

## 龙华区 2021-2022 学年第二学期九年级调研测试试题

## 英语试卷 (2022.4)

说明:

1. 全卷共 6 页。考试时间 70 分钟, 满分 75 分。
2. 答题前, 请将学校、班级和姓名写在答题卡相应位置, 将条形码粘贴在答题卡的贴条形码区。请保持条形码整洁、不污损。
3. 选择题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔涂到答题卡的相应位置上; 非选择题答案必须写在答题卡指定的位置上。凡在试卷、草稿纸、超过答题框区域等作答的, 其答案一律无效。
4. 答题卡必须保持清洁, 不能折叠。

## 第一部分 选择题 (50 分)

## I. 完形填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

Liu Yuguan, 13, is a student at Beijing 21st Century International School. Recently he received a special 1. It was from Thomas Bach, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

"I was so 2! I didn't expect such a big name would take time to reply to my letter," said Liu.

Liu is a (an) 3 lover. During last year's Summer Olympics in Tokyo, Liu watched almost every event. But he saw a 4. "There are 33 events but no men took part in synchronized swimming (花样游泳)," he said. 5 is it so? "Is it discrimination (歧视) against men? Or is it the other way around?"

Liu believes that gender equality (性别平等) is something the IOC should 6. So he wrote a letter to Bach to tell his worries. He also 7 that the IOC should include men's synchronized swimming "as soon as possible"

"It took me about a month to do research and finish the letter. I had to make sure there were no 8 and that my handwriting in English looked perfect," said Liu.

Getting a reply letter has made Liu believe that 9 is much more important than just being a dreamer. "As long as we take action, we can help build a better world, no matter how young we are," he said.

10 the IOC hasn't taken his advice yet, Liu said that "perhaps it will happen one day."

- |                     |                        |               |                  |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. gift          | B. letter              | C. help       | D. greeting      |
| 2. A. nervous       | B. foolish             | C. terrible   | D. excited       |
| 3. A. music         | B. nature              | C. sports     | D. art           |
| 4. A. note          | B. ticket              | C. party      | D. problem       |
| 5. A. Why           | B. What                | C. Who        | D. When          |
| 6. A. give up       | B. learn from          | C. care about | D. find out      |
| 7. A. believed      | B. suggested           | C. reminded   | D. responded     |
| 8. A. mistakes      | B. worries             | C. dreams     | D. achievements  |
| 9. A. sticking with | B. making a difference | C. opening up | D. taking action |
| 10. A. Because      | B. But                 | C. Although   | D. While         |

## II. 阅读理解 (40 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文，从下面每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

### A

①Trees are the biggest plants on the planet. They take in harmful gases and give off fresh air. They also make our world more beautiful. Here is some information about four different trees.

#### Mulberry trees

②Mulberry trees come from China. Silkworms like to eat their leaves and produce silk. Chinese people began to raise them about 4,000 years ago. The silk went out through the Silk Road and made China famous.

#### Ginkgo

③The ginkgo is from China and the wild species only grows in Zhejiang province. Its life can be very long. There is a saying that if you plant a ginkgo tree when you are a child, you can eat its fruit when you are very old.

#### Sugar maple

④The sugar maple comes from North America. There is special juice in its trunk (树干) called sap (树液). If you cut it, the sap will come out. People make sugar with the sap. This is why the trees are called sugar maples.

#### Baobab trees

⑤Where are baobab trees from? They grow in Africa. They are one of the oldest and biggest trees in the world. They can live for more than 1,000 years. They are about 25 meters tall. More than 10 people can hug the tree trunk hand in hand. Baobab trees are useful in many ways. Their fruit tastes sour, so people make it into drinks. Their seeds can be turned into oil. People also eat their leaves.

11. Where are mulberry trees from?

- A. North America.    B. China.    C. Africa.    D. England.

12. Which of the following about ginkgo is True?

- A. It has a very long life.  
B. It can only be found in America.  
C. It is the biggest tree in the world.  
D. Silkworms like to eat its leaves.

13. Which kind of trees can people use to make sugar?

- A. Mulberry trees.    B. Ginkgo.    C. Sugar maple.    D. Baobab tree.

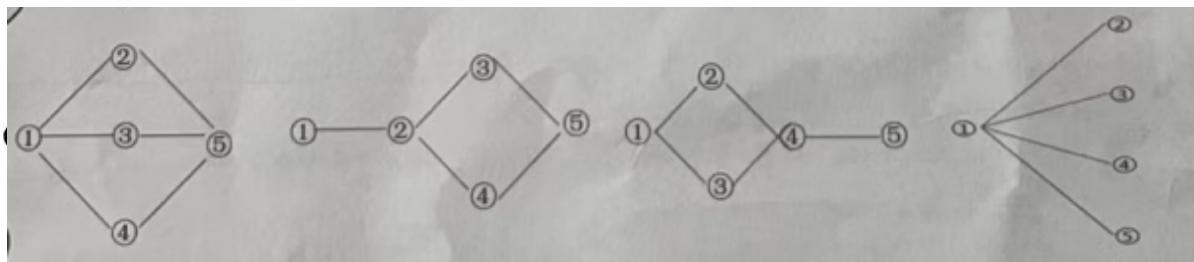
14. What is the structure of this passage?

A.

B.

C.

D.



15. Where can you find this article?

- A. A fiction book.    B. A comic book.    C. A story book.    D. A science book.

B

I was on the train one afternoon. There were just a few people.

At one station, a drunk man suddenly entered the train. He shouted loudly at a woman who was carrying a baby. He was about to throw his fists(拳头) to people around him. Everyone was frightened.

I'd been learning Kungfu (功夫) for the past three years. But I'd never fought in real life. As students of Kungfu, we are not allowed to start a fight. "Kungfu," my teacher always told us, "is not about starting problems, but solving them."

I decided that this was my moment. If I didn't take action fast, somebody might get hurt. So I stood up, ready to fight.

Just then, someone shouted, "Hey!" It was an old man. He was smiling at the drunk man. "What have you been drinking?" he asked.

"I've been drinking wine, but it's none of your business!" said the drunk man angrily.

"Oh, that's wonderful," said the old man. Then he told the drunk man how he loved drinking wine with his wife and eating watermelon.

"I also love watermelon," said the drunk man.

"And I'm sure you have a wonderful wife, too," said the old man.

"No," replied the drunk man. "My wife died." Then he began to cry. "I have no wife, no home, no job. I'm so ashamed of myself."

"Oh, that is so difficult. Sit down here and tell me about it," said the old man.

As I got off the train, I realized I'd just seen real Kungfu in action. This was the real spirit of how to solve problems.

16. How did the people around the drunk man feel?

- A. Happy.                      B. Excited.                      C. Scared.                      D. Lonely.

17. What does the underlined sentence mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Kungfu is meaningless for students.                      B. Kungfu is not used to start fights.  
C. Kungfu can't solve any problems.                      D. Kungfu is the only way to cause problems.

18. What do we know about the drunk man?

- A. He disliked watermelon.                      B. He had a beautiful wife.  
C. He wanted to learn Kungfu.                      D. He met some difficulties in life.

19. What does the writer mean in the last paragraph?

- A. We should use real Kungfu as often as possible.  
B. The real spirit of Kungfu is to cause problems.  
C. Fighting is the only way to deal with problems.  
D. Real Kungfu uses wisdom instead of fight.

20. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Wise words work wonders.                      B. Actions speak louder than words.  
C. It's never too old to learn.                      D. Bad times make a good man.



## C

Why is the phrase “buy things” in Chinese maidongxi (buy east and west), but not mainanbei (buy south and north)?

There are many *theories* about this. One theory says it has something to do with Chinese wuxing (五行), the five elements: jin (metal), mu (wood), shui (water), huo (fire) and tu (earth). In Chinese culture, directions were connected to these elements. Usually, east matches gold, west matches wood, south matches water and north matches fire.

In one old story, Zhu Xi, a famous Song Dynasty scholar (学者), met a friend named Sheng Wenhe one day.

“Where are you going?” Zhu asked.

“I’m going to maidongxi (buy something),” Sheng replied, with a basket in his hand.

“Why not mainanbei?” Zhu asked.

“Well, my basket is made of bamboo,” Sheng said. “If I say I’m carrying nan (south) and bei (north), it means to put water and fire in my basket. That’s not even possible. But if I put dong (east) and xi (west) inside, well, of course my basket can carry metal and wood!”

21. Which is NOT one of the five elements of Chinese wuxing?

- A. Gold.                      B. Wood.                      C. Food.                      D. Water.

22. Which is the right connection between directions and five elements?

- A. east — wood              B. west — gold              C. south — water              D. north — earth

23. What does the underlined word “*theories*” mean in Chinese?

- A. 假说                      B. 肢体语言                      C. 表情                      D. 故事

24. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The Chinese phrase “maidongxi” means “buy south and north”.  
B. Zhu Xi was a famous Song Dynasty scholar.  
C. Sheng Wenhe wanted to buy water and food.  
D. One of the five elements “jin” means “money”.

25. According to Sheng Wenhe, he couldn’t say “mainanbei” because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his basket is made of metal  
B. it was too heavy to carry metal and wood  
C. it was impossible to put water and fire in the basket  
D. there was nothing in south and north

第二节 请阅读下面的短文，并从下列方框里的六个句子中选择五个还原到原文中，使原文的意思完整、连贯。（共5小题，每小题2分）

A. They were caused by climate change.

The Amazon is also home to over 3 million animals and plants.

C. But now, it feels too “tired” to get better.

D. Why is the Amazon “sick”?

E. The Amazon River runs through the rainforest.

All these activities have caused about 17 percent of the rainforest to disappear.

According to a new study, the Amazon rainforest may become grassland in a few years.

The Amazon is the world's biggest rainforest. Climate change and human activities make it "sick". Usually, the rainforest can fix itself. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ The trees may die and the rainforest could turn into a hot, dry grassland.

(27) \_\_\_\_\_

The Amazon is one of the world's wettest places. But since 2005, three droughts (干旱) have hit the rainforest. (28) \_\_\_\_\_ The trees don't have enough water to grow. What's worse, as they become dry, they can easily catch fire.

On top of this, people cut down rainforest trees for wood. They burn the forest to make farmland. They clear trees to find minerals (矿产). (29) \_\_\_\_\_

What will happen if we lose it?

The Amazon is like the lungs (肺) of our planet. The rich plants there take carbon dioxide out of the air and make oxygen. They make more than 20 percent of the planet's oxygen. If the Amazon "dies", there will be more CO<sub>2</sub> and our Earth will become even hotter.

(30) \_\_\_\_\_. Many of them can't live anywhere else. They would very likely just disappear.

### 第三节 信息匹配

下面的材料 A~F 分别介绍了六位同学的冰雪故事。请将以下同学的个人信息与他们的冰雪运动故事相匹配。将其编号填入题前括号内并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分)

A. I started to learn skiing at 6 from my father. I once injured my ankle (脚踝) and I recovered after a month. skiing was so fun and exciting, and I dream to be an athlete in the Winter Games someday!

B. My sister and I have started to ski since 2015 when Beijing got the chance to host the Winter Games. We've joined in many skiing competitions.

C. When I was 8, I went skiing in the wild in Jilin province. However, I switched from skiing to snowboarding because it is relaxing. I have been snowboarding for seven years.

D. When my parents asked me to learn skiing last winter vacation, I refused. But I changed my mind when I saw people were having fun on the slope. After I learned some basics, I tried skiing on an easy part of the mountain. I succeeded!

E. When I was a third-grader, I found a pair of roller skates in our house. They were a good fit, so I learned to roller-skate by myself. After falling down and standing up many times, I mastered the skill, which made it easier for me to learn ice-skating.

F. I can play ice hockey (冰球) in my city, though a long time ago I never thought I could in the south of China. In 2020, my school opened a class in ice hockey and invited three players to teach us. We usually train on the ground at school.

- ( ) 31. Wei Ziru and Wei Ziqiao are 13-year-old twin sisters. They have been trained for skiing from several years ago and joined in competitions.
- ( ) 32. Liu Zhiyan is a 12-year-old girl from Shenyang, Liaoning and she prefers snowboarding to skiing because she enjoys the feeling of sliding
- ( ) 33. Ye Enke is a 12 year-old boy from Xinjiang. Even though he got hurt in skiing, he didn't give up
- ( ) 34. Lu Yuzhu is a 14-year-old girl from Hefei, Anhui and she is good at roller-skating and ice-skating.
- ( ) 35. Liu Zimeng is a 13-year-old girl who lives in Sanya now and she enjoys playing ice hockey.

## 第二部分 非选择题 (25 分)

### III. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡规定的位置上。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

Weifang in Shandong province is known as the birthplace of kites. Kites here are 36 (made) from bamboo. There are 37 (traditional) Chinese paintings on them. In 2006, Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level intangible cultural heritage list (国家级非物质文化遗产名录). The International Kite Festival has been held in Weifang each year since 1984.

#### Master's story

Yang Hongwei, 56, was born into a kite-making family in Weifang. She learned to make kites from her grandfather 38 (at) the age of 16. After practicing the skill for 10 years, she started her own shop in 1992.

"Many places around the world have a tradition of flying kites," Yang said. "39 I think the cultural idea behind our kites is special."

On Yang's kites, people can see not only patterns like butterflies and birds, but also some prints telling Chinese 40 (stories). For example, she once made a kite showing a phoenix (凤凰). On each side of the phoenix, there 41 (are) pictures of 50 famous women from Chinese history.

Each woman's picture is a little 42 (different) from the others. Yang spent lots of time 43 (reading) history books. She also talked about the stories with experts.

In her free time, she also travels to different countries 44 (to) tell people stories of Chinese kites and the traditional ways they are made. "It is an important job of 45 (me) to spread our heritage around the world and on to the next generation," she said.

### IV. 书面表达 (15 分)

2022 年春天新冠病毒再次袭击深圳, 全市人民在深圳市政府的带领下团结一心共同抗疫, 很快取得了显著成效。现在我们已经返回校园, 但仍不能放松警惕。假如你是初三的学生李华, 你们班将召开“科学防疫, 积极备考”主题班会。请你根据以下要点, 写一篇发言稿。

要点:

1. 按照学校要求佩戴医用口罩, 放学后按时回家, 不去人多的地方;
2. 中考复习阶段保持良好心态, 积极迎战中考;
3. 补充你自己关于“科学防疫, 积极备考”两点建议。

要求:

1. 80 词左右, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名;
3. 可适当增加细节, 以使条理清楚、行文连贯。

提示词: 医用口罩 medical face mask; 新冠肺炎 COVID-19; 病毒 virus; 积极的态度 positive attitude

Dear classmates, it is so glad that all of us can return to school safely. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_