

九年级英语

2022.1

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| 注 意 事 项 | 1. 本试卷共 11 页，共两部分，共 39 题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和学号。 3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。 4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 5. 考试结束，请将考试材料一并交回。 |
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第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- All my teachers are patient when I ask _____ for help.
A. him B. us C. them D. you
- Peter usually plays the guitar in a music club _____ Saturday afternoon.
A. of B. in C. at D. on
- What's your favorite saying?
— Smile at the world, _____ the world will smile back at you.
A. and B. but C. until D. if
- _____ do you often take a walk?
— In Beihai Park.
A. Why B. Where C. How D. When
- My sister _____ swim, so I plan to teach her this summer.
A. can't B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

6. Nothing is _____ than a walk in the forest.
 A. relaxing B. more relaxing
 C. most relaxing D. the most relaxing
7. We _____ healthier if we eat enough fruit and vegetables every day.
 A. will get B. were getting C. got D. have got
8. The famous French writer Charles Perrault _____ to write his fairy tales in 1679.
 A. begins B. began C. has begun D. is beginning
9. Our school life _____ a lot since we entered middle school.
 A. changes B. changed C. will change D. has changed
10. I _____ a sweet dream when my friend called me this morning.
 A. have B. had C. was having D. am having
11. The 24th Winter Olympic Games _____ in Beijing in February, 2022.
 A. hold B. are held C. will hold D. will be held
12. — Judy, can you tell me _____ this grammar book? It's so useful.
 — Sure. I bought it at Xinhua Bookstore.
 A. where did you buy B. where will you buy
 C. where you bought D. where you will buy

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Symbol for Happiness

"We should carry a symbol that reminds us of a happy moment. Whenever we look at it, we should stop for a while and think about what it stands for." I was enjoying the words in the book when my wife called me to help our neighbor, Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

I opened the front door and saw Mrs. Fitzpatrick sitting on her porch, 13 her lawn(草坪).

"Ah, Tom! Good to see you!" she waved at me and smiled happily. "Here, come sit with me for a while. It's a beautiful morning!"

"Err, yes, it sure is," I said. I hadn't expected her to be this 14 with a broken leg and all.

"Look at my lawn! Isn't it just beautiful?" she said.



dandelion

“Beautiful...?” I looked around. Weeds(杂草), dandelions...

“Look at those dandelions. What a perfect symbol for happiness!”

“I’m not sure I follow you. A dandelion as a symbol for happiness?”

“Look at that bright beautiful yellow color! If that isn’t a happy cheerful color, I don’t know what is! And it 15 just like happiness. If you are really happy, you do good things that bring joy to the people around you. Once they become happy, they do the same. So the 16 spreads. And just like a dandelion—it blooms(开花), sharing its sunny color with everyone and sends its seeds(种子)into the wind. Before you know it, you have a hundred 17 of the sunny little flower around you.”

“But it is a weed...” I said.

“A weed, that’s funny. I’m always watching everyone work on their garden. And I mean work. It doesn’t look very joyful—just working to make the lawn look short and thick and green. I never see any of the neighbors sit and just look at their beautiful lawn. They just work on it and don’t 18 it.”

Well she sure got that one right. I never heard anyone talk about their lawn unless it was to complain how much work it was.

And then she said the thing I wrote down once I got home. I still write it on the first page of all my calendars when the new year 19, and glue a little picture of a dandelion next to it.

“What a bad day, they say. And I look at the dandelions and see a thousand little 20.”





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| 13. A. watching | B. cutting | C. growing | D. picturing |
| 14. A. brave | B. calm | C. helpful | D. cheerful |
| 15. A. smells | B. spreads | C. leaves | D. drops |
| 16. A. happiness | B. pride | C. value | D. choice |
| 17. A. kinds | B. symbols | C. copies | D. signs |
| 18. A. miss | B. share | C. want | D. enjoy |
| 19. A. continues | B. passes | C. ends | D. begins |
| 20. A. planets | B. suns | C. beans | D. plants |

三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

A

Volunteering can be a wonderful experience. You can help out at an organization, and it can benefit you too. We hope you'll feel more interested in volunteering yourself after reading these stories.

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|  Elliott | <p>I began volunteering with Berkeley Animal Shelter at age 12. I helped get cats adopted(收养), cleaned up after them, fed them, and gave them love and attention. I really feel like I've made a difference. There's nothing like watching a cat go out the door with a happy new pet parent.</p> |
|  Elle | <p>I volunteered for the Native Plant Society at age 14. I helped save the local plants. Instead of just "being passionate(热情的)", I actively worked on making it happen. Volunteering made me a better person. I realized I could do more than I thought.</p> |
|  Kenny | <p>When I was 15 years old, I volunteered on Earth Day by helping clean up a local beach. We really don't realize how much rubbish is produced every day. Volunteering on the beach taught me that it was important to keep our beaches clean and helped me learn about different sea animals.</p> |
|  Laura | <p>My dad asked me to volunteer at our local Meals on Wheels when I was 13 years old. We volunteered every Saturday morning by sending hot meals to some old people in our town. They were unable to make their own food. This experience made me think a lot more about other people and their needs.</p> |

21. How old was Elliott when he began volunteering with Berkeley Animal Shelter?
 A. 12. B. 13. C. 14. D. 15.
22. Who volunteered for the Native Plant Society?
 A. Elliott. B. Elle. C. Kenny. D. Laura.
23. What did Laura learn from her volunteer experience?
 A. She would help clean up the beach.
 B. She could do more than she thought.
 C. She must help more cats find pet parents.
 D. She should think more about people in need.

B

William had his nose pressed against the window and waited for his adopted puppy to arrive. A car pulled into the driveway, and he ran to the front door.

William looked at the puppy's little brown face and immediately fell in love with her. Dad put the puppy down, and she ran to William, giving him some kisses.

"Her name is Buttercup," Dad said. William looked at the puppy. "Buttercup. I like it." After about an hour, the puppy fell asleep. William went to his room and played on his own, but he quickly got bored. He went to the living room and asked his Mum and Dad, "Can we go to the park?"

Mom shook her head. "Sorry, sweetie, but we need to stay at home and help Buttercup get used to her new environment."

"Why don't you play with her?" Dad asked.

William played with Buttercup until she fell asleep again. "Can we go to the park now? She's sleeping."

"William, a puppy is a big responsibility," Dad said. "You said you were ready for this, and that means you have to help us look after her and train her."

William went to his room again. Everyone was excited: all they wanted to do was play with the puppy or watch her sleep. William was bored.

Dad walked into William's room. "You know how you like to play catch with Uncle Mike's dog?"

"Yeah?"

"Why don't you try playing with Buttercup?"

"She's too little," William said.

"Not with this ball." Dad held up a soft fuzzy ball.



William nodded. He rolled the ball to her, and she held it with her paws. "Good girl," William said. They played for hours, and by the time Buttercup fell asleep on the floor, William was curled up (蜷曲地) next to her, sleeping too.

24. When the puppy arrived, William felt _____.

A. tired

B. proud

C. excited

D. bored

25. What did William do after the puppy got to his home?

A. He ran with the puppy in the park.

B. He happily watched the puppy sleep.

C. He gave the puppy a name Buttercup.

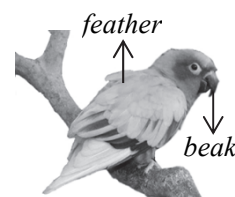
D. He tried to train the puppy to play catch.

26. What did William's parents want him to learn?

- A. How to be responsible.
- B. How to stop being bored.
- C. How to be kind to animals.
- D. How to correct his own mistakes.

C

Some animals are “shapeshifting”. This means they are changing how their bodies work. Scientists have found that this is largely because of the changing climate(气候). Today, the global climate is rapidly warming.



Scientists found warm-blooded animals can keep their body temperature constant(恒定). They are adapting to a hotter climate. To adapt means to change. Adaptations help animals stay alive in their environment.

How Animals Cool Off

Animals have to control their body temperature. If they do not, they can overheat. So animals have different methods to help them cool off. Birds, for example, use their beaks, which are not covered by feathers. They help birds reduce body heat. Mammals(哺乳动物), which breathe air, have backbones, grow hair and produce milk, use similar methods. They use their ears, tails and legs to help them control body temperature.

Scientists have studied this in the past years. They have studied animals in warmer climates. They know that some of these animals have evolved(进化)certain features. These features allow animals to reduce body heat more easily. They are becoming more obvious as the climate warms. This is particularly true in birds.

28

Sara Ryding works at Deakin University in Australia and studies birds. “Shapeshifting does not mean that animals are dealing successfully with climate change and that all is fine,” Ryding said. “It just means they are evolving to stay alive.” The study found that birds are changing the most. For example, several types of Australian parrots showed changes. Their beak size has increased since 1871. Their beaks are now 4% to 10% larger. And that growth matches the summer temperature each year. Scientists have also reported changes in other animals. Tail lengths have increased in wood mice. Bats in warm climates have increased wing size, too. These changes might seem small, but Ryding says that could change as the

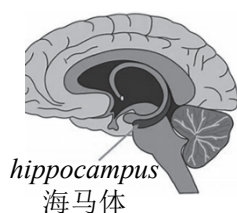
planet becomes hotter.

Ryding wants to keep studying “shapeshifting”. She will 3D scan museum bird samples(样品) from the past 100 years. She will see which birds are changing the size of their beaks because of climate change by studying digital copies of bird samples. Ryding thinks the climate change that we have created is putting pressure(压力) on animals, so humans should do more than just recognize the changes that animals have to make. She says that some animals will adapt. However, others will not.

27. In “shapeshifting”, _____.
A. birds breathe air and change backbones
B. bird samples are made into digital copies
C. birds use their feathers to easily reduce body heat
D. birds’ beaks grow larger because of climate change
28. Which of the following would be the best heading for Paragraph 5 and 6?
A. What Animals Look Like B. All Is Not Well
C. Though Life Is Challenging D. It Is Worth A Try
29. According to the last paragraph, Ryding probably agrees that _____.
A. animals are suffering from human behavior
B. technology won’t end animal “shapeshifting”
C. humans haven’t realized animal “shapeshifting” yet
D. it is natural for animals to experience climate change

D

How GPS Weakens Memory—and What We Can Do about It



Using mobile phones to navigate(导航) has become second nature. Whether you’re heading to a new park or meeting friends at a restaurant, you just enter the address on your phone and go. Without GPS, exploring(探索) and wayfinding in new places required preparation. We had to think, check paper maps, and plan and memorize ways there. But today there is no need to think. Simply follow the turn-by-turn directions on your phone, and you’ll end up where you need to be. However, your overall sense of the place suffers. Spatial(空间的) navigation used to be a process performed by the human brain and perceptual system, but now people **have surrendered it to** technology.

There are areas of the brain that deal with these difficult pathfinding tasks. In

particular, the hippocampus is related to spatial memory, spatial navigation and mental (在脑中的) mapping. Studies show that we can exercise the hippocampus memory through exploration and spatial navigation. For example, expert navigators like London taxi drivers have larger hippocampi compared to other people.

However, when we follow a set of turn-by-turn directions, GPS navigation apps treat us as passive passengers rather than active explorers. In turn, this stops us from being able to create proper mental maps, and has an effect on the hippocampus, which is very important for brain health.

While improvements in technology clearly have many benefits, we must remain mindful that technology can influence the brain. Our question is: Can we find a way to still use GPS but reduce the harmful effects on memory?

The challenge is to create other forms of GPS navigation that will remain easy enough for the general public, and at the same time, enable people to improve their spatial sense. Our research finds that properly designed audio beacons (音频信标) offer a much more active form of GPS navigation. For example, with an audio beacon at a hospital, when we are two miles away from the hospital, we can hear a sound through our phone. In recent experiments, we discover that this type of sensory navigation through audio beacons does better than turn-by-turn navigation in the creation of mental maps. We believe these results, at least in part, come from people taking a more active role in their navigation.

GPS navigation using audio beacons offers a good example that helps humans connect more deeply with reality; perhaps instead of turning into mindless robots, we will be able to become more deeply involved with humanity, our local environment, and life itself.

30. GPS weakens people's memory because it _____.

- A. records the places people have been to
- B. offers people more than one way to a place
- C. takes the place of thinking process in wayfinding
- D. fails to teach people how to prepare for exploring

31. The words "**have surrendered it to**" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. have compared it to | B. have given it up to |
| C. have learned it from | D. have taken it away from |

32. London taxi drivers are mentioned in Paragraph 2 to show that _____.
A. GPS is not widely used in London
B. the hippocampus memory can be exercised
C. hard-working drivers have larger hippocampi
D. active explorers are better than passive passengers
33. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Turn-by-turn GPS navigation helps create mental maps.
B. Audio beacons technology will be replaced in the future.
C. Users' active role should be considered in navigation technology.
D. GPS navigation apps have come a long way in helping with our memory.

第二部分

本部分共 6 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Game Ideas for Focus & Concentration (注意力) for Teenagers

Besides their studies, teenagers often take part in sports, after-school activities and social events. With so much to stay on top of, it's easy for them to become stressed out and disorganized. They need help to improve focus and concentration through games. Here are some games that improve concentration, attention and memory.

Brainteasers

Brainteasers give the teenage mind a workout. Brainteasers challenge players with simple-looking tasks, such as matching and recalling patterns. However, they test and improve focus by requiring the player to use speed and logic(逻辑). They also improve concentration, attention, reaction and other cognitive(认知的) skills when played often. Challenge teenagers to complete one or two brainteasers every night from an activity book or website. Riddles and puzzles also exercise cognitive abilities related to focus.

Physical Challenges

Physical exercise is important for healthy teenage development in several ways. Not only does exercise keep the body fit and in shape, but it also helps strengthen the

mind by supplying more oxygen (O₂) to the brain, helping it process and recall information and awakening brain cells(细胞). Get teenagers outside so that they can develop social skills. Challenge teenagers to relay races, jump rope or hula-hooping competitions, volleyball or other games that encourage physical activity.

Board Games

Board games such as chess and checkers aren't the only games that improve concentration, focus and problem-solving skills. Even silly games for a group of players can improve cognitive abilities such as memory, concentration and focus. Laughter and lighthearted play during family game night stimulate(促进) areas of the brain related to creativity and learning while encouraging socialization that improves brain health.

34. Besides their studies, what do teenagers often do?
35. What games challenge players with simple-looking tasks?
36. How can physical exercise help strengthen the mind?
37. What can stimulate areas of the brain related to creativity and learning during family game night?
38. Which game mentioned in the passage is your favorite? Why?

五、文段表达 (10 分)

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

一滴水能够反射出太阳的光辉, 一个美好的瞬间能够留下永恒的回忆。学会去发现身边的美好, 乐观面对这个世界。

假如你是李华, 你校英语社团计划开展以 “Beautiful Moment” 为主题的分享会(Sharing Party)。班上的交换生 Peter 要来参加这个分享会, 请你给他写封邮件, 告知他分享会的时间、地点, 分享的方式以及参加分享会的建议。

提示词语: speech, photos, attractive, prepare, confident

提示问题: ● When and where will the Sharing Party be held?

● How can Peter share his “Beautiful Moment”?

● What advice can you give him?

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to tell you about the Sharing Party "Beautiful Moment". _____

Hope you have a good time at the Sharing Party.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

文化是一个国家和民族的灵魂，指导我们的生活，启发我们的智慧。我们从小学习中华优秀传统文化，树立文化自信。

某英文网站正在开展以“我与中华文化”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，介绍一次你体验中华文化的经历，以及在这次经历中的收获。

提示词语： proud, ancient, touch, traditional, symbol

提示问题： ● When and where did you experience Chinese culture?

● What have you learned from the experience?