

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试

语 文

你拿到的试卷满分为 150 分(其中卷面书写占 5 分),考试时间为 150 分钟。

一、语文积累与运用(35 分)

1.默写。(10 分)

(1)阅读中国古代诗文,常见“天下”二字。从《茅屋为秋风所破歌》“_____”中,我们读出了杜甫心系苍生的济世情怀;从《岳阳楼记》“_____”中,我们读出了范仲淹的开阔胸襟和崇高境界;从《破阵子·为陈同甫赋壮词以寄之》“_____”中,我们读出了辛弃疾收复失地、建功立业的壮志豪情。

(2)中国古代诗歌常常追求含蓄隽永的表达效果,如李白《黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵》中的“_____”和岑参《白雪歌送武判官归京》中的“_____”,都写了友人离开后诗人的深情凝望,寓情于景,言有尽而意无穷。

2.请运用积累的知识,完成(1)~(4)题。(12 分)

<p>它以难 zhē 掩的光芒 使生命呼吸 使高树繁枝向它舞蹈 使河流带着狂歌奔向它去 当它来时,我听见 冬蛰的虫蛹转动于地下 群众在旷场上高声说话 城市从远方 用电力与钢铁召唤它 (节选自《艾青诗选·太阳》)</p>	<p>黑夜收敛起她那神秘的帷幔 群星倦了,一颗颗地散去…… 黎明——这时间的新嫁娘啊 乘上有金色轮子的车辆 从天的那边到来…… 我们的世界为了迎接她, 已在东方张挂了万丈的 shǔ 光…… (节选自《艾青诗选·吹号者》)</p>	<p>光给我们以智慧 光给我们以想象 光给我们以热情 创造出不朽的形象 (节选自《艾青诗选·光的赞歌》)</p>
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【甲】【乙】【丙】

(1)给加点的字注音,根据拼音写出相应的汉字。(4 分)

zhē()掩 召()唤 散()去 shǔ()光

(2)下列对诗句朗读节奏的划分,不正确的一项是(3 分)

- A.使高树/繁枝向它/舞蹈 B.群众/在旷场上/高声说话
C.黑夜/收敛起/她那神秘的帷幔 D.乘上/有金色轮子的/车辆

(3)【甲】【乙】【丙】三则材料中,没有体现出艾青“诗中有画”创作特点的一则是_____。(2 分)

(4)“太阳”是艾青诗歌中的主要意象之一,请结合《艾青诗选》全书,概括这一意象的特点。(3 分)

3.班级开展以“走近新科技,畅想新生活”为主题的综合性学习活动,请你完成以下任务。(13分)

(1)班级发布活动通知,正文如下:

为丰富科学教育内容,了解新科技知识,感受新科技魅力,我班拟组织全体同学去市科技馆参观学习。请于4月26日下午3点在学校南大门集合。

小宇同学因请假在家,不了解通知的内容,你觉得其中哪三个重要信息需要转告她?(3分)

(2)在科技馆里,同学们参观了航空航天厅、低碳新能源厅和人工智能厅。小华同学为三个展厅各写了一则宣传语(见下表),请在表中填写与宣传语对应的展厅名。(3分)

宣传语	智慧赋能 遇见未来	长空逐日 九天揽月	青山绿水 风光无限
展厅名			

(3)在人工智能厅,讲解员与同学们就“科技改变生活”的话题展开交流。请你根据情境将对话内容补充完整。(4分)

讲解员:同学们好,欢迎来到人工智能厅。人工智能主要是指用计算机模拟类似于人类的某些智能活动,它已广泛应用于日常生活。①?

同学甲:扫地机器人能自动清扫垃圾。

同学乙:智能语音导航,可以帮人精准识路。

同学丙:还有人脸识别!让身份验证更便捷。

讲解员:说得好!同学们,人工智能的时代已经到来,你们将大有作为啊!

同学丁:②?

讲解员:同学们应该学好科学文化知识,培养创新实践能力,积极拥抱人工智能时代,创造更加美好的生活。

(4)活动结束后,有位同学写了如下一段总结文字。其中有一些错误,请你帮他修改。(3分)

【甲】在这次参观学习活动中让我们受益匪浅,大大激发了我们的好奇心和求知欲。新科技让我们大开眼界,也让我们对未来充满期待。【乙】吾辈少年,应树立起“科技强国,必定有我。”的坚定信念,为中华民族伟大复兴做出自己的贡献。

①【甲】处画线句有语病,请修改。(2分)

②【乙】处画线句有一处标点使用不当,请修改。(1分)

二、阅读(55分)

阅读下面的文字,回答问题。

[一](22分)

山中的小草

郭震海

①或许和年龄有关吧,我越来越喜欢回到乡村,望一望那巍峨的山峰,看一看那沟沟梁梁中错落的农舍,摸一摸身边的一草一木,疲惫顿消,心生愉悦。

②太行山是雄伟的,也是温柔的,如一位历经沧桑的母亲,包容万物。一片片白杨林、柳树林、松柏林交织在一起,还有林中高高低低的灌木丛,以及低矮的小草,都生长在大山的怀抱里。大山无声,默默地哺育着草木;草木无言,静静地供养着山里的动物。

③每当走在山中,我总喜欢俯下身子,去观察一株株小草。任微风从耳边吹过,小鸟在头顶欢唱。草木香混合着泥土的芳香,吸几口,如饮佳酿。

④在太行山里,每一株草都有自己的名字。山里的孩子从小就进山识草木。在孩子眼里,草木是伙伴。在大人眼里,草木是宝贝,可以作为餐桌上的美食、家畜的饲料,更可成为医治疾患的“救命草”——它们不仅为苍山披绿,也曾在漫长的岁月里救过山里人的命。山里人代代相传,口口相授,对各种草木的习性和作用如数家珍。

⑤记得很小的时候,我就跟在父亲身后上山采中草药。我最先认识的是黄芩,我喜欢它的向阳而生。除了喜欢阳坡外,黄芩似乎不再择地,荒石缝隙,道路旁边,只要有一点泥土就能生长。根茎深埋泥土,春天生出新芽,细小的躯干慢慢抽出。农人们懂得,此时的黄芩格外娇嫩,走过之时脚步会变得缓而轻,生怕把它踩疼。到了七八月份,它细长的躯干会高高上扬,如柳叶般的叶子在躯干两边展开,顶端开出紫色的小花,随风摇曳,很是漂亮。黄芩的根能入药,味道很苦,有清热、泻火、解毒的作用。山里人在挖黄芩的时候很讲究,比如发现成片的黄芩,会选一些年长的挖走,留下年幼的继续生长。

⑥小柴胡似乎有点调皮,喜欢往灌木丛里钻,仿佛在和农人捉迷藏。不过它散发出的特殊香气总会暴露它的存在。这种植物在春天里很容易被发现,因为上一年的枯枝还未腐朽,懂它的人一眼就可认出。不过太行山里的农人不会在春天挖小柴胡,那样会遭到乡亲们的数落。小柴胡的叶子同样细长、秀丽,春生夏长,开出的小黄花香气四溢。小柴胡的根细长,多用于治疗感冒发热等。山里人偶感风寒,抓一把小柴胡,再配几根大葱的根,熬水喝,晚上出一身透汗,第二天便又精神焕发。

⑦益母草的性格则比较外向,田埂旁,小路边,它总喜欢与灌木比高低,长得很是旺盛。仿佛春来它先知,嫩小的新叶迎春破土,生长很快。进入夏季,远远望去,挺拔的个头开满了粉红色的小花。花开两三天后,就是采收最好的时候。选一个晴朗的天气,用镰刀齐地割下地上部分,留下的根来年又会旺长。采回后,稍作晾晒,清洗干净,母亲会将益母草分段,然后在一口大砂锅里熬,边熬边搅拌。最后过滤掉枝叶,再接着熬,直到熬成膏状,放入罐里,待入药用。

⑧每一次回乡,我总会走进山里,去看看这些草木,就像是去拜访一个个交情甚厚的老友。初春的风在苍茫的群山中、空旷的原野上奔跑,苏醒的小溪一路迈着轻盈的脚步边走边唱。背阴处偶有残雪待融,雪面上有山鸡、野兔走过,爪印如盛开的花朵。沉睡了一个冬天的老桃树、大柳树,枝条上已有新芽冒尖,让人惊喜。此时大地之下,成群结队的小草闻风而动,枯枝败叶中孕育着新生。阳坡上的黄芩,灌木丛中的小柴胡,田埂边的益母草,点点嫩芽已经在解冻的泥土中萌生。我轻声唤着它们的名字,微风中,它们纷纷点头应答……

(选自《人民日报》2024年3月22日,有改动)

4.下列对文章相关内容和艺术特色的分析鉴赏,不正确的一项是(3分)

- A.第④段中“每一株草都有自己的名字”,表现出太行山区的人们对家乡的小草非常熟悉。
 - B.第⑤段中“只要有一点泥土就能生长”,突出了黄芩生命力顽强,对生存环境别无他求。
 - C.第⑦段写益母草从采收到制成膏状的过程时,用了割、晾晒、清洗、熬等动词,准确精练。
 - D.第⑧段的景物描写,有静态有动态,有视觉有听觉,展现了大山初春时节的勃勃生机。
- 5.作者说“太行山是雄伟的,也是温柔的”,如何理解这里的“雄伟”“温柔”?(4分)

6.请从修辞方法的角度赏析下面的句子。(4分)

小柴胡似乎有点调皮,喜欢往灌木丛里钻,仿佛在和农人捉迷藏。

7.文章线索明晰,首尾呼应,请结合全文加以分析。(5分)

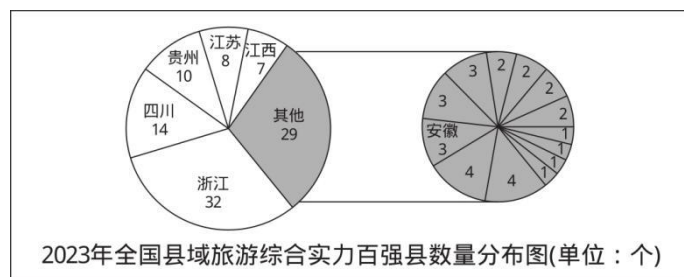
8.作者通过写黄芩、小柴胡和益母草这三种小草表达了怎样的思想感情?(6分)

[二](17分)

材料一 “五一”假期期间,众多小城市受到游客青睐。不少游客竞相“逆向奔赴”,回归小乡村、小城镇,到山乡田野里走一走,住一住。旅游平台数据显示,“五一”假期出行目的地中,小城市更受欢迎,三线以下城市旅游订单的增幅高于一、二线城市。

(摘编自《“小城故事多” 宝藏小城旅游为经济增长添活力》,人民网 2024年5月7日)

材料二



(以上数据来源于《宝藏小城也能有文旅大作为 县域经济新引擎点燃》,新华网 2024年5月14日)

材料三 如今的游客更在意体验一种有趣有益的生活方式。对于常年处于快节奏都市生活的人来说,更加向往可以让自己慢下来的地方。亲近自然的县域地带,无疑是另一方治愈心灵的小世界,诸如登山、漂流、骑行、露营等户外运动的开展,也更容易实现。据不完全统计,2023年12月以来,10个省份共新增127家4A景区,其中65%分布于县或县级市。县域旅游,在经济上更有性价比,在体验上更能满足多样化、个性化的需求,再加上诸多“宠客”措施,县城和游客的双向奔赴也就顺理成章了。

当然,相比大城市,县城仍有一些不足之处。一些“后起之秀”还应完善游客服务中心、旅游道路、厕所等配套设施,积极营造透明、诚信的旅游消费环境。迎得进人,也要留得住心。临渊羡鱼不如退而结网,相信更多的县城,也已经在路上。

(摘编自《小县城跑赢大都市!旅游“出圈秘籍”是啥?》,央视网 2024年5月9日)

材料四 “小地方”旅游要有“大作为”,取决于两个关键的基础条件。

一是旅游需求持续、大规模爆发。改革开放以来,特别是党的十八大以来,我国社会生产加速发展,人民群众物质生活方面的需求得到极大满足,需求开始向更高的精神层面拓展。旅游需求作为满足人们精神文化需求最直接有效的形式,迎来快速扩张区间。如此巨大的需求,显然不是几个老牌知名景区、景点所能消化的,也不是几个大城市或核心城市所能承载的,这为不同区域、各个层次的旅游目的地提供了发展机会。

二是基础设施条件的改善与出行方式的变革,为拓展旅游出行空间、探索更多未知可能创造了条件。随着国内高等级公路里程的拓展以及自驾游出行方式的盛行,过往依靠火车、飞机和大巴等的主流出行方式逐渐被自主可控的自助出行所取代。服务于热门旅游目的地和景区的基础设施,逐渐向不知名地区、县城或乡村扩展,一些过往不被关注、交通不便的地区逐渐被挖掘、追捧。“小地方”的舒适、松弛和新奇感,更容易让人满足,进而让这些地方“出圈”。

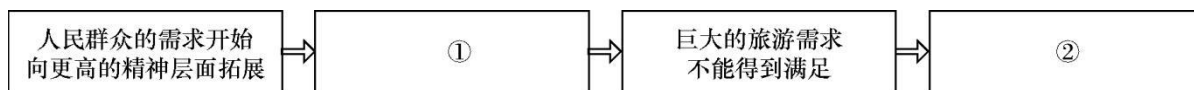
(摘编自《下沉式旅游为“宝藏小城”提供出彩机会》,《中国旅游报》2024年5月7日)

9.下列对以上材料的理解和判断,不正确的一项是(3分)

A.2024年“五一”假期期间,一、二线城市旅游订单的增幅要低于三线以下城市。

- B.2023年,全国县域旅游综合实力百强县安徽省占有三席,数量位居全国前十。
 C.县域地带之所以能成为治愈心灵的小世界,主要是因为这里可以开展户外运动。
 D.随着国内高等级公路里程的拓展和自驾游的盛行,人们的出行方式发生了变化。
 10.结合材料三,解释加点词语“双向奔赴”在文中的含义。(4分)

11.下图是对材料四第二段行文思路的梳理,请在图中①②处填入相应内容。(4分)



12.请结合以上材料,就如何发展县域旅游提出三点建议。(6分)

[三](16分)

【甲】臣本布衣,躬耕于南阳,苟全性命于乱世,不求闻达于诸侯。先帝不以臣卑鄙,猥自枉屈,三顾臣于草庐之中,咨臣以当世之事,由是感激,遂许先帝以驱驰。后值倾覆,受任于败军之际,奉命于危难之间,尔来二十有一年矣。

(节选自诸葛亮《出师表》)

【乙】二十一年^①春正月,夷进攻威远、靖远诸台。守者羸兵数百,公^②遣将恸哭请师,无应者。初,公之以海运入都也,时从故人饮酒肆中……已而叹曰:“丈夫受国恩有急死耳!终不为妻子计。”公老母年八十余,长子奎龙,吴淞参将,前卒。幼子先遣归。及是,乃緘一匣寄家人,坚不可开。公死后启视,则堕齿数枚,旧衣数袭而已。公既自度众寡不敌而援绝,乃决自为计,住靖远台,昼夜督战。已而夷大艘^③奄至,公率游击麦廷章奋勇登台大呼,督厉士卒,士卒呼声撼山。海水沸扬,杳冥昼晦,自卯至未,所杀伤过当,而身亦受数十创,血淋漓,衣甲尽湿。

(节选自鲁一同《关忠节公家传》)

[注]①二十一年:清道光二十一年(1841年)。②公:关天培,清末将领。③艘:舰队。

13.解释下列加点词在文中的意思。(4分)

- (1)臣本布衣 布衣:_____
- (2)三顾臣于草庐之中 顾:_____
- (3)终不为妻子计 计:_____
- (4)公既自度众寡不敌而援绝 度:_____

14.文中画波浪线的部分有两处需要断句,请在相应位置用“/”标出。(2分)

丈夫受国恩有急死耳!

15.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。(6分)

(1)尔来二十有一年矣。

(2)公遣将恸哭请师,无应者。

16.诸葛亮和关天培有哪些共同的精神品质?请结合【甲】【乙】文段概括并简要分析。(4分)

三、写作(55分)

17.阅读下面的材料,按要求作文。(55分)

一位马拉松运动员这样说过:掌声,鲜花,名次,成绩,固然令人心动,但更重要的是奔跑不止,一步一步,一次又一次,用双脚实实在在地跑过一个个终点。

上面的材料引发了你怎样的联想、感触与思考?请结合你的经历和体验,自拟标题,写一篇记叙文。

要求:(1)文中不要透露你个人的身份信息;(2)抄袭是不良行为,请不要照搬别人的文章;(3)不少于 600 字。

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试语文答案及解析

一、(35 分)

1.(10 分)(1)安得广厦千万间 大庇天下寒士俱欢颜 先天下之忧而忧 后天下之乐而乐 了却君王天下事 赢得生前身后名

(2)孤帆远影碧空尽 唯见长江天际流 山回路转不见君 雪上空留马行处

(每空 1 分,错字、增字、漏字均不得分)

2.(12 分)(1)遮 zhào sǎn 曙(4 分。每空 1 分)

(2)A(3 分)

(3)【丙】(2 分)

(4)散发光热(1 分),象征光明、理想、希望等(2 分)。(3 分。其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

3.(13 分)去科技馆参观学习 4 月 26 日下午 3 点 学校南大门(3 分。每点 1 分)

(2)

宣传语	智慧赋能 遇见未来	长空逐日 九天揽月	青山绿水 风光无限
展厅名	人工智能厅	航空航天厅	低碳新 能源厅

(3 分。每点 1 分)

(3)①大家能举些例子吗 ②那我们该做些什么呢(4 分。每空 2 分。其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

(4)①删去“在”“中”。(2 分)②删去引号内的句号。(1 分)

二、(55 分)

[一](22 分)

4.(3 分)B

5. (4 分)因为太行山山峰巍峨,所以说它“雄伟”(2 分)。因为太行山默默无声,如母亲一般哺育着各种草木和动物,所以说它“温柔”(2 分)。(其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

6. (4 分)运用拟人手法,“有点调皮”“钻”“捉迷藏”赋予小柴胡以人的性格和动作,表现了小柴胡生长在灌木丛里的习性,表达了作者对它的喜爱。(手法 2 分,作用 2 分。其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

7.(5 分)①文章以“山中的小草”为线索贯串全文(1 分),文章先总写山中的小草,然后重点写三种小草,最后合写山野、小草(1 分),井然有序,层次分明(1 分)。②开头“我越来越喜欢回到乡村”“摸一摸身边的一草一木”和结尾“每一次回乡”“去看看这些草木”相呼应(1 分),结构完整,浑然一体(1 分)。(其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

8.(6 分)①它们是作者从小就熟悉的小草,寄托了作者对家乡的深厚感情。②它们是造福山里人的“救命草”,体现了作者对自然的感恩之情。③它们与家乡人关系密切,表现了作者对人与自然和谐共生的赞美之情。(一点 3 分,答出两点即可。其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

[二](17 分)

9.(3 分)C

10.(4 分)一方面,游客主动奔赴县城,体验不一样的生活(2 分)。另一方面,县城采取多种方式吸引游客(2 分)。(其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

11.(4 分)①旅游需求迎来快速扩张区间 ②不同区域、各个层次的旅游目的地获得发展机会(每点 2 分)

12.(6 分)①加强县域旅游资源的开发。②满足游客多样化、个性化的需求。③完善基础设施。④积极营造透明、诚信的旅游消费环境。⑤加大宣传力度。(一点 2 分,答出三点即可。其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

[三](16 分)

13.(4 分)(1)平民 (2)拜访 (3)考虑 (4)估计(每空 1 分)

14.(2 分)丈夫受国恩/有急/死耳!(每处 1 分)

15.(6 分)(1)自那时以来(已有)二十一年了。(“尔来”1 分,通假字“有”的用法 1 分,句意 1 分)

(2)关天培派遣将领痛哭着求救兵,没有人答应。(“遣”1分,“师”1分,句意1分)

16.(4分)勇于担当,忠诚报国。(2分)诸葛亮、关天培都在危难之际挺身而出,勇担重任。(1分)诸葛亮鞠躬尽瘁,兴复汉室;关天培舍生取义,保家卫国(1分)。(其他答案,言之成理也可酌情给分)

三、(55分)

17.(55分)

作文评分标准

项目		等次				
		一等 (55~48分)	二等 (48~39分)	三等 (39~30分)	四等 (30~21分)	五等 (21~0分)
内容 (30分)	分数	30~26分	26~21分	21~16分	16~11分	11~0分
	评分标准	文章切题 中心明确 感情真实 内容充实	文章切题 中心较明确 感情真实 内容具体	基本切题 中心基本明确 内容比较具体	勉强切题 中心基本明确 内容不具体	文不切题 中心不明确 内容不具体
表达 (25分)	分数	25~22分	22~18分	18~14分	14~10分	10~0分
	评分标准	表达方式 运用得当 结构合理 语言流畅	表达方式 运用得当 结构完整 条理清楚 语言通畅	表达方式 运用基本合理 结构完整 层次基本清楚 语句较通顺	表达方式 运用有缺陷 结构基本完整 层次不清楚 语句基本通顺	表达方式 运用不当 结构不完整 语病较多

说明:不足600字的作文,每少50字扣1分。

评卷要求:(1)每篇作文必须由两人独立评分;

(2)两人所评同一篇作文得分,相差在5分以内的,最后得分取两人评分的平均分;相差超过5分的,交阅卷中心组评判后确定分数。

卷面书写(5分)

卷面书写评分标准

5分	4~3分	2分	1~0分
①正确使用规范汉字; ②字体端正、匀称; ③标点、格式正确; ④卷面整洁美观。	①有错别字; ②字迹清楚; ③标点、格式有错误; ④卷面整洁。	①错别字较多; ②字迹较清楚; ③标点、格式错误较多; ④卷面较整洁。	①错别字多; ②字迹潦草; ③标点、格式错误多; ④卷面脏乱。

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试

数 学

本卷共 8 大题,计 23 小题,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟.

一、选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,满分 40 分)

每小题都给出代号为 A,B,C,D 的四个选项,其中只有一个是正确的.

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										

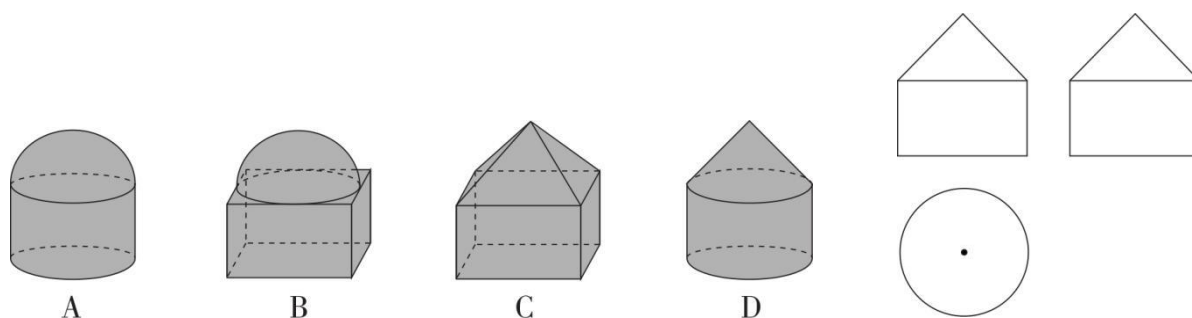
1. -5 的绝对值是

- A. 5 B. -5 C. $\frac{1}{5}$ D. $-\frac{1}{5}$

2. 据统计,2023 年我国新能源汽车产量超过 944 万辆,其中 944 万用科学记数法表示为

- A. 0.944×10^7 B. 9.44×10^6 C. 9.44×10^7 D. 94.4×10^6

3. 某几何体的三视图如图所示,则该几何体为



第 3 题图

4. 下列计算正确的是

- A. $a^3 + a^3 = a^6$ B. $a^6 \div a^3 = a^2$ C. $(-a)^2 = a^2$ D. $\sqrt{a^2} = a$

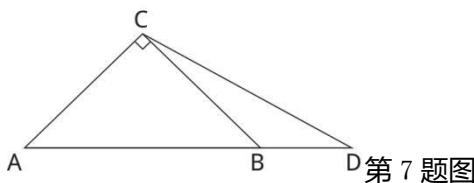
5. 若扇形 AOB 的半径为 6, $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$, 则 \widehat{AB} 的长为

- A. 2π B. 3π C. 4π D. 6π

6. 已知反比例函数 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ ($k \neq 0$) 与一次函数 $y = 2 - x$ 的图象的一个交点的横坐标为 3, 则 k 的值为

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

7. 如图,在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $AC = BC = 2$, 点 D 在 AB 的延长线上, 且 $CD = AB$, 则 BD 的长是



第 7 题图

- A. $\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{2}$ B. $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$ C. $2\sqrt{2} - 2$ D. $2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$

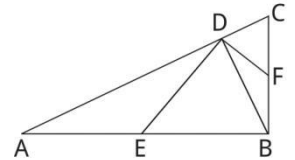
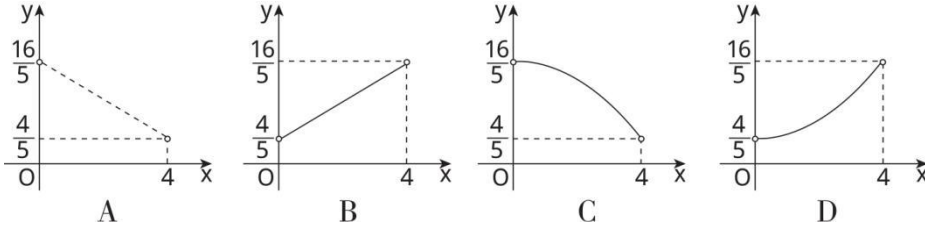
8. 已知实数 a, b 满足 $a-b+1=0, 0 < a+b+1 < 1$, 则下列判断正确的是

- A. $-\frac{1}{2} < a < 0$ B. $\frac{1}{2} < b < 1$ C. $-2 < 2a+4b < 1$ D. $-1 < 4a+2b < 0$

9. 在凸五边形 $ABCDE$ 中, $AB=AE, BC=DE, F$ 是 CD 的中点. 下列条件中, 不能推出 AF 与 CD 一定垂直的是

- A. $\angle ABC = \angle AED$ B. $\angle BAF = \angle EAF$ C. $\angle BCF = \angle EDF$ D. $\angle ABD = \angle AEC$

10. 如图, 在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ, AB=4, BC=2, BD$ 是边 AC 上的高. 点 E, F 分别在边 AB, BC 上(不与端点重合), 且 $DE \perp DF$. 设 $AE=x$, 四边形 $DEBF$ 的面积为 y , 则 y 关于 x 的函数图象为



第 10 题图

二、填空题(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 20 分)

11. 若分式 $\frac{1}{x-4}$ 有意义, 则实数 x 的取值范围是_____.

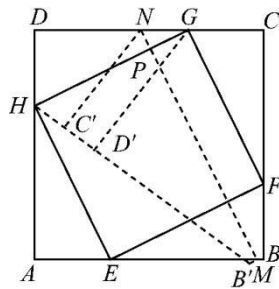
12. 我国古代数学家张衡将圆周率取值为 $\sqrt{10}$, 祖冲之给出圆周率的一种分数形式的近似值为 $\frac{22}{7}$. 比较大
小: $\sqrt{10}$ _____ $\frac{22}{7}$ (填“>”或“<”).

13. 不透明的袋中装有大小质地完全相同的 4 个球, 其中 1 个黄球、1 个白球和 2 个红球. 从袋中任取 2 个球, 恰为 2 个红球的概率是_____.

14. 如图, 现有正方形纸片 $ABCD$, 点 E, F 分别在边 AB, BC 上, 沿垂直于 EF 的直线折叠得到折痕 MN , 点 B, C 分别落在正方形所在平面内的点 B', C' 处, 然后还原.

(1) 若点 N 在边 CD 上, 且 $\angle BEF = \alpha$, 则 $\angle C'NM =$ _____ (用含 α 的式子表示);

(2) 再沿垂直于 MN 的直线折叠得到折痕 GH , 点 G, H 分别在边 CD, AD 上, 点 D 落在正方形所在平面内的点 D' 处, 然后还原. 若点 D' 在线段 $B'C'$ 上, 且四边形 $EFGH$ 是正方形, $AE=4, EB=8, MN$ 与 GH 的交点为 P , 则 PH 的长为_____.



第 14 题图

三、(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 8 分, 满分 16 分)

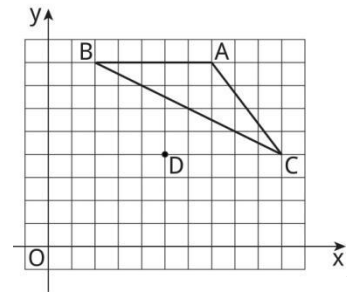
15. 解方程: $x^2 - 2x = 3$.

16. 如图, 在由边长为 1 个单位长度的小正方形组成的网格中建立平面直角坐标系 xOy , 格点(网格线的交点) A, B, C, D 的坐标分别为 $(7, 8), (2, 8), (10, 4), (5, 4)$.

(1) 以点 D 为旋转中心, 将 $\triangle ABC$ 旋转 180° 得到 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$, 画出 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$;

(2)直接写出以 B, C, B_1, C_1 为顶点的四边形的面积;

(3)在所给的网格图中确定一个格点 E ,使得射线 AE 平分 $\angle BAC$,写出点 E 的坐标.



第 16 题图

四、(本大题共 2 小题,每小题 8 分,满分 16 分)

17. 乡村振兴战略实施以来,很多外出人员返乡创业.某村有部分返乡青年承包了一些田地,采用新技术种植 A, B 两种农作物.种植这两种农作物每公顷所需人数和投入资金如下表:

农作物品种	每公顷所需人数	每公顷所需投入资金(万元)
A	4	8
B	3	9

已知农作物种植人员共 24 位,且每人只参与一种农作物种植,投入资金共 60 万元,问 A, B 这两种农作物的种植面积各多少公顷?

18. 数学兴趣小组开展探究活动,研究了“正整数 N 能否表示为 $x^2 - y^2 (x, y$ 均为自然数)”的问题.

(1)指导教师将学生的发现进行整理,部分信息如下(n 为正整数):

N	奇数	4 的倍数
表示结果	$1=1^2-0^2$	$4=2^2-0^2$
	$3=2^2-1^2$	$8=3^2-1^2$
	$5=3^2-2^2$	$12=4^2-2^2$
	$7=4^2-3^2$	$16=5^2-3^2$
	$9=5^2-4^2$	$20=6^2-4^2$

一般结论	$2n-1=n^2-(n-1)^2$	$4n=$ _____

按上表规律,完成下列问题:

(i) $24=(\quad)^2-(\quad)^2$;

(ii) $4n=$ _____;

(2)兴趣小组还猜测:像 2, 6, 10, 14, ... 这些形如 $4n-2 (n$ 为正整数) 的正整数 N 不能表示为 $x^2 - y^2 (x, y$ 均为自然数).

师生一起研讨,分析过程如下:

假设 $4n-2=x^2 - y^2$, 其中 x, y 均为自然数.

分下列三种情形分析:

①若 x, y 均为偶数,设 $x=2k, y=2m$, 其中 k, m 均为自然数,

则 $x^2 - y^2 = (2k)^2 - (2m)^2 = 4(k^2 - m^2)$ 为 4 的倍数.

而 $4n-2$ 不是 4 的倍数,矛盾. 故 x, y 不可能均为偶数.

②若 x, y 均为奇数,设 $x=2k+1, y=2m+1$, 其中 k, m 均为自然数,

则 $x^2 - y^2 = (2k+1)^2 - (2m+1)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 为 4 的倍数.

而 $4n-2$ 不是 4 的倍数,矛盾. 故 x, y 不可能均为奇数.

③若 x, y 一个是奇数一个是偶数,则 $x^2 - y^2$ 为奇数,

而 $4n-2$ 是偶数,矛盾. 故 x, y 不可能一个是奇数一个是偶数.

由①②③可知,猜测正确.

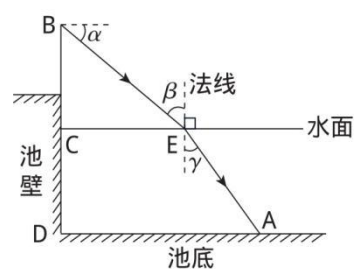
阅读以上内容,请在情形②的横线上填写所缺内容.

五、(本大题共 2 小题,每小题 10 分,满分 20 分)

19. 科技社团选择学校游泳池进行一次光的折射实验. 如图,光线自点 B 处发出,经水面点 E 折射到池底点 A 处. 已知 BE 与水平线的夹角 $\alpha = 36.9^\circ$, 点 B 到水面的距离 $BC = 1.20$ m, 点 A 处水深为 1.20 m, 到池壁的水平距离

$AD = 2.50$ m. 点 B, C, D 在同一条竖直线上,所有点都在同一竖直平面内. 记入射角为 β , 折射角为 γ , 求 $\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \gamma}$ 的值(精确到 0.1).

参考数据: $\sin 36.9^\circ \approx 0.60, \cos 36.9^\circ \approx 0.80, \tan 36.9^\circ \approx 0.75$.

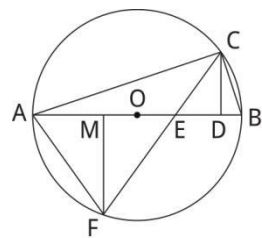


第 19 题图

20. 如图, $\odot O$ 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆, D 是直径 AB 上一点, $\angle ACD$ 的平分线交 AB 于点 E , 交 $\odot O$ 于另一点 F , $FA = FE$.

(1) 求证: $CD \perp AB$.

(2) 设 $FM \perp AB$, 垂足为 M , 若 $OM = OE = 1$, 求 AC 的长.



第 20 题图

六、(本题满分 12 分)

21. 综合与实践

【项目背景】

无核柑橘是我省西南山区特产,该地区某村有甲、乙两块成龄无核柑橘园.在柑橘收获季节,班级同学前往该村开展综合实践活动,其中一个项目是:在日照、土质、空气湿度等外部环境基本一致的条件下,对两块柑橘园的优质柑橘情况进行调查统计,为柑橘园的发展规划提供一些参考.

【数据收集与整理】

从两块柑橘园采摘的柑橘中各随机选取 200 个.在技术人员指导下,测量每个柑橘的直径,作为样本数据.柑橘直径用 x (单位:cm)表示.

将所收集的样本数据进行如下分组:

组别	A	B	C	D	E
x	$3.5 \leq x < 4.5$	$4.5 \leq x < 5.5$	$5.5 \leq x < 6.5$	$6.5 \leq x < 7.5$	$7.5 \leq x \leq 8.5$

整理样本数据,并绘制甲、乙两园样本数据的频数直方图,部分信息如下:

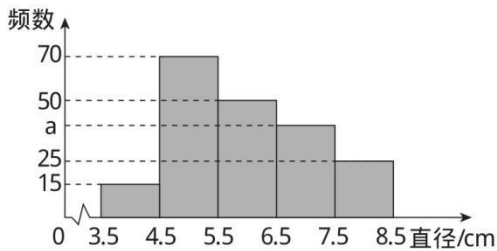


图 1 甲园样本数据频数直方图

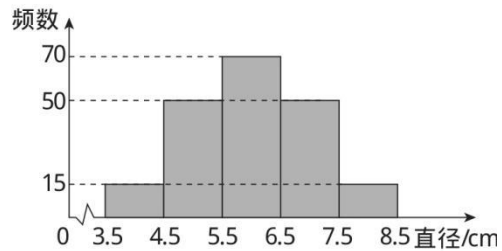


图 2 乙园样本数据频数直方图

任务 1 求图 1 中 a 的值.

【数据分析与运用】

任务 2 A, B, C, D, E 五组数据的平均数分别取为 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 计算乙园样本数据的平均数.

任务 3 下列结论一定正确的是_____ (填正确结论的序号).

- ①两园样本数据的中位数均在 C 组;
- ②两园样本数据的众数均在 C 组;
- ③两园样本数据的最大数与最小数的差相等.

任务 4 结合市场情况,将 C, D 两组的柑橘认定为一级, B 组的柑橘认定为二级,其它组的柑橘认定为三级,其中一级柑橘的品质最优,二级次之,三级最次.试估计哪个园的柑橘品质更优,并说明理由.

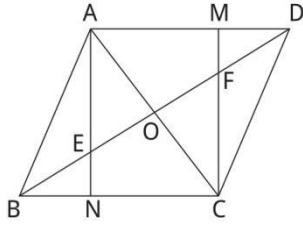
根据所给信息,请完成以上所有任务.

七、(本题满分 12 分)

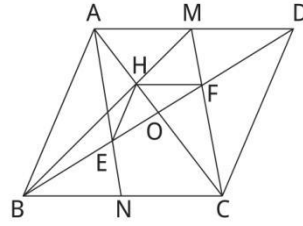
22. 如图 1, $\square ABCD$ 的对角线 AC 与 BD 交于点 O , 点 M, N 分别在边 AD, BC 上, 且 $AM=CN$. 点 E, F 分别是 BD 与 AN, CM 的交点.

- (1) 求证: $OE=OF$;
- (2) 连接 BM 交 AC 于点 H , 连接 HE, HF .
- (i) 如图 2, 若 $HE \parallel AB$, 求证: $HF \parallel AD$;

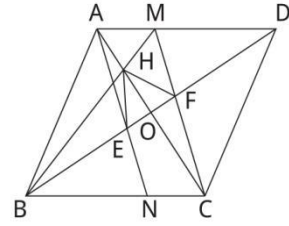
(ii) 如图 3, 若 $\square ABCD$ 为菱形, 且 $MD=2AM, \angle EHF=60^\circ$, 求 $\frac{AC}{BD}$ 的值.



第 22 题图 1



第 22 题图 2



第 22 题图 3

八、(本题满分 14 分)

23. 已知抛物线 $y = -x^2 + bx$ (b 为常数) 的顶点横坐标比抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 2x$ 的顶点横坐标大 1.

(1) 求 b 的值;

(2) 点 $A(x_1, y_1)$ 在抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 2x$ 上, 点 $B(x_1 + t, y_1 + h)$ 在抛物线 $y = -x^2 + bx$ 上.

(i) 若 $h = 3t$, 且 $x_1 \geq 0, t > 0$, 求 h 的值;

(ii) 若 $x_1 = t - 1$, 求 h 的最大值.

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试数学答案及解析

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
答案	A	B	D	C	C	A	B	C	D	A	$x \neq 4$	$>$	$\frac{1}{6}$	(1) $90^\circ - \alpha$ (2) $3\sqrt{5}$

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.B 8.C

9.D 10.A 11. $x \neq 4$ 12. $>$ 13. $\frac{1}{6}$

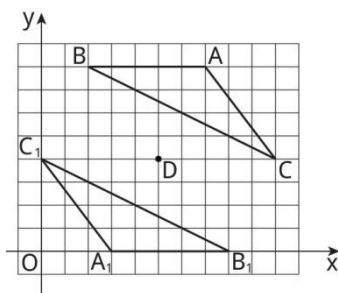
14.(1) $90^\circ - \alpha$ (2分) (2) $3\sqrt{5}$ (3分)

15.解:原方程可化为 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$,

因为 $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-3) = 16 > 0$,

所以方程有两个不等的实数根 $x_1 = \frac{2 + \sqrt{16}}{2} = 3, x_2 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{16}}{2} = -1$. 8分

16.解:(1)如图所示.3分



(2)40. 6分

(3)(3,0)或(4,2)或(5,4)或(6,6). 8分

(写出一个即可)

17.解:设 A, B 两种农作物的种植面积分别为 x, y 公顷.

根据题意,得 $\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 24, \\ 8x + 9y = 60. \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} x = 3, \\ y = 4. \end{cases}$

答: A, B 两种农作物的种植面积分别为 3 公顷、4 公顷. 8分

18.解:(1)(i)7,5. 2分

(ii) $(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2$. 5分

(2) $4(k^2 - m^2 + k - m)$. 8分

19.解:过点 E 作 $EH \perp AD$,垂足为点 H ,

由题意可知, $\angle CEB = \alpha = 36.9^\circ$, $EH = 1.20, CE = \frac{BC}{\tan 36.9^\circ} \approx \frac{1.20}{0.75} = 1.60$,

$AH = AD - CE = 2.50 - 1.60 = 0.90$,

故 $AE = \sqrt{AH^2 + EH^2} = \sqrt{0.90^2 + 1.20^2} = 1.50$,于是 $\sin \gamma = \frac{AH}{AE} = \frac{0.90}{1.50} = 0.60$.

又 $\sin \beta = \sin \angle CBE = \frac{CE}{BE} = \cos \angle CEB = \cos \alpha \approx 0.80$,故 $\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{0.80}{0.60} \approx 1.3$. 10分

20.(1)证明:因为 $FA = FE$,所以 $\angle FAE = \angle AEF$.

又 $\angle FAE$ 与 $\angle BCE$ 都是 \widehat{BF} 所对的圆周角,故 $\angle FAE = \angle BCE$.

由于 $\angle AEF = \angle CEB$,则 $\angle CEB = \angle BCE$.

因为 CE 平分 $\angle ACD$,所以 $\angle ACE = \angle DCE$.

又 AB 是直径,所以 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$.

于是 $\angle CEB + \angle DCE = \angle BCE + \angle ACE = \angle ACB = 90^\circ$.

故 $\angle CDE = 90^\circ$,即 $CD \perp AB$. 5 分

(2)解:由(1)知, $\angle BEC = \angle BCE$,所以 $BE = BC$.

又 $AF = EF, FM \perp AB$,故 $MA = ME = 2, AE = 4$.

从而圆的半径 $OA = OB = AE - OE = 3$,于是 $BC = BE = OB - OE = 2$.

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 6, BC = 2, \angle ACB = 90^\circ$,

所以 $AC = \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{6^2 - 2^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$,即 AC 的长为 $4\sqrt{2}$. 10 分

21.解:任务 1 $a = 200 - (15 + 70 + 50 + 25) = 40$. 3 分

任务 2 因为 $\frac{15 \times 4 + 50 \times 5 + 70 \times 6 + 50 \times 7 + 15 \times 8}{200} = 6$,

所以乙园样本数据的平均数为 6. 6 分

任务 3 ①. 9 分

任务 4 由样本数据频数直方图可得,乙园的一级柑橘所占比例大于甲园,根据样本估计总体,因此可以认为乙园柑橘品质更优.(本答案仅供参考,其它答案请酌情赋分) 12 分

22.(1)证明:由题意知, $AD \parallel BC, AM \parallel CN, OA = OC$.

由于 $AM = CN$,则四边形 $AMCN$ 是平行四边形,

从而 $AN \parallel CM$,所以 $\angle OAE = \angle OCF$.

在 $\triangle AOE$ 与 $\triangle COF$ 中,因为 $OA = OC, \angle OAE = \angle OCF, \angle AOE = \angle COF$.

所以 $\triangle AOE \cong \triangle COF$.故 $OE = OF$. 4 分

(2)(i)证明:因为 $HE \parallel AB$,所以 $\frac{OH}{OA} = \frac{OE}{OB}$.

又 $OB = OD, OE = OF$,则 $\frac{OH}{OA} = \frac{OF}{OD}$.

由于 $\angle HOF = \angle AOD$,故 $\triangle HOF \sim \triangle AOD$.

于是 $\angle OHF = \angle OAD$,所以 $HF \parallel AD$. 8 分

(ii)解:因为 $\square ABCD$ 为菱形,所以 $AC \perp BD$.

又 $OE = OF, \angle EHF = 60^\circ$,所以 $\angle EHO = \angle FHO = 30^\circ$,于是 $OH = \sqrt{3}OE$,

因为 $AM \parallel BC, MD = 2AM$,所以 $\frac{AH}{HC} = \frac{AM}{BC} = \frac{1}{3}$,即 $HC = 3AH$,

从而 $OA + OH = 3(OA - OH)$,所以 $OA = 2OH$.

又因为 $BN \parallel AD, MD = 2AM, AM = CN$,所以 $\frac{BE}{ED} = \frac{BN}{AD} = \frac{2}{3}$,即 $3BE = 2ED$,

从而 $3(OB - OE) = 2(OB + OE)$,所以 $OB = 5OE$.

故 $\frac{AC}{BD} = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{2OH}{5OE} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$,即 $\frac{AC}{BD}$ 的值是 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$. 12 分

23.(1)解:因为抛物线 $y = -x^2 + bx$ 的顶点横坐标为 $\frac{b}{2}$, $y = -x^2 + 2x$ 的顶点横坐标为 1,

由条件得 $\frac{b}{2} = 1$,解得 $b = 4$. 4 分

(2)解:因为点 $A(x_1, y_1)$ 在抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 2x$ 上,所以 $y_1 = -x_1^2 + 2x_1$.

又点 $B(x_1+t, y_1+h)$ 在抛物线 $y=-x^2+4x$ 上, 则 $y_1+h=-(x_1+t)^2+4(x_1+t)$.

于是 $-x_1^2+2x_1+h=-(x_1+t)^2+4(x_1+t)$, 整理得 $h=-t^2-2x_1t+2x_1+4t$. 8 分

(i) 因为 $h=3t$, 所以 $3t=-t^2-2x_1t+2x_1+4t$, 整理得 $t(t+2x_1)=t+2x_1$.

又 $x_1 \geq 0, t > 0$, 所以 $t+2x_1 > 0$, 故 $t=1$, 从而 $h=3$. 11 分

(ii) 将 $x_1=t-1$ 代入 $h=-t^2-2x_1t+2x_1+4t$, 整理得 $h=-3t^2+8t-2$,

配方得 $h=-3\left(t-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2+\frac{10}{3}$.

因为 $-3 < 0$, 所以当 $t=\frac{4}{3}$, 即 $x_1=\frac{1}{3}$ 时, h 取最大值 $\frac{10}{3}$. 14 分

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试

英 语

本试卷共四部分,十大题,满分 120 分,考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力(共四大题,满分 20 分)

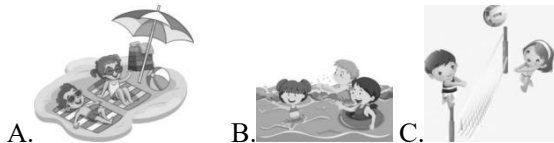
I. 短对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

() 1. What does John like?



() 2. What are the speakers probably going to do?



() 3. Who broke the glass?

A. Tom. B. The cat. C. Tom's mother.

() 4. Where can the woman get a new student card?

A. At the service center.

B. In the dining hall.

C. In the office building.

() 5. What is the man?

A. An officer. B. A waiter. C. A farmer.

II. 长对话理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

() 6. When did the man make his first speech?

A. Last week. B. Last month. C. Last year.

() 7. How did the man feel at first?

A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Surprised.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

() 8. What is the woman's dream?

A. To be an actress.

B. To be a writer.

C. To be a doctor.

() 9. Why did the man change his dream?

- A.He likes reading books.
 B.Writing makes him happy.
 C.He works for a newspaper.

()10.What will the man probably do next month?

- A.Visit a primary school.
 B.Give a talk about future.
 C.Take part in a competition.

III.短文理解(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。短文后有五个小题,请根据短文内容,在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

()11.Where does the speaker's father probably work?

- A.In a car factory.
 B.In a school.
 C.In a book store.

()12.How long does it take the speaker to go to school by car?

- A.About 20 minutes.
 B.About 30 minutes.
 C.About 40 minutes.

()13.Why does the speaker like math?

- A.Because of the speaker's teacher.
 B.Because of the speaker's mother.
 C.Because of the speaker's father.

()14.What do the speaker and the father usually do at the weekend?

- A.Cook dinner. B.Go to the library. C.Enjoy music.

()15.What does the speaker express in the end?

- A.Interest. B.Pride. C.Thanks.

IV.信息转换(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

It's important to learn how to <u>16</u>		
Reasons	It helps us to make friends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●to help others to feel cared about ●to show that we are <u>17</u> and friendly
	It teaches us how to be fair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●to think about the <u>18</u> of other people and your own
	It gives us a <u>19</u> of purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●to do something meaningful for others ●to make us feel good about <u>20</u>

第二部分 语言知识运用(共三大题,满分 35 分)

V.单项填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

()21.—Art serves as a _____ between different nations.

—Yes.It really helps cross- cultural communication.

- A.river B.wall C.palace D.bridge

- ()22.In summer,the trees we planted in the school are _____ with green leaves.
A.thick B.soft C.clear D.light
- ()23.With its famous mountains,lakes,and towns,Anhui has so much to _____ tourists.
A.guard B.offer C.push D.cost
- ()24.There can be some trouble at the beginning,but things will _____ well in the end.
A.break up B.give up
C.set out D.turn out
- ()25.—Could you tell us _____ we can start a conversation with a foreigner?
—Talking about weather is a good choice.
A.how B.whether
C.why D.when
- ()26.—Excuse me,may I use your dictionary?I _____ mine behind.
—Sure.Here you are.
A.leave B.have left
C.will leave D.was leaving
- ()27.—Your grandpa climbed the hill so _____ that I couldn't keep up with him.
—He takes exercise every day.
A.quicklyB.difficultly
C.patiently D.differently
- ()28.—There is still a long way to go_____ we finish the task.
—Don't worry.Let's go on with it together.
A.as long as B.as soon as
C.before D.because
- ()29.The 2024 Paris Olympic Games _____ this July.Don't miss it.
A.holds B.will hold
C.is held D.will be held
- ()30.—The National Museum of China is just five minutes' walk away.We don't have to take a taxi.
—_____ We can go there on foot.
A.My pleasure. B.Take care.
C.That's right! D.Good luck!

VI.完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

Pets aren't just a fun member of the family.They are also good for your health and happiness.

People with pets are more likely(可能的)to be 31.Playing with a cat or taking a dog for daily 32 around the garden gets you moving your body,and out in the fresh air too.

Spending time with your pet helps you get 33.Talking to your pet about your worries can make you feel comfortable and helps you feel 34.When you're with your pet,you can let go of problems 35 you give them your full attention.

Having an animal in the family helps you learn new 36,like how to teach them to understand orders,such as "Sit" or "Lie down".37 games to play with them allows you to practice being creative.Learning how to 38 pets,understanding what they want and making sure that they live 39,teaches you to understand others' feelings.Pets can also help you get to know other dog owners on walks,or help you become 40 with them when you tell funny stories about your pets.

- ()31.A.active B.careful C.useful D.modern
 ()32.A.tests B.talks C.showers D.walks
 ()33.A.tired B.touched C.relaxed D.bored
 ()34.A.prouder B.better C.wiser D.cuter
 ()35.A.even if B.as C.as if D.unless
 ()36.A.skills B.languages C.cultures D.spirits
 ()37.A.Watching B.Attending C.Inventing D.Winning
 ()38.A.wake up B.search for C.depend on D.look after
 ()39.A.quietly B.happily C.lazily D.busily
 ()40.A.friends B.relatives C.trainers D.members

B

Traditional Chinese medicine(TCM)is magic to me.My interest in it came from my 41.Years ago,I often had headaches,and my life was seriously influenced.I 42 many different methods.However,none of them 43.Luckily,I met with a doctor of TCM during my trip in China.He advised me to take some Chinese medicine.So I did.To my surprise,my 44 was gone within a week.

Later,I found that TCM could be of great help to some 45 lasting for a long time,such as sleeping problems or physical pains.The 46 methods in TCM also took my wife's interest.With her 47,I'm running a website to introduce TCM.I want to help people understand that if they have some 48 problems,they can try TCM.

All these experiences with TCM led me to 49 ancient Chinese philosophy(哲学),for many of TCM ideas,such as *yin* and *yang*,and *qi*,were 50 inspired(启发)by it.Since then,I have stepped onto the road to learning about Chinese culture.

- ()41.A.habit B.education C.service D.experience
 ()42.A.reported B.tried C.kept D.taught
 ()43.A.worked B.started C.failed D.appeared
 ()44.A.wealth B.courage C.chance D.pain
 ()45.A.illnesses B.hobbies C.projects D.abilities
 ()46.A.expensive B.helpful C.social D.blind
 ()47.A.check B.worry C.support D.doubt
 ()48.A.health B.food C.family D.job
 ()49.A.drop B.write C.study D.create
 ()50.A.recently B.rapidly C.suddenly D.directly

VII.补全对话(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

根据对话内容,从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余选项。

A:Good afternoon.How can I help you?

B:Hello. 51

A:Are you thinking about a bus tour or a boat tour?

B:A bus tour. 52

A:Outside the hotel.

B:Oh,perfect. 53

A:At 6 o'clock in the morning.The bus leaves every hour.Here's some more information.

B:Thank you. 54

A:You don't have to.You can just wait outside the hotel.

B:Got it. 55 Thank you very much.

- A: You're welcome. Enjoy your tour!
 A. I'll just wait there.
 B. How about the price?
 C. Do I have to book a seat?
 D. When is the earliest bus?
 E. Where shall I get on the bus?
 F. I've enjoyed the city very much.
 G. I'd like to go on a tour of the city.

第三部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 40 分)

VIII. 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

WATER SAFETY FOR ALL	
Genson DPE teaches life- saving skills FOR ALL. Join us in July for Family Water Safety Education and our yearly Safety Around Water Program.	
Family Water Safety Education	
·Time: 5:30~7:30 p.m	·FREE for DPE members
·Monday, July 8: Reach or Throw, Don't Go	·Community: \$10 a day for a family
·Wednesday, July 10: Life Jackets and Boating	
·Friday, July 12: Open Swim	·Parent MUST be in the pool!
·Sunday, July 14: Celebration!	
Safety Around Water Program	
Time: 4:45~5:15 p.m.	For children aged 11~14
5:30~6:00 p.m.	REGISTER NOW
6:15~6:45 p.m.	GensonDPE.com
July 22~25, 2024	Contact: Andy Markham
Email: andy@gensondpe.com	

※Notes: 1. register(登记) 2. contact(联系)

() 56. When is the Celebration?

- A. On Sunday. B. On Monday.
 C. On Wednesday. D. On Friday.

() 57. At what age can a child join in Safety Around Water Program?

- A. 6. B. 8. C. 10. D. 12.

() 58. What can we learn about Genson DPE?

- A. It keeps open all year round.
 B. It teaches life- saving skills.
 C. It provides free programs for all.
 D. It has two programs every day.

B

It's always a good thing to have a hobby. For Miss Patty, a school bus driver in Erie County, her hobby of knitting(编织) has made her really touch the community.

Miss Patty always wanted to do something with her spare time to help the students. After a conversation with one of the students, things took a turn from knitting one hat to knitting more hats.

"The one boy gets on the bus, and he goes 'what are you doing?' I said, 'I'm making a hat.' He said, 'That would be great having such a warm hat in icy winter.' So I said, 'What color would you like?' That started everything," Miss Patty told the local newspaper.

Several years have passed since that day, and Miss Patty has already knitted 7,083 hats for students in her spare time. Sometimes she will get the student's favorite color before she begins the project.

What is more moving is that Miss Patty buys all the materials(材料) using her own money. Some people do give her gift cards around the holidays to help, but she still puts out a lot of her own money.

Along with making hats for the students that will keep them warm, Miss Patty also gets praise for being a trusted friend to the students.

() 59. What made Miss Patty decide to knit more hats?

- A. A drive to Erie County.
- B. A show of colorful hats.
- C. A letter in the newspaper.
- D. A conversation with a boy.

() 60. Why does Miss Patty knit so many hats in her spare time?

- A. To practice her skill.
- B. To better her business.
- C. To make more friends.
- D. To gift students for winter.

() 61. What makes Miss Patty's act more moving?

- A. She refuses others' help.
- B. She buys materials with her own money.
- C. She works during holidays.
- D. She knits hats of different colors for kids.

() 62. Which of the following best describes Miss Patty?

- A. Humorous. B. Honest.
- C. Caring. D. Shy.

C

During their busy lives, people do not pay much attention to the expiry dates(有效期) on the food in their fridges. As a result, a lot of food is forgotten about and wasted. However, according to a recent research, being aware of(意识到) what you throw away can help you waste less.

The researchers measured(计量) food waste from 154 families across the UK. Half of these families in the research were asked to list the fruits and vegetables they had bought and their expiry dates. The families stuck the list on the fridge door and received a text message every day telling them to check it. The other half did not have to make a list and did not receive text messages. Over a six-week period, all the families were asked to measure their food waste at the end of each week.

The researchers were surprised to find that making lists and getting texts made little difference to how much food was wasted. However, each family in the research wasted less food—about 0.1 kilo a week.

The researchers carried on the research for six months, and found that all the families continued to waste less food. This shows that just measuring food waste encourages people to pay closer attention to it and throw less away.

- ()63. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to(指的是)?
 A.The research. B.The list.
 C.The door. D.The message.
- ()64. What is introduced in Paragraph 3 about the six- week research?
 A.Its purpose. B.Its method.
 C.Its steps. D.Its results.
- ()65. Which of the following is the best title(标题) for the text?
 A.Measure Food Waste to Stop It
 B.Pay Attention to What You Buy
 C.Check the Food Before Storing It
 D.Give Thought to Your Busy Life

D

If you get angry many times in a day,it is time for you to think about how to deal with it.Here are some of my suggestions.

When you are angry,try to tell yourself through another voice that you are angry and that it is not a bad thing.It just shows that you have different ideas.Accept that many things are not 100%right or wrong.In our communication with others,the final purpose is not to decide who is right and who is wrong,but to look for something in common.

If you still feel strong anger,try taking a deep breath(呼吸) and let anger out of your body along with the breath.Don't say angry words when you are very angry,for you will regret saying them when you cool down.

Discussing with a third party is helpful.It is hard for the two parties in anger to understand each other,but the idea of an outsider can help both parties to get mutual(相互的) understanding.

Anger is just one of the many emotions(情绪) that make us human,and to well manage it adds to our ability to truly understand the world.

- ()66. What is the final purpose of communication with other people?
 A.To show different ideas.
 B.To look for something in common.
 C.To accept useful suggestions.
 D.To decide whether one is right or not.
- ()67. What does the writer advise us to do when we can't cool down?
 A.Say angry words.
 B.Try taking a deep breath.
 C.Control our voices.
 D.Stop talking with others.
- ()68. What does the underlined word “party” in Paragraph 4 mean?
 A.An activity. B.A visitor.
 C.A person. D.A meeting.
- ()69. What is the text mainly about?
 A.How to manage anger.
 B.How to show feelings.
 C.How to deal with regrets.
 D.How to understand the world.

E

Dennis Hong and his students design(设计) human- like robots.This includes a cooking robot called Project YORI.YORI is only the latest of Hong's robot inventions.There's DAVID,the world's first and only car that can be

driven by the blind. And SAFFiR, a two-legged robot that can do dangerous work that humans are often unable to do. Hong is finding plenty of work for his robots.

When he was asked about his biggest success, Hong chose the robot called DARwIn- OP. He thought it was one of the most widely used human-like robots for research and education. Hong's team made DARwIn's design free for anyone to use. They have seen many projects using the design. And they consider it a gift to the robotics community.

"Many people only want to see our successes and not the failures that came before those, but failure is simply a stepping stone in developing new technology. If you're too afraid of failure, then you only get to walk on the safer side, and then there's no innovation(创新)," said Hong. "I tell my students to try breaking the robot. If the robot doesn't fall and doesn't break, we don't get to learn anything."

() 70. Which robot is the most recent invention by Dennis Hong's team?

A. YORI. B. DAVID. C. SAFFiR. D. DARwIn- OP.

() 71. What is special about DARwIn according to the text?

- A. Its technology is the latest.
- B. It is a popular robot for the blind.
- C. It is the first human-like robot.
- D. Its design is free for anyone to use.

() 72. What does Dennis Hong encourage his students to do?

- A. Walk on the safer side.
- B. Do more for education.
- C. Keep trying and learning.
- D. Avoid making mistakes.

第二节 阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题的词数要求)。

F

My family has always had family dinners, as far as I can remember. Since I was a little boy, my mother has insisted(坚持) that we attend family dinners at least once a week. Every Sunday, my mother would prepare a lot of food and bring it to my grandma's house. We would wait for more family members to come before eating together at the table, my grandma's dinner table.

I used to feel that was a silly little tradition. But now I find it's fantastic to get together as a family to talk about anything and everything after a long week of school and work. Every time I sit at the dinner table, my grandma's dinner table, I look around and find so many people who truly love me. It's a love that feels so good. For me, dinner is not just a meal, but a chance to reconnect with each other.

I finally realize the true meaning of this tradition. It's not about the dinners or activities. It's about family, a group of people who care about each other. All the memories(记忆) around my grandma's dinner table will last forever.

Now, I'm always expecting Sunday to arrive.

73. How often do the writer's family members get together for dinner?(不超过 5 个词)

74. What does dinner mean to the writer?(不超过 10 个词)

75. Why is "my grandma's dinner table" mentioned several times in the text?(不超过 10 个词)

第四部分 写(共两大题,满分 25 分)

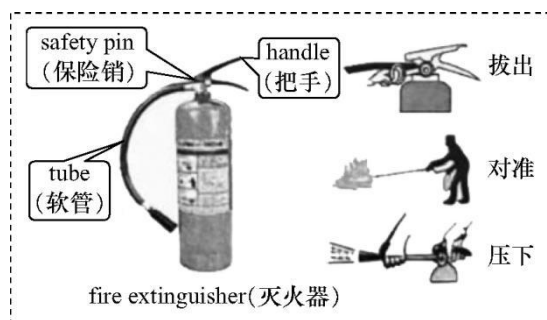
IX. 单词拼写(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确,语言通顺。

76. The lake area is r_____ (丰富) in wildlife and draws lots of people.
77. My teacher's words in the last lesson filled my h_____ (心) with warmth.
78. Every t_____ (学期) is a new beginning for all the students and teachers.
79. Jo had her first t_____ (品尝) of Anhui cuisine (*Huicai*) during her travel in Huangshan.
80. The Shenzhou- 17 team h_____ (交) over their work to the Shenzhou- 18 team on April 30th.

X. 书面表达(共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

假设你是李辉, 上周你在学校举行的“消防安全日”活动中学会了灭火器的使用方法。请结合下图信息, 写一篇英语短文, 给校英文报投稿。



要点:

1. 活动目的;
2. 灭火器的使用方法;
3. 你的体会。

注意:

1. 短文须包含上述要点, 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
2. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
3. 词数 80~100(首句已为你写好, 不计入总词数)。

Last week, our school carried out Fire Safety Day activities. _____

2024 年安徽省初中学业水平考试英语答案及解析

第一部分 听力

I.1~5 CCAAB

II.6~10 BAABC

III.11~15 BACBC

IV.16.share 17.kind 18.needs 19.sense 20.ourselves

评分标准:1~20 题每小题 1 分。16~20 题中的单词拼写错误可酌情给分。

第二部分 语言知识运用

V.21~25 DABDA 26~30 BACDC

评分标准:21~30 题每小题 1 分。

VI.31~35 ADCBB 36~40 ACDBA

41~45 DBADA 46~50 BCACD

评分标准:31~50 题每小题 1 分。

VII.51~55 GEDCA

评分标准:51~55 题每小题 1 分。

第三部分 阅读

VIII.56~58 ADB 59~62 DDBC 63~65 BDA

66~69 BBCA 70~72 ADC

73.At least once a week./Every Sunday.

74.It is a chance to reconnect with each other.

75.Because it is the place full of family love.

评分标准:56~75 题每小题 2 分。

73~75 题的答案使用完整或简略形式均可。能答出关键词语即可给分。所提供的答案仅供参考,其它不同答案由各市酌情处理。其中第 75 题具有一定的开放性,考生可从主题意义或写作手法等方面作答。

第四部分 写

IX.76.rich 77.heart 78.term 79.taste

80.handed

评分标准:76~80 题每小题 1 分。单词的首字母已在答题卡上给出,如考生从单词书写的完整性考虑,重新书写了首字母,不扣分。

X.

One possible version

Last week,our school carried out Fire Safety Day activities.The purpose was to draw our attention to fire safety.Among the activities,how to use a fire extinguisher interested me most.

When we use a fire extinguisher,we should first shake it after picking it up,and then pull off the safety pin quickly.As soon as we point the tube at the root of the fire,we are expected to press down on the handle until we put out the fire.During the period,we should be careful enough not to get hurt.

From the activities I've learned a lot and realized the importance of fire safety.

一、评分原则:

- 1.本题总分为 20 分,按五个档次给分。
- 2.评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,结合内容和语言表达,综合给定分数。
- 3.考生可以根据要点适当发挥,加入细节及个人观点。
- 4.词数少于 80 的,从总分中减去 1 分。
- 5.拼写错误多,书写较差以致影响表达,在所确定档次的分数范围内减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档(很好):(17~20分)

涵盖所有内容要求,运用较多的语法结构和词汇,语言基本无误,有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑,内容充实,体现了活跃的思维和清晰的逻辑,具备了较强的语言运用能力,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(13~16分)

涵盖所有内容要求,运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,有少量错误,但不影响对所写内容的理解,运用了简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯、完整,表达清楚,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(一般):(9~12分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务,运用的语法结构和词汇能基本满足任务要求,有一些错误,但不影响对所写内容的理解,内容不够连贯,信息基本可以传达。

第二档(较差):(5~8分)

明显漏掉主要内容,语法结构简单,词汇贫乏,有较多的错误,影响对所写内容的理解,缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯,信息未能清楚传达。

第一档(差):(0~4分)

明显漏掉主要内容,写了一些无关内容,有大量的错误,所写内容无法理解,信息未能传达。

附:听力录音材料

I. 短对话理解

1. W: John, I heard you went to the art show. How do you feel about it?

M: Fantastic! I really like the Chinese painting.

2. M: What lovely weather it is! Lying on the beach or swimming is a good idea.

W: Just lying on the beach is boring. And I don't like swimming. Why not play volleyball?

M: That's great.

3. W: Tom, you look unhappy. Anything wrong?

M: I broke my mum's favourite glass when I was playing with the cat.

4. W: Excuse me. I've lost my student card. Where can I get a new one?

M: You can get one at the service center. It's behind the dining hall near the office building.

5. M: Good evening. May I take your order?

W: A moment, please. I'm still working on it. Anything new on the menu?

II. 长对话理解

听下面一段对话,回答第6、7题。

W: A wonderful speech! Have you ever made a public speech before?

M: Yes. I made my first speech last month.

W: Can you tell me more about it?

M: Sure. At first, I was a little excited. But when I started, I became a little nervous although I had practiced many times the week before. Slowly, I felt better and better.

W: I'm not surprised. I was just like you when I made my first speech last year.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至10题。

M: I'm reading a book about dreams these days. What do you want to be in the future?

W: I want to be an actress. What about you?

M: I wanted to be a doctor when I was at primary school, but now I want to be a writer.

W: Why?

M: I find writing really makes me happy.

W: Sounds good. But it is not easy to become a writer.

M: I've tried. And some of my writings have come out in the local newspaper.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/835320023341011231>