

# 汇川区 2021 年九年级第五次中考适应性考试

## 英语试题卷

(全卷总分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

### 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的学校、班级、考号、姓名等填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用黑色墨水笔或黑色签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。

### 第一部分 听力(共 2 小节, 满分 30 分。)

#### 第一节 听力选择(共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共计 22.5 分)

A、图片理解 请听句子, 根据所听句子的顺序选择相应的图片(有一幅是多余的), 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。(听两遍)



A



B



C



D



E



F

B、小对话理解 请听小对话及问题, 从 A、B、C、中选择正确的答案, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。(听两遍)

- |                                     |  |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 6. A. Sunny.                        | B. Windy.                                    | C. Rainy.          |
| 7. A. Tina.                         | B. Mike.                                     | C. Jack.           |
| 8. A. At the park.                  | B. At the cinema.                            | C. At the library. |
| 9. A. 5 hours                       | B. 7 hours.                                  | C. 9 hours.        |
| 10. A. It's too far to go to Paris. | B. She supports the man to travel to Paris.  |                    |
|                                     | C. It's a waste of time travelling to Paris. |                    |

C、长对话理解 请听长对话, 根据其内容, 从 A、B、C 中选择能回答所给问题的最佳答语, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。(听三遍)

11. What time is it?
- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. 5:00 a.m. | B. 6:30 a.m. | C. 7:00 a.m. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|

12. Why doesn't Jack want to go to school today?  
A. Because he had a fever.  
B. Because he didn't finish his home work.  
C. Because he argued with his friend.
13. What does Jack's mother do first?  
A. Make breakfast.                      B. Find some medicine.                      C. Take his temperature.
14. What's Jack's mother's advice?  
A. Go to school on time.                      B. Finish his homework.                      C. Lie down and rest.
15. Who might Miss White be?  
A. Jack's classmate.                      B. Jack's teacher.                      C. Jack's sister.

## 第二节 听力填空(共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共计 7.5 分)

D、短文理解 请听短文, 根据其内容完成表格, 并将正确答案用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔填写在答题卡规定的位置。(听三遍)

A Volunteer Program	
Where to go	A village, <u>16</u> kilometers from the city center.
How to get there	By high-speed train and <u>17</u> .
Where to stay	At the volunteer center with shared rooms
What to eat	Three simple Chinese <u>18</u> a day.
What to do	Take a <u>19</u> lesson on Monday Teach English and art at primary school from <u>20</u> to Friday. Tour around the village at the weekend.

## 第二部分 语篇完形(共两小节, 满分 25 分)

### 第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共计 15 分)

阅读短文, 根据其内容, 从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳答案, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Our junior high school life is coming to an end. So my classmates and I decided to make a special 21 for our own favorite teacher in the ceramics (陶艺) class.

After being dried for a long time in the fire, our gifts for teachers were 22 Chen Hui took them out of the kiln (窑). CRASH (碎裂声)! His cup, Xiao Yao's 23, and my heart broke into pieces all over the floor.

"My elephant lost her trunk (象鼻)!" Xiao Yao shouted. "My heart is broken!" I 24 almost at the same time.

"I'm so sorry!" Chen Hui said.

"Bring 25 to the repair station," said Xiao Yao, "Let's see what we can do with some magic 26 the magic glue worked only on Chen Hui's cup. The trunk and glue. " We tried many times, the heart were in too many broken bits to put back together.

"Now my elephant has a short nose instead of a trunk," said Xiao Yao, "It 27 like a little dog with big ears. And it's 28 lovely! Let's call it dogelephant!"

"A cute dogelephant! Cool! You just turned the accident into a happy one!" I said. And right then, I knew 29 to do. Maybe I could make a mosaic (镶嵌画) by using the pieces of my broken heart.

When it was all done, everyone thought it was pretty cool. Yes, my present didn't turn out the way I'd planned, but it turned out even 30 !

- |                  |             |               |             |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. gift      | B. hat      | C. bag        | D. coat     |
| 22. A. safe      | B. broken   | C. ready      | D. wet      |
| 23. A. dog       | B. elephant | C. cat        | D. panda    |
| 24. A. smiled    | B. read     | C. wrote      | D. cried    |
| 25. A. something | B. nothing  | C. everything | D. anything |
| 26. A. as        | B. but      | C. so         | D. though   |
| 27. A. looks     | B. sounds   | C. smells     | D. tastes   |
| 28. A. still     | B. even     | C. almost     | D. hardly   |
| 29. A. when      | B. how      | C. which      | D. what     |
| 30. A. worse     | B. better   | C. heavier    | D. cheaper  |

## 第二节 口语交际(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共计 10 分)

情景七选五请阅读下面一段对话, 根据其情景, 从方框内七个选项中选出能填入对话的五个选项。并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A: Good morning. 31

B: I'm looking for some books for my father. His birthday is coming.

A: Well. What is he interested in?

B: 32 He goes fishing every week.

A: It's a good hobby. Is he good at it?

B: No, not really. He often comes back without any fish.

A: I see. 33

B: Let me have a look. Oh, it's for beginners.

A: Yes. It's very helpful. I'm sure your father will like it.

B: Hmm. . . Thanks. 34 How much is it?

A: 35

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you.

- A. What about this one?  
B. Can you help me?  
C. It's too expensive.  
D. 25 yuan.  
E. What can I do for you?  
F. I will take it.  
G. He is interested in fishing.

## 第三部分 阅读、词汇与语法(共 4 小节, 满分 75 分)

### 第一节 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共计 40 分)

阅读材料 A、B、C、D, 根据其内容选择填空, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;

#### A

Last year, I went to Italy as an exchange student. Before leaving, I asked my mother what gifts I should take to the teachers and the students there. Mom said that the Chinese fan was a good choice, for China is praised as "the Fan Kingdom". I couldn't agree more, because it is more than a tool for cooling. It's also an important part of Chinese culture.

I went shopping and bought three kinds of Chinese fans. The first kind was the feather (羽毛) fan for the teachers, which was made of bird feathers. It was the symbol of Zhuge Liang, a very smart man in ancient China. The fans I bought for the girls were silk fans. They were also called "round silk fans". Fans of this kind were made of silk with paintings of beautiful women, birds or flowers. They were very popular with women of all ages. As for the boys, I picked the folding fans from Rongchang, a place in the west of Chongqing. The folding fans were made of paper and bamboo and there were

great paintings and calligraphy on them.

At the welcome party in Italy, my new teachers and classmates were all excited to get the wonderful fans. And they were even more excited after learning about the stories and culture behind them.

36. The writer went to Italy for \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

- A. learning                      B. traveling                      C. teaching                      D. shopping

37. The folding fans the writer bought were made in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Dazu                      B. Rongchang                      C. Tongliang                      D. Wulong

38. According to the passage, the writer gave the fans like the one in Picture \_\_\_\_\_ to the girls.

- A.                       B.                       C.                       D. 

39. What does the underlined word probably mean?

- A. 刺绣                      B. 诗歌                      C. 书法                      D. 对联

40. The writer wrote this passage in a \_\_\_\_\_ tone (语气).

- A. humorous                      B. surprising                      C. serious                      D. proud

## B

Dear Readers,

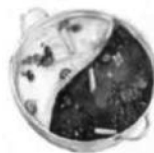
Now over the years, real Chinese dishes have become more and more popular in foreign countries. In the United States, people are eating hotpot, jianbing and roujiamo. In Russia, hundreds of tanghulu were sold out in just a few hours. Latiao is even appearing in classrooms abroad. A lot of these foods are similar to Western foods. This may explain why foreigners are getting more and more interested in them and love eating them.

For example, roujiamo is similar to hamburgers. Youtiao is kind of like the "churro", a snack that is popular in Spain. And tanghulu is similar to candy apples, which are loved by children in the US and UK. Chinese people who live abroad introduced most of these foods. Some of them are new, like latiao. Some of them have been popular in foreign countries for many years. This book will give you a better understanding of Chinese foods.

### The Content

Hotpot.....P1-5

Hotpot, a special meal that can be shared with friends, is winning popularity abroad.



Learn more here.

Jianbing.....P6-9



This delicious breakfast food is enjoyed by people in several countries. Check it out here!

Latiao.....P10-13

Why are people so into this spicy stick? This special snack gets hot online.



Roujiamo.....P14-17

Did China invent the hamburger? Read this story and find out some interesting facts about roujiamo.



Tanghulu.....P18-21



Candied fruit is a treat that everyone can enjoy. Is it similar to some foreign foods? Find out here.

Youtiao.....P22-25

Many countries have dishes that are similar to youtiao.

Fried food is tasty everywhere.



41. In the United States, people are eating Chinese food except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Hotpot. B. Jianbing. C. Roujiamo. D. Youtiao.
42. Youtiao is like the "churro" that is popular in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Russia B. Spain C. the US D. the UK
43. On which pages of the book can you find more information about jianbing?  
 A. Pages 1-5. B. Pages 6-9. C. Pages 10-13. D. Pages 14-17.
44. Which is TRUE according to the editor of this book?  
 A. Children in the US and UK love tanghulu.  
 B. Roujiamo is eaten in both China and Russia.  
 C. Foreigners living in China introduced these foods abroad.  
 D. Latiao isn't popular among students abroad.
45. Who will more possibly buy this book?  
 A. Li Hua, who's studying abroad, misses the taste of Chinese food.  
 B. Cindy, who wants to know something about Chinese table manners.  
 C. Dave, a foreign student who is interested in "churro".  
 D. Judy, a Chinese cook wants to learn to cook Western food.

### C

Susan started work in a zoo three years ago. There are about 150 dangerous animals in the zoo, like lions and tigers.

Susan gets special training in working with these dangerous animals. Early every morning she gives them food and during the day she takes visitors around the zoo. After that, she cleans the cages (笼子). Six other people do the same work.

Fariq, a six-year-old tiger, lives in a cage. On 19th August Susan went in to clean his cage as usual. She was getting ready to leave when Fariq walked to her. Suddenly, Fariq ran to bite (咬) her leg! Susan knew her life was in danger, but she didn't panic. She knew she had to do something to save her own life. She shouted and tried to open the tiger's mouth. After a few minutes the tiger opened his mouth and Susan was able to get out of the cage.

Outside the cage, other workers helped Susan. Her leg lost a lot of blood. She was taken to hospital quickly and had to stay there for a few weeks.

Now Susan is walking again — and she really wants to get back to work. "That might seem crazy, but I'm so happy when I'm with animals," she says. She has never thought about leaving the zoo. For Susan, working with dangerous animals is the best job in the world.

46. What does Susan do first in a working day?  
 A. She cleans the cages. B. She works as a guide.  
 C. She feeds the animals. D. She cleans the animals.
47. What does the underlined word "panic" mean in Chinese?  
 A. 镇定 B. 惊慌 C. 暴怒 D. 羞愧
48. What can we know about Susan's accident?  
 A. It happened in a lion's cage. B. It happened in early August.  
 C. She hurt her mouth. D. Her leg hurt badly.



49. Who helped Susan leave Fariq's cage?  
 A. Other workers. B. Some visitors.  
 C. A doctor. D. She herself.
50. What will Susan probably do next?  
 A. She will go back to the zoo.  
 B. She will go to another hospital.  
 C. She will get some special training.  
 D. She will write a book about her accident.

## D

Yuan Longping, Chinese scientist, who is called 'Father of hybrid rice (杂交水稻之父)' by people. He pulled lots of people out of hunger, died of illness at 91 on May 23rd, 2021. He passed away in a hospital in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, at about 1:00 p.m..

He spent over fifty years in hybrid rice research with the Chinese Academy of Engineering has helped China work a great wonder -- feeding nearly one-fifth of the world's population with less than 9 percent of the world's total land.

Yuan was born in Beijing in 1930, and he succeeded in cultivating (耕作; 培养) the world's first high-yielding hybrid rice strain when he was 43. For the next forty years, he continued to research and upgrade hybrid rice, which has reached its third generation. Yuan once said he had two dreams -- to "enjoy the cool under the rice crops taller than men" and the hybrid rice could be grown all over the world.

On China's Twitter-like Sina Weibo, the news has been viewed 950 million times so far, with netizens from all walks of life expressing grief at the death of a great man.

51. Where was Yuan Longping born?  
 A. Beijing. B. Hunan. C. Henan. D. Hainan.
52. How long did Yuan Longping spend in researching hybrid rice?  
 A. 23 years. B. 43 years.  
 C. More than 50 years. D. Over 60 years.
53. When did he succeed in cultivating the world's first high-yielding hybrid rice strain?  
 A. In 1930. B. In 1943. C. In 1965. D. In 1973.
54. Which is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. Yuan Longping passed away on March 23rd.  
 B. Land in China is more than 9 percent of the world's total.  
 C. Hybrid rice he upgraded has reached its third generation.  
 D. Yuan Longping once said he had three dreams.
55. What's the passage mainly about?  
 A. Yuan Longping's daily life.  
 B. Yuan Longping's dreams.  
 C. Yuan Longping and hybrid rice.  
 D. Expressing grief at the death of Yuan Longping.

## 第二节 任务型阅读(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共计 10 分)

阅读短文 E, 回答问题及翻译划线部分的句子, 并将其正确答案用黑色墨水笔或黑色签字笔填写在答题卡规定的位置上。

### E

Li Shizhen(李时珍) was one of the most famous doctors in Chinese history. He was born in Qichun, Hubei on March 3rd, 1518, died in 1593.

Both of Li Shizhen's father and grandfather were doctors. Li Shizhen's grandfather was a country doctor who traveled in the countryside with a bag of herbs(药草) and medications and cured(治愈) people. ①His father was a doctor who wrote several books. But his father wanted him to enter politics(从政).

Li Shizhen used to help his father in his medical practice when he was young. When he was 38, he cured the son of the Prince of Chu and was invited to be an official in that palace. A few years later, he became an official at the Imperial Medical Institute. However, he didn't want to continue working for the court(朝廷). One year later, he left the court and became a doctor again.

Li Shizhen was famous for his book, *Compendium of Materia Medica*《本草纲目》. He spent 27 years writing the book. Unluckily, Li Shizhen died before the book was officially published. ②它是一本如此成功的书以至于它被人们广泛知晓。 Now it is still one of the most important medical books in China.

56. How old was he when he died?

57. What was Li Shizhen's grandfather?

58. Who was cured by Li Shizhen when he was 38?

59. 将划线①处译为中文。

60. 将划线②处译为英文。

## 第三节 短文填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共计 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的词, 或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

In 1893, a great man called Mao Zedong was born in Hunan Province. The surroundings(环境) he was facing were very different from 61 (we).

In 62 1910s, he made up his mind 63 (save) this long-suffering country. He studied very 64 (hard) in a school in Changsha, the capital city of Hunan Province. After graduation, he went to Beijing to work in Peking University 65 a librarian. It was a great chance for him. He spent lots of time 66 (read) great books about society, history and politics, especially Marxism(马克思主义). He got to know some great professors of Peking University, like Li Dazhao 67 was one of the main 68 (leader) of Chinese Communist Party(中国共产党). Young Mao often sat 69 (silence) by Weimin Lake, thinking about the future of China and the ways to build a new China.

In the later tens of years, Mao and his friends 70 (experience) a lot but kept fighting until finally succeeded in 1949.

#### 第四节 短文改错(10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加或一个单词的删除,其他错误为单词的修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号^,并在其下面写出增加的词。

删除:把多余的词用(\划掉)。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Mum and I were just going out when it began to rain. We had to stay at home, and I felt quite boring. Mum got a idea. She suggested teaching me to make dumpling. I thought it could be fun, so I said OK. Mum cut the meat and cabbages into small pieces quick. Then she showed me how mix them with salt and oil. "Mix is the most important of all the steps," she said. I also made some others preparations with her help. When everything was ready to, dad came back home from her office. Together the three of us wrapped(包)the dumplings. At last, we cooked them. They were such delicious that I ate more than twenty. That was the first time I learnt to make dumplings. It was enjoyable!

#### 第四部分 书面表达(20分)

2020年3月,国家提出了将劳动教育(Labor Education)纳入中小学国家课程的方案。为此,你校英语校报 English World 就开展劳动教育的意义,以及如何在校园内开展劳动教育发起征文。请你以"Some Advice on Developing Labor Education in In Our School"为题,写一篇短文参赛。

要求:

1. 80-120词,开头已给出,不计入总词数:

2. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

参考信息:

1. 劳动教育的意义:学习生活技能,养成良好习惯,锻炼身体和意志……

2. 校内劳动教育的内容:开设种植课,组织做蛋糕比赛,手工剪纸……

3. 校内劳动教育的形式:以班级或小组为单位……

#### Some Advice on Developing Labor Education in Our School

It is reported that Labor Education will be included in the education of middle school and primary school in China. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_