

2022 年初中毕业生总复习综合练习

英 语



















同学,你好! 答题前请认真阅读以下内容:

1. 本试卷共 8 页,共四个大题,满分 120 分,答题时间 120 分钟,考试形式为闭卷。
2. 一律在答题卡相应位置作答,在试卷上答题视为无效。
3. 选择题为单项选择,错选、多选均不得分。

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 80 分)

第一部分 听力测试(共五节,30 小题;每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

第一节 听对话,选择与对话内容相符的图,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读一遍)

1. A. 	B. 	C. 
2. A. 	B. 	C. 
3. A. 	B. 	C. 
4. A. 	B. 	C. 
5. A. 	B. 	C. 
6. A. 	B. 	C. 

第二节 听句子,选择最佳的应答,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读一遍)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. A. Thank you very much. | B. It's my pleasure. | C. It doesn't matter. |
| 8. A. You're welcome. | B. Let's go shopping. | C. I'd like tea. |
| 9. A. That's a good idea. | B. Thank you very much. | C. The same to you. |
| 10. A. No way. | B. Go along this road. | C. Let's see it. |
| 11. A. About five kilometers. | B. In three hours. | C. For six years. |
| 12. A. I feel very sorry. | B. I have a headache. | C. I can't stand it. |

第三节 听对话,根据对话内容,选择最佳选项完成句子,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读两遍)

13. _____ are talking on the phone.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Bob and Jack | B. Bob and Jack's mom | C. Jack and Bob's mom |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

14. Amy usually gets up at _____ on weekends.
A. 6:30 B. 7:00 C. 7:30
15. Alan's brother is in _____ now.
A. Australia B. Japan C. China
16. The two speakers are talking about _____.
A. a book B. a movie C. a video
17. The probable relationships between the two speakers is "_____".
A. doctor and patient B. teacher and student C. waiter and customer
18. Cindy likes koalas because they're really _____.
A. smart B. cute C. heavy

第四节 听对话及问题, 根据对话内容, 选择最佳选项回答问题, 并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读两遍)

19. A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
20. A. Yes, she can. B. No, she can't. C. Not mentioned.
21. A. Twice a month. B. Twice a day. C. Twice a week.
22. A. Milk. B. Coffee. C. Orange juice.
23. A. By bike. B. By car. C. On foot.
24. A. 12. B. 14. C. 10.

第五节 听短文及问题, 根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案回答问题, 并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读三遍)

25. A. From the park. B. From the cinema. C. From the shop.
26. A. It's behind the park. B. It's next to the park. C. It's across from the park.
27. A. The Town Cinema. B. Old Town Church. C. Mary Hospital.
28. A. The oldest movies. B. The latest movies. C. The best movies.
29. A. 120 years. B. 200 years. C. 220 years.
30. A. A tour guide. B. A geography teacher. C. An engineer.

第二部分 完形填空(共两节, 16 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 16 分)

第一节 阅读下面一篇短文, 从短文前的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一个为多余选项。

A. face B. reach C. dreams D. along E. climbing F. camping G. more

One of the world's most dangerous sports is mountain 31, and one of the most popular places for this is the Himalayas. The Himalayas run 32 the southwestern part of China. Of all the mountains, Qomolangma rises the highest and is the most famous. It is 8,848.86 meters high and so is very dangerous to climb. Thick clouds cover the top and snow can fall very hard. Even 33 serious difficulties include freezing weather conditions and heavy storms. It is also very hard to take in air as you get near the top.



The first people to 34 the top were Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary on May 29, 1953. The first Chinese team did so in 1960, while the first woman to succeed was Junko Tabei from Japan in 1975.

Why do so many climbers risk their lives? One of the main reasons is that people want to challenge themselves in the 35 of difficulties. The spirit of these climbers shows us that

we should never give up trying to achieve our 36. It also shows that humans can sometimes be stronger than the forces of nature.

第二节 阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Motor cars were first made in England just before 1900. The parts for the bodies and engines were made by 37, and the cars were built from these, one at a time. 38 it took a long time and the cars cost a lot of money. Some of these old cars are 39 running and take part in a race from London to Brighton every year.



Later the car makers had to find a quicker and 40 way of making cars so that people could afford them. Instead of 41 all the parts at their own factories, some car makers asked other factories to do this. Then parts were only fitted (组装) together by the car makers.

An American whose 42 was Henry Ford found a quick way of making cars. He had a 43 of men who fitted together each part of a car. Other men brought the parts to them. After one car was fitted, the men moved 44 to another car. When the cars were finished, they were driven away and another line of cars was started.

Today the cars are 45 away by a moving track (传送带). Modern car-making factories are usually very 46. And they are often a lot of factories close together. Thousands of men and women work in each factory and make many different parts of cars.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 37. A. arm | B. hand | C. machine |
| 38. A. But | B. And | C. So |
| 39. A. just | B. still | C. also |
| 40. A. further | B. cheaper | C. more expensive |
| 41. A. making | B. selling | C. repairing |
| 42. A. factory | B. car | C. name |
| 43. A. group | B. little | C. few |
| 44. A. above | B. on | C. out |
| 45. A. carried | B. brought | C. driven |
| 46. A. beautiful | B. interesting | C. large |

第三部分 阅读理解(共四节,17 小题;每小题 2 分,共 34 分)

第一节 仔细地观察下面的图,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Escaping Water

Hot water does not like to sit under cold water, as this experiment will show you.

You'll need

- Large, deep cooking pot
- Glass jar (罐子) with small mouth
- Food coloring (染色剂)
- Some metal nuts (螺母)

- 1 Fill pot with very cold water.
- 2 Fill jar about 3/4 full with hot water.
- 3 Drop nuts into jar to give it more weight.
- 4 Put a few drops of food coloring in jar.
- 5 Carefully lower jar into the pot and watch closely.

What happened?

Colored water comes streaming (流动) up out of the jar and flows around in the pot. Hot water is less dense (密度大的) than cold (it weighs less than an equal amount of cold water).

It rises into cold water just like a helium balloon (氦气球), which is less dense than air, rises through the air.

• What would happen if you took a jar of hot, colored water to the bottom of a deep, cold lake and opened it up?

47. What is not necessary in this experiment?
 A. An empty plate. B. A jar with some water. C. A cooking pot.
48. How much hot water is needed to fill the jar?
 A. 25% of the jar. B. 50% of the jar. C. 75% of the jar.
49. What is the purpose of using some metal nuts?
 A. For coloring the water.
 B. For making the jar heavier.
 C. For students having fun.
50. What would most possibly rise up according to the last question?
 A. Hot colored water. B. The jar. C. The nuts.

第二节 阅读下面两个语篇,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Baby panda says hi to the world

Two years ago, Bing Dwen Dwen was chosen as the mascot for the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. Now the panda in an ice shell has been made into toys and models, as well as printed on notebooks, badges and bags.

The design was chosen from 5,816 works from 38 countries and regions. Cao Xue, the chief designer of Bing Dwen Dwen, said the idea first came from the traditional Chinese snack *bingtanghulu* — the syrup coat later turned into an ice shell. But a simple snack couldn't stand for a country by itself. Cao's team tried many animals and plants and finally decided on a panda. "We don't need to explain anything to have it understood across different cultures," said Cao.

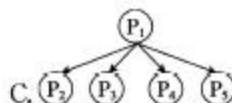
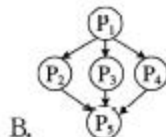
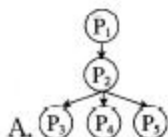
However, there were already too many cartoon images of pandas. The mascot needed to be original and creative. Cao first decided that it should be a baby panda instead of an adult one. This determined the body shape of Bing Dwen Dwen — its body has the same length as its head.

Cao's team looked all around the world to collect all the panda designs they could find. They wanted to make sure their panda looked different. They visited the panda nature reserve in Wolong, Sichuan, to get ideas. They saw that baby pandas are pigeon-toed (内八字) and often lean in while standing.

"If we say artists are like actors who play themselves, designers are actors who have to fit into different roles," Cao said. "Design is like dancing with chains. I'm glad we performed."

51. What is Bing Dwen Dwen made up of?
 A. A syrup coat and a panda.
 B. An ice shell and a baby panda.
 C. An animal and a plant.
52. Why did Cao's team choose a panda in the end?
 A. Because it can stand for China.
 B. Because a panda is easy to design.
 C. Because it can be found in many cartoons.
53. Which statement is NOT Cao's team's effort to make their panda different?
 A. They visited 38 countries and regions.
 B. They visited Wo Long Panda Nature Reserve.
 C. They collect all the panda designs they could find.

54. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage? (P1=Paragraph 1)



B

According to a new study, a highly dangerous snake could hold a key to fighting the COVID-19 virus(病毒). At least that's the hope of the researchers in Brazil. They found a peptide(肽) in the venom(毒液) of the jararacussu snakes. It can effectively slow the growth speed of the virus in monkey cells(细胞). That means a possible first step toward a medicine to fight the virus.

"It's just the first step in a long journey. The process is a very long one," said Professor Rafael Guido, one of the research scientists. "We were able to see that the peptide prevented the development of the virus in vitro(体外). Besides, we were also able to see in the lab that it was able to stop one of the proteins(蛋白质) that is very important for the virus's ability to grow."

Guido said the peptide can be produced in the lab, making catching or raising the snakes unnecessary.

But Giuseppe Puerto, a scientist studying snakes, still worries people will go out looking for the jararacussu, one of the largest snakes in Brazil that can grow up to 6 feet long. "We are afraid that people will go hunting for the jararacussu all over Brazil, thinking it will save the world or themselves, their family. That's not the case. Is this a significant discovery? Without a doubt it is. But running after the animal is not how this pandemic will be solved," said Puerto.

A report from the State University of Sao Paulo said researchers will next study the results of different doses(量) of the peptide and whether it is able to prevent the virus from entering cells in the first place. They hoped to test the peptide in human cells soon but did not give a timeline.

55. From the passage, how do the scientists in Brazil feel about the new finding?

- A. Proud. B. Hopeful. C. Helpless.

56. What does Giuseppe Puerto worry about?

- A. Catching the jararacussu snakes is too difficult.
B. People may go hunting for the jararacussu snakes.
C. The jararacussu snakes may die out soon.

57. What does the underlined word "significant" in the fourth paragraph probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 高效的 B. 优质的 C. 重大的

58. What will the researchers do next according to the passage?

- A. Make further research.
B. Produce more medicine.
C. Make more money.



第三节 阅读下面一篇短文,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有一个为多余选项。

If you look around your city, you might find girls wearing *hanfu* in subways, or people wearing T-shirts with Chinese characters on the streets. A new trend is taking hold in China-guochao, or China-chic.

According to a recent report, searches on a lifestyle platform have risen by 170 percent from the same period last year. 59 The guochao trend (潮流) is happening, but what is it?



The term stands for the rise of China's own fashion trends. 60 It has been considered as the representation (代表) of Chinese culture and aesthetics (美学) offered by Chinese brands.

The guochao trend came into the spotlight (公众视野) in 2018. 61 To win market share, many Chinese brands followed in the footsteps of those western brands. But that year, Chinese sportswear brand Li-Ning changed things up. During the 2018 New York Fashion Week, Li-Ning introduced its Taoism (道家) — inspired Wu Dao collection. The collection not only had a trendy look, but also had something to do with traditional Chinese culture. 62 As a result, the company recorded 20 percent revenue (收益) growth in 2018.

The trend has since spread rapidly to other areas and products, from food and drinks to clothing, mobile phones and electric vehicles. For example, White Rabbit, whose candies bring back childhood memories for many, has brought its new products out.

63 But no matter how the guochao trend develops, there is one thing that won't change — behind the craze is people's confidence in the country's development and national culture.

- A. It adds new meaning to the term "Made in China".
B. It immediately attracted attention at home and abroad.
C. Now, the guochao trend is moving to the next stage.
D. The popularity of the guochao influences people's life.
E. At the same time, reviews have risen by nearly 40 percent.
F. Before that, big-name foreign companies ruled the world market.

第Ⅱ卷 (非选择题 共40分)

第四节 任务型阅读(共一节,5小题;每小题2分,共10分)

阅读下面的短文,根据其内容填空。

Do you ever find yourself getting really unhappy for almost no reason? Or suddenly feeling down without knowing why? Going from sadness to anger to joy in a matter of minutes can make many teens feel as though they're losing control. But why is the feeling so common among teens?



Maybe you're starting a new school and not able to see old friends as much. Getting good grades or wanting to be better in sports or other activities can be a concern for many teens.

Being accepted by friends is important. Teens may also notice, for the first time, a sense of distance from parents and family. You may feel you want to be on your own and make your own decision but it may also seem a bit lonely at times.

Another important cause of mood swings is biology. When puberty (青春期) begins, the

body starts producing hormones (荷尔蒙). These hormones cause physical changes in the body. But for some people, they also seem to cause emotional changes.

Here are some things you can do that might make those bad moods a bit easier to deal with.

Recognize you're not alone. Although not every teen experiences mood changes to the same degree, they are common.

Talk to people you trust. Friends can help each other by realizing that they're not alone in their feelings. Talking to parents is important, too. Parents can share their own experiences dealing with bad moods. Teachers are often good resources and a doctor can help to answer questions about development.

Get enough sleep. Though it can be hard to find enough time, getting enough rest is very important. Being tired can lead to more sadness.

Be creative. Taking part in some kinds of activities, like building something out of wood, or starting an art or music piece. Writing can help you organize and express your thoughts and feelings. Get your thoughts on paper. Do the same thing with paint, music, or other art forms. Put your feelings into your artwork.

64. We can learn about _____ in Paragraph 1.

65. You may read this article in _____.

66. It's easier to deal with your mood changes by realizing they are common, explaining your feelings to people you trust, _____ and getting enough sleep.

67. From the passage, we can infer it's mainly written for _____.

68. How many ways does the writer talk about dealing with the bad moods?

第四部分 写作(共四节,16 小题;第一、二、三节每小题 1 分,第四节 15 分,共 30 分)

第一节 根据语境,用所给词的适当形式填空。

69. As for Chinese, we should treasure our own _____ (tradition) culture, such as festivals.

70. Kids, if you don't do warming up exercise carefully before sports, you may hurt _____ (you).

71. As we all know, in China, Teachers' Day is in the _____ (nine) month of a year.

72. Liu Chuanjian, one of our national _____ (hero), successfully landed the plane at last, saving over 100 people.

73. If we have much trouble _____ with classmates, it will certainly influence our study. (communicate)

第二节 根据语境,选择恰当的短语完成下列各句。短语中有一个为多余短语。

paper cutting but also pulled down even though in public be afraid

74. After all the old houses are _____, a new park will be built here one day.

75. If you want to learn something new, you shouldn't _____ of making mistakes.

76. _____ is very traditional in North China and is taken as an important folk art.

77. Please be careful. It's very impolite to talk loudly to other people _____.

78. Wang Wei is the best teacher in our school _____ he has the least experience.

第三节 根据中文意思,补全英语译文。(每空限填一词,缩写算一词)

79. 中国的科学技术发展得真快啊!

_____ the science and technology in China are developing!

80. 注意! 不要在楼道里跑,否则你会撞到其他人。

Attention! _____ rush in the hallways, _____ you may hit others.

81. 孩子们越早学会独立,对他们的未来就越好。

The earlier kids learn to be independent, _____ it is for their future.

82. 绝大多数的青少年都更喜欢那些能够自己创作音乐的歌手。

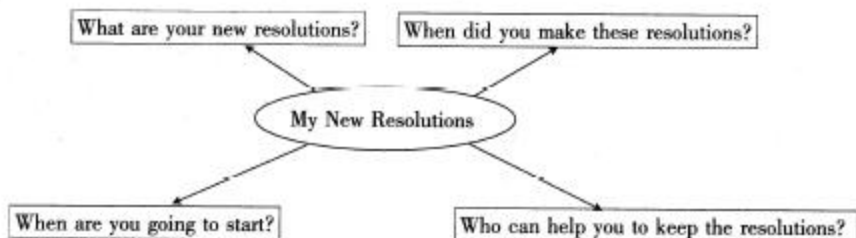
Most students prefer singers _____ write their own music.

83. 在我的初中生涯里,有许多无法轻易忘记的时刻。

In my junior life, _____ many moments that cannot be forgotten easily.

第四节 书面表达

我们即将告别初中生涯,迎来人生另一个崭新而陌生的阶段,你做好准备了吗? 精彩的人生离不开精彩的规划,以及在规划下持续不断的努力,只有这样才能有精彩的收获。某英语报正在进行题为“My New Resolutions”的征文比赛,请根据下面的写作要求,写一篇不少于 80 词的征文。



要点如下:1. 包括思维导图中的全部要点;

2. 重点谈谈你为什么做出这些规划,以及你可以怎样坚持按照这些规划实施行动;

3. 文中不得出现任何真实的个人信息。

2022 年初中毕业生总复习综合练习

英语参考答案

听力材料

第一节 听对话,选择与对话内容相符的图,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读一遍)

1. W: Tom, what's the matter?

M: I fell off the bike just now and hurt my leg.

2. M: Would you like some bread, Sally?

W: Yes, please.

3. M: Sarah, what do you like doing on weekends?

W: I usually play volleyball with my friends.

4. M: What is your father's job, Mary?

W: He teaches math in an international school now.

5. M: Look, there is a bird over there.

W: Oh, I see. It's really beautiful.

6. W: Paul, can I borrow your dictionary?

M: OK, here you are.

第二节 听句子,选择最佳的应答,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读一遍)

7. Have a nice weekend, Julie.

8. Would you like some tea or coffee?

9. Shall we have a birthday party for Ms. Lee?

10. Could you please tell me where the park is?

11. Linda, how long have you learned English?

12. Mike, what do you think of soup operas?

第三节 听对话,根据对话内容,选择最佳选项完成句子,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。(读两遍)

13. M: Hello, this is Bob. Is that Jack speaking?

W: No, this is Jack's mom. He is not at home.

M: Well, would you give a message to Jack, please?

W: OK.

14. M: Amy, what time do you get up?

W: I usually get up at seven o'clock, but I get up half an hour later on weekends.

15. M: I have just received a letter from my brother. He is in Australia.

W: That's great, Alan! Have you ever been to Australia?

M: No, but I have been to Japan.

16. M: Jenny, have you read *Harry Potter*?

W: Yes, I have read other books written by J. K. Rowling.

17. W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes. I want a menu.

18. M: Cindy, why do you like koalas?

W: Because they're really cute.

第四节 听对话及问题,根据对话内容,选择最佳选项回答问题,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。
(读两遍)

19. W: What's the weather like today, Tim?

M: The radio says it may stop raining soon.

Q: What is the weather like now?

20. W: Dad, this box is too heavy. I can't carry it.

M: OK, let me help you.

Q: Can the girl carry the box?

21. W: Scott, how often do you usually go to the library?

M: I usually go there twice a month.

Q: How often does Scott go to the library?

22. W: Would you like something to drink? What about a glass of coffee?

M: No, thanks. I think I'd like a bottle of orange juice.

Q: What would the man like to drink?

23. W: How do you usually come to school, Sam?

M: I usually come in my father's car.

W: What about today?

M: I walked to school today.

Q: How did Sam come to school today?

24. W: This year I am 12 years old, and how old are you, John?

M: I am two years older than you.

Q: How old is John?

第五节 听短文及问题,根据短文内容,选择最佳答案回答问题,并将答题卡上该选项涂黑。
(读三遍)

Hello, everyone! Welcome to Old Town. This is a very interesting place to visit because it has a lot of old buildings. Please look at the map in your hands. Let's start from Old Town Park. Across from the park, it's a bus stop. Buses here can go everywhere. Then let's walk along Park Street and you will see Mary Hospital at the corner. Across from Mary Hospital is the Town Cinema where people can watch the latest movies. And next to Old Town Church on Center Street, it's a big hotel — Old John Hotel. Look here! There's a flower shop next to Mary Hospital. Then go across Center Street, you will see Old Town School on your right. It has a history of 200 years. That's all! Thanks for listening.

Questions:

25. Where will they start?

26. Where's the bus stop?

27. What's at the corner?

28. What can people watch in the Town Cinema?

29. How many years of history does the Old Town School have?

30. What does the speaker probably do?

参考答案

1~6 ABCCAB 7~12 ACABCC 13~18 BCAACB 19~24 ABACCB

25~30 ACCBBA

31~36 EDGBAC 37~41 BCBBA 42~46 CABAC

47~50 ACBA 51~54 BAAB 55~58 BBCA 59~63 EAFBC

64. people's moods/ feelings

65. a science magazine/ book

66. being creative

67. teens/ teenagers

68. 4 ways

69. traditional 70. yourselves 71. ninth 72. heroes 73. communicating

74. pulled down 75. be afraid 76. Paper cutting 77. in public 78. even though

79. How rapidly/ fast /quickly 80. Don't; or 81. the better 82. who can 83. there are

书面表达应坚持先定档后给分的原则。

中考英语书面表达部分的评分标准(定性标准)

第五档(13—15)

很好地完成全部写作任务,能写明全部要点;表达清楚,行文连贯,有较为丰富的语言结构和词汇,语言基本无误,格式正确,书写规范。

第四档(10—12)

较好地完成规定的写作任务,能写明全部要点;表达基本清楚,行文连贯,有较为丰富的语言结构,语言有少量错误,格式基本正确,书写规范。

第三档(7—9)

基本完成规定的写作任务,能写明主要内容要点;少数语句不够通顺,意思基本清楚,格式基本正确,书写基本规范。

第二档(4—6)

未能按要求完成规定的写作任务,只包含部分写作要点;语言错误多,影响理解,格式基本正确,书写基本规范。

第一档(0—3)

未能按要求完成规定的写作任务,只写出个别与内容相关的语句或短语,书写不规范。