

英 语

本试卷包括四道大题，共 8 页。全卷满分 90 分。考试时间为 90 分钟。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**注意事项:**

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 答题时，考生务必按照考试要求在答题卡上的指定区域内作答，在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。

### 一、基础知识 (共 15 分)

I. 句意填词 根据上下文提示填入一个适当的单词, 使句意完整。(5分)

1. June is the sixth \_\_\_\_\_ in a year. We will have an important exam in it.
2. Most students are \_\_\_\_\_ for knowledge, so they listen to the teacher carefully.
3. I like the sweater \_\_\_\_\_ yellow. It is so beautiful and cheap.
4. Tony Brown usually \_\_\_\_\_ a bike to school with his brother.
5. "Could you please tell me the way to the bank?" A girl asked \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 单项选择 从每小题所给的三个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。(10分)

6. — Do you often play \_\_\_\_\_ tennis after school?  
— No, I don't like sports. I often play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar with my friends.  
A. a; the                                  B. the; /                                  C. ./; the
7. — I hear you have to get up early every morning.  
— Right. It's one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of my family.  
A. rules                                  B. plans                                  C. jobs
8. — Is this \_\_\_\_\_ new car??  
— No, it isn't \_\_\_\_\_. It belongs to Alex.  
A. yours; mine                                  B. your; mine                                  C. your; my
9. Leo was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he rushed to the kitchen, hoping to find something to eat.  
A. sleepy                                  B. hungry                                  C. tired
10. — May I take this magazine out of the reading room?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can only read it here.  
A. mightn't                                  B. needn't                                  C. mustn't
11. — Sorry, I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ with a friend and I completely forgot the time.  
— It doesn't matter.  
A. talk                                  B. am talking                                  C. was talking
12. Jack has made great progress \_\_\_\_\_ he joined the English club 2 years ago.  
A. since                                  B. until                                  C. when
13. Granny often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ water in our daily life.  
A. saving                                  B. to save                                  C. save
14. No.1 Senior High School was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1907. It is the best school in our city.  
A. set up                                  B. put up                                  C. turned up
15. — How beautiful your skirt is! Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Thanks. I bought it on Taobao.  
A. why you bought it                                  B. when you bought it                                  C. where you bought it

二、交际运用 (共 15 分)

III. 完成对话 从方框中选择正确选项, 使对话完整。(其中有一个选项是多余的) (5 分)

A. And I'm a fan of Sun Yingsha.

B. where is the post office?

C. Are you studying in Hangzhou?

D. Oh, where have you been?

E. It's a beautiful city.

F. could you please tell me where I can get a map of Hangzhou?

A: Excuse me, 16

B: Of course, there is a post office on Center Street, you can buy one there.

A: Thanks very much. Your English is quite good. 17

B: Yes, in an international language school. What about you?

A: I came to China to watch the 2022 Asian Games. 18 I'm crazy about ping-pong.

B: She is so talented. How long have you been here?

A: For two weeks. And I've visited some places of interest.

B: 19

A: I have been to the West Lake, Lingyin Temple and the Grand Canal (京杭大运河).

B: What do you think of Hangzhou?

A: 20 People here are friendly and the food is so delicious. I love the city.

B: Hope you'll have a good time here. Nice talking to you. Goodbye.

A: Bye.

IV. 补全对话 根据对话内容, 在空白处填写适当的话语, 使对话完整并符合逻辑。(每空词数不限) (10 分)

(Bob and Mary meet on the way to school on the first day of the new term.)

B: Hey, Mary! Long time no see. 21. \_\_\_\_\_?

M: Hi, Bob, not bad. I am just preparing for the Senior High School Entrance Examination.

B: You are really hard-working. What do you want to be when you 22. \_\_\_\_\_?

M: I am going to be a scientist like Tu Youyou. Her discovery saved thousands of people.

B: 23. \_\_\_\_\_?

M: First, I will try to get into Jilin No.1 Senior High School. Then I need to study medicine at a university after I finish senior high school.

B: It's not easy to be a scientist. You need to keep studying all the time.

M: 24. \_\_\_\_\_. But anything is possible if I put my heart into it.

B: Oh, I hope your dream will come true as soon as possible. By the way, 25. \_\_\_\_\_?

M: It's 7:45 now. Only 15 minutes left.

B: Oh, God. Hurry up, or we'll be late.

M: OK, let's go.



### 三、阅读（共 45 分）

V. 短文填空 从方框中选择正确选项，完成短文，并把字母序号填入答题卡上的相应位置。（方框中有两个选项是多余的）（10 分）

A. volunteer	B. life	C. Although	D. without	E. turned	F. happier
G. myself	H. because	I. happily	J. Luckily	K. cleaning	L. worked



Wang Ping is a cleaner. He has 26 in a park for 5 years. He is also a good father. Nothing can make him 27 than playing with his little daughter in his free time.

Last Tuesday afternoon, he was 28 the park when he heard a woman crying for help. He ran up at once to see what happened. The woman's 15-month-old baby girl choked (窒息) on a small piece of pear and her face 29 purple. The baby was too young to save herself, and the mother was so nervous that she didn't know how to save her daughter. 30, Wang Ping knew what to do. He took the baby in his arms 31 thinking twice. With the mother's help, Wang Ping held the baby upside down and gave her a few pats (轻拍) on the back. After a short while, he succeeded in getting the piece of pear out of her mouth. And then the baby began to cry. Her mother was so thankful 32 her daughter was saved.

After saving the baby's 33, Wang Ping became a big hero. When asked how he felt about his act, he replied with shyness, "Helping others is just helping 34. I hope more people could 35 to help the people in need if possible."

### VI. 阅读理解（35分）

(A)

	<p>Wu Dajing, born on July 24, 1994 in Heilongjiang Province, on Feb. 22, 2018, won the gold medal in the men's short-track 500-meter race at 2018 Pyeongchang Olympics. He together with his three teammates won the first gold medal for China in the 2000-meter mixed relay short track speed skating on Feb. 5, 2022 at the Beijing Olympics.</p>
	<p>Xu Mengtao, 31, won gold in the women's freestyle skiing aerials (空中技巧) on Feb. 14, 2022 at Beijing 2022 after finishing sixth at Vancouver 2010, winning silver at Sochi 2014 and finishing ninth at Pyeongchang 2018.</p> <p>Xu started to practice gym at the age of 4 and changed to freestyle skiing at 12. "Xu's gold medal was achieved through overcoming injuries (伤痛) and never giving up."</p>



Gu Ailing, a Chinese freestyle skiing player, was born in 2003, in California, US. When she was 3 years old, she got very interested in skiing and practiced very hard.

She got two gold medals on Feb. 8th and 18th, one silver medal on Feb. 15th at the Beijing Winter Olympics.



Su Yiming was born in 2004. At the age of 4, he began to ski. After trying, he fell in love with it. With over ten years' hard work, he won men's snowboard big air gold at Beijing 2022. "The biggest motivation (动力) for me is my love for snowboarding," Su said, when asked about the secret to his success.

阅读上面的材料，选择正确答案。(5分)

36. Where did Wu Dajing won the gold medal in the men's short-track 500-meter race?

- A. In Helongjiang. B. In Beijing. C. In Jilin City. D. In Pyeongchang.

37. When did Xu Mengtao get a silver medal?

- A. In 2010. B. In 2014. C. In 2018. D. In 2022.

38. How many medals did Gu Ailing get at the 2022 Beijing Olympics?

- A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.

39. Who is the youngest person of the four players?

- A. Wu Dajing. B. Su Yiming. C. Gu Ailing. D. Xu Mengtao.

40. Which of the followings is True according to the passages?

- A. Xu Mengtao took part in the Olympics four times in total.  
B. Gu Ailing was interested in skiing and playing the violin at the age of 3.  
C. Wu Dajing won the gold medal on Feb. 5, 2022 at the Pyeongchang Olympics.  
D. After eight years' hard training, Su Yiming got the gold medal at the Beijing 2022.

(B)

Kites are popular with people in China. Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong province has a long history of making kites. According to local artisans (工匠), Weifang kite-making started 2,000 years ago. At first, they were used by the army for measuring distance (测量距离) and communication. During the Ming Dynasty, kites became popular among common people for entertainment.

Made from bamboo and decorated with traditional Chinese paintings, Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level intangible cultural heritage (非遗) list in 2006. The International Kite Festival has been held in Weifang each year since 1984.

Yang Hongwei, 56, is an inheritor (传承人) of the Weifang kite-making technique (技艺). Born into a kite-making family, Yang often saw kites with bright colors and different shapes in her grandfather's workshop. "Every time I see these beautiful kites, my



boredom and bad feelings go away," said Yang.

Yang learned the technique from her grandfather at the age of 16. After practicing the technique for 10 years, she started her own shop in 1992.

"Many places around the world have a tradition of flying kites," Yang said. "But I think the cultural context (背景) behind our kites is unique (独一无二的)."

In her free time, she travels to different countries including Germany, Australia, the United States and New Zealand to tell people stories of Chinese kites and the traditional ways they are made. "It is an important job of mine, to spread our heritage around the world and on to the next generation," she said.

根据短文内容, 选择正确的答案。(5分)

41. Which city has a long history of making kites?

- A. Hainan.                      B. Shandong.                      C. Jilin.                      D. Weifang.

42. When did Weifang kite-making start?

- A. In 2000.                      B. 2000 years ago.  
C. During the Ming Dynasty.                      D. Since 1984.

43. How did Yang Hongwei feel when she saw the beautiful kites?

- A. Good.                      B. Bad.                      C. Bored.                      D. Disappointed.

44. What did Yang Hongwei do in 1992?

- A. She started her own shop.  
B. She left her hometown and found a new job.  
C. She decided to get married.  
D. She made a plan to study abroad with her best friend.

45. What does the underlined word generation mean in the last paragraph?

- A. 世纪.                      B. 国家.                      C. 一代人.                      D. 阶段.

(C)

March 16 is National Panda Day in the United States. This year, the Smithsonian's National Zoo in Washington, DC, used the day to celebrate the 50th anniversary (周年纪念日) of the first two giant pandas coming into its care. The celebration will last six months.

In 1972, the US president Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat, made a historic visit to China. On her second day in the country, Pat went to the Beijing Zoo to see pandas. At a dinner before they left China, Premier Zhou Enlai told Pat that China would present (赠送) the US with two pandas, which surprised and delighted (使高兴) her.

The pandas, Ling Ling (玲玲) and Hsing Hsing (兴兴), arrived at the National Zoo on April 16, 1972. They lived there for more than 20 years, before passing away in the 1990s.

A new panda couple, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian, arrived at the zoo in 2000. They still live at the zoo with their cub (幼崽), Xiao Qi Ji ("Little Miracle").

“After 50 years, giant pandas remain an iconic (标志性的) animals for our zoo,” said Brandie Smith, director of the national zoo. Usually, Ms. Smith and her coworkers visit their Chinese partners several times a year to share knowledge about pandas. During the pandemic (新冠流行), they have communicated through emails and video calls. Ms. Smith said she hopes the program will last at least 50 more years.

根据短文内容, 判断正(T)误(F)。(5分)

- 46. The celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first two pandas will last six months.
- 47. The US president Richard Nixon with his wife made a historic visit to China in 1972.
- 48. Premier Zhou Enlai presented president Nixon and his wife with two pandas.
- 49. The first two pandas left the National Zoo and returned to China in the 1990s.
- 50. The two countries usually share their knowledge about how to care for pandas.

(D)

从方框中选出适当的句子补全短文, 使短文意思通顺, 结构完整。(5分)

- A. Then, test the swab samples.
- B. People don't need to go to hospital.
- C. Insert (插入) it about 1–1.5 cm into one nostril (鼻孔).
- D. Do you know how to conduct (操作) the antigen test correctly?
- E. According to the researchers, three kinds of people will be able to take an antigen test.

Because the number of infected (感染的) patients of COVID-19 is growing in several cities, China is making COVID-19 antigen test kits (抗原检测试剂盒). That's to say, people can test COVID-19 by themselves. The test kits can be bought in stores and online.

The antigen tests have advantages in many ways. They produce results faster, in around 15 minutes. 51 They can use them in their own home when they are free.

52 They are people who have had a fever or respiratory symptoms (呼吸道症状) within five days, people undergoing home isolation (隔离), and other people who just want to take a test.

It is hoped that the antigen tests will find infected people more quickly. 53 First, before taking the test, you should wash your hands. Blow your nose with tissue. Next, take out the nasal swab (鼻拭子). 54 Turn the swab at least four times and for no less than 15 seconds. Repeat the same process in the other nostril. 55 Finally, wait for the results according to the instructions.

(E)

While living in China, I have learned Chinese deep love for vegetables. For the same vegetables, the way they are cooked in China is quite different from that in Australia. I had eaten eggplant (茄子) in Australia before, but as soon as I tried a Chinese-style eggplant dish, I felt like I was eating a new type of vegetable. In China, people add many



flavors(调料), which make it truly mouthwatering.

Chinese people also love planting vegetables. Since China's natural environment is good for growing vegetables, Chinese people often grow vegetables in their backyards. It has been around for centuries. Now, they have also grown them in Antarctic(南极), and even in space!

Most of today's vegetables have a long history. Many vegetables were once wild plants, but Chinese people started to plant and eat them quite early. Chinese people were also open to foreign vegetables. Some vegetables like potatoes and tomatoes were all from other countries, but Chinese people planted them, making them common in China.

What's more, in Chinese culture some vegetables have good meanings because of their shape or pronunciation. For example, the Chinese cabbage (白菜) means wealth in Chinese pronunciation. Also, the gourd melon (葫芦) is regarded as the symbol of happiness, having a large family and a long life. For Chinese people, vegetables also have the meaning of living a happy life.

根据短文内容, 完成句子。(每空不超过两个词) (5 分)

It is known that Chinese people show special 56 for vegetables. They add more flavors 57 vegetables to make them delicious. They not only love cooking delicious vegetable dishes, 58 love planting vegetables. People often find that different kinds of vegetables 59 in the yards of Chinese people. They have also grown vegetables in Antarctic(南极), and even in space! In Chinese culture, some vegetables have certain good meanings. For example, the Chinese cabbage has the meaning of wealth 60 its pronunciation.

(F)

With a high score of 645 in the National College Entrance Examination (高考), Xing Yifan got into his dream university—Beihang University in 2021. It usually takes students great effort to score that high. But the 18-year-old boy had to face greater challenges in his life.

Xing Yifan was born in Jilin City on September 19, 2003. Unluckily, he was born with a kind of serious disease called CMD. His muscle becomes weaker and weaker. As a result, he has problems with the eyes and central neural system(中枢神经系统). However, Xing worked hard to make sure that the disease(疾病) would not prevent him from learning. "I can't think of a reason to hold back. I want to become China's Stephen Hawking."

Xing weighs only 18 kilograms. He can't use his arms or legs well. So normal things like sitting or even eating meals are difficult for him. He needs help at any time. Fortunately, his parents are always standing by him.

Over the past few years, Xing has won many prizes. He is always an inspiration to his classmates. "I felt quite inspired when I read the story of British physicist Stephen Hawking," he said. "I will continue to study hard in the university, and I hope I can be



someone like him.”

His effort has already created miracles. The brave boy has interpreted (诠释) the power of optimism (乐观) and strength for us.

根据短文内容，回答问题。(10 分)

61. Did Xing Yifan get into his dream university?

62. How old was Xing Yifan when he got into Beihang University?

63. Where was the boy born?

64. Who does Xing Yifan look up to?

65. What can we learn from the brave boy?

#### 四、书面表达(15 分)

VII. 假如你是李华，你的同学 Tom 给你写了一封信，述说了他现在所面临的两个问题。请根据以下提示，给 Tom 写一封回信，安慰他的情绪，描述他的问题，提出你的建议并陈述理由。不少于 90 词（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

Tom 的问题	你的建议和理由
母亲不允许他参加课外活动	1. 多交流；相互理解
	2. ... ..
英语考试不及格 感觉单词太难记	1. 多阅读英语故事、新闻；在运用中学单词
	2. ... ..

Dear Tom,

I got your letter last week. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,  
Li Hua

试题命审：初中英语学科中心组