll have a(n) _____ this evening.

- A. experience B. suggestion
C. discussion D. interview

24. After the rain stopped and the clouds _____, they decided to go to the beach.

- A. met B. woke
C. cleared D. appeared

25. We managed _____ the airport before 6:00 am yesterday.

- A. reach B. reached
C. reaching D. to reach

26. —Did you watch the football match last night?

—No. I _____ my homework at that time.

- A. do B. am doing
C. was doing D. have done

27. The doctor advises me to do more exercise

_____ I can keep healthy.

- A. if B. since
C. so that D. as soon as

28. —When is your birthday?

—It's _____ 3rd September.

- A. in B. on
C. by D. for

29. Jack was born in 2004 and he _____ in his hometown since then.

- A. lives B. has lived
C. was living D. will live

30. There isn't _____ on TV now. Let's go swimming.

- A. something interesting
B. interesting something
C. anything interesting
D. interesting anything

31. Chengdu is one of the _____ in China.

- A. larger city B. larger cities
C. largest city D. largest cities



32. Jenny didn't go to bed _____ her father got back home last night.

- A. so B. though
C. until D. while

33. —Tom, please help me _____. Dinner is ready.

—OK, Mum.

- A. make a list B. lay the table
C. answer the door D. have a try

34. —I will go to Shanghai Disneyland next week.

—_____!

- A. My pleasure B. Enjoy yourself
C. Well done D. You're welcome

35. —My sister can speak five foreign languages.

—_____

- A. Good idea! B. That's amazing!
C. I don't think so. D. That's too bad!

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Do you ever watch old movies? Maybe you will see one with Carole Lombard. She was a famous 36 in the 1930s. She died when she was only 34. In her 37 life she made 70 movies!

Lombard's real name was Jane Alice Peters. In 1921, she was playing baseball in the 38 near her home. A movie director 39 her and decided to put her in a movie. She was only 13 at the time. The movie was one of the

last silent movies. She acted(表演) so well that she 40 the hearts of some people. At 16, she left school to act.

In 1925, she had an agreement with a 41 studio, 20th Century Fox. The studio gave 42 a new name, and she acted in several films. Then, at age 18, she was in a bad car accident. The accident left scars(伤疤) on her face. The studio broke the agreement, but she did not 43. She continued to act.

It was Paramount Studio that made Lombard a 44. She made many movies for the studio. She also married two of their stars. Lombard was married to actor William Powell for only 23 months. 45 seven years later, she married the great love of her life, actor Clark Gable. It was a great Hollywood love story.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. nurse | B. actress |
| C. doctor | D. teacher |
| 37. A. short | B. lazy |
| C. long | D. humorous |
| 38. A. kitchen | B. classroom |
| C. cinema | D. street |
| 39. A. forgot | B. saw |
| C. hurt | D. pushed |
| 40. A. broke | B. avoided |
| C. won | D. treated |
| 41. A. dance | B. film |
| C. music | D. school |
| 42. A. me | B. it |
| C. her | D. him |

43. A. give up B. have a try
C. make sure D. lift up
44. A. scientist B. writer
C. driver D. star
45. A. But B. Before
C. Since D. As

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Mr. Brown got up late this morning. He was going to be late for work. It was raining hard and the streets were wet. He drove so fast that he didn't see the red lights. He couldn't stop his car and hit a car. An old man got out of the car and called out angrily, "What are you doing? How can you drive so fast?"

"I'm sorry, sir," said Mr. Brown. "I didn't see the lights turn red." Then he brought out a bottle of wine and gave it to the old man.

"It's cold today, sir," said Mr. Brown. "Please drink a little, and then you'll get warm." The old man drank some wine and became happy. He asked, "I'm feeling much better now. Why don't you drink any?"

"I can't drink anything now, sir," answered Mr. Brown. "I'm waiting for the policeman. Only drunkards (酒鬼) cause accidents, you know!"

46. When did the story happen?
A. At night. B. In the morning.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.

47. Why did Mr. Brown drive so fast?
A. Because he was afraid to be late.
B. Because he was happy that day.
C. Because he was good at driving.
D. Because there were few cars in the street.
48. Mr. Brown hit the car because of the following EXCEPT that _____.
A. he didn't see the red lights
B. he drove fast
C. it was raining heavily
D. he couldn't drive at all
49. Why did Mr. Brown give a bottle of wine to the old man?
A. To make him happy.
B. To make him drunk.
C. To make him warm.
D. To make friends with him.
50. We can know that _____ at last.
A. Mr. Brown was not late for work
B. Mr. Brown drank some wine
C. Mr. Brown fooled the old man
D. the old man and Mr. Brown became good friends

B

This story is about two friends. One friend is Chiku and the other is Meeku. They both used to study, play and watch movies together. They both enjoyed a lot when they were together. Both friends were very important to each other.

When they went to college to study they decided to go in fields of their interest. Meeku



was very excited to study his favourite subject but Chiku was bored because his father let him for another field. Chiku was showing a nervous face. One year passed, Chiku didn't pass his test. He cried and was very nervous. He didn't know what to do.

Finally Meeku told Chiku's mother that he was not interested in the field which his father chose for him. So his mother decided to change his field. Chiku's father was angry but after some time his father decided to agree.

After changing Chiku's field, Chiku was happy. After one year, Chiku got first place in his interested field.

51. What is the relationship between Chiku and Meeku?

- A. They are father and son.
- B. They are good friends.
- C. They are mother and son.
- D. They are brother and sister.

52. How did Meeku feel when he went to college?

- A. He felt sad.
- B. He felt angry.
- C. He felt excited.
- D. He felt bored.

53. What does the underlined word "nervous" mean?

- A. It means interested.
- B. It means happy.
- C. It means friendly.
- D. It means worried.

54. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Meeku told Chiku's mother about Chiku's worries.
- B. Chiku's father was happy and agreed to change Chiku's field.
- C. Chiku and Meeku played together when they were young.
- D. At last, Chiku was happy and successful in his field.

55. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Interest is very important in life.
- B. We should study hard in the college.
- C. We should discuss together in life.
- D. We should help each other in life.

Last Sunday evening my parents went shopping with my sister. But I studied alone at home because I would have an English test. Suddenly, I saw bright light in my neighbour's kitchen. I thought he was cooking so I went on studying.

Soon, there was a terrible smell in the air and I thought something was wrong. I went out and saw fire coming out of my neighbour's kitchen. So I shouted "Fire! Fire!" But no one heard or came out.

I ran quickly into my house to call 119, and then I rang my neighbour's doorbell and knocked at the door, but still there was no answer. I got into the house through the window and found my neighbour sleeping in his

bedroom. I woke him up and we rushed out of the house together immediately.

We tried our best to pour (泼) water through the kitchen window, but the fire was too big. Luckily, the firemen came and put out the fire quickly. When my parents came back, they found I was dirty and tired. After my neighbour told them the whole story, they were happy and said I was a brave boy.

56. The writer didn't go shopping with his parents because _____.

- A. he didn't like to go shopping
- B. there was a fire in his neighbour's kitchen.
- C. he had to study for an English test
- D. he would like to read an English text

57. The underlined word "smell" may mean _____ in Chinese.

- A. 味道
- B. 气势
- C. 预测
- D. 气氛

58. Who called 119?

- A. The writer.
- B. The writer's parents.
- C. The writer's neighbour.
- D. The writer's sister.

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

- A. The writer's neighbour was sleeping when the fire started.
- B. The writer's parents also helped put out the fire.
- C. The fire happened in the writer's kitchen.
- D. The accident happened in the morning.

60. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to put out a fire.
- B. We should be brave.
- C. I saved my neighbour from the fire.
- D. We should be careful with the fire.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. I usually play computer games late at night.
- B. I want to buy some music CDs.
- C. What's wrong with me?
- D. Where do you work?
- E. Stand up and do some exercise from time to time.
- F. Well, I've got a pain in my back.
- G. Do you have breakfast?

A: Can I help you?

B: 61

A: How long have you been like this?

B: Since two weeks ago.

A: Let me have a look. 62

B: I work in an office.

A: Do you play computer games?

B: Yes, a lot. 63

A: Mm, that's it.

B: 64

A: Nothing serious. You spend too much time in front of the computer.

B: What can I do?

A: 65 Don't play computer games too much.

B: OK, I'll take your advice. Thank you.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 明天我们将要穿过那片森林。

We're going to _____ that forest tomorrow.

67. 我们学校有 500 多名学生。

There are _____ 500 students in our school.

68. 我相信我们会在北京玩得高兴。

I believe that we'll _____ in Beijing.

69. 他想再游览一次重庆。

He wants to visit Chongqing _____.

70. 去年他的爷爷死于一种严重的疾病。

His grandfather _____ a serious illness last year.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Hans Christian Andersen, a great Danish (丹麦的) writer, is very famous for his fairy tales (童话). He wrote a lot of best-known stories such as *The Emperor's New Clothes* and *The Ugly Duckling*. His fairy tales have brought happiness to children across the world. The tales have versions (版本) of over a hundred languages.

Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. When he was still a young boy, he was already very clever and imaginative (富于想象力的). He created a small toy theatre and made clothes for

his puppets (木偶). He also loved reading.

In 1816, his father died and he learned to be a tailor (裁缝). Later he worked in a factory. At the age of fourteen, Andersen moved to the capital of Denmark to become an actor and gave performances in the Royal Danish Theatre. However, his voice changed when he grew older, so the job had to stop. Then he began to write poems and fairy tales.

In the spring of 1872, Andersen fell out of bed and didn't get well again. He lived until 1875 and died peacefully at the home of his close friends.

71. Hans Christian Andersen is very famous for _____.

72. Andersen created a small toy theatre and _____ for his puppets.

73. Andersen moved to _____ to become an actor.

74. Andersen couldn't give performance because _____.

75. In 1872, Andersen _____ and didn't get well again.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

It would be difficult to find one herring (鲱鱼) swimming alone in the sea. Herrings always swim in groups c 76 schools. Sometimes hundreds of thousands of small, silvery herrings swim together, covering the surface of the sea for miles.

In a school of herrings, all the fish are about the same size and age. Since n 77 of the fish is older or wiser than the others, there is no leader, or "teacher". All the fish is in a school swim in the same d 78 and at the same speed. When one turns, they all turn. When there is danger, the fish move closer together.

One r 79 that herrings swim in schools is that they are more protected from danger. Herrings have no defense weapons(防卫武器) to use a 80 their many enemies in the sea. When they crowded together, the fish inside the group are p 81 by the bodies of the ones on the outside. A school of close swimming herrings may look like a s 82, giant fish. Some enemies may be frightened away by the large shape.

As the herrings g 83 larger, the school is attacked by larger, hungry fish. Each time some herrings are lost, but many survive. The survivors stay t 84 in smaller schools or join another school of herrings.

Female herrings do not lay eggs u 85 they are three or four years old. Each mature fish can lay as many as 40,000 eggs. From these eggs come some new schools of herrings to replace the disappearing older schools.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 请你根据以下内容提示,以“The Story of Lingling”为题,为社区宣传专栏写一篇短文,介绍在玲玲身上发生的一件事。

- (1) 上周晚饭后玲玲和妈妈一起出去散步,在社区门口看见一个钱包;
- (2) 玲玲把钱包捡起,发现钱包里有身份证和一些钱;
- (3) 玲玲和妈妈把钱包交给保安,保安把这个消息发到小区的微信群中;
- (4) 失主看到消息后,过来取回钱包并对玲玲和妈妈表示感谢;
- (5) 你觉得……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 短文的题目和开头已给出,不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

参考词汇:社区 community 身份证 ID card

保安 guard 微信群 Wechat group

失主 owner

The Story of Lingling

Last week _____



③ 2019 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. I am going to have _____ picnic on _____ Sunday.

- A. the; an B. an; the
C. a; 不填 D. an; 不填

22. We haven't got _____ meat for dinner.
Let's buy _____ chicken.

- A. some; some B. some; any
C. any; any D. any; some

23. The _____ of this activity is to raise money for a new hospital.

- A. silence B. purpose
C. culture D. language

24. We should _____ making a noise in the library.

- A. avoid B. prefer
C. practise D. enjoy

25. —Diana, I forget new words quickly. How can I remember them?

—Don't worry. It's _____ to forget new words! I suggest you read the words and try to use them.

- A. rude B. exciting
C. perfect D. natural

26. Jenny will get up _____ than usual in order to catch the first bus.

- A. early B. very early
C. earlier D. earliest

27. You _____ walk on the wet hill path because you _____ fall and hurt yourself.

- A. must; might not B. mustn't; might
C. needn't; need D. must; must

28. —What is your plan for next weekend, Lingling?

—I _____ volunteer work in the museum.

- A. was doing B. did
C. have done D. am going to do

29. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge _____ in 2018. We are proud of it.

- A. is completed B. is completing
C. was completed D. completes

30. The government is setting up nature parks _____ protect pandas.

- A. to help B. help
C. helped D. helps

31. While the lights _____ to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner.

- A. change B. have changed
C. were changing D. will change

32. If you want to join the Music Club, _____ the form, please.

- A. go out B. fill out
C. get up D. warm up

33. She was tired, _____ she continued her work.

- A. so B. until C. but D. that

34. —Could you tell me _____ for the fruit?

—By paying over the Internet.

A. how much will I pay

B. how much I will pay

C. how will I pay

D. how I will pay

35. —Will you join in the discussion tomorrow?

—_____ Maybe I'll have a meeting.

A. Well, I'm not sure. B. That'll be great!

C. Certainly. D. You're welcome.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Miss Chan, our class teacher, is my favorite teacher. We are going to 36 this school and I will miss her very much.

Miss Chan is very patient. Whenever we 37 questions in class, she explains to us very carefully. She is also 38 because she cares much about us. She often says to us, "Tell me immediately if you feel unhappy. Share your 39 with me and do not just try to solve it by yourself."

Miss Chan is very generous(慷慨的). One day, she gave each of us a book, *Three Days to See*, and told 40 we should read more. She once chose our monitor as the most helpful student, and gave him a set of stationery(文具) as a 41. When she is free, she 42 helps us with our studies and we've made great progress.

Not only do all of us like Miss Chan, but Miss Chan also likes my class because she thinks all of us are 43. She always says she thinks

herself very 44 to be the teacher of my

class. In fact, Miss Chan is the most thoughtful (体贴的) teacher I have ever met. She always thinks about our feelings. I hope I will go to a high school with 45 as good as Miss Chan.

36. A. leave

B. know

C. meet

D. choose

37. A. spell

B. train

C. ask

D. remember

38. A. surprised

B. humorous

C. strange

D. kind

39. A. chance

B. problem

C. advantage

D. skill

40. A. them

B. you

C. us

D. him

41. A. gift

B. mark

C. smile

D. joke

42. A. seldom

B. often

C. never

D. hardly

43. A. difficult

B. careless

C. unable

D. excellent

44. A. lucky

B. silly

C. angry

D. worried

45. A. stars

B. tourists

C. teachers

D. scientists

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Dear Lucy,

How are you? It has been a month since my family left Hong Kong for England and we are fine.

England is very different from Hong Kong. The weather is terrible and it rains a lot. The



buildings are funny. They are in rows and not high. I love them because the rooms are much larger. I'm having a wonderful time at my new school and my new home!

Mum and Dad are happy with their new jobs. But my brother Jack doesn't like moving to England because he misses his friends so much.

I've made lots of new friends at school. My teachers are really nice too and my English has improved a lot. After school, we can take part in relaxing activities such as sport, watching films or playing computer games. There's a park near the school where I often go with the other students at the weekend.

We are travelling back to Hong Kong for the summer holiday. I will visit you and bring you a present!

Write back soon!

Love,

Sandy

46. Where did Sandy's family live before?

- A. Hong Kong. B. Sydney.
C. New York. D. London.

47. Sandy loves the buildings in England because their rooms are _____.

- A. cheaper B. warmer
C. newer D. larger

48. How many people are there in Sandy's family?

- A. 2. B. 4. C. 6. D. 8.

49. Who does not like moving to England?

- A. Dad. B. Mum.
C. Jack. D. Sandy.

50. What is the letter mainly about?

- A. Sandy's summer holiday.
B. Sandy's parents.
C. Sandy's new classmates.
D. Sandy's new life.

B

One day, Tom's teacher, Miss Mak, held a class meeting. "There will be a flag day next Saturday. Does anyone want to join this meaningful event(活动)?" asked Miss Mak. Tom was interested in raising money for homeless children, but he was not brave enough to talk to the strangers, so he kept quiet in his seat.

"Tom, you haven't sold flags before," said Miss Mak suddenly. "Would you like to have a try?" Tom was hesitant(犹豫的), but he finally nodded.

On the flag day, Tom and Angela sold flags in a busy street. "Ex-cuse me. Could y-o-u pl-ease buy...?" said Angela softly to the first person she met. The man smiled and put a five-dollar coin into Angela's collection bag. Then she said thanks and put a flag under his shoulder. "I did it!" said Angela happily. "It's your turn now."

Feeling nervous, Tom began to shake. Soon, he saw a young lady walking towards him. The lady was smiling and holding a few coins in her hand. She asked, "Are you selling flags for Fund for the Homeless Children?" Tom's face became red and said yes. Then the lady made the donation(捐赠) and Tom gave her a flag. "You made it!" laughed Angela.



In the next couple of hours, Angela and Tom sold flags quickly and bravely. At last, their collection bags were so heavy that they had to hold them with both arms. They felt very proud.

51. Why did Tom keep quiet in his seat?

- A. He had other plans.
- B. He didn't like Miss Mak.
- C. He was not interested in the activity.
- D. He was not brave enough to talk to the strangers.

52. When Miss Mak asked Tom to have a try, he finally _____.

- A. laughed
- B. nodded
- C. refused
- D. cried

53. Where did Tom and Angela sell flags?

- A. In a busy street.
- B. In their school.
- C. In a tall building.
- D. In a small garden.

54. How much did the first man pay Angela for the flag?

- A. Five dollars.
- B. Ten dollars.
- C. Fifteen dollars.
- D. Twenty dollars.

55. How did Tom and Angela feel after they sold the flags?

- A. Bored.
- B. Shy.
- C. Confident.
- D. Sad.

C

There are many ways to help improve your health like eating healthy food, taking exercise and getting medical help. But the easiest and cheapest way to improve your health is just to sleep eight hours or more every night. The general sleeping rule is that the younger you

are, the longer sleep you need. But regardless of (不管) age, some people need to sleep more while for some a few hours is enough.

The problem with sleep is that more and more people in the world are not sleeping enough. According to the World Health Organization, over half the people in the world may be sleep-deprived. Having less sleep not only makes people feel tired but also causes accidents. In the United States alone, sleepy drivers cause at least 100,000 traffic accidents a year. Also, sleep problems can cause medical problems such as high blood pressure(血压).

Why are so many people sleep-deprived? Part of the reasons may be cultural. In the American culture, people put a higher value on work than on sleep. In fact, people who sleep a lot are usually seen as "lazy". Also, you can sometimes hear some people say proudly that they don't have much time to sleep; they only sleep four or five hours a night. It seems that the less you sleep, the more work you'll do.

How do we teach these people to learn the value of sleep? Perhaps they may listen to the advice of Dr. James Maas, an expert(专家) in sleep. He says, "Sleep is like a credit(信用) card. When you sleep less, you are only borrowing time. You always have to pay it back. The more hours you don't sleep, the more hours you should sleep to 'pay back' the hours on your 'sleep credit card'."

For those who value work more than sleep,



they should listen to what a famous person once said, "Don't think you will be doing less work because you sleep during the night. That is a foolish(愚蠢的) idea which is held by people who have no imagination. You will be able to do more."

56. According to the writer, the easiest and cheapest way to improve health is to _____.

- A. eat healthy food every day
- B. take exercise as much as possible
- C. get medical help whenever necessary
- D. sleep eight hours or more every night

57. What does "sleep-deprived" mean in Paragraph 2?

- A. Having a good sleep.
- B. Excited about sleep.
- C. Having less sleep.
- D. Interested in sleep.

58. According to Dr. James Maas, what is sleep like?

- A. An hour.
- B. A report.
- C. A credit card.
- D. A piece of paper.

59. What do the words of the famous person mean in Paragraph 5?

- A. Sleeping during the night is foolish.
- B. Sleeping during the night is helpful.
- C. People have no courage.
- D. People always do less work.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The Value of Sleep
- B. The Value of Study
- C. The Ways of Eating Less
- D. The Ways of Making Money

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Are they yours?
- B. Where are you going?
- C. Have you lost anything?
- D. Tony is looking for his gloves.
- E. Look! Here's my name "Tony"!
- F. When do people often lose things?
- G. They're green.

A: Tony, you're in a hurry. 61 _____

B: Hello, Ms Li. I'm going to the Lost and Found Office.

A: 62 _____

B: Yes, I've lost my gloves.

A: What colour are they?

B: 63 _____ My aunt gave me as a birthday present.

A: Look! I found a pair on the floor just now.

64 _____

B: Let me see... Oh, they're mine. 65 _____ Thank you, Ms Li.

A: You're welcome! Look at this nice watch. Is it yours too, Tony?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Please be careful with your things.

B: OK, I will.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 他拿出他的相机开始拍照。

He took out his camera and started to _____.

67. 上周,我的朋友大卫带着一本新书到我家来访。

Last week, my friend David _____ with a new book.

68. 火车再一次晚点。

_____, the train was late.

69. 很高兴收到你的来信。

It's great to _____ you.

70. 奶奶喜欢缝制衣服而不是去服装店里买。

Grandmother likes making clothes _____ buying them in the shops.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Friends are an important part of our lives. We spend time with them, have fun together, and share our opinions, feelings and even secrets. Life would be boring without friends. Friends influence who we are, help us learn, support(支持) us in good and bad times, and care for us even when we are not happy.

Often, we have many happy moments with our friends. We need someone to share things with to make them more enjoyable. Being lonely for long periods of time is not a great feeling. That is why it is important to spend time making friends and nurturing(维持) a close group of friends.

It is important to have a friend to talk to, whether(不论) it is about a sad or happy subject. In good times, it is wonderful to be able to celebrate with someone. It is also important to have someone support you if you have just had an unpleasant experience. Friends are important pillars(中心人物) of support.

Friends teach us important lessons. No one person is the same. As time goes by, we learn to respect one another's differences. This acceptance of others' differences is important as we meet more and more people in our lives, such as new family members, neighbours and new friends.

71. Life _____ without friends.

72. Being lonely for long periods of time _____.

73. It is important to have a friend to talk to, whether _____.

74. You need someone to support you if _____.

75. No one person is the same, so we should _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

The villagers in Mhangeni, Africa, faced a very big challenge(挑战). They didn't have a school for their kids.

Then the village elder thought of an i 76. He said that there was an old, abandoned(废弃的) farmhouse. It could be changed into classrooms after cleaning and furnishing(装设备) it. All the villagers were p 77 with his suggestion and started the project immediately.

The parents repaired the broken walls. Some villagers d 78 the house into three classrooms by using pieces of wood. The others helped make desks and chairs for the students. Still, there was much more work to do. But the rains were coming. They had to s 79 working



for the school as it was now the best time for them to plant.

So the children of Mhangeni decided to finish the house by t 80 . They had to hurry as summer had ended and other schools had already opened. They didn't want to delay(耽搁) their studies. Every day they were busy with work like cutting the grass and clearing the bushes(灌木).

The news about the project s 81 and many people knew it. Two teachers who worked for the country's Department of Education arrived to help out, and two foreign visitors were also touched(感动) by the children's a 82 . They donated money for them to buy textbooks and stationery.

After 10 days of hard work, the new school was r 83 . The kids were very happy but a bit worried—they were behind in their studies.

Besides(除……之外) this, they also faced many d 84 . There were not enough classrooms to hold all the students. And two or three students had to share one book.

However, the children are happy to study in school—e 85 in their new school which they helped to build. Though their school might not be modern, their dream of having a school near their homes has come true.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是晨光中学的学生李华, 平时坚持用英语写日记。请根据以下要点, 描述你星期三放学乘地铁回家路上看到的事情, 并表达自己的想法。

- (1) 一个男孩不舒服, 开始呕吐, 一位穿着漂亮的女士帮着擦拭地面, 男孩表达感谢;
- (2) 地铁到站, 有人挤向座位, 有人下不去车, 有人因此争吵;
- (3) 你认为……

参考词汇: 开始呕吐 begin to vomit

挤向座位 push towards the seat

争吵 have a quarrel

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 格式和开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Wednesday

Sunny

When I took the underground back home after school, I noticed _____

39 2020 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. Lao She is _____ great writer. He's especially famous for _____ play *Teahouse*.
A. an; the B. a; the
C. an; a D. a; an
22. I bought a present for _____. I hope you like _____.
A. your; this B. yours; that
C. you; it D. you; one
23. This street is much _____ than that one.
A. wide B. wider
C. widest D. the widest
24. It is going to rain. Take an umbrella _____.
A. with B. at C. in D. from
25. Lang Ping is a symbol of courage and success, and we _____ her.
A. come from B. stand for
C. take pride in D. get ready for
26. —In China, we use red paper for *hongbao* because red means good luck.
—That's interesting! I want to know all the Chinese _____.
A. traditions B. sentences
C. notices D. problems
27. Because people can find information on the Internet, knowledge spreads _____.
A. quickly B. loudly
C. hardly D. nearly
28. I _____ be late, so don't wait for me to start the meeting.
A. mustn't B. needn't
C. need D. may
29. I was busy this morning and didn't have time to _____ my email.
A. waste B. punish
C. believe D. check
30. You'd better tidy up your room _____ your father comes back.
A. so B. or C. before D. but
31. —The book is popular. _____ you _____ it yet?
—Yes, I have.
A. Are; reading B. Were; reading
C. Have; read D. Will; read
32. That machine is broken. It _____.
A. repaired B. was repaired
C. will repair D. will be repaired
33. I've just watched a TV programme about space. I hope _____ on the moon one day.
A. walk B. walked
C. walking D. to walk



34. —Do you know _____ to see the Beijing Opera?

—Yes, you can go to Mei Lanfang Theatre.

A. where can we go B. where we can go

C. when shall we go D. when we shall go

35. —Let's go shopping for some orange juice.

—_____ And we can also buy some coffee for Mum.

A. Excuse me! B. Good idea!

C. Never mind. D. I'm sorry.

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

I have two elder brothers, Matt and Martin. They love me very much. Perhaps it is because I am the 36 child and the only sister they have.

Both Matt and Martin have thick and dark hair. They look alike(相像) with 37 short hairdos(发型) and big eyes. They are also very tan(晒黑的) because they enjoy outdoor 38. For example, Matt likes football and Martin is a tennis player. They are much taller than me and I always have to look up when I 39 to them. They both love to 40, so Mum often says that they could eat a horse.

Their personalities(性格) are very 41. Matt is very active and lively. He often takes part in club activities and gets along 42 with people. He also likes to play jokes on others, especially Martin! Sometimes Mum is not very 43 with Matt because he plays so much and does not listen to his teachers carefully when he is in class.

Martin, on the other hand(另一方面), is the quiet one. He is less active than Matt, 44 he has a really close group of friends. He also does well in his 45 because he works very hard on his studies. Mum never has to worry about Martin.

36. A. fattest

B. youngest

C. rudest

D. strongest

37. A. their

B. our

C. your

D. her

38. A. trips

B. picnics

C. sports

D. risks

39. A. talk

B. write

C. bow

D. fly

40. A. sing

B. eat

C. laugh

D. drive

41. A. important

B. difficult

C. dangerous

D. different

42. A. loudly

B. easily

C. suddenly

D. recently

43. A. nervous

B. honest

C. happy

D. angry

44. A. whether

B. if

C. or

D. but

45. A. exams

B. hobbies

C. interviews

D. adventures

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Dear Nicole,

How are you? Do you enjoy your summer holiday? I'm sure you do.

It's been two weeks since I returned to New

Zealand, but I'm still thinking of the exciting city life in Hong Kong. In New Zealand, life is totally different. I miss the delicious sweet soup so much.

The weather has been bad these days. Yesterday I got a cold and didn't go to school today. I hate taking medicine but I have to take it. I must get well soon because I will have tests on science and geography next week. I must prepare for the tests this time so that I won't fail again.

I remember that you like our local hand cream(护手霜), but it is quite expensive in Hong Kong. I bought you some last weekend and I am sending it to you. It's much cheaper here than in Hong Kong.

It's almost the end of August. It's time to pack(收拾) your school bag and get ready for the new school term. Take good care.

With love,
Judy

46. Judy thinks that life in Hong Kong is _____.

- A. boring B. exciting
C. useful D. powerful

47. What does Judy miss about Hong Kong?

- A. The stadium. B. The zoo.
C. The sweet soup. D. The school.

48. What will Judy do next week?

- A. She will go to hospital.
B. She will go shopping.
C. She will have a picnic.
D. She will have tests on science and geography.

49. If the hand cream costs \$45 in New Zealand, it might cost _____ in Hong Kong.

- A. \$70 B. \$45
C. \$40 D. \$30

50. When does Judy write the letter?

- A. In May. B. In June.
C. In July. D. In August.

B

Summer Fun at Happy Kids' Learning Centre

Are you looking for something that can add colour to your summer holiday? If yes, here are the summer courses that you cannot miss!

Children Can Cook

The course is to improve children's knowledge in the kitchen. They will learn basic cooking skills, kitchen safety, and how to buy proper ingredients(原料) and follow steps in recipes(食谱). Children can sit comfortably and eat what they have cooked at the end of each lesson.

Little Writers

The course is divided into two parts. In the first part, children are introduced to famous stories and their writers. In the second part, they are taught to write their own stories. Children also get the chance to write other text types, such as poems and plays.

Acting for Fun

This is a course that lets children enjoy the fun of acting. Through acting and speaking in front of people, children will be more confident. Parents are welcome to watch the performance



(演出) given by the children at the end of the course.

Watercolour Painting

This course teaches children the basic skills of painting people and animals. We encourage children to watch, imagine and create their own works.

51. What can children do in the cooking course?

- A. Sell the food.
- B. Buy the bowls.
- C. Learn how to cook.
- D. Eat what teachers have cooked.

52. How many parts are there in the writing course?

- A. One part.
- B. Two parts.
- C. Three parts.
- D. Four parts.

53. Which course should children join if they want to be more confident?

- A. Acting for Fun.
- B. Watercolour Painting.
- C. Little Writers.
- D. Children Can Cook.

54. What does the painting course teach?

- A. The importance of acting.
- B. How to buy proper ingredients.
- C. Famous stories and their writers.
- D. The basic skills of painting people and animals.

55. The purpose of this passage is to encourage children to _____.

- A. cook a meal for their parents

B. act with their parents in public

C. join the summer courses at the learning centre

D. read more books during the holiday

C

People depend on plants. We use plants for food, cloth, shelter(住处), and even the air we breathe(呼吸).

Plants keep our air and water clean. Green plants give us oxygen(氧气). Oxygen is part of the air we breathe.

Plants are also part of the water cycle(水循环). Most of the water that a plant takes in goes back into the air.

Plants give us a lot of the food on the earth. Fruits, vegetables, and grains(谷物) come from plants. Without plants, we would not have bread, rice, carrots, apples, oranges, or bananas! Many people are growing plants to eat in their own gardens at home. Having your own garden helps the earth as well.

When you grow your own fruits and vegetables, you help **cut down on** pollution because big trucks don't need to take your food to shops. You also help reduce the amount of rubbish because you don't need to use bags for packing your food. You can just pick it out of the ground or off a plant and put it into a basket!

Trees are an important plant resource(资源). Trees provide wood to build homes and furniture. Trees are used to make lots of things

around your home and at your school. And trees provide fruits that are good for you. Without trees, the earth would be a very different place.

56. _____ is part of the air we breathe.

- A. Sunlight B. Water
C. Food D. Oxygen

57. What happens to most of the water that a plant takes in?

- A. It goes back into the air.
B. It stays in the plant.
C. It goes into the ground.
D. It stays in the river.

58. What does the phrase "cut down on" mean in Paragraph 5?

- A. Cause. B. Accept.
C. Reduce. D. Expect.

59. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. A Different Place B. The Uses of Plants
C. Food on the Earth D. Gardens at Home

60. You would find the passage in _____.

- A. an interesting novel
B. a book about animals
C. a popular play
D. a book about nature

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Can I join you?
B. What do you do in it?
C. Who else is going to be there?
D. How often do you go to the club?
E. We usually talk about the environment.
F. How many students are there in the club?
G. These are good ways to learn English.

A: Are there any activities to do after class in our school, Liu Yan?

B: Yes, we can join many clubs.

A: Which club do you join?

B: The English Club.

A: 61 _____

B: We do many things, such as watching English films, listening to English songs and reading English stories.

A: 62 _____

B: That's right. I have improved my listening and speaking. I have got to know a lot about the world through reading as well.

A: Excellent! 63 _____

B: There are twenty students.

A: 64 _____

B: We go there once a week.

A: 65 _____

B: Of course. Welcome!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 你如果喜欢这件外套,为什么不试穿一下呢?

If you like the coat, why don't you _____ it _____?

67. 老师看着我微笑,没有说话。

The teacher _____ me and smiled without a word.



68. 金凤花姑娘独自一人在森林里摘了一些花。

_____ in the forest, Goldilocks
picked some flowers.

69. 晚饭后我经常复习功课。

I often _____ lessons after
supper.

70. 我爸爸此刻还在工作。

My father is still _____ at the
moment.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Have you ever thought about how many different things you like? You may like pets, parties, presents, foods, and even superheroes! Our world is full of so many things to like!

Do you ever wonder (琢磨) why you like certain animals or why you like to do certain things? You may not think about it often, but you may learn something about yourself if you think twice.

For example, why do you like to play with cats more than dogs? Why do you like going to parties and playing games? Why do you like some sweets but not others?

Our personality helps form what we like and dislike. Sometimes the things we like just come naturally to us. For example, who's your favourite superhero? You probably like that character (人物) for reasons that are all your own. You may not have even thought about why you like that superhero...you just do.

As you learn more and do more, you may

find out that there are more and more things you like. That's a good thing!

Do your friends like the same things that you do? Maybe you and your friends like different things. But it's OK. What you like is part of what makes you you!

71. Our world is full of _____ to like.

72. You may _____ if you think twice.

73. Our personality helps form _____.

74. As you _____, you may find out that there are more and more things you like.

75. It's OK if you and your friends _____.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Have you ever heard the saying, "Home, sweet home"? This is just another way of saying that it's n 76 to be home! A lot of the people and things we love are at home.

What do you like about being at home?

What do you like best about being at home? Maybe you like to play with your brothers and sisters. Maybe you e 77 staying with your mum and dad. Maybe you have a pet you like to play with. Spending time with your family is one thing that makes being at home special.

Your bedroom is a 78 thing that makes home special. Your toys, your books, and your



favourite things are in your bedroom. Consider what you like best about your room. Is it how it looks? Is it your comfortable b 79 that you sleep on? Maybe you like to have a q 80 place to read a book or to think about your day.

Mealtime can be a special time at home. Families sit around the table to eat the food Mum or Dad has prepared. It's a time to share interesting s 81 about your day.

How do you help at home?

There are a lot of things to do to make home a special place. Who does the chores(家庭杂务) 1 82 cleaning, cooking, and yardwork(庭院劳动) at your house? When families work t 83 to do the chores, it makes them easier and more fun for everyone. Maybe you can h 84 lay the dinner table or clear the plates. Maybe you can pull weeds(草) out of the flower garden. Maybe you can water the vegetable garden or the houseplants. Think about what you can do, so that w 85 you come home every day, you can say, "Home, sweet home!"

76. 77. 78.

79. 80. 81.

82. 83. 84.

85.

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是学校校报英语专栏的小记者, 请根据以下要点写一篇短文, 描述你校学生李华的一次难忘经历, 并表达你的想法。

- (1)李华在假期中去甘肃参加了文化交流活动;
- (2)他向当地学生介绍天津的历史和名胜古迹;
- (3)他介绍自己的学习方法,还为他们演奏钢琴;
- (4)他与很多学生成为朋友并保持联系;
- (5)你认为……

参考词汇:

文化交流活动 cultural exchange activities

名胜古迹 places of interest

要求:

- (3) 要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

Li Hua, a student of our school, went to Gansu to

Gansu to



④2021 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. This is _____ story of friendship. Let's read _____ story together.
A. a; an B. an; the
C. an; a D. a; the
22. Mike's aunt is _____ English teacher. We all like _____.
A. our; she B. our; her
C. we; she D. we; her
23. It is _____ to say "thank you" very often, even to family members.
A. polite B. rude
C. dangerous D. humorous
24. Anna is taller than me. She sits _____ me in the classroom.
A. between B. from
C. behind D. among
25. His beautiful music has brought _____ to people all over the world.
A. difficulty B. pleasure
C. weather D. danger
26. People _____ talk on a mobile phone while they are driving.
A. shouldn't B. needn't
C. must D. can
27. Bill lives _____ to school than Peter.
A. close B. closed
C. closer D. the closest
28. I'm _____ things for my trip because I like to get things ready earlier.
A. keeping clear of
B. making a list of
C. getting on well with
D. winning the heart of
29. The government plans to _____ more jobs for young people in western China.
A. create B. avoid
C. borrow D. guess
30. When I was young, my parents taught me _____ older people kindly.
A. treats B. to treat
C. treated D. treat
31. —Where is mum?
—In the living room. She _____ a book at the moment.
A. was reading B. will read
C. is reading D. has read
32. The Monkey King is a traditional Chinese cartoon hero. Today, he _____ still _____ by people of all ages.
A. will; love B. was; loved
C. is; loved D. will; be loved
33. My cousin became a country doctor _____ he finished medical school.
A. after B. so that
C. but D. so

34. —Could you tell me _____ “the Father of Rice”?

—Because he helped many countries grow more rice.

- A. when was Yuan Longping called
- B. why is Yuan Longping called
- C. when Yuan Longping was called
- D. why Yuan Longping is called

35. —Shall we go for a walk?

—_____. It's too dark. We'd better stay at home.

- A. Nice idea
- B. That's true
- C. Don't be silly
- D. I agree with you

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Think of all the ways that you use your arms and hands. You use 36 to open doors, carry boxes, climb trees and ride bikes.

Jessica Cox was born 37 arms. But she didn't let that 38 her from doing things. She 39 to feed herself, paint and play the piano by using her feet.

When she was at 40, Jessica watched the other students on the playground. She did not have hands to catch balls with, 41 she did not have arms to climb with. Jessica imagined herself as a girl of unusually(不寻常地) great ability. She would 42 over the playground and take her friends into the sky.

Many years later, when Jessica 43, she did fly. She learnt to fly a plane! It was 44 work, but Jessica was patient, confident and brave. She controlled the plane with her feet. She made her 45 come true.

36. A. that

B. them

C. her

D. it

37. A. without

B. along

C. including

D. towards

38. A. divide

B. add

C. lend

D. stop

39. A. paid

B. refused

C. learnt

D. forgot

40. A. school

B. bed

C. hospital

D. town

41. A. so

B. but

C. and

D. though

42. A. fly

B. knock

C. fall

D. push

43. A. set up

B. grew up

C. gave up

D. warmed up

44. A. comfortable

B. lazy

C. small

D. hard

45. A. mark

B. advice

C. dream

D. report

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

I'm Kevin, a student of Grade 9. Most of my friends walk to school, but I like to ride my bike each day. I wake up at 7:00. After I wash my face and eat breakfast, I throw the schoolbag on my back. Do I have my books and homework? Yes, I do.

I take my bike, hop(跳) onto it and ride to school at 7:30. “See you later, Mum,” I say.

I pass my friends when I ride by. “Hi, Kevin!” they call when I pass. Mary does not



want to ride with me. She does not like to wear a schoolbag. She likes to carry her books in her arms when she walks. She likes to kick the autumn leaves. But she likes to look at the flowers the best.

Not me! I like to ride my bike to feel the fresh air in my face. When I get to school, I lock my bike in the bicycle park. I walk across the field to say hi to Mr Brown and wait for my friends in our classroom.

46. What grade is Kevin in?

- A. Grade 6. B. Grade 7.
C. Grade 8. D. Grade 9.

47. What time does Kevin ride to school?

- A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00.
C. At 7:30. D. At 8:00.

48. On her way to school, Mary likes to the best.

- A. ride with Kevin
B. look at the flowers
C. wear a schoolbag
D. kick the autumn leaves

49. Why does Kevin like to ride a bike?

- A. To take his mum with him.
B. To meet his grandpa.
C. To feel the fresh air in his face.
D. To show he is brave.

50. Where does Kevin wait for his friends?

- A. At home.
B. In the field.
C. At the school gate.
D. In the classroom.

B

When the days grew long in the middle of summer, Lisa liked to go to the park and watch the clouds.

One day, Lisa saw a cloud that looked like a standing dragon. After a few minutes it became a flying dragon. Then it seemed to change direction. Another cloud moved in to mix with it, and the dragon changed into a dancing elephant. Then it became a sitting dog, then a barking (吠, 叫) dog, and then a tiger.

"This is better than TV!" Lisa shouted.

Mr Thomas, the music teacher at Lisa's school, was flying a kite with his son in the park. He heard Lisa's voice. He gave the kite string (线) to his son and came to Lisa.

"Hi, Mr Thomas!" Lisa said. "Look at those clouds. They keep changing! First they looked like a dragon, then an elephant, then a dog, and now a tiger!"

Mr Thomas looked up. "A tiger?" he said. "That looks like a horse to me. It's running towards the sun. That's so lively."

Lisa looked again. He was right! "How do clouds know how to make so many shapes?"

"The clouds don't know how to make shapes. Your imagination (想象力) helps you see those shapes in the clouds," Mr Thomas answered as the horse changed into a chicken.



51. What did Lisa like to do in the park in the middle of summer?
- A. Train her dog. B. Watch the clouds.
C. Feed animals. D. Read books.
52. Lisa found that "a barking dog" in the clouds changed into _____.
A. a dragon B. an elephant
C. a tiger D. a giraffe
53. What was Mr Thomas doing in the park when Lisa shouted?
- A. Studying plants.
B. Flying a kite.
C. Having music lessons.
D. Playing tennis.
54. What did Mr Thomas think of the running horse in the clouds?
- A. It was strong. B. It was shy.
C. It was noisy. D. It was lively.
55. According to Mr Thomas, what helped Lisa see different shapes in the clouds?
- A. Tradition. B. Silence.
C. Imagination. D. Environment.

C

There are many deserts(沙漠) on the earth. And the following are some facts you may find interesting.

What are deserts like?

Deserts can be hot and dry places. Rain may not fall there for months or years. Some deserts are sandy and stony(多石的). Deserts can also be very windy places. The wind can change the

shape of the deserts. It moves sand around from place to place.

Temperatures in the desert can vary enormously(非常). During the daytime, the temperature may reach 40°C even in the shade(阴凉处). At night, deserts can become very cold. In winter there may even be a frost(霜冻) in the early morning.

Living in the desert

The camel is sometimes called "the ship of the desert". It stores food in its hump(驼峰) and can go for days without water. It has large feet which help it not to fall into the soft sand. Its long eyelashes(睫毛) keep out the sand during sandstorms.

An oasis is an area of the desert where water may be found. The water may be in pools or under the ground. People and animals visit an oasis for water and food. Plants grow at an oasis. Some farmers are able to grow crops here.

The Arabian Desert

The Arabian Desert lies between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. In some parts of the desert, it is too hot for people to live. Oil was discovered under parts of the desert and in the Arabian Gulf. This oil has made some countries in the area very rich. Much of the money has been spent building fine cities with lovely parks and lakes, and people live a comfortable life there.



56. Which of the following can best describe deserts?

- A. Hot and dry. B. Sandy and rainy.
C. Wet and stony. D. Windy and snowy.

57. The word "vary" in the passage means "_____".

- A. be low B. be high
C. be similar D. be different

58. The camel has long eyelashes to _____.

- A. stay cool in deserts
B. go for days without water
C. help it not to fall into the soft sand
D. keep out the sand during sandstorms

59. According to the passage, people and animals visit an oasis for _____.

- A. frost and crops B. sand and stones
C. water and food D. money and oil

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. What is the weather like in deserts?
B. What do you know about deserts?
C. How do people live in deserts?
D. Where is the Arabian Desert?

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. What's the score?
B. I'm going to school.
C. I do hope you will win!
D. Why are you going there?
E. Who are you playing against?
F. When do you start the practice?
G. Will Mr White come to watch your match?

A: Hi, Jack! Where are you going?

B: 61

A: But we don't have any lessons on Saturdays.

62

B: Because I'm going to practise playing football.

A: 63

B: At 10 am. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up.

A: How about your training?

B: We're training harder than usual, and we want to do better.

A: Great! By the way, I hear you're going to have a big match next week. 64

B: New Stars.

A: It's also my favourite team. They always try hard to win.

B: Yes, I agree with you. But we're playing better as a team now.

A: Good luck! 65

B: Thank you very much.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 我们可以在那边种些花。

We can grow some flowers _____.

67. 劳驾,这是去车站的路吗?

_____, is this the way to the station?

68. 你如果吃这么多巧克力是会发胖的。

You'll _____ if you eat so much chocolate.

69. 让我们整理房间吧。

Let's _____ the room.

70. 遇到麻烦时,艾伦经常请求帮助。

Alan often _____ help when he is in trouble.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

A vegetarian(素食者) is someone who does not eat meat. Being a vegetarian has become a popular choice. In fact, 1 in every 200 kids in the US is a vegetarian. Most people choose to be vegetarians for many reasons.

First, they believe that a vegetarian diet(饮食) is good for health. It usually has less fat(脂肪) than a diet that includes meat. Vegetarians eat a low-fat diet to stay fit and healthy. A vegetarian diet also provides many vitamins(维生素) that people can't get from meat. These vitamins protect people from some diseases.

Second, many vegetarians are worried about how animals are raised and killed for food. They hope animals can be better treated.

Finally, they think being a vegetarian can help the planet. People use more energy, water and land to raise animals for food than to grow fruit and vegetables. Also, animals put greenhouse gases(温室气体) into the air. These gases cause global warming(全球变暖).

Vegetarians advise people to have just a couple of vegetarian meals a week to make the world a better place.

71. In fact, 1 in _____ in the US is a vegetarian.

72. Vegetarians eat a low-fat diet to stay _____.

73. Many vegetarians are worried about _____.

74. People use _____ to raise animals for food than to grow fruit and vegetables.

75. Vegetarians advise people to _____ a week.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Electric cars may seem like a recent invention, but they've been around for years. In the early 1900s, there were more electric cars on the road than there were petrol(汽油) cars. At that time, petrol was e 76 compared with other fuels(燃料). W 77 petrol prices dropped and new technologies were developed, electric cars went out of fashion(过时). Instead, petrol cars became more p 78 because they could travel longer distances(距离) without stopping.

During the 20th century, petrol cars got bigger, heavier, and faster. They needed more fuel, and it c 79 more air pollution. For years, car makers didn't worry about pollution. They didn't worry about the amount of petrol



cars used, e 80 . But when people began to realise that there was not enough oil on the earth, they asked car makers to produce more efficient(高效能的) and less polluting cars.

One m 81 of solving the problem was a “hybrid” car(混合动力车), one that ran partly on petrol and partly on electricity. Hybrid cars became popular in the 2000s when petrol prices went up and the prices of hybrid cars went d 82 .

An all-electric car uses no petrol. The problem, however, is that car batteries(电池) need to be recharged(再充电). That makes electric cars not so useful for long j 83 . Many people are not p 84 with it. The government and car makers are w 85 together to develop safe, cheap, and useful electric cars. When people have these cars in the future, a petrol station may be a thing of the past.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是某中学学生李华,最近你班发生了一件令人感动的事情。请根据以下提示,给你的英国好友 Tom 写一封信,与他分享你的感动。

- (1)两周前同学王红伤了左腿;
(2)王红上下楼很困难,但想来学校上课;

- (3)校长知道后,决定将你班从四楼搬到一楼;
(4)你们帮助王红(如买午饭等);
(5)你认为……

要求:

- (1)词数 80~100;
(2)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
(3)要点齐全,行文连贯,可适当发挥。

Dear Tom,

How are you? I have a moving story to tell you.

Please tell me something interesting about you and your classmates.

Yours,

Li Hua



④1 2022 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. After _____ school, I bought _____ present for my mother.
A. /; a B. a; / C. a; the D. the; /
22. —Whose camera is this? Is it _____?
—No, it's not mine. It's _____.
A. you; him B. yours; him
C. yours; his D. you; his
23. Most parents think it is a good _____ to take a school bus because it's quite safe.
A. risk B. choice
C. game D. pity
24. The book _____ be Mary's. We can see her name on it.
A. need B. must
C. can't D. needn't
25. On a _____ day, you can see most of the city from the top of the tower.
A. rainy B. dark
C. snowy D. clear
26. Travelling by train is slower than by plane. But it's _____ than by plane.
A. interesting B. less interesting
C. more interesting D. most interesting
27. Although he failed many times, he _____ gave up his dream.
A. nearly B. never
C. often D. always
28. We hope _____ a computer on every student's desk in the future.
A. there is B. there was
C. there will be D. there has been
29. My aunt offered me a dictionary and I _____ it happily.
A. accepted B. invited
C. mixed D. grew
30. The painting is really valuable to him. He will never agree _____ it.
A. sell B. sells
C. sold D. to sell
31. He thanked me for _____ the mistakes in his homework.
A. going out B. pointing out
C. turning on D. putting on
32. A lot of birds _____ in nature parks every year.
A. protect B. is protected
C. are protected D. protected
33. Before you get off the bus, you should wait _____ it has stopped.
A. until B. but
C. because D. so
34. —Could you tell me _____?
—It's about 6,300 kilometres long.
A. how wide is the Changjiang River
B. how wide the Changjiang River is
C. how long is the Changjiang River
D. how long the Changjiang River is



35. —Do you know about rock music?
—_____. Ask Robert. He is a fan of rock music.

- A. No idea B. No wonder
C. No way D. No problem

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

When my sister Gina was born, she had a problem with her heart. She was weak after a long 36 and had to go to the hospital very often. She had 37 walking, playing with other children, and going to school.

Our parents wanted to take Gina to a special place in Florida and hoped Gina could 38 with dolphins(海豚). When Gina knew it, she was 39 because she didn't know whether it was easy to be around dolphins.

When we got to Florida, we couldn't wait to 40 the place. Kids who had 41 needs like Gina could come and spend time with dolphins. I thought it was going to be a vacation, 42 it wasn't. Gina had to work hard every day for a week.

However, the trip was amazing. Gina 43 and clapped(鼓掌) when she saw the dolphins. One of the dolphins squeaked(尖叫) happily to 44 her. They swam together all day. Gina was able to move her body more than she 45 did at home. Mum and Dad were proud of Gina. I was, too.

36. A. health B. illness
C. peace D. letter
37. A. trouble B. success
C. trust D. tradition
38. A. draw B. cook
C. swim D. skate

39. A. polite B. sleepy
C. worried D. honest

40. A. help B. clean
C. invent D. visit
41. A. boring B. special
C. harmful D. careless

42. A. but B. because
C. so D. and
43. A. locked B. laughed
C. escaped D. apologized

44. A. hurt B. punish
C. forget D. welcome
45. A. hardly B. loudly
C. usually D. immediately

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A
Steve is James and John's big brother. One day, when their mum left for work, James and John started crying. They didn't want her to leave. Steve tried to stop them crying and said, "Let's play hide-and-seek(捉迷藏). You hide and I'll count to ten. Then I'll try to find you." Steve found James under a chair and John behind a door. They played over and over again. Each time, the two boys hid in the same places. Finally, Steve felt too bored with the game. "Let's take the dog for a walk," he said.

When Steve walked the dog, he found James and John were running in the street. He thought it was so dangerous. Then he had an idea. "Anyone who walks back to the house with me can have some snacks!" Steve shouted.

At home, the boys ate some cookies and got ready for a sleep. James and John wanted a story. Steve told them the story about the little



red hen. When their mum returned home, she was pleased to find the three sleeping boys.

46. James and John started _____ when their mum left home.
- A. crying B. running
C. reading D. sleeping
47. Where did James hide during the game?
- A. Under a table. B. Under a chair.
C. Behind a door. D. Behind a box.
48. Why did Steve feel bored with the game?
- A. Because he was not good at it.
B. Because he didn't know where to hide.
C. Because his brothers made the room dirty.
D. Because his brothers always hid in the same places.
49. What were James and John doing when Steve walked the dog?
- A. Staying in the house.
B. Shouting at Steve.
C. Running in the street.
D. Eating some snacks.
50. How did their mum feel when she found the sleeping boys?
- A. Angry. B. Pleased.
C. Afraid. D. Sad.

B

People in the office usually sit for most of the day when they work. But this is bad for a person's health. When people sit for too long every day, they don't move very much. So it is easy to start getting fat. Sitting too long is also bad for their work because it makes them want to sleep. When this happens, people may make more mistakes in their work or spend more time finishing their work. Companies need workers to

be healthy, so how do they fix the problem?

Some companies have different types of desks to help their workers. The first type of desk is the standing desk. The desk can be taller when a person wants to stand. It can also be shorter when the person wants to sit. Another type of desk is the walking desk. This desk is made so that a person can work while walking at the same time.

Workers in the companies like the different types of desks very much. They think these desks are quite useful.

51. When people in the office work, they usually _____.

- A. sit B. move
C. run D. sing

52. What does the word "fix" mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Cause. B. Solve.
C. Bring. D. Discuss.

53. How many types of desks are mentioned in Paragraph 2?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

54. What do the workers think of the different types of desks?

- A. They are cheap.
B. They are traditional.
C. They are useful.
D. They are expensive.

55. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. tell us the reasons for sitting
B. show the advantages of standing
C. introduce desks that help people work better
D. compare companies that provide different jobs



C

Tea and coffee are two of the most popular drinks in the world. However, people usually like one more than the other. These drinks also have very different uses.

Tea drinking started in China over 4,000 years ago. Tea is made from leaves. These days, some people drink tea for health, using it to help with stress(压力) or losing weight. However, most people in tea-drinking countries think of tea as more than just a healthy drink. In fact, tea drinking in some countries is a part of the culture. In Turkey(土耳其), tea is always there when people meet. Whether in someone's home or a company, tea is always offered as a way of welcoming. In the UK, homes and offices usually have tea time. Tea and other dishes are served at tea time in the afternoon. It is a way of relaxing with friends or co-workers(同事).

Coffee came much later than tea, just over 1,000 years ago. Coffee is made from beans. Something in the coffee beans makes a person feel active. Most people do not drink coffee to relax. Instead, they drink coffee to get going. Many people drink coffee in the morning to help them wake up. Others will also drink coffee during short breaks in the afternoon to keep going through the working day. Some people may visit coffee shops just to meet and talk with friends. However, many people in coffee shops drink coffee while working on their computers.

Is tea or coffee more common in your country? Between the two, which do you like to drink more?

56. Where did tea drinking start?

- A. In Japan. B. In China.
C. In Turkey. D. In the UK.

57. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that people in the UK _____.

- A. drink tea to get fat
B. offer tea to say goodbye
C. think of tea as a bad drink
D. have tea to relax themselves

58. What is coffee made from?

- A. Leaves. B. Sugar.
C. Dishes. D. Beans.

59. Which of the following is NOT true according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Coffee came much earlier than tea.
B. Many people drink coffee to wake up.
C. Many people work on their computers in coffee shops.
D. Some people meet and talk with friends in coffee shops.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The Smells of Tea and Coffee
B. The Prices of Tea and Coffee
C. The Different Cultures of Tea and Coffee
D. The Different Ways of Making Tea and Coffee

五、补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

- A. When did you go there?
B. Remember to visit the Diwang Tower.
C. Welcome back to school!
D. Where's Shenzhen?
E. Pretty good!
F. So it's a newer city than Hong Kong?
G. What's the population of Shenzhen?

A: Hey, Daming! How was your holiday?

B: 61 I went to Shenzhen.

A: 62

B: Well, it's on the coast near Hong Kong. It was a small village many years ago, but today it's a very big city.

A: 63

B: Yes, it's a new city.

A: 64

B: It's over ten million, I think. That's larger than the population of many other cities in China. Its streets are much wider and cleaner too.

A: I'd like to go there one day.

B: 65 It's taller than many other buildings in Shenzhen.

61. 62. 63.

64. 65.

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

66. 我们在课上回答问题时应该起立。

We should _____ when we answer a question in class.

67. 我叫托尼·史密斯, 史密斯是我的姓。

My name is Tony Smith and Smith is my _____.

68. 去年, 彼得在旅途中和许多人交了朋友。

Peter _____ with many people on his journey last year.

69. 我喜欢甜食, 你知道的。

I have a _____, you know.

70. 请在字典中查一下这个词。

Please _____ the word in the dictionary.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Dogs are the best pets of humans. They come in all sizes. Some dogs are as small as a football, and others are as tall as a desk. Dogs' fur(毛) is different, too. It can be long and soft, or smooth and hard. People don't mind the kind of fur, because all dogs are good to hug.

Dogs need to be taken care of. Short-haired dogs are the easiest to look after. But all dogs need a bath once in a while. Giving a dog a bath is a lot of fun. After you give a bath to your dog, it shakes the water off its body. Be careful, or you will get wet!

Dogs like to make their owners(主人) happy, so dogs are easy to train. They can follow simple orders.

Dogs are really amazing animals. Some dogs pull sleds(雪橇) across icy places. Some save people who fall into the river. Other dogs do tricks(表演绝技) in movies. A dog has even flown in a rocket(火箭) to space.

Why not keep a dog as a pet?

71. Some dogs are _____ a football, and others are as tall as a desk.

72. People don't mind the kind of dogs' fur, because _____.

73. When you finish giving a bath to your dog, it _____ its body.

74. Dogs like to make their owners happy, so dogs _____ to train.

75. The writer advises people to _____ as a pet.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

In the small villages of Kenya(肯尼亚), Africa, most kids want to read books. But no



roads go to their homes, only miles and miles of sand. Cars and trucks are not useful, s 76 library books arrive on the backs of camels. Camels can handle (应付) the sand and the books. Two camels, a camel driver, and a librarian (图书管理员) w 77 to the villages together. One camel carries about 180 kilos of books, and the other carries a tent. At each village, the librarian sets up the tent and shows the b 78 to the kids inside. Two weeks later, the camels c 79 back with new books.

Some people in the mountains of northern Thailand (泰国) get books in a d 80 way. Their "l 81 " are carried by elephants. These animals can handle the difficult journey. Because they are large, they can carry many books in metal cases (金属箱). The metal protects the books from the heavy rains that f 82 in the area.

Indonesia (印度尼西亚) has its own difficulties. The country has over 17,000 islands. Most people t 83 by boat and they also carry their books by boat. A library boat holds (容纳) about 500 books in boxes. Boxes of books are left in villages and are traded (交换) for new books a few weeks l 84 .

For people who live far and can't get to a library, a library that comes to them brings more than books. It brings a whole w 85 of information.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请你给美国笔友 David 写一封信, 讲述你班同学王红回家路上做的一件好事, 并谈谈感受。

- (1) 上周五, 一棵树被大风吹倒, 挡住了道路;
(2) 王红看到后, 捡起地上的树枝, 又去移动树干;
(3) 树干太沉, 她搬不动;
(4) 人们过来帮忙;
(5) 你认为……

参考词汇: 被吹倒 be blown down

树枝 branch

挡住 block 树干 trunk

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
(2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Dear David,

How are you? I'd like to share a story with you.

Last Friday, _____

Do you have a story to tell? Hope to hear from you.

Yours,

Li Hua



④2023 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 见另册(赠)

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. My mother is making _____ apple pie and I want to try _____ piece.
A. a; an B. a; 不填
C. an; a D. an; 不填
22. _____ teacher talked to _____ about the stories of the Silk Road.
A. Our; us B. Our; we
C. Ours; us D. Ours; we
23. People all over the world love pandas, and the panda has become a _____ of China.
A. festival B. poem C. guest D. symbol
24. —Would you like to visit Tianjin University tomorrow?
—Sorry, I'm afraid I _____. I'll work as a volunteer in my community.
A. can B. can't
C. must D. mustn't
25. The grapes are very _____ and they also taste good.
A. easy B. lazy C. boring D. fresh
26. Sam did _____ in his studies this year than last year.
A. well B. better
C. best D. the best
27. To keep healthy, Daming's grandparents _____ in a park every day.
A. exercise B. cough
C. sleep D. wait
28. David learnt _____ when he was five.
A. swim B. swims
C. swam D. to swim
29. While we _____ an English song, some visitors came to our class.
A. sing B. will sing
C. were singing D. are singing
30. If I don't talk _____, my old grandmother can't hear me.
A. quickly B. loudly
C. suddenly D. quietly
31. Lisa is a popular monitor. She _____ her classmates and teachers.
A. takes part in
B. gets on well with
C. gets into trouble with
D. keeps clear of
32. Some photos of the moon _____ in the Space Club next week.
A. shows B. is showing
C. were shown D. will be shown
33. You should turn off the lights _____ you leave the room.
A. until B. before C. although D. so



34. —Do you remember _____?

—Sure. On the evening of May Day.

- A. how we got to the Jiefang Bridge
- B. how did we get to the Jiefang Bridge
- C. when the Jiefang Bridge opened itself
- D. when did the Jiefang Bridge open itself

35. —Oh, no! My mobile phone is missing!

—_____. Go to the lost and found office. They might have it.

- A. Don't worry
- B. Thanks a lot
- C. It sounds great
- D. That's cool

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Tom had a bad toothache. His mother wanted to take him to the dentist's(牙科诊所), but he 36. He was afraid of the 37 when the dentist had to extract(拔出) his tooth. Tom's mother told him that if he did not visit the dentist, the pain would get 38. At last, Tom had to agree.

There were not many people at the dentist's. 39, it was Tom's turn. He walked nervously into the room and sat down. The dentist looked 40 and said hello to him with a smile. He asked Tom to 41 his mouth. And then he told Tom that he had to extract the bad tooth. The dentist gave Tom an injection(注射) and 42 him that he would not feel any pain.

Tom really did not feel any pain. Then the dentist advised Tom to brush his teeth twice a day and taught him the 43 way of brushing

his teeth. He also told Tom not to eat too many sweet things 44 his teeth would be healthy.

After that, Tom 45 how important it was to protect his teeth.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. relaxed | B. refused |
| C. nodded | D. joked |
| 37. A. pain | B. trust |
| C. success | D. training |
| 38. A. nicer | B. smaller |
| C. warmer | D. worse |
| 39. A. Sometimes | B. Recently |
| C. Soon | D. Especially |
| 40. A. dangerous | B. friendly |
| C. noisy | D. careless |
| 41. A. fill | B. shut |
| C. open | D. cover |
| 42. A. allowed | B. asked |
| C. warned | D. promised |
| 43. A. right | B. brave |
| C. weak | D. rich |
| 44. A. but | B. so that |
| C. or | D. whether |
| 45. A. regretted | B. hoped |
| C. realised | D. guessed |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

In the morning, Daniel and Peter finished their breakfast quickly. They put on their school uniforms(校服), took their school bags and walked quickly to the bus stop. They had to wait for their school bus as usual. They waited for



half an hour but the bus didn't come. The two brothers were starting to get worried. They did not want to be late for school.

Just then, Daniel's classmate, Ben, came with a football on his bike. They were surprised to see that Ben wasn't in his school uniform.

Ben stopped in front of the two brothers and asked, "Where are you going?"

"To school," replied Peter quickly.

"Why aren't you ready for school, Ben?" Daniel asked.

"Have you forgotten that today is a school holiday?" laughed Ben. "We have no lessons today!"

When Daniel and Peter told their mother about it, they all laughed. At last, the brothers joined Ben in playing football in the field nearby.

What a special morning!

46. When did the story happen?

- A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.

47. How did Daniel and Peter feel when their school bus didn't come?

- A. Angry. B. Excited.
C. Lonely. D. Worried.

48. Why were the two brothers surprised?

- A. Ben was a football fan.
B. Ben wasn't in his school uniform.
C. Ben had a bicycle.
D. Ben was leaving school.

49. The bus didn't come because _____.

- A. the weather was bad
B. the driver was sick
C. it was a school holiday
D. there was something wrong with it

50. What did the two brothers do at last?

- A. They went to the cinema.
B. They played football with Ben.
C. They read books at home.
D. They cooked with their mother.

B

About 80% of people do not get enough vitamin(维生素) D every day. But this vitamin is very important for your health.

Vitamin D is really important for our bones (骨骼). When we are young, vitamin D builds up our bones and makes them strong. When we are older, we still need vitamin D to keep our bones strong. Our bodies keep the vitamin D in our bones and teeth. Then we lose vitamin D as we work and exercise during the day. But our bodies can't make vitamin D. So we have to get it from outside of our bodies.

Where can a person get this very important vitamin? Vitamin D is in foods like fish and eggs. Sometimes, vitamin D is added to bread, milk, and orange juice. Food is not the only way our bodies can get vitamin D. The sun also gives us vitamin D. If we want to be healthy, we should spend some time in the sun each day. Too



much sun is not good for you, but about 15 minutes a day is usually enough. And we should be sure to eat foods that are rich in vitamin D, too.

51. The writer says that vitamin D _____.

- A. makes our bones strong
- B. keeps our hair clean
- C. is not necessary for our teeth
- D. is harmful to our hearts

52. Why do we have to get vitamin D from outside of our bodies?

- A. Because it makes us popular.
- B. Because it helps us eat more food.
- C. Because our bodies can't make vitamin D.
- D. Because the more vitamin D, the better.

53. According to the writer, people can get vitamin D by _____.

- A. eating fish
- B. watching TV
- C. working hard
- D. having a sleep

54. How long are we advised to spend in the sun each day?

- A. About 15 minutes.
- B. About 45 minutes.
- C. About 1 hour.
- D. About 2 hours.

55. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us _____.

- A. what vitamin D is
- B. where we can get vitamin D
- C. how much vitamin D we need
- D. why people don't like vitamin D

C

Most people love animals. Many children's books use animals as the main characters. Many people look after animals as pets. The love for animals may be why both children and adults(成年人) enjoy going to zoos.

In the past, zoos were usually started by rich people. The first zoo was started by a queen in Egypt in 1500 BC. Raising animals was a way for people to show they were wealthy and powerful. Sadly, the animals in the early zoos were not treated well. They didn't receive enough attention or care.

Today, zoos still bring people pleasure, but they try to protect animals and teach people as well. Zoos must follow rules. People must provide animals with a clean place to live, food and water, and health care. In this way, the rules help protect the animals.

Some people think the rules are not enough. They want to do more to protect the animals they love. For example, people **disapproved of** the use of some large animals in shows. They thought the zoos didn't have enough space for the animals to show. They also thought the animals were not treated properly. With so many people against the shows, the zoos decided to make a change.

People see animals in zoos. At the same

time, they try to learn about and protect them.
Both people and animals can get a lot from each other.

56. Who started the first zoo?

- A. A queen in Egypt.
- B. A king in Egypt.
- C. A queen in England.
- D. A king in England.

57. How does the writer feel about the animals in the early zoos?

- A. He doesn't care about them.
- B. He feels sad for them.
- C. He is proud of them.
- D. He is afraid of them.

58. According to the passage, zoos today must _____.

- A. train people for shows
- B. help look after family pets
- C. provide health care for tourists
- D. follow the rules to protect animals

59. The phrase "disapproved of" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. wrote about B. depended on
- C. were against D. were good at

60. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Large animals in shows.
- B. Famous zoos around the world.
- C. Animals in the wild.
- D. Zoos in the past and today.

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. I've no idea.
- B. How was it?
- C. Who is Lao She?
- D. How long did you stay?
- E. Did you understand the opera?
- F. I hope to see more operas next time.
- G. What did you do in Lao She Teahouse?

A: Hello, Tony. Lingling and I went to Lao She Teahouse last night.

B: 61

A: It was great! You know, I always wanted to go there.

B: 62

A: We drank tea and watched an opera.

B: 63

A: No, it was difficult to understand the words. But the actors and actresses were excellent.

B: 64

A: We only planned to watch for an hour, but in the end, we stayed for three hours.

B: Did you enjoy it?

A: Well, it was interesting. 65

B: So do I. I'm also interested in traditional Chinese culture.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

66. 早起是一个好习惯。

It's a good habit to _____ early.



67. 让我们一起去看看湖景。它离这儿不远。

Let's go to see the lake. It's not _____
_____ here.

68. 海伦拿起一本杂志,开始看起来。

Helen _____ a magazine and
began to read.

69. 学生们在学校学习过关于急救的知识。

The students learnt about first aid _____
_____.

70. 有一天我会回去看望我的老师们。

One day I will _____ to visit my
teachers.

七、任务型阅读(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

It is healthy to live around trees. Trees
work as doctors and they keep us healthy.

Many scientists have studied how trees
clean the air. For people in large cities, trees can
be very important for their health. These days,
cities are planting trees not just in parks. They
are also planting trees along streets in order to
help clean the air.

Some scientists also believe trees help more
than just the air. Trees keep our bodies healthy
as well. People in hospitals seem to do better
when they can see trees from their rooms.
People with trees near their homes usually take
more exercise.

Scientists have also studied the healthy
effects(效果) of trees on our minds. One effect

of trees seems to be that they make people feel
relaxed. Scientists did some research on city
people in an area with few trees. After trees
were planted on the street, people walked slower
when going home. They said the area was much
nicer.

Of course, another good effect is that doctor
trees work for free!

71. Trees work as _____ and they keep us
healthy.

72. Cities are also _____ along
streets to help clean the air.

73. People in hospitals _____
when they can see trees.

74. Scientists have studied _____
on our minds.

75. After trees were planted on the street, _____
when they went
home.

八、综合填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

A smile shows that a person is happy. For
example, a person may smile when he or she is
p 76 with some progress in studies. Or a
person may smile if a friend tells a funny joke.
There are other good r 77 to smile often.

First, it is e 78 to smile than to show
unhappiness. In fact, it only takes 17 muscles(肌
肉) to smile. On the other hand, it takes 43
muscles to show unhappiness. So give the
muscles in your f 79 a rest and smile!

Second, smiles are nice. People may try to
 1 80 nice by exercising or wearing nice
 clothes. However, people often say a smile is the
 best thing a person can wear. That is because it
 is easy to be a 81 someone who is smiling
 and happy. Almost no one wants to stay with
 someone who is always unhappy.

Third, smiles have power (感染力). Both
 smiling and laughing can easily and quickly
 s 82 from one person to another. If one
 person smiles, people around him or her want to
 smile, too. Similarly, when a person laughs,
 people tend (往往会) to laugh with him or her. If
 a person is s 83, the best thing to do is to
 share a smile or a laugh. It is the easiest way to
 cheer someone up.

F 84, smiling and laughing are very
 good for the body. Even though you are sad, try
 smiling. You'll find that it will be difficult to
 s 85 sad for very long!

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____

85. _____

九、书面表达 (共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的笔友

Peter 用英文写一封邮件, 向他讲述你班同学
 王亮的一个感人故事。

(1) 一个下雨天, 王亮在路上看到一群人聚在
 一起;

(2) 他走过去, 看到一位老妇人躺在地上;

(3) 了解情况后, 他蹲下为老人撑伞;

(4) 救护车到达后, 他悄悄地离开了;

(5) 你认为……

要求:

(1) 词数 80~100;

(2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;

(3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 蹲下 crouch down

救护车 ambulance

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I'd like to tell
 you a story about my classmate, Wang Liang.

On a rainy day, _____

Do you have a story to share? Looking
 forward to your reply!

Yours,

Li Hua



④2024 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。试卷满分 120 分,考试用时 100 分钟。
祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷(选择题 共 80 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分) 暂无

二、单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

21. My grandma has got _____ garden. And _____ flowers in it are beautiful.

- A. a; the B. an; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. an; 不填

22. When _____ parents went away on business, I looked after _____.

- A. my; myself B. my; mine
C. me; myself D. me; mine

23. Don't speak loudly on the bus. You should keep your _____ down.

- A. body B. voice
C. interest D. service

24. It _____ be the only way to solve the problem. There are other choices.

- A. may not B. mustn't
C. need D. should

25. We feel _____ to win the match because we are training hard.

- A. lonely B. sorry
C. confident D. strange

26. Many people think eating at home is _____ than eating in the restaurant.

- A. healthy B. healthier
C. healthiest D. the healthiest

27. We _____ the books to the library after we read them.

- A. returned B. pointed
C. waved D. caught

28. People may use different body language _____ the same feelings.

- A. show B. to show
C. showed D. shows

29. Jane and I _____ a picnic this Sunday.

- Would you like to come with us?
—Sure. See you then.

- A. had B. have had
C. were having D. are going to have

30. Lao She wrote many plays and he _____ "the People's Artist".

- A. names B. named
C. was named D. has named

31. Email is one of the great ways to _____ friends.

- A. take pride in
B. keep clear of
C. get into the habit of
D. stay in touch with

32. The teacher speaks _____ and carefully so that we can understand her better.

- A. hardly B. only
C. slowly D. nearly

33. In autumn, the weather gets cooler _____

the green leaves start to turn gold.

- A. because B. but
C. whether D. and

34. —Could you tell me _____?

—He likes the Science Museum best.

- A. when Kevin visited the museum
B. which museum Kevin likes best
C. when did Kevin visit the museum
D. which museum does Kevin like best

35. —Let's go to the Tianjin TV and Radio

Tower to enjoy the beautiful sights.

—_____. I can't wait to go there.

- A. That's cool B. That's a pity
C. Never mind D. No idea

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Some artists are often not famous during their lifetime. Vincent van Gogh(凡·高) was such an artist. People did not pay much attention to his 36. He began to think he was not a very good painter. But he did not give up painting. He was so 37 in what he was painting that he did not want to stop. He would even 38 to eat!

39, his paintings were dark. He used pencils or charcoal sticks(炭条) to make them. Then he 40 colour. He used lots of brown and dark green.

Later, Vincent moved to France. He wanted to learn from the artists who 41

there. They were trying new 42 of painting.

In France, Vincent began using bright colours.

He used oil paints(油画颜料) to create his art.

He painted both the countryside and people. He

43 painted self-portraits(自画像). He created more than 20 portraits of himself!

Vincent completed more than 2,000 paintings in his life. 44 people did not buy his paintings during his lifetime, his paintings sell for a lot of money today. People think his paintings are masterpieces(杰作). For example, the painting *Sunflowers* is very 45 all over the world.

36. A. trips

C. villages

37. A. wrong

C. interested

38. A. forget

C. hope

39. A. At last

C. At least

40. A. helped

C. missed

41. A. worked

C. danced

42. A. facts

C. ways

43. A. never

C. perhaps

B. paintings

D. music

B. lucky

D. tired

B. start

D. agree

B. Once again

D. At first

B. added

D. guessed

B. sang

D. cooked

B. stories

D. reports

B. hardly

D. also



44. A. Before B. Though
C. If D. When
45. A. humorous B. polite
C. famous D. quiet

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Sara and Jack helped their mother and father work on the farm. They got food and drink from the farm.

Sara got water from the stream. Jack got eggs from the hens. Sara got apples from the trees. Jack got corn from the field. Sara got milk from the cow. After Sara and Jack worked, they went into the house.

When it got dark at night, Father made a fire so that the house had light. Then Mother told the family some news.

"There is a new food called ice cream," Mother said. "But some people call it cream ice." The whole family smiled. The family thought that cream ice was a funny name for a food.

"Can we try some ice cream, Mother?" asked Jack.

"We need ice and milk to make it," said Mother. "We have to wait until winter when it snows. Then we will get ice."

Sara and Jack couldn't wait until winter so that they could try ice cream.

46. Where did Sara and Jack help their mother and father work?

- A. In the hotel. B. On the farm.
C. In the cinema. D. On the train.

47. Where did Sara get water?

- A. From the cow. B. From the field.
C. From the stream. D. From the trees.

48. When the house had light, Mother _____ to the family.

- A. showed some photos
B. sang some songs
C. read some poems
D. told some news

49. What did the family think of the name of cream ice?

- A. It was funny. B. It was easy.
C. It was helpful. D. It was common.

50. What did they need to make ice cream?

- A. Sugar and eggs. B. Ice and milk.
C. Apples and corn. D. Milk and meat.

B

Salt has always been important to people. In the past, it was as valuable as gold. Over the years, people discovered different ways to get salt. Some early people got salt from rocks. In other places, people got salt from the sea. They took sea water and put it in the sun. After a long time, the water dried up(耗尽). Then people could get salt.



Today, people still get salt from the sea. But most salt comes from salt mines(矿) and salt wells(井). How do people get salt from salt mines? They dig deep into the ground for it. To get salt from salt wells, people put two pipes(管子) into the ground. Water is sent down through one of the pipes. And the water is mixed with the salt in salt wells. It makes salt water. Then the salt water is pushed up through the other pipe. Later, the salt is taken out of the salt water.

People once worked hard to find and make salt. Now, people can buy it at any food store.

51. Some early people got salt from _____.

- A. flowers B. fruits
C. trees D. rocks

52. Why did people put sea water in the sun?

- A. To get salt. B. To catch fish.
C. To wash clothes. D. To water crops.

53. How do people get salt from salt mines?

- A. By mixing sand with gold.
B. By digging deep into the ground.
C. By putting oil on rocks.
D. By throwing stones into the sea.

54. What is the right order of getting salt from salt wells?

- a. The salt is taken out of the salt water.
b. Water is sent down through one of the pipes.

c. The salt water is pushed up through the other pipe.

- A. a-b-c B. b-c-a
C. c-b-a D. b-a-c

55. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. who discovered salt
B. when we made salt
C. where salt comes from
D. how much salt we need

C

The Internet is often used to buy and sell products, pay bills, and communicate with people. But how safe is it when you use the Internet? Our magazine *Interactions* asked some Internet users about their experiences.

Linda, 29, nurse: I pay all my bills online.

One day, I received an email from my bank. It told me that someone was trying to take out money from my account(账号), so I should email my password(密码) to the "bank manager". I felt something was wrong, so I called my bank and asked about the email. The bank said they never sent it. I realised that someone tried to cheat(欺骗) me of my money. I'll continue paying my bills this way, but I'll be more careful.

Emily, 22, office worker: I was at work, and I sent an email to a friend of mine. I was telling her about my problems with Mark, the manager. A few minutes later, a friend of Mark's came over to my desk. He said, "So you



think Mark is too strict?" My face was red. I chose the wrong name on my address list. It was my own fault, so I'll look over my emails more carefully before I click "Send" next time.

Thomas, 21, university student: I love the Internet! I look up lots of information online. I often buy things on the websites—furniture, clothes, CDs, even foods. I have also sold some of my things on the Internet. I only use the websites I trust and I've never had a safety problem.

56. Where is the passage taken from?

- A. A diary. B. A novel.
C. A magazine. D. A history book.

57. Linda probably got the email from a person who _____.

- A. refused to lend money to her
B. asked about her experiences
C. sold things to her on the websites
D. tried to cheat her of her money

58. The underlined word "fault" in Paragraph 3 means "_____".

- A. project B. mistake
C. advantage D. plan

59. Who shared enjoyable experiences according to the passage?

- A. Linda. B. Emily.
C. Mark. D. Thomas.

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The Internet: How Safe Is It?

B. The Bank: How Useful Is It?

C. The Website: How Cheap Is It?

D. The Magazine: How Amazing Is It?

五、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. Sounds good.
B. How much is it?
C. What should we take?
D. And how long does it last?
E. Do you plan different activities?
F. How many students are there in each group?
G. I need some information about the summer camp.

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes, how can I help you?

A: 61 _____

B: OK. The camp will help children learn about themselves and get close to nature.

A: It is wonderful. 62 _____

B: Three weeks, starting from the beginning of July.

A: 63 _____

B: There are eight students. They can easily make new friends in small groups.

A: Great! 64 _____

B: Yes, of course. Students can take part in different activities to learn something new.

A: 65 _____ Summer camping is really good to help children grow up.

B: That's true.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____



第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

六、完成句子(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

66. 许多明信片正在商店里出售。

Many postcards are _____ at
the shop.

67. 我们可以一起参加讨论。

We can _____ the discussion
together.

68. 他的新书将于明年出版。

His new book will _____ next
year.

69. 我家乡的人们彼此很友好。

People in my home town are friendly to _____
_____.

70. 哈里打开电脑查看电子邮件。

Harry _____ his computer and
checked his email.

七、任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

Have you ever seen a storm? Lots of things can happen when there is a storm. It can rain. The wind can blow(吹). The sky can be dark. And all the lights in your house can go out.

When all the lights go out, your house is dark. It is a problem because you cannot do certain things in the dark. You cannot read or write. It is hard to put on clothes. It is hard to feed your pet. It is hard to walk because you cannot see well.

When all the lights go out, you can wait until the storm goes away. Then the lights may go back on. But it is not interesting to wait and wait!

To make things better, it is a good idea to make the dark interesting. You can light candles. The fire on the candles will give the house light. Then you can play a game with your family. Maybe you can use the light to read. Or you can tell an interesting story in the dark.

71. Lots of things _____ when there
is a storm.

72. When all the lights go out, your house _____

73. It is hard to walk in the dark because you
cannot _____.

74. After the storm _____, the
lights may go back on.

75. To make things better, it is _____
to make the dark interesting.

八、综合填空(共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

Long ago, the early people did not live in houses as we do today. Most of the homes were in caves or shelters(遮蔽物) which were built in trees. These "homes" were only used as temporary(临时的) shelters to p 76 them from the sun, the rain and the wild animals in the forests. Men of that time were called "cave people".



These "cave people" usually lived in small groups and life was not e 77 for them. They had to move from place to place to s 78 for food. They would hunt, fish or pick wild fruit. When they couldn't find a 79 to eat, they would leave to find another proper place. Their tools were very simple. They ate raw(生的) food u 80 they learnt how to make a fire. For clothing, they used only the bark(树皮) of trees or the skins(皮) of animals to c 81 their bodies.

However, the lives of the "cave people" changed. They collected the seeds(种子) of wild plants that g 82 in the forests. Soon they learnt to plant fruit, vegetables and other crops. They also kept cows, sheep and other kinds of farm a 83 for milk, meat and skins. They became f 84 and lived in only one certain area. Their groups became l 85 than before as they lived more settled(固定的) lives. They built houses as long-lasting homes, and as a result, villages and towns developed quickly. The "cave people" began to be civilised(文明的).

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____
79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____
82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____
85. _____

九、书面表达(共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请根据以下提示, 给你的笔友 Peter 用英文写一封邮件, 向他讲述你班同学王红所做的一件好事, 并谈谈感受。

- (1) 上周四, 王红在回家途中看到一位上年纪的盲人在街角徘徊;
- (2) 王红与老人交流后, 主动帮他过马路;
- (3) 路上的司机都停下车耐心等待;
- (4) 王红将老人带到马路对面并向他告别;
- (5) 你认为……

要求:

- (1) 词数 80~100;
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

参考词汇: 盲人 blind man 徘徊 wander

Dear Peter,

It is two weeks since you wrote to me. I'm writing to tell you a story about my classmate Wang Hong.

Last Thursday, _____

What do you think of the story? Waiting for your reply!

Yours,

Li Hua