中考 · 2016年河北省中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 108 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 河北省

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
854 350
yingyu8.cn/d/854350

本卷答案与讲解
428 092
yingyu8.cn/an/428092

一、N．听短文和问题，选择正确答案。（共7小题，每小题1分，计7分）（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

（听力/作文音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Who is playing with toys in the picture?

A. Tony. B. Cindy's friend. C. Cindy's brother.

2. Which is right about Cindy?

A. She is lazy. B. She is shy. C. She is serious

3. Why do people have Buy Nothing Day?

A. They buy too much. B. They make gifts together. C. They have no money.

4. When is Buy Nothing Day?

A. November 29. B. November 25. C. November 19

5. How do some people celebrate the day?

A. Do sports and watch TV. B. Watch TV and read stories C. Read stories and do sports

6. Who had a party in New York?

A. Parents. B. Teachers. C. High school students.

7. I have _____ pet cat. It is so cute.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

二、选出可以填入空白的最佳选项（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

8. I have _____ pet cat. It is so cute.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

9. Thanks for inviting _____ to dinner, Nancy. I really enjoyed it.
A. her B. him C. you D. me

10. Class, let’ s see who can spell most words _____ these letters.
A. at B. into C. on D. with

11. Your _____ is very helpful. I guess I’ ll take it.
A. secret B. advice C. promise D. purpose

12. Victoria, hurry up! _____ we can’ t arrive there on time.
A. Or B. So C. But D. And

13. You bought the last ticket for the concert. How _____ you are!
A. sweet B. lucky C. strange D. funny

14. Oh, no! I _____ the book in the lab.
A. leave B. left C. will leave D. was leaving

15. Grandpa _____ glasses when he reads.
A. wears B. wore C. has worn D. was wearing

16. The air _____ fresh after the rain. And the sky is blue.
A. feels B. tastes C. smells D. sounds

17. Just go down the road, and you _____ the library next to the bank.xkb1
A. see B. saw C. have seen D. will see

18. Our team _____ another point! I’ m sure we’ ll win the game.
A. will get B. has got C. is getting D. was getting

19. I can’ t tell the exact time. My watch goes a few minutes_____ .
A. sooner B. faster C. later D. longer

20. Emily is glad that she _____ for her honesty at the meeting.
A. praise B. praised C. is praised D. was praised

21. We need to do some research to _____ the answer.
A. find out B. look out C. hand out D. take out

22. I’ m planning a trip to the beach tomorrow, but still can’ t decide _____.
A. where I’ m going B. how I’ m going
C. why I’ m planning D. when I’ m planning

三、完形填空(共10小题,每小题1分，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项。 Many of us enjoy watching animals in the world. But do you know they can teach us? Geese(雁), for example, teach a very good lesson about ____23____ . In the fall, Canada geese fly to the warm south to ____24____ Canada’ s cold winter. They lift off in no order. Yet ____25____ they form a V shape, with one bird leading the group. This V shape allows geese to ____26____ energy. When the front bird moves its wings up and down, the resulting force of the air lifts the next one. This continues down the line. The bird ____27____ has the hardest job. When it gets ____28____ , it moves behind, and another bird moves into the lead. By sharing the role, the group can travel great distances. Geese flying in a V shape can fly 70 percent farther without ____29____ than birds flying alone. During the long flying journey, geese communicate with one another. They honk(鸣叫) to ____30____ the birds up front to keep up the speed. They also cheer each other up ____31____ working toward a common goal. What have we learned from the lovely geese’ s experience and skills? ____32____ together! Whether it is our personal lives or our jobs, we need other people. We need the spirit of teamwork!

23. A. experience B. success C. friendship D. teamwork
24. A. look for B. get away from C. wait for D. walk away from
25. A. busily B. quickly C. bravely D. suddenly
26. A. save B. waste C. create D. lose
27. A. in front B. at the back C. in the middle D. on the left
28. A. bored B. tired C. hungry D. thirsty
29. A. rest B. sleep C. excuse D. result
30. A. lead B. lift C. teach D. encourage
31. A. until B. after C. while D. before
32. A. Play B. Travel C. Live D. Work

四、阅读理解（共15小题, 每小题2分，计30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

It was during the school summer holidays and workmen were building a new driveway and garage(车库) beside our house. It meant to add something new to our home. When I watched the workman, I came up with an idea---I would build a car to drive into the garage in celebration of it. I told my mother and began with my plans. But I couldn't find the right things for making the car, so I gave up and sadly spent several days doing nothing. My mother noticed that I had stopped working and asked me why. I explained and she suggested that maybe I should change my plan to fit the things I had, rather than give up. And that's just what I did. I found small pieces of wood in my father's workshop and made my car from anything that was lying around the house. When I found a small engine(发动机) from one of my old model planes, I added that. The power came from a battery(电池) I found in a box. By the time the garage was finished, so was my car. I called my family together outside the house, started the engine and put the car on the driveway. It was fast, and I had to run to the garage to prevent it from hitting the new door. My family began to cheer and I smiled proudly. Thanks to my mother I learned the value of continuing to do things, especially something difficult. Soon I was making plans for my next project: a robot!

33. The writer was_____ when he made the model car.

A. a student　B. a driver　C. a workman　D. an engineer

34. The writer_____ making the first planned car.

A. gave up　B. felt excited about　C. was very busy　D. spent several days

35. To help the writer, his mother _____.

A. explained the plan to him　B. brought him to the workshop

C. gave him some suggestions　D. found him some pieces of wood

36. By the time the car was finished, _____.

A. the writer thanked his mother　B. the family was called together

C. the writer put it into the house　D. the family began a new project

37. What did the writer mainly tell us?

A. Keep on doing things to the end.

B. Think hard before doing something.

C. Always ask for help when in trouble.

D. Try the best to find the right things to do. B Welcome to the Art Museum! You’ ve just stepped into one of the world's greatest collections of art, covering centuries of human creativity from around the world. With thousands of works on Show, You may wonder how to start your visit, but we are here to help. On the back of this Visitor Guide, you’ ll find directions to some must see works in our collection—the “don't miss” list for the Art Museum. It's a great choice to start if you are new to the museum. The following pages include a clear floor plan of the museum and its collections. But because we have several buildings, the overlook(鸟瞰图) below might be helpful. Enjoy your visit and feel free to ask for help and directions at any point during your stay.

38. The passage is a page from_____.

A. a tour map. B. a newspaper. C. a visitor guide. D. a picture book.

39. What can we see in the “don't miss” list for the Art Museum?

A. Some free paintings.

B. Some must- see works.

C. Some new collections.

D. Some museum buildings.

40. How many parts does the overlook of the museum include?

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

41. Which part of the museum shows Chinese art?

A. The “Bridge” B. Rice Building. C. The Modern Wing. D. Mckinlock Court

42. Where can we see the special artworks?

A. On all floors of Rice Building.

B. On the second floor of Rice Building.

C. On the first floor of Michigan Avenue Building.

D. On the lower floor of Michigan Avenue Building. C In the eyes of many foreigners, Chinese are the best hosts (主人) and the worst guests in the world. They’ re not really bad guests, but because the guest-host relationship in China is much different than in some western counties, it appears they are not nice guests. And western guests sometimes look rude (粗鲁的) in the eyes of Chinese guests. In China, guests are almost like gods. Whenever I enter a Chinese person’ s home, there is always fruit on the table for me, and someone is quick to bring me a cup of tea or water. In the west, generally the guest is not a god. Acting according to the host’ s way of doing things is usual behavior for a guest. My wife’ s mother, a very kind elderly Chinese lady, doesn’ t smoke. When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker, I feel unhappy. Usually I want to stop them directly, but I must realize that in China, to be a good host, she must not do that. In most North America homes, if you are a guest, and the hosts are not smokers, you should not smoke in their house. At the very least, you could ask, “Is it OK if I smoke?” “But, don’ t be surprised if they say, “No, you can’ t smoke.” In our culture, if you smoke in their home, you are a bad guest, but if they don’ t allow you to smoke in their house, they are not a rude guest. Guests in China also have special habits. Some western people may not adapt to these habits very soon. Thankfully my wife is Chinese, so whenever we visit a Chinese family she tells me to buy them a gift. However, giving a gift to a host is not always necessary in my country. So, if you invite international guests to your home, don’ t be too surprised if they don’ t bring you a gift. In China, you probably won't need to change the

guest-host relationship very much because you will probably only be the host, and Chinese are naturally very good hosts. If western hosts invite you to their house, try not to be too surprised if their style of treating you is not what you have expected.

43. Many foreigners think that Chinese hosts are the _____in the world.

A. best B. worst C. most natural D. most difficult

44. When a western guest visits a Chinese family, he often _____.

A. buys some fruit B. feels like a god C. wants some gifts D. takes a cup of tea

45. If the writer’ s guests want to smoke in his house, what will he probably say?

A. It’ s OK if you smoke here. B. Let’ s smoke together.

C. Sorry, you can’ t smoke here. D. Smoking is a bad habit.

46. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase “adapt to” in the passage?

A. think back to B. get used to C. look forward to D. keep close to

47. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Foreigners should learn from Chinese. B. Hosts must do things in the guest’ s way.

C. Western hosts are always nice to guests. D. People should understand cultural differences.

五、阅读短文，并按要求完成71-75题。（共 3 小题，每小题 2 分，共 6 分）

48. People were so worried about food safety that the U.S. started _____.

_____

49. What can people do after reading the information on food labels?

_____.

_____

50. When could ice cream make people sick in the example?

_____.

_____

六、词语运用(共5小题，每小题1分，计5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

51. e_____ and called some of my closest friends. First, we decided on a good

_____

52. p_____ to go, and then we talked about what food to bring. Everyone cooked the dishes that could be carried

_____

53. _____(easy). Everything was put into a backpack and we

_____

54. _____(take) it across fields. When we finally got there, we sat down eating, and enjoyed a nice day together. And I was quite sure that food tasted much

_____

55. _____(good) on a picnic than anywhere else!

_____

七、基础写作（包括A、B两部分，A部分五分，B部分15分，共计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

56. (20 分)

八、B) 书面表达（计15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

57. (15 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. B	19. B	20. D
21. A	22. B	23. D	24. B	25. B
26. A	27. A	28. B	29. A	30. D
31. C	32. D	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. B	37. A	38. C	39. B	40. D
41. A	42. B	43. A	44. B	45. C
46. B	47. D	48. testing food	51. early	52. place
53. easily	54. took	55. better		

49. They can make good choices about their food.

50. When the truck isn't cleaned before carrying it.

56. Possible version 2 I am Li Hua. I don't speak English because my English is poor. I find it hard to speak English. I'm a little shy and afraid of making a mistake. I always feel nervous when I stand up speaking English in class. I am afraid that my classmates may laugh at me when I speak English. To tell you the truth, I don't believe in myself. The less I speak, the worse my English is. When my English improves, I will enjoy speaking it.

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逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位图片描述 → 匹配人物与动作 → 确认玩具玩耍者身份

考点：细节定位　人物关系识别

2. 【答案】B

定位描述Cindy性格的语句 → 提取关键形容词 → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度推断　形容词辨析

3. 【答案】A

定位解释节日目的的语句 → 提取原因 → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　因果关系

4. 【答案】A

定位提及日期的语句 → 识别具体日期数字 → 匹配选项

考点：数字语音辨听　细节定位

5. 【答案】C

定位描述庆祝方式的语句 → 提取活动组合 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息组合

6. 【答案】C

定位问题核心（谁在纽约举办派对） → 匹配录音中明确提及的主体 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】A

分析名词短语结构 → 判断不定冠词用法 → 根据首字母发音选择 → 得出答案

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　辅音音素开头的单数可数名词

9. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 判断动词invite的宾语 → 根据语境确定人称 → 得出答案

考点：人称代词宾格　动词宾语的指代

10. 【答案】D

分析动词短语搭配 → 判断介词与动词的固定搭配 → 根据语境选择 → 得出答案

考点：动词spell与介词with的搭配　表示使用工具/材料的介词

11. 【答案】B

分析句子语境 → 判断名词与形容词helpful的搭配 → 根据后句take it推断 → 得出答案

考点：名词与形容词的语义搭配　根据上下文推断词义

12. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断连词表示的条件/结果关系 → 根据hurry up推断后果 → 得出答案

考点：连词or表示否则　条件状语从句的逻辑关系

13. 【答案】B

根据语境“买到最后一张票”推断情感 → 选择表示“幸运”的形容词

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

14. 【答案】B

根据感叹句“Oh, no!”判断动作已发生 → 选择一般过去时

考点：时态与语态　语境推断

15. 【答案】A

根据‘when he reads’判断为习惯性动作 → 选择一般现在时

考点：动词搭配　时态与语态

16. 【答案】C

根据‘air’和‘after the rain’推断感官动词 → 选择表示‘闻起来’的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

17. 【答案】D

根据‘Just go down the road’（祈使句）判断后续为将来结果 → 选择一般将来时

考点：时态与语态　SVO主干

18. 【答案】B

根据语境“another point”和“I’ m sure we’ ll win”判断，得分动作已发生，需用现在完成时

考点：现在完成时　时态与语态

19. 【答案】B

根据语境“can’ t tell the exact time”和“goes a few minutes”判断，需表达“快几分钟”的固定搭配

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

20. 【答案】D

根据宾语从句“she _____ for her honesty”判断，主句“is glad”为现在时，从句需用过去时态表达“被表扬”的被动语态

考点：时态与语态　名词性从句

21. 【答案】A

根据语境“do some research to _____ the answer”判断，需表达“找出答案”的动词短语

考点：固定搭配　近义词辨析

22. 【答案】B

根据语境“planning a trip”和“can’ t decide”判断，需选择与“计划旅行”逻辑最相关的疑问词引导的宾语从句

考点：名词性从句　语境选词

23. 【答案】D

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
42 空 定位空格前“飞往温暖的南方” → 结合常识与后文“寒冷的冬天” → 推断动作目的为“避开”
43 空 定位空格前“起初无序起飞”与后文“形成V字形” → 识别转折关系 → 推断副词表示“最终/很快”
44 空 定位空格后关于空气动力学的解释 → 结合“比单独飞行多飞70%” → 推断V字形的作用是“节省”能量
45 空 定位空格后“工作最辛苦”与“当它累了就移到后面” → 结合V字形描述 → 推断指代“领头的鸟”
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（领头鸟疲劳后退，另一只接替） → 选择符合语境的形容词
47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析without后的名词需与飞行消耗相关 → 选择符合语境的名词
48 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析honk（鸣叫）的目的 → 结合后文cheer each other up选择同义或近义动词
49 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析两个动作（cheer up和working）的时态关系 → 选择表示同时进行的连词
50 空 定位文章结尾总结句 → 结合全文主题（团队合作） → 选择最能概括主旨的动词

考点：语境选词　主旨大意　固定搭配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析

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25. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　主旨大意　固定搭配　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析

26. 【答案】A

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
42 空 定位空格前“飞往温暖的南方” → 结合常识与后文“寒冷的冬天” → 推断动作目的为“避开”
43 空 定位空格前“起初无序起飞”与后文“形成V字形” → 识别转折关系 → 推断副词表示“最终/很快”
44 空 定位空格后关于空气动力学的解释 → 结合“比单独飞行多飞70%” → 推断V字形的作用是“节省”能量
45 空 定位空格后“工作最辛苦”与“当它累了就移到后面” → 结合V字形描述 → 推断指代“领头的鸟”
46 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（领头鸟疲劳后退，另一只接替） → 选择符合语境的形容词

47 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析without后的名词需与飞行消耗相关 → 选择符合语境的名词
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27. 【答案】A

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
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28. 【答案】B

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
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29. 【答案】A

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
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30. 【答案】D

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
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考点：语境选词 主旨大意 固定搭配 细节定位与捕捉 推理判断 近义词辨析 状语从句 连词辨析

31. 【答案】C

41 空 定位首段主题句 → 结合全文关于雁群协作的描述 → 推断核心主题为团队合作
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32. 【答案】D

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33. 【答案】A

定位首段首句 'school summer holidays' → 推断作者身份为学生 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】A

定位第二段 'But I couldn't find... so I gave up' → 同义替换 'gave up' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】C

定位第二段 'she suggested that maybe I should change my plan' → 同义替换 'gave him some suggestions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

36. 【答案】B

定位第三段 'I called my family together outside the house' → 同义替换 'the family was called together' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】A

定位末段 'I learned the value of continuing to do things' → 概括主旨 'Keep on doing things to the end' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

38. 【答案】C

分析文章整体内容与结构 → 识别叙事性个人经历 → 推断文本体裁 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　主旨大意

39. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“don't miss”列表 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别“must-see works”与“don't miss”的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　词义猜测

40. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词“overlook” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 计数包含的部分数量 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词“Chinese art” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别“The Bridge”与“Chinese art”的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

42. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“special artworks” → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别“Rice Building”的“second floor”与“special artworks”的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

43. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 通过上下文推断词义

考点：细节定位　词义推断

44. 【答案】B

定位题干场景 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 通过上下文推断行为

考点：细节定位　推理判断

45. 【答案】C

定位题干假设情境 → 在语篇中寻找作者待客态度 → 推断其可能回应

考点：推理判断　观点态度

46. 【答案】B

定位划线短语 → 分析其所在句子的语境 → 通过上下文推断其含义

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

47. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 概括核心事件与启示 → 匹配选项主旨

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

48. 【答案】testing food

定位结果状语从句 → 识别 so...that 结构 → 从句中谓语动词 start 后需接动名词或不定式 → 根据语境确定 testing food

考点：so...that 结果状语从句　start doing/to do 结构

49. 【答案】They can make good choices about their food.

定位关键词 labels → 在语篇中找到对应句子 → 提取其后描述的结果

考点：细节定位　因果关系提取

50. 【答案】When the truck isn't cleaned before carrying…

定位关键词 ice cream, sick → 在语篇中找到示例 → 识别 when 引导的时间状语从句 → 提取从句内容作为条件

考点：细节定位　时间状语从句理解

51. 【答案】early

根据空格后并列结构 'and called' 及语境（准备野餐），推断需要一个表示时间的副词修饰整个动作 → 选择 'early'（早早地）

考点：语境选词　并列结构

52. 【答案】place

根据空格后 'to go' 及语境（准备出发），推断需要一个表示'准备好'的形容词或分词 → 选择 'prepared'（准备好）

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 be prepared to do

53. 【答案】easily

根据括号内提示词 'easy' 及空格在句首作状语的位置，推断需要副词形式修饰整个句子 → 选择 'easily'（容易地）

考点：非谓语动词（副词作状语）　词性转换

54. 【答案】took

根据括号内提示词 'take' 及上下文时态（decided, cooked, got, sat, enjoyed 均为过去时），推断需要过去式 → 选择 'took'（带走）

考点：时态与语态　一般过去时

55. 【答案】better

根据括号内提示词 'good' 及比较结构 'much...than anywhere else'，推断需要比较级 → 选择 'better'（更好）

考点：近义词辨析　形容词比较级

56. 【答案】Possible version 2 I am Li Hua. I don't speak…

根据所给词汇，运用基本的SVO句型结构，结合时态和主谓一致规则，将词语排列成符合语法的句子。

考点：SVO主干结构　一般现在时/过去时　主谓一致　there be句型

57. 【答案】Possible version 2 I am Li Hua. I don't speak…

根据对话内容选择角色，构建观点并运用简单句与复合句结合的方式阐述理由，同时注意语境选词。

考点：观点阐述　理由展开　句式变化　语境选词