

杭州市保俶塔实验学校 2021 学年第二学期九年级学情调查

英语

考生须知:

1. 本试卷满分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 答题前, 在答题纸上写姓名、学校, 并填涂考号(学号)。
3. 必须在答题纸的对应答题位置答题, 写在其他地方无效。1 至 50 小题在答题纸上涂黑作答, 答题纸答题方式详见答题纸上的说明。
4. 做听力题时, 先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有一分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。
5. 考试结束后, 试题卷和答题纸一并上交。

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试题的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who likes playing the piano?

A. Bob.

B. Amy.

C. Jessica.

2. What is the weather like now?

A. Cloudy.

B. Rainy.

C. Sunny.

3. Where is the man?

A. At a supermarket.

B. At the kitchen.

C. At a restaurant.

4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Father and daughter.

5. How does the woman feel?

A. Angry.

B. Hopeful.

C. Upset.

第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟。听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。

6. What color does the man's daughter like?

A. Red.

B. Pink.

C. Purple.

7. What size dress will the man buy?

A. Small.

B. Medium.

C. Large.

8. How much will the man pay for the dress?

A. \$20.

B. \$40.

C. \$50.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

9. How many students took part in the story-writing competition?

A. 9.

B. 20.

C. 150.

10. What is Kate's story about?

- A. Her aunt's travelling. B. Her mother's travelling. C. Her sister's travelling.
11. What book can Kate get at City Bookshop?
 A. Any story book. B. Any book she wants. C. Any book for students.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至第 15 四个小题。
12. Why did Anna save money at first?
 A. Because she hoped to buy some toys.
 B. Because she wanted to help homeless children.
 C. Because she hoped to go to Disneyland one day.
13. How did Anna know about the Road House?
 A. From a newspaper. B. From the Internet. C. From a TV programme.
14. What did Anna buy in the shop?
 A. Some socks, pencils and a toy.
 B. Some coats, pencils and a toy. C. Some coats, socks and pencils.
15. Who did Anna buy the presents for?
 A. A stranger. B. Her good friend. C. Herself.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

A

In order to safeguard the lives and health of the people, Siyang has decided to launch the sixth round of city-wide nucleic acid testing that includes all the people in Siyang. Please read the following carefully:

Testing time: 5:00-11:00 am, 14:00-18:00 pm, May 14 (Saturday), 15 (Sunday)

Testing Places: 1. Schools where the students study (only for students and teachers).
 2. Designated (指定的) sites in different communities (for adults outside schools).

Ways of making an appointment (预约):

Make an appointment before you go for the nucleic acid test through the following link or QR code before 12:00 on May 13.

Link: <https://SukangbaO.net/f/Vx41M6>

Testing guides:

1. Bring your ID when going to the testing station and show your "Sukang Code" to the volunteers.
2. Wear a mask at all times and keep a distance of at least 1 meter away from others.
3. No talking or gathering.
4. Follow the instructions of the volunteers on site and never fight with others or you will get punishment from the government for your behavior.
5. Leave the testing station as soon as possible after finishing your testing.

Results Query

Check the nucleic acid test report by yourself in "Sukang Code" on the next day after the testing.

Siyang Command Center for COVID-19 Control and Prevention

May 13, 2022



16. When can the adults in Siyang have their Nucleic Acid Testing?

- A. 7:00 am on May 16. B. 13:00 pm on May 14.
C. 15:00 pm on May 15. D. 18:30 pm on May 15.

17. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People in Siyang have done seven round of nucleic acid testing.
B. People can only make an appointment through the link.
C. The government will punish the people who fight on site.
D. The results will come out on the same day of testing.

18. What kind of text is the passage above?

- A. An ad. B. A notice. C. A poem. D. A survey.

B

Each of us has dreams and goals for our future. What makes us study and make progress each day is closely connected with our personal dream and goal.

But why do you have dreams and goals, you still end up with nothing? What separates successful people from the dreamers is their persistent action. When you learn your lessons in school, you must work hard and not give up. You will often find some of your lessons very hard. Try and keep trying, and you'll be sure to successfully deal with any difficulty you meet with. If we have a hard lesson today, let us try our best to learn it well and then we shall be prepared for a harder one tomorrow.

This is the famous formula(公式) for success:

Dream > Believe > Achieve

Most people have what they want (Dream) and think they can realize their dreams (Believe). And then they do nothing. They just imagine their dreams can come true. When they get tired waiting and lose a lot, they get bored. They say angrily how terrible their life is.

I personally believe that if you really want to achieve your dreams and goals in life, you have to add one thing to your success formula:

Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve

For me, act is the most important thing for success and that's to Take Persistent Action (Act). If you say, "I can't do it" and give up, you can never do anything valuable. However, "I'll try" creates wonders. Let's remember that there will be obstacles in our life. We must face them bravely and solve them. Success is not something that falls down from the sky. Most successful people made their dreams come true because of their persistent action.

Please remember: Action is the bridge that connects our dreams and goals to reality.

19. What should you do when you find your lessons very hard?

- A. Ask people for help. B. Try and keep trying.
C. Get ready to create wonders. D. Prepare for a harder one.

20. Which does the writer add to the famous formula?

- A. Act. B. Achieve. C. Connect. D. Create.

21. What does the underlined word "obstacles" mean?

- A. Dangers. B. Imaginations. C. Wonders. D. Difficulties.

22. Why does the writer use the formula "Dream > Believe > Act > Achieve"?
- A. To support his idea. B. To ask readers to explain it.
C. To show what his goals are. D. To compare it with a bridge.

C

Once upon a time there was a happy paper doll that had no face. His whole body was perfectly cut out and painted, except for his face. However, he had a pencil so he could choose whatever face he wanted to have. How lucky! He then spent all day asking everyone he met, "What's a perfect face like?"

"One with a big beak (鸟嘴)," answered the birds.

"No. Not one with a beak," said the trees. "The perfect face is full of leaves."

"Forget the beak and the leaves," said the flowers. "If you want a perfect face, you fill it with colors."

The doll followed their advice. However, it turned out that nobody liked it. And now he couldn't erase it! "I only wanted a face that everyone would like," he cried. "And now look, what a disaster (灾难)!"

A small cloud heard his cries and came to him, "I think I can help you. As I'm a cloud, I can make any face you like. What do you think about me changing faces until there's one that you like? I'm sure we can fix you a little bit."

The doll again felt hopeful. The cloud made all kinds of faces for him. But none of them was perfect enough.

"Never mind," said the doll. "you've been a great friend." He gave her a big hug and the cloud smiled from ear to ear, happy at having helped. Just then the doll cried excitedly, "That's it! That's the face I want! It's a perfect face!"

"Which one?" asked the cloud. "But I haven't done anything."

"Yes, yes you have! It's that face you make when I hug you!"

The cloud finally realized that he was talking about her big smile. And together they took the pencil and drew the paper doll a big smile, ten times better than beaks, colors and leaves. And that face was indeed the only one that everyone liked because it had the secret ingredient (成分) for perfect faces: a big smile that could never be erased.

23. How many suggestions did the paper doll receive to make a perfect face?
- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
24. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. The advice. B. The beak. C. The disaster. D. The face.
25. What did the cloud do to help the paper doll?
- A. She hugged the doll and encouraged him.
B. She helped to paint a beautiful face for the doll.
C. She found out what the perfect face was like by herself.
D. She changed faces to help the doll find the perfect face.
26. How did the paper doll feel according to the passage?
- A. Happy→sad→hopeful→excited. B. Sad→excited→thankful→calm.
C. Excited→happy→surprised→sad. D. Sad→hopeful→thankful→relaxed.

D

A myth (传说) is something that is not correct, but many people believe. There are a lot of myths about the human brain.



One of the biggest myths is that we only use 10 percent of our brains. The next part of the myth is that if we can learn to use the rest of our brains, we'll be much smarter. People say this all the time, but it's not true! The truth is that although we don't know everything about the human brain, we know that each part of it has an important function (功能). Modern scientists think the "10 percent myth" ridiculous (荒谬的).

The other most popular myth is about being "right brained" or "left brained". According to this myth, people who use the right side of their brains are more artistic and creative. People who use the left side of their brains are better at math and science. This is as popular as the 10 percent myth, and it's also wrong. In 2013, a study at an American university examined the right brain and left brain myth. According to the study, we use both sides of our brains equally.

It's true that we use different parts of our brains for different things. We use our left side for language more, and our right side when we need to pay attention. But there is no evidence (证据) that creative people use the right side more, or that scientific people use the left side more.

We've talked about myths, so let's look at a few interesting facts about the brain. First of all, the brain feels no pain. Second, about 75 percent of the brain is made of water. It's also the fattest organ (器官) in your body. Here's one more interesting fact about the brain. Around the time you turn 18 years old, it stops growing.

27. According to the first myth mentioned, how many percent of our brains is un-used?
A. 10%. B. 30%. C. 50%. D. 90%.
28. According to the facts mentioned in the passage, who may use the left brain more?
A. Robert, who is learning English. B. Kate, who is drawing pictures.
C. Jenny, who is creative. D. Jacob, who is good at maths.
29. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the human brain?
A. It is growing all life long. B. About three quarters of it is made of water.
C. Some parts of it are not used at all. D. The right side is used more by artists.
30. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. The growing of the brain. B. Different functions of the brain.
C. Myths and facts about the brain. D. Right brain and left brain.

第二节：阅读下面的短文，从方框中所给选项择合适小标题填入第 31-35 小题（选项中有一项是多余选项）。

One problem that most university students face is not having enough money. Here are some money-saving tips for students we think will help.

31. _____

Every month, write down what you spend money on, and when you spend it. Also, write down the money you get each month. Doing this will help you make better decisions about when to spend and when not to spend.

32. _____

If you have the time, one of the best ways to earn money is to get work to do. But even better is getting one in a restaurant. Some restaurants give food to their workers, so you won't need to worry about paying for meals.

33. _____

Many students sell lots of other things when they leave. Make sure to look around for lists of used things for

sale at your university, and shop at secondhand stores if you can.

34. _____

Eating in restaurants can be very expensive. You can save money by eating at home with family or by eating breakfast, lunch, or dinner with your roommates and reduce the cost.

35. _____

You can spend less money on transportation. This can save you 30 percent or more. Cars are a big expense, so if you live on the university campus, leave them at your parents' home.

- A. Find a job.
B. Eat at home.
C. Buy used things.
D. Make a list.
E. Collect old things.
F. Buy a bus pass.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

In our neighborhood, there used to be a beggar (乞丐) who would walk from one house to another to beg for food and money. A little girl would watch 36 carefully from her window.

One evening, the girl asked her parents 37 some people drove the poor beggar away. Her father explained that a healthy man should not expect anyone else to 38 him. Her mother added, "Work can make him feel proud of himself. He should not 39 others."

The next morning, the girl went to the door when the beggar came knocking. She asked him why he didn't try to find a 40 to support himself. The beggar kept silent, and the girl told him to wait. She went into her house and soon came out, giving him all the 41 she had. The beggar took some of them and left.

The beggar was nowhere to be 42 for a few days after that. Somebody said he might have died. On hearing this, the little girl felt 43. She was worried about the beggar.

Three years later, a well-dressed stranger took a big rocking horse out of his car and 44 it on the doorstep of the girl's home. Seeing how 45 the girl's mother looked, he explained that the rocking horse was a(n) 46 for the little girl.

That evening, the girl 47 that it was the beggar who sent her the gift. He wrote a note explaining what had happened to him 48 he left. He had used the money to go into town to find work. And 49 he became the owner of a toy shop. He wanted the girl to know that it was she who made a 50 to him.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. us | B. her | C. him | D. them |
| 37. A. if | B. how | C. why | D. when |
| 38. A. pay | B. kick | C. like | D. support |
| 39. A. laugh at | B. depend on | C. look after | D. think about |
| 40. A. toy | B. job | C. shop | D. house |
| 41. A. coins | B. books | C. cookies | D. chocolates |
| 42. A. told | B. seen | C. hidden | D. protected |
| 43. A. sad | B. angry | C. happy | D. excited |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. put | B. threw | C. landed | D. dropped |
| 45. A. pleased | B. relaxed | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 46. A. prize | B. task | C. order | D. present |
| 47. A. agreed | B. thought | C. remembered | D. discovered |
| 48. A. as | B. after | C. when | D. before |
| 49. A. finally | B. usually | C. actually | D. immediately |
| 50. A. wish | B. promise | C. decision | D. difference |

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Do you like eating instant noodles(方便面)? They are easy to make 51. _____ cheap to buy. A Japanese businessman, Momofuku Ando, invented 52. _____(they) in 1958.

Of all the countries around the world, China is 53. _____(big) market for instant noodles. More than 46. 2 billion bags of instant noodles were sold in 2013. But so far, sales of instant noodles in China 54. _____(drop) to 40 billion bags.

One of the 55. _____(reason) for the drop could be the rise of online food delivery services(外卖服务). They can bring you food no matter 56. _____ you are. They also offer more choices and tastier food. About 70 percent of young people order meals online at least once a week according to 57. _____ recent survey by *China Youth Daily*. This shows that Chinese people now have higher expectations for the quality of their food.

Facing this challenge, instant food companies made up their mind 58. _____(improve) their products and make instant noodles with less fat and salt. Now they are making new products, including self-heating hotpot and instant rice. Those can be fit the tastes 59. _____ young people.

Will instant noodles disappear one day? We don't know. But they have 60. _____(sure) left a mark on dining history.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 在答题纸上按题号写出各单词的正确、完全形式 (每空限填一词)。

61. Ann is my best friend. She always c _____ me up when I am down
62. My new dictionary is t _____ than the old one. It has 5000 more pages.
63. And remember, "Old h _____ die hard." So start exercising before it's too late.
64. I just s _____ off my brain, sit back and enjoy an exciting action movie every weekend.
65. On my way to school, I met my friend driving past me, so he gave me a r _____.
66. A _____ is the eighth month of a year.
67. Boys and girls, just help y _____ to the cookies here.
68. Abing became b _____ and couldn't see anything after developing a serious illness.
69. Look! Tom is f _____ kites in the field.

70. My grandmother is 89 years old. Her n_____ birthday is next month.

第二节 书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 15 分)

假设你叫李华, 是一个国际学校的九年级学生。你在浏览学校的学习论坛时发现了一个求助帖, 请阅读这份求助帖并针对提出的问题, 以 A Kind Schoolmate 的名义写一份回帖提供帮助。

要求: 1. 回帖必须包含所提问题的回复, 可适当发挥;

2. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名;

3. 词数 80 词左右。



Sad and Worried

Posted:
(2 days ago)

My problem

I've been very sad these days. As a Grade 9 student, I'll have the high school entrance examinations(中考) soon. But yesterday, I failed my math test again although I tried my best. Can you provide at least two great ways to improve my math grades quickly? And because of my poor math grades, some of my best friends even laughed at me. That made me really angry, but I don't want to lose our friendship. What should I do?

Your Reply



Re: Sad and Worried
