

2022 年漳州市初中毕业班第二次质量检测

英语试题

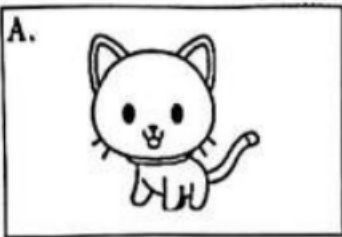
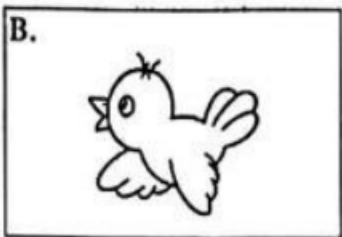


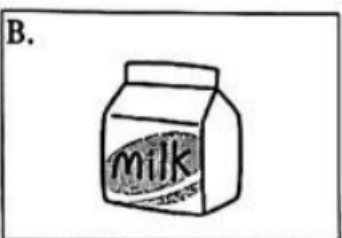
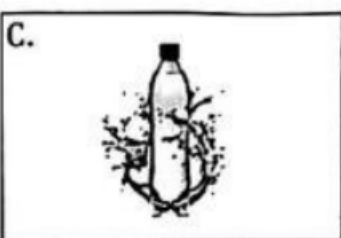
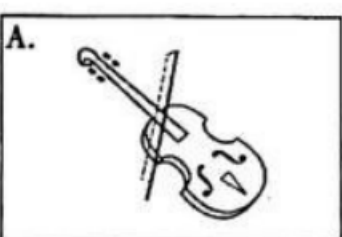
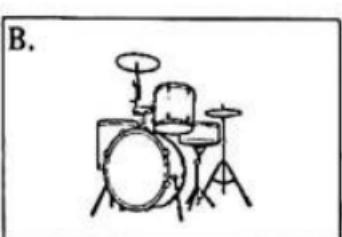



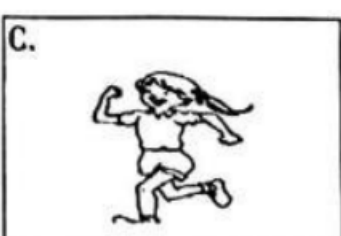
(满分: 150 分; 考试时间: 120 分钟)

友情提示: 请把所有答案填写(涂)到答题纸上! 请不要错位、越界答题!!

I. 听力 (共三节, 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节听下面五个句子, 从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。

(每个句子读两遍)

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



5.

第二节听下面七段对话，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。（每段对话读两遍）

听第 1 段对话，回答第 6 小题。

6. Which jacket does the man prefer?

- A. The blue one. B. The black one. C. The brown one.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. Who watched the football game yesterday?

- A. David. B. Uncle Li. C. Bob.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Enjoy the sun. B. Have a picnic. C. Pick up the litter.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

9. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and nurse. C. Dentist and patient.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

10. When does Jack usually get up?

- A. At 6:00. B. At 6:30. C. At 7:00.

11. How does Jack often go to school?

- A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By car.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

12. What does the man buy?

A. A T-shirt. B. A pair of shoes. C. A cap.

13. How much will the man pay?

A. 815. B. 8 20. C. S 35.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

14. Where does the girl always study?

A. In the bedroom. B. In the study. C. In the garden.

15. What are they talking about?

A. Learning time. B. Learning habit. C. Living habit.

第三节听短文，根据所听到的短文内容，完成下面表格，每空填一词。（短文读三遍）

A volunteer driver	
Who	Chen Lingyu, 16. _____ years old from Wuhan.
What	Drive 17. _____ workers between their homes and hospitals. Take her temperature and wear protective clothing. Have two 18. _____ a day.
How	Though feeling 19. _____, she never thought of giving up. Being a volunteer makes her 20. _____ peacefully.

II.选择填空（共 15 题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

21. Autumn is _____ busy season and the farmers are busy harvesting.

A. a B. an C. the

22. _____ January 1,2022, the law on Family Education Promotion (促进) came into effect.

A. At B. In C. On

23. Of all the rivers in China, the Changjiang River is _____

A. long B. longer C. the longest

24.— So much smoke in the room.

—Open the windows and let some_____air in.

- A. hot B. fresh C. warm

25.—Tony, have a taste of the soup; you_____like it.

— Wow! It is so delicious.

- A. can B. must C. should

26. — You look so young! How old are you?

— Aha! It's a_____

- A. secret B. reason C. problem

27. — Waitress, a glass of orange juice, please.

— Sorry. Orange juice is only_____at breakfast.

- A. checked B. served C. cooked

28. As we know, every single person you know can teach you_____

- A. something B. anything C. nothing

29. — I can't find David. Where is he?

—He_____for the coming school art festival in the hall.

- A. prepares B. is preparing C. will prepare

30. The instructions tell us everything_____about how to make a model plane.

- A. in detail B. in person C. in need

31.— You don't know what you're good at_____you try.

— I can't agree more.

- A. after B. when C. until

32. Our temperature should_____before entering the public places.

- A. take B. be taken C. be taking

the time of the next train?

33. —Can you_____

—OK. There is one in half an hour.

- A. look after B. look for C. look up

34.—During his tour to Wenchang, Hainan, President Xi made an important speech_____encourages us a lot.

- A. which B. who C. /

35. —I wonder_____.

—We keep the lights off for an hour.

A. when you celebrate Earth Day

B. where you celebrate Earth Day

C. how you celebrate Earth Day

III.完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Logan is 17 years old and lives in California. He is in his 36 year at Rancho Cotate High School. Logan is not only good with computers, he also loves to help others.

After surprising his teacher last year, Logan 37 even more broken computers. When a computer is finished, he will give 38 away to a person who needs one. Logan says this helps 39 on e-waste. E-waste comes from old computers and other devices (设备). Some of their parts are made of things that can cause harm. If they are not thrown away 40, they can hurt people and the environment. Besides, new computers cost a lot of money. So thanks to Logan's work, some people can have a computer 41.

Now many of his classmates and friends look up to his computer skills and call him with their computer 42. His teacher, McWilliams, says she has high hopes for Logan. She would like him to open a computer repair shop some day. She says that 43 she has computer problems in the future, he will be the first person she will call. As for Logan, he has his own 44. In half a year, he will graduate from his school. So he hopes to keep working on computers for his school over the summer. 45 that, he hopes to get a job with a technology company soon.

- 36.A. first B. second C. last

37. A. reused B. fixed C. destroyed

- 38.A. it B. him C. them

- 39.A. cut up B. cut off C. cut down




40. A. correctly B. directly C. quickly

41. A. for fun B. for free C. for rent
42. A. skills B. parts C. questions
43. A. if B. unless C. as
44. A. job B. dream C. hobby
45. A. Since B. Before C. After

IV. 阅读理解（共两节，25 小题；满分 45 分）

第一节阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A

<p>The Winter Olympic Games are not only an opportunity for athletes to win medals and honor for their countries. Every four years, the Games also offer audiences(观众) a chance to get to know more about winter sports from around the world.</p>	
	<p>One of the most popular sports of the Winter Olympic Games is skiing. Long ago, skiing was originally(起初) a sport played only in cold northern countries, but now athletes from all over the world compete in this sport, even those from countries without any snow!</p>
	<p>Skaters compete with each other in figure-skating events. The figure-skaters are generally considered to be the stars of the Winter Olympic Games. They are so graceful(优雅的) that it's easy to forget they are actually highly skilled athletes.</p>
	<p>The skeleton(钢架雪车) is one of the strangest-named sports of the Olympics. The skeleton is named after the shape of the metal sleds(雪橇) used in the 1890s, when the sport first started. The skeleton is a downhill sled race, usually on ice. In the skeleton, a person lies on his or her stomach on the sled, with his or her head pointing downhill! The skeleton is a lot more exciting and dangerous than that.</p>
<p>The Winter Olympics may not have the large crowds and huge stars as the Summer Olympics, but they share the same Olympic spirit.</p>	

46. How many sports events are mentioned in the passage?

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

47. What does the underlined word "those" refer to?

- A. Races. B. People. C. Athletes. D. Sports.

48. Who are regarded as the stars of the Winter Olympics?

- A. Skiers. B. Audiences. C. Skeleton athletes. D. Figure-skaters.

49. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Skiing is more exciting than the skeleton.
B. The skeleton was first started in the 1890s.
C. Figure-skating are started in northern countries.
D. The Winter Olympics are as popular as the Summer Olympics.

50. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Cool Winter Sports B. The Olympics Medal
C. The Olympic Spirit D. The Stars of the Olympics

B

There was once a man called Ali who was travelling home with his friends through a desert. On their way, they met a poor stranger dressed in rags(衣裳褴褛), who would like to join them. They welcomed him and continued their journey through the desert.

It was not long before they lost their way. What's worse, there were no rivers, springs or even water wells in sight. With their water running out, they decided that the only way to survive(生存) was to ration the water that was left among them. Every day, each person could drink just one small cupful when they stopped for the night.

One evening, when it was Ali's turn to drink, he noticed the stranger staring at (注 视) him. Ali gave him his share of the water. The stranger drank the water, for he was very thirsty, leaving Ali nothing to drink.

Day after day the same thing happened, and Ali became weaker and weaker without drinking water.

One morning, the stranger woke up Ali. "Get up, Ali. We are not far from water now." Ali looked at the stranger curiously. "How do you know that?" he asked. The stranger smiled. He picked Ali up and put him on a camel. "Follow me," he told Ali's friends. They walked for a few kilometers. Then they stopped in surprise. The stranger had repaid Ali's kindness by leading them to an oasis!

51. What does the underlined word "ration" in Paragraph 2 mean in Chinese?

- A. 严格约束 B. 充分准备 C. 定量供给 D. 大量提供

52. Which of the following is the right order of the story?

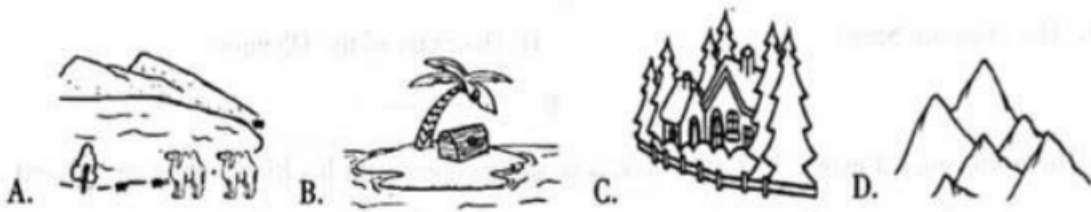
- a. They lost their way.
- b. The stranger joined the m.
- c. They met a stranger in the desert.
- d. Ali gave his water to the stranger.
- e. The stranger had no water to drink.

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

53. Which of the following best describes Ali?

- A. Mean. B. Kind. C. Careful. D. Strange.

54. Which picture may be the place the stranger led Ali and his friends to?



55. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. A friend in need is a friend indeed. B. All roads lead to Rome.
- C. Where there is a will, there is a way. D. Helping others is helping ourselves.

C

Tourism can be both good and bad. Yes, it brings in money for the local economy and creates lots of jobs for locals, but it may also bring some problems.

One growing problem is tourists who want to prove that they have visited tourist sites (景点). Tourists have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, and many, many other places. I have three words for people like this: please stop it. If you want to leave a mark on the world, do it by changing someone's life with kindness and love. Pass kindness along to future generations (一代人), no destruction (破坏).

Another big problem in some places has been tourists disturbing (打扰) the local people and life. Some tourists

walk around and take pictures of local people without asking for their permission(许可).For example,Oxford University and Harvard University have great numbers of tourists visiting their campuses and walking through their libraries and other public areas, taking pictures of students, and disturbing their studies. Another example is Sanlitun where some tourists love to party late into the night, making it difficult for locals to fall asleep. I have three words for tourists like this: please be thoughtful. Have fun in a way that does not disturb others. The number of problems from tourists is endless; walking in large groups without considering others who need to walk by, crossing roads without thinking of local traffic laws, etc. The only way to solve the problem of the terrible tourist is to make sure that you are not one!

Remember,whenever you step outside your country's borders(国境) ,you are representing (代表) your country to the rest of the world.Try to be the best,kindest, most polite tourist.

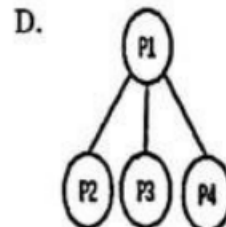
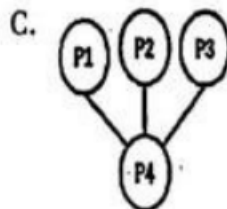
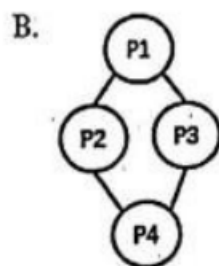
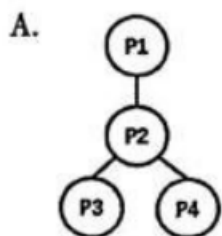
56. What is the best way to leave a mark on the world according to the writer?

- A. By visiting a place of interest.
- B. By writing on some tourist sites.
- C. By taking pictures of local people.
- D. By passing kindness on to future generations.

57. What suggestion may the writer give to tourists according to the passage?

- A. Tourists should walk in large groups.
- B. Tourists should leave a mark on the world.
- C. Tourists should consider the locals' feelings.
- D. Tourists should prove they have visited some sites.

58. What may be the structure of the passage? (P1=Paragraph 1)



59. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Tourism causes some problems.
- B. Tourism can be both good and bad.

C. Tourists represent their countries.

D. Tourists disturb the local people.

60. What may the writer talk about next?

A. The problems of tourism. B. The life of the local people.

C. The ways to be the best tourists.

D. The time to travel around the world.

D

Why do we shiver when we are cold?

When you feel cold, your body may shiver a bit. Shivering is one of several ways the body tries to keep warm when it's cold outside. In other words, your inside needs to stay about the same temperature, no matter how hot or cold it is outside, and shivering helps make that happen.

That's why when we become cold, our teeth chatter (打户) and other parts of our body shake, no matter how hard we try to stay still,

When your warm body is exposed (暴露) to cold air, the heat from your body goes into the air. This is because heat always goes from a hot object to a cold one. It's like when you put a pot of water on the stove, and the hot fire warms the cold water. So in the cold air, you are the fire, and the heat from your body is warming up the air around you. If the air is cold enough to steal your body heat, you feel cold. To make up for all the heat you're losing to the cold air, your body shivers to try to produce even more heat.

If you can't keep your body warm enough by wearing warm clothes—say, if you go outside in a T-shirt on a snowy day—your body will try to make as much heat as it can on its own. When you shiver, your muscles (肌肉) tighten (变紧) and relax over and over again in a short time. The energy that it takes to make your muscles do that gives off heat, keeping your body a little warmer.

61. Why do we shiver when we are cold?

A. To keep warm.

B. To shake our body.

C. To relax ourselves.

D. To tighten our muscles.

62. What is the underlined word "fire" in Paragraph 3 compared to (比作)?

A. The air.

B. The water.

C. Your muscle.

D. Your body.

63. Why does the heat of your body go into the cold air?

A. To keep warm for a long time.

B. To steal your body heat on cold days.

- C. To give off the heat and energy out of your body.
- D. To keep the same temperature inside and outside your body.

64. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Why does your body warm up?
- B. What makes your body shiver?
- C. How does shivering warm up your body?
- D. Which is the best way to warm up?

65. In which part of the newspaper can you probably find the passage?

- A. Science Today
- B. Travel Around
- C. Story Time
- D. World News

第二节阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整。（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

E

Fire ants are known as very small insects. They live deep underground. 66 They go out of their homes and onto the water. There, they make a raft (筏) of their own bodies.

67 Then a group of ants spread across the water. They hold on to one another, using their mouths and feet. What amazing ants! But it's just what the ants need to save themselves from dying. 68

Once the raft is in place, one by one and two by two, more ants come out of the home and onto the ant raft. They carry ant eggs, ant babies, and of course, the queen. 69 Out and up the ants go until all the ants are on the raft. An ant family is usually made up of 100,000 fire ants.

The floodwaters carry the raft away. Every once in a while, the bottom ants change places with the ants on the top. Finally, the raft touches higher ground, where they can make a new home. 70 That is the power of teamwork!

- A. Usually, the ants that come out first build the raft.
- B. The ants have survived by sharing all the work.
- C. What's more, some ants may even pack a bit of food for the trip.
- D. As the ants pull together, most of them will not die.

E. But what happens when heavy rains flood(淹没) their comfortable homes?

V. 情景交际 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据情景提示, 完成下列各题。

71. 当有人跟你说 “How are you?” 时, 你可以这样回答:

72. 你把东西递给别人时, 可以这样说:

Here _____

73. 你不知道去医院的路怎么走, 可以这样问:

_____ the way to the hospital?

74. 你想请教吴老师几个问题, 可以这样说:

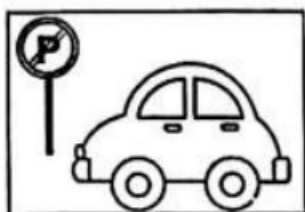
_____ a few questions, Mr Wu?

75. 你要去云南旅游, 想了解那里的天气情况, 可以这样问:

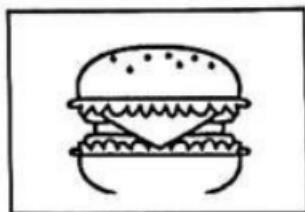
_____ in Yunnan?

VI. 看图写话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



76. not, here



77. taste



78. tomorrow



79. for an hour



80. angry, because

VII.短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。



In ancient times, there was a king who wanted a special kind of horse, qianlima, which 81 (can) run 1,000 li a day. He sent many people to find these horses and buy some for him. However, for three years, 82 /n^/n/ had been found.

Then, one day, someone new volunteered to help. Three 83 (month) later, he heard about a qianlima, but the horse had already been dead before he rushed there. Still, he bought the bones of the horse 84 500 pieces of gold.

The king got very angry at it, saying "What I want is a live horse, not the bones of a dead horse!" The man answered 85 (calm), "Imagine this. You're willing to pay a high 86 /prats/ for a dead horse, let alone a live one. This shows people that you truly wish to get the horses. Just 87 /wett/ and the horses you want will come very soon." As he said, within a year, many qianlima owners brought their horses to the king.

The story tells us that there are many talented people, but finding them is difficult. Just as Han Yu, 88 writer in the T'ang Dynasty, says in the essay On Horses - qianlima are common, 89 a person who can find them is rare. So the story makes us think about our own talents. Instead of 90 (waste) time for someone to find us, we can actively sell ourselves.

VII.书面表达（满分 15 分）

91. 我校将举行以“**How to be a qualified (合格的) student**”为主题的演讲比赛。假设你是李华，请根据以下图示，完成一篇英语演讲稿，谈谈我们应该如何成为一名合格的中学生。

词数 80 左右。



注意事项:

- 1.必须包含提示内容，可适当发挥，开头、结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
- 2.意思清楚，表达通顺，行文连贯，书写规范；
- 3.请勿在文中使用真实的姓名、校名及地名。

Good morning, everyone. I am Li Hua. It's my great honor to give a speech on how to be a qualified student._

Thank you for your listening.

2022 年漳州市初中毕业班第一次质量检测

英语参考答案

1-5 ACABC	6-10 BCCAB	11-15 BCAAB		
16.30/thirty	17. medical	18. meals	19. tired	20. sleep
21-25 ACCBB	26-30 ABABA	31-35 CBCAC	36-40 CBACA	41-45 BCABC
46-50 BCDBA	51-55 CBBAD	56-60 DCBAC	61-65 ADDCA	66-70 EADCB

71. Fine, thank you./ I'm fine./ I'm OK, thank you.

72. you are

73. Excuse me, which is /could you tell me

74. Can/ Could /May I ask you

75. What's the weather like/How is the weather

76. Don't park your car here.

77. The hamburger tastes delicious.

78. They will go fishing tomorrow.

79. She has read for an hour.

80. His mother got/gets angry because he was/is playing computer games.

81. could 82. none 83. months 84. with 85. calmly

86. price 87. wait 88. a

89. but

90. wasting

Good morning, everyone. I am Li Hua. It's my great honor to give a speech on how to be a qualified student. I
have some opinions to share with you. First of all, I believe taking part in labor activities, like doing some cleaning
and growing plants, can make our school life more colorful and meaningful. What's more, having healthy hobbies like
doing some running and reading in our spare time can improve our health physically and mentally. Besides, students
at our age should study hard for a brighter future. Last but not least, we should obey the school rules and respect our
teachers.

All the above are my opinions of being a qualified student. Thank you for your listening.

2022 年漳州市初中毕业班第二次质量检测

听力原文

第一节听下面五个句子，从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。

（每个句子读两遍）

1. The cat is so cute.

2. It's necessary to drink enough water every day.

3. When he is alone, he enjoys playing the violin.

4. Sally used to ride bicycles in her free time.

5. Families in China get together for a big dinner at Spring Festival.

第二节听下面七段对话，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

（每段对话读两遍）

听第 1 段对话，回答第 6 小题。

W: What do you think of this blue jacket?

M: I think it's OK. But I like the black one better.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

W: Hi, David. Did you watch the football game yesterday?

M: No, I went to Uncle Li's farm. But Bob watched it.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

W: What a sunny day! It's wonderful to have a picnic in the park.

M: But there is too much litter here. We should pick it up first.

W: Good idea.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

W: I have a toothache.

M: Shall I call for a doctor, honey?

W: Oh, no, it's so late. I've got some medicine. Go to the living room and get me some water, please.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

W: Jack, what time do you usually get up?

M: I usually get up at 6:30, and then I take a shower and have a quick breakfast.

W: What do you do after that?

M: I go to school at 7:00. I'm never late for class.

W: By the way, do you go to school by bus?

M: No, I often walk to school. Sometimes my mother takes me to school by car.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

W: What can I do for you?

M: I need something for sports.

W: How about the T-shirt and the shoes?

M: Well, they are not my style. I prefer the cap. How much is it?

W: It used to be 20 dollars, but now it's just 15 dollars.

M: OK,I'll take it.

听第 7 段对话， 回答第 14、 15 小题。

W: You always get good marks at school. How do you make it?

M: Well,I have a habit like this. First, I always study in a quiet place.

W: I usually study in my bedroom. It's very quiet.

M; Second, have a clear desk.

W: Oh, my desk isn't clear. There are lots of papers, books and pens on it.

M: Last, make sure to learn for at least an hour a time and have a short break. I move my arms and legs in the garden. Then I go back to my study.

W: I rest too often. From now on,I will learn longer.

第三节听短文， 根据所听到的短文内容， 完成下面表格， 每空填一词。（短文读三遍）

Good morning, my dear listeners! Today we are going to talk about a volunteer driver. Her name is Chen Lingyu. She comes from Wuhan and she is 30 years old.

Because of COVID-19, the buses and subways stopped running in the city. To help doctors and nurses do their important work, Chen decided to work as a volunteer driver. She drove medical workers between their homes and hospitals.

Every day, she got up early and made a lot of preparations before starting work. Chen took her temperature and wore protective clothing. She had only two meals a day, one in the morning and the other in the evening. Though Chen sometimes felt tired, she never thought of giving up."I love Wuhan. Being a volunteer makes me sleep peacefully every day," Chen said. What a kind woman!If you find someone like her around you, please let us know. That's all for today's program. Thank you for your listening! See you next time!