

# 2022 年河北省初中毕业生升学 文化课考试英语预测卷(八)

## 快速对答案

- 1—5 BBBCC 6—10 BAAAB 11—15 BBBBA  
16—20 CAACB 21—25 AABAA  
26. 12/twelve (years old) 27. Hebei  
28. vegetables 29. basketball 30. pilot  
31—35 BDCCD 36—40 BDCAB  
41—45 CABCA 46—50 DCBDC  
51—55 CCCDB 56—60 CBD CD  
61—65 CBBAD  
66. recycled plastic bottles  
67. thrown to lands and oceans  
68. Ten/10 bottles.  
69. But in fact, some clothing companies are  
already making such clothes.  
70. 然后人们可以用线制作不同种类的衣服。  
71. took 72. an 73. passengers 74. in  
75. fifth 76. my 77. least 78. patiently  
79. shines 80. but  
81. How much water do you want  
82. My uncle bought me a new car  
83. Did you find anything wrong  
84. What brave doctors they are  
85. Take care of yourself at first/At first, take  
care of yourself  
86. 略

## 全解全析

- 31. B** 考查介词辨析。句意为:成功的关键之一是保持学习的欲望。你这样认为吗? the key to success 意为“成功的关键”,故选 B 项。

**知识拓展** 常见的后面用 to 表示所属关系的名词有 key、answer、way 和 entrance 等。

- 32. D** 考查名词性物主代词辨析。句意为:在我看来,我们必须保护动物,因为它们是我们的朋友。根据主句的主语 we 和语境可知,此处应用 ours。故选 D 项。

### ① 方法点拨 名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的用法区别

判断使用形容词性物主代词还是名词性物主代词的关键点在于设空后是否有名词。如果有,就用形容词性物主代词;如果没有,就用名词性物主代词。

**33. C** 考查动词的时态。根据 and it was very interesting 可知,此处应用一般过去时,故选 C 项。

**34. C** 考查动词短语辨析。根据 I don't think I can complete it 和设空后的 this problem 可知, get over (克服)符合语境。故选 C 项。

### ② 知识拓展 get 的常见短语小结

get to 到达 get married 结婚 get up 起床

get on 上(车) get off 下(车) get over 克服

get together 相聚 get ready for 为……做准备

**35. D** 考查形容词的比较等级。根据 one of the 可知,此处表示最伟大的校长之一,应用形容词最高级。故选 D 项。

**36. B** 考查名词辨析。句意为:那个小女孩已经失踪四天了,她的父母担心她的安全。由 has been missing for four days 可知,此处表示担心她的安全,应用 safety。故选 B 项。

③ 知识拓展 safety 为 safe 的名词形式,除了有“安全”之意外,还可意为“安全的地方;安全性”。如: He picked up his cat and ran to safety quickly. 他抱起他的猫并且迅速跑到了安全的地方。

**37. D** 考查情态动词辨析。根据 the lift is running 可知,此处表示你不能又跳又叫。can't 意为“不能”,符合语境。故选 D 项。

**38. C** 考查动词的时态和语态。主语 The audience 与谓语动词 touch 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态;由 and then they all cried 可知,此处应用一般过去时。故选 C 项。

**39. A** 考查连词辨析。设空处所在句句意为:当你有困难时一直和你在一起的人。根据语境及 you are in trouble 可知此处应用 when (当……的时候)引导时间状语从句,故选 A 项。

**40. B** 考查宾语从句。根据语境可知设空处为宾语从句,应用陈述句语序。结合答语,故选 B 项。

完形填空·语篇导读 本文主要讲述了人们对于兴建新超市的两种看法。

- 41. C** 考查形容词辨析。kind 意为“友好的”; strict 意为“严格的”; clever 意为“聪明的”; careful 意为“仔细的”。根据下文的描述可知此处表示任何聪明的人都会说不。故选 C 项。
- 42. A** 考查副词辨析。根据 there is no need for another one 可知, 此处表示已经有一个超市。already 意为“已经”, 故选 A 项。
- 43. B** 考查名词辨析。rule 意为“规则”; fact 意为“事实”; excuse 意为“借口”; example 意为“例子”。结合语境, 故选 B 项。
- 44. C** 考查介词辨析。根据“Say NO!”和 we don't need another supermarket 可知, 此处表示反对建设新超市。against 意为“反对”。故选 C 项。
- 45. A** 考查连词辨析。because 意为“因为”; until 意为“直到……为止”; unless 意为“除非”; though 意为“尽管”。根据语境可知设空前后内容之间为因果关系, 且原因在后, 应用 because。故选 A 项。
- 46. D** 考查介词辨析。with 意为“具有; 带有”, 符合语境, 故选 D 项。
- 47. C** 考查动词辨析。write 意为“写”; pass 意为“传递”; provide 意为“提供”; lend 意为“借”。根据 free parking service to our customers 及语境可知, 此处表示为顾客提供免费的停车服务。故选 C 项。
- 48. B** 考查动词短语辨析。care for 意为“照顾; 照料”; ask for 意为“要求; 请求”; leave for 意为“动身前往”; thank for 意为“为……而感谢”。根据语境, 故选 B 项。

#### 知识拓展 for 的常见短语小结

call for 要求      fight for 为……而战  
wait for 等待      be late for 迟到  
be famous for 以……出名  
be ready for 为……做好准备

- 49. D** 考查形容词辨析。excited 意为“兴奋的”; worried 意为“担忧的”; interested 意为“感兴趣的”; old 意为“陈旧的”。根据 the supermarket is outdated 及 and 可知选 D 项。
- 50. C** 考查名词辨析。way 意为“方式; 方法”; result 意为“结果”; advantage 意为“优势; 优点”; project 意为“项目”。根据语境, 故选 C 项。

**长难句分析** You will no longer have to travel few miles to get the best food and daily things because the

very best will be right near your community. 你不必再走几英里去买最好的食物和日用品, 因为最好的恰好就在你的社区附近。句中含有 because 引导的原因状语从句; no longer 意为“不再”。

**阅读 A 篇·语篇导读** 本文主要讲述了杰克在一次采访中谈论自己的梦想的经历。

**51. C** 细节理解题。根据“I knew from that moment that I wanted to become a pilot.”可知选 C 项。

**52. C** 细节理解题。根据“I tried my best to do well in school because I knew that I would need reading, math and communication skills as a pilot.”可知选 C 项。

**53. C** 细节理解题。由“And I achieved my goal.”可知, 杰克实现了他的梦想, 故选 C 项。

**长难句分析** I was amazed by the blue sky and the white clouds outside the window, and I couldn't take my eyes off the things on the ground as they got smaller and smaller below me. 我对窗外的蓝天白云感到惊奇, 我无法将视线从地面上的东西上移开, 它们在我的下面越来越小。句中用 and 连接两个并列句; as 在后一分句中引导时间状语从句, 意为“随着”。

**阅读 B 篇·语篇导读** 本文主要讲述了一位母亲购物前发生的事情。

**54. D** 细节理解题。根据 I need a pair of new sunglasses 和“This one is scratched.”可知选 D 项。

**55. B** 推理判断题。由上文及“Well, I certainly won't buy one today.”并结合语境可知, 此处表示母亲感到气愤, 故选 B 项。

**56. C** 细节理解题。根据奶奶说的 I was happy with what I had 可知选 C 项。

**长难句分析** If they have to use their own money to buy things, it might make them realize just how much everything costs and it will help them to choose between what they really need and what they want... 如果他们不得不用自己的钱去买东西, 也许这样刚好能让他们意识到每件东西的花销, 并会帮助他们在真正需要的和想要的东西之间做选择……此句含有 If 引导的条件状语从句, 主句为并列句, 含有 how much 引导的宾语从句和 what 引导的宾

语从句。

**阅读 C 篇·语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了我国的一些国家公园的相关信息。

- 57. B** 细节理解题。根据 Located in Qinghai Province 可知,三江源国家公园在青海省。故选 B 项。
- 58. D** 细节理解题。根据 “It protects endangered wildlife such as the giant panda, as well as the important ecosystems.” 可知选 D 项。
- 59. C** 细节理解题。根据 “It protects highly-endangered wildlife such as Siberian tigers and Amur leopards.” 可知选 C 项。
- 60. D** 推理判断题。通读全文可知本文主要介绍了我国的一些国家公园的相关信息,与旅行相关。故选 D 项。

**长难句分析** It protects endangered wildlife such as the giant panda, as well as the important ecosystems. 它保护濒危野生生物,如大熊猫,也保护重要的生态系统。such as 意为“例如”;as well as 意为“也”,用于连接两个并列的成分。

**阅读 D 篇·语篇导读** 本文主要讨论了狗狗是否真的会笑。

- 61. C** 细节理解题。通读全文并根据文中的 dogs、rats 和 hyenas 可知选 C 项。
- 62. B** 词义猜测题。根据语境可知此处表示一些狗会去寻找玩具。画线词组与 search for 同义,故选 B 项。
- 63. B** 细节理解题。根据第三段的 “The rats even tried to get more of it. The rats would follow his finger around to make him tickle them again.” 可知选 B 项。
- 64. A** 推理判断题。通读全文可知本文第一段提出问题;第二到第四段分别列举狗、老鼠和鬣狗的例子说明观点;第五段总结全文。结合选项,故选 A 项。
- 65. D** 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是第一段和最后一段可知,本文主要讨论了狗狗是否真的会笑。故选 D 项。

**长难句分析** Another researcher did an experiment on rats and found that they could “laugh”, too. 另一

名研究者在老鼠身上做了一项实验,发现它们也能“笑”。do an experiment on... 意为“在……上做实验”。

**任务型阅读·语篇导读** 本文主要介绍了用回收的塑料瓶做的衣服。

**66. recycled plastic bottles** 根据第二段的“Eighteen clothing items from the collection, including jackets, shirts and dresses, were made from recycled plastic bottles.”可知答案。

**67. thrown to lands and oceans** 根据第二段的“Billions of water bottles were being thrown to lands and oceans every year, so they got the idea to use them to create clothes and help the environment.”可知答案。

**68. Ten/10 bottles.** 根据第四段的“Five bottles can make a shirt, ten bottles can make a nice dress and twenty a short coat.”可知答案。

**69. But in fact, some clothing companies are already making such clothes.** 通读全文可知,本文主要介绍了用回收的塑料瓶做的衣服。故第一段最后一句为全文的主题句。

**70. 然后人们可以用线制作不同种类的衣服。**

**长难句分析** Some people might have doubts about wearing something made out of plastic bottles. 有些人可能对穿塑料瓶制成的衣服有疑问。made out of plastic bottles 在句中作后置定语,修饰 something。be made out of 意为“由……制成”。

**71. took** 根据上一句中的 worked 和下文可知此处应用一般过去时,故填 take 的过去式 took。

**72. an** 根据语境可知此处表泛指,man 为单数名词,且 unusual 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

**73. passengers** 根据设空后的 them 可知填 passengers。

**74. in** in a loud voice 意为“大声地”,为固定搭配。

**75. fifth** 设空前有定冠词 the,再结合语境可知此处应用序数词,故填 fifth。

**76. my** 根据设空后的名词 guest 可知此处要用形容词性物主代词。故填 my。

- 77. least** at least 意为“至少”，符合语境。
- 78. patiently** 根据语境可知此处应用副词修饰动词 said。故填 patiently。
- 79. shines** 根据语境及主句的 barks 可知此处应用一般现在时，且从句的主语是 the moon，故填 shines。
- 80. but** 设空前后两分句之间存在转折关系，空后无逗号，故此处应用连词 but。
- 81. How much water do you want**
- 82. My uncle bought me a new car**
- 83. Did you find anything wrong**
- 84. What brave doctors they are**
- 85. Take care of yourself at first/At first, take care of yourself**
- 86. 书面表达**

**写作点拨** 写作时应主要围绕保持健康展开，介绍目前许多中学生缺乏锻炼的现象，列举这一现象的原因和危害，并提出保持健康的合理建议。写作时还要注意，在描述日常情况时要用一般现在时。按照“提出问题、分析问题、解决问题”的方式来整合文章，使用适当的连词、副词使行文流畅，利用固定短语和高级句型提升文章的层次。

#### 初拟提纲

第一部分：开篇紧扣主题，指出学生缺乏锻炼的现象和原因	Many students are short of exercise or even don't exercise in their spare time now.
第二部分：表明观点并提出建议	In my opinion, it is necessary for students to take more exercise every day.
第三部分：总结观点	All in all, students need to do more exercise in their spare time.

#### One possible version:

Many students are short of exercise or even don't exercise in their spare time now. Some students spend

most of their spare time in playing computer games, watching TV, surfing the net or talking with their friends on social media like WeChat. It not only wastes time but also does harm to health and eyesight.

In my opinion, it is necessary for students to take more exercise every day. Besides, stay away from TV, iPads, computers and other electronic products. Try to avoid overusing phones. Finally, we should eat more fresh vegetables and fruit instead of eating junk food.

All in all, students need to do more exercise in their spare time. The more exercise they do, the healthier they will be.