**机密★启用前**

**2024年河北省初中毕业生升学文化课考试**

**英语试卷**

**注意事项: 1. 本试卷共8 页, 总分 120分, 考试时间 120 分钟。**

**2. 答题前, 考生务必将姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡的相应位置。**

**3. 所有答案均在答题卡上作答, 在本试卷或草稿纸上作答无效。答题前, 请仔细阅读答题卡上的“注意事项”, 按照“注意事项”的规定答题。**

**4. 答选择题时, 用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑; 答非选择题时, 请在答题卡上对应题目的答题区域内答题。**

**5. 考试结束时, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**听力部分**

**I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)**

1. A. a school B. a museum C. a station

2. A. climb hills B. ride horses C. take pictures

3. A. a tall woman B. a strong boy C. a lovely baby

4. A. Jim has got a blue pen.

B. Jim has cut the red paper.

C. Jim has colored a flower.

5. A. The students will make a speech.

B. The students will choose a number.

C. The students will practice a dialogue.

**II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)**

6. A. Good job. B. Best wishes. C. With pleasure.

7. A. You, too. B. Sure, please. C. Great, thanks.

8. A. Oh, I forgot it. B. Yes, I’d love to. C. OK, here you are.

9. A. I have a cold. B. I feel better. C. I know the medicine.

10. A. Why? B. Really? C. Pardon?

**III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案 (共8小题; 每小题1分, 满分8分)**

11. What does Henry want to use?

A.  B.  C. 

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A  B.  C. 

13. How far is Lucy’s hometown from her home?

A. 5 kilometers. B. 10 kilometers. C. 15 kilometers.

14. How did Lucy’s family go to their hometown?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.

15. What did Lucy’s uncle do?

A. He visited a farm. B. He cooked a meal. C. He told a joke.

16. What does Anna enjoy doing?

A. Creating things. B. Fixing things. C. Explaining things.

17. What does Mr. Li advise Anna to be?

A. An engineer. B. A teacher. C. A scientist.

18. Who will Anna ask for help with her math?

A. Mr. Li. B. Her father. C. Miss Wang.

**IV. 听短文和问题,选择正确答案 (共7小题;每小题1分,满分7分)**

19. What are Peter and Tony going to do?

A. Play a match. B. Watch a match. C. Plan a match.

20. Where is the basketball match?

A. In the City Square. B. In the Dream Hall. C. In the People’s Park.

21. What time should Tony get to Peter’s house?

A. At 12:30 pm. B. At 1:30 pm. C. At 2:30 pm.

22. What will the first group do?

A. Sing a song. B. Have a dance. C. Act out a play.

23. Where is Cindy from?

A. Canada. B. France. C. Australia.

24. Who has travelled to many cities in China?

A. Bob. B. Cindy C. Jack.

25. What is Linda doing research on?

A. Chinese food. B. Chinese history. C. Chinese kung fu.

**V. 听短文填空 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Information Sheet****Field Trip****Day:** tomorrow**Pick:** 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Leave school:** 27. at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o’clock**Wear:** 28. sports\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Don’t need:** 29. to bring tools or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Remember:** 30. to keep yourself\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**笔试部分**

**VI. 单项选择 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)**

**选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

1. Hurry up, Nancy! The meeting will start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.

A. by B. in C. for D. to

2. —Mary, is this your sister’s smartwatch?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is pink.

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

3. Jenny is an early bird. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6:00 in the morning.

A. gets up B. got up C. will get up D. has got up

4. —Look! Is that girl Alice?

—No, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be her. She is on a tour in Beijing now.

A. can B. can’t C. must D. mustn’t

5. Jeff still works hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he has achieved great success.

A. if B. before C. though D. because

6. Jianshe Road is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ road in our city, especially around 8:00 am.

A. busier B. busiest C. wider D. widest

7. I’m expecting a friend. I’m afraid I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later.

A. order B. ordered C. was ordering D. will order

8. Emma got excited when her writing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a model in class.

A. reads B. read C. is read D. was read

9. To know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mountain top looks like, you need to reach it.

A. what B. when C. where D. which

10. Alex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea culture since he came to China in 2010.

A. studies B. studied C. has studied D. was studying

**VII. 完形填空 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)**

阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Rick, a school boy, had a love for playing video games. Every day, his \_\_\_11\_\_\_ reminded him to take some exercise instead of playing video games. However, he didn’t always \_\_\_12\_\_\_.

Once again, Rick’s mom told him seriously that his eyesight (视力) might get poor if he spent too much time on video games. It was a pity that he still didn’t listen \_\_\_13\_\_\_. He kept playing. One day, during a math class, Rick’s teacher got upset when he couldn’t give an answer to a question like “2+2=?”. After class, the teacher asked him why he couldn’t solve such a \_\_\_14\_\_\_ problem. Rick said that he knew the answer \_\_\_15\_\_\_ couldn’t see the board clearly. His teacher was worried and \_\_\_16\_\_\_ his parents.

Realizing what had happened, Rick’s mom warned him again that it was harmful to his \_\_\_17\_\_\_ to play video games too much. And Rick’s dad took him to an eye doctor for a check-up. The \_\_\_18\_\_\_ showed that his eyesight had weakened. After asking about his habit of using eyes, the doctor advised Rick to take action to protect his eyes.

From that day on, Rick decided to \_\_\_19\_\_\_ playing video games and take some exercise every day. Later Rick fell in love with sports and \_\_\_20\_\_\_ his school soccer team. Now he has become stronger and healthier. His eyesight has also got better.

11. A. friends B. parents C. teachers D. coaches

12. A. listen B. guess C. report D. search

13. A. clearly B. bravely C. patiently D. correctly

14. A. single B. similar C. special D. simple

15. A. or B. so C. but D. and

16. A. phoned B. followed C. answered D. accepted

17. A. ears B. eyes C. arms D. hands

18. A. cost B. name C. date D. test

19. A. give up B. fight for C. depend on D. believe in

20. A. joined B. managed C. supported D. introduced

**VIII. 阅读理解 (共 15小题: 每小题2分, 满分30分)**

**阅读A、B、C、D四篇材料, 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

|  |
| --- |
| Chat (聊天) Today |
| Hi, Li Jian! Are you there? Hi! I’m here! What’s up, Wang Hao? Good. Mr. and Mrs. Sun are old and they are part of our “Help atHome” program. We can go and do something to help them. Yes! When? I’m doing shopping with Mum, but I’ll be back at five. Maybe at 5: 15? I’m doing my science project. Can we meet 30 minutes later? OK Where? At the city library? Oh, no. What about the sports center? Sure. Zhao Min says he can clean their house and Zhang Fan saysshe can feed their cat and I’ll water their garden. I can make soup for them. Good! See you there at 5:45! See you.  |

21. What are Wang Hao and Li Jian mainly talking about?

A. Playing sports. B. Going shopping.

C. Helping an old couple. D. Doing a science project.

22. Where will Wang Hao and Li Jian meet?

A. At the city library. B. At the sports center.

C. At Li Jian’s home. D. At the supermarket.

23. What will Zhao Min do?

A. Feed the cat. B. Make the soup.

C. Clean the house. D. Water the garden.

**B**

The Hutuo River is the mother river of Shijiazhuang the capital city of Hebei. About 20 years ago, it was dirty and almost dried up. Thanks to the government’s work, it has become much cleaner.

Wu Wenzhong, a 58-year-old villager, lives near the river. “My friends and I often played with water, swam and caught fish in it when I was a child. I liked catching fish best,” he said. He remembers that the villagers had to cross the river by boat at that time. But as time passed by, it got dirty and started to dry up.

To remediate (修复) the river, the government do a lot of things. They clean the river up and build levees (防洪堤) . They plant trees, grass and flowers to green the riverside. They set up fences (防护栏) and put up “No Swimming” signs along the river to protect people. They stop factories from putting waste water into the river. They keep an eye on the river to make sure it stays clean for the fish, birds and people who live nearby. They also have a long-term plan to keep the river in good condition.

Now, there are more than 20 kinds of birds living around the river. It becomes a home for birds again. People can enjoy a day outdoors with the beauty of nature along the river. Wu and other villagers are happy to see the river looking good again.

The Hutuo River’s story shows that when people work together to take care of nature, good things can happen.

24. What was Wu Wenzhong’s favourite activity when he was a child?

A. Boating. B. Swimming.

C. Planting trees. D. Catching fish.

25. Which question can help readers know the main idea of Paragraph 3?

A. How does the river look? B. When do people green the riverside?

C Why is the river important? D. What do the government do for the river?

26. What do we know about today’s Hutuo River?

A. Many birds live around it. B. Factories get water from it.

C. Over 20 kinds of fish live in it. D. Villagers make boats near it.

**C**

Mike, a 12-year-old boy, lived in a hillside village. His neighboring village was famous because of a great discovery there. In 2003, paleontologists (古生物学家) found the bones (骨头) of the largest dinosaur (恐龙) in Europe in a field near his neighboring village.

Mike liked dinosaurs more than anything else in the world. He also believed that there was an amazing dinosaur bone under the ground of his own village. His dream was to be the first person to find it.

One summer morning, Mike was exploring (勘查) in a field near a river. He looked up to see his two friends Fern and Pepe running toward him with a colorful kite. Mike enjoyed playing with his friends and began to fly the kite with them. As he ran, he fell to the ground. “I caught my left foot on this grey object,” he said.

“A rock,” said Fern.

Mike looked at it carefully. “I don’t think it’s a rock,” he said excitedly.

“Let me pull it out,” said Pepe.

“No,” said Mike. “It’s better to leave the object right here.”

Mike and the boys ran to school to tell their teacher. The teacher called the paleontologist’s office. The next day, a paleontologist came to the village to examine the object. “It could be a dinosaur bone,” he said. Soon, many paleontologists came and more bones were found. They turned out to come from a new kind of dinosaur.

Fern asked, “What do we call this dinosaur?” “Interesting question,” said one of the paleontologists, “we’ll call it Mikesaur!”

27. Why was Mike’s neighboring village well-known?

A. Scientists often visited it. B. It was the largest in Europe.

C. High hills were behind it. D. A great discovery was made there.

28. What was Mike doing before he met his friends?

A. Flying a kite. B. Exploring in the field.

C. Collecting grey objects. D. Giving a report to his teacher.

29. Why did Mike say “It’s better to leave the object right here.”?

A. He thought it was a rock. B. He thought it was a common bone.

C. He thought it was difficult to move. D. He thought it was something valuable.

30. What do you think most probably happened next?

A. Fern got an expensive gift. B. The teacher sent Pepe to hospital.

C. Mike felt proud of himself. D. More people moved into this village.

**D**

At an early age, we start learning how to manage money by watching our parents’ spending habits. Don’t worry if we haven’t learned well how to save or spend money. The following life lessons about money can help us form good spending habits.

Money doesn’t grow on trees. As kids, we don’t often think about where money comes from. We need to know that our parents work hard to make money, and that it may be used up one day. Going to their workplaces to watch how they work is a great way to understand money is not that easy to make.

We shouldn’t spend all our money in one go. It’s important for us to have a budget (预算) . In other words, we need to think about how much money we have and what we really want to spend it on. Realizing that our pocket money can’t cover everything we want, we should make smart spending choices.

We should set a clear goal and watch our money grow. If we wish to own a new bicycle but can’t afford it, we can save our pocket money. How? Write down how much money we have in a notebook and watch it grow. After we have enough, we can buy that wonderful bicycle we’ve dreamed about! Reaching our goal will greatly satiate us.

We can talk with our parents about how money is used and where money goes. Do you know what a bank account (账户) is? If not, communicate with our parents. We can also go to the supermarket with our parents to experience how money is spent in the real world.

Without doubt, we should treat money in a right way. Actually, learning about money isn’t a hard job. From these lessons, we can get a sense of money management and right money values step by step!

31. Where does money come from according to the text?

A. Parents’ hard work. B. Kids’ life lessons.

C. Good spending habits. D. The bank account.

32. What does the writer want kids to do by giving the example of buying a bicycle?

A. Buy a wonderful notebook. B. Make a free spending choice.

C Set a goal of saving money. D. Have an experience of shopping.

33. What does the underlined word “satiate” mean in Paragraph 4?

A. Relax. B. Interest. C. Surprise. D. Satisfy.

34. Which of the following will the writer probably agree with?

A. Adults can make money grow more.

B. Kids should have a money spending plan.

C. Parents may give kids lots of pocket money.

D. Supermarkets will be places to change money.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Causes of Spending Money B. Ways of Managing Money

C. Purposes of Treating Money D. Conditions of Saving Money

**IX. 任务型阅读 (共5小题: 每小题2分, 满分10分)**

阅读下面短文，按要求完成下面小题。

Nature has many ways to solve problems. We humans learn a lot from animals and plants in nature. There is a science about how we copy great ideas from animals and plants to create helpful products. It is called biomimetics (仿生学) .



Some animals such as this sugar glider have wing-like structures (结构) to help them fly from tree to tree. When they jump, they spread out their arms and legs to help them fly down easily. Wing-suits, a kind of clothes, can let people experience flying. The idea of these clothes comes from the sugar glider.



Some animals have structures used for self-protection. An armadillo has a hard cover that can protect it from other dangerous animals. When an armadillo feels that it is in danger, it will change into a ball. Once the dangerous animal goes away, it comes out of the ball. The armadillo has taught people to create a backpack with a hard surface. The surface of the backpack protects things inside from being broken.

Plants have helped people come up with amazing inventions, too. Perhaps the best-known example is Velcro (尼龙搭扣) . It includes two pieces of cloth. They stick to each other when they are pressed together. Velcro is used on everything from handbags to clothes. The idea of Velcro is from burrs (带芒刺的小果实) of a plant. They have special structures to allow themselves to stick to people’s clothing or hair. They are taken to other places in this way.

From these examples, we can see biomimetics is widely used in our daily life. What other problems will nature help us solve in the future? Let’s wait and see!

1、2题完成句子； 3-5题简略回答问题。

36. We humans learn a lot from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37. The sugar gliders spread out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help them fly down easily.

38. What will an armadillo do if it feels that it is in danger?

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

39. Where is Velcro used?

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

40. What do the kind of plant and two kinds of animals in the text have in common? (依据短文内容从两个不同的方面回答)

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

**X. 词语运用 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词（有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式）。

The Lin family has a son and a daughter, Lin Ming and Lin Fang. Lin Ming is seven and Lin Fang is two years \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (young) than her brother. They study in different \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (school). One day, Mrs. Lin picked up Lin Ming and then they went to Lin Fang’s school together. Some boys and girls were playing \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (happy) on the playground. Lin Ming stood at the school gate and waited \_\_\_44\_\_\_ his sister. Just then, the bell \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (ring). Several minutes later, many \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (child) walked out in a line. Lin Fang was the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (five) one in it. When Lin Ming saw her, he couldn’t wait to run to her. “Fangfang,” Lin Ming \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (shout). Jumping with joy, Lin Fang rushed to meet \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (he). They hugged each other and walked to their mother hand in hand. When Mrs. Lin saw this, \_\_\_50\_\_\_ big smile appeared on her face. Her heart was filled with happiness.

**XI. 基础写作 (包括A、B 两部分, A部分5分, B 部分15分, 共20分)**

**A) 连词成句 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)**

**将所给词语连成句子, 要求符合语法, 语句通顺, 大小写正确, 词语不得重复使用。句末标点已给出。**

51. poems, I, writing, like

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

52. my life, make, rich, poems

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

53. am, a, in, poem club, I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

54. wonderful, the, how, is, club

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

55. is, what, hobby, your

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**B) 书面表达 (满分15分)**

56. 假定英语课上你们正在就“课堂表现”开展同伴互评活动，下面是你的同伴张军的自我课堂表现记录(Class Record)，请你根据记录内容写一篇短文，总结他五个方面的课堂表现并进行简单评价，然后就他需要改进的两个方面提出建议。

|  |
| --- |
| **Class Record**Name: Zhang Jun |
| **Questions** | **Yes** | **No** |
| Did you listen to the teacher carefully?  | √ |  |
| Did you answer questions actively?  | √ |  |
| Did you ask any questions?  |  | √ |
| Did you work well in your group?  | √ |  |
| Did you take notes?  |  | √ |

注意：(1) 短文中不得出现真实的地名、校名和人名。

(2) 词数80个左右 (开头已给出，不计入总词数) 。

Well done, Zhang Jun! You listened to the teacher carefully in class and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_