

## 2022年九年级第二次模拟考试英语试题

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共四部分, 十大题, 满分120分, 考试时间为120分钟。
2. 请务必在“答题卡”上答题, 在“试题卷”上答题无效。

### 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. How will the man go to the airport?



A.



B.



C.

2. What would the man like to order?



A.



B.



C.

3. How many people will come to the party?

A. One.

B. Six.

C. Eight.

4. Where are the two speakers most probably talking?

A. At a bus stop.

B. In a police station.

C. In a backpack store.

5. What festival is it today?

A. Fathers' Day.

B. Mothers' Day.

C. Women's Day.

#### 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至7小题。

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Father and daughter.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Mother and son.

What will they NOT do to celebrate the birthday?

A. Buy a beautiful dress.

B. Have dinner at a restaurant.

C. Have a birthday party.

听下面一段对话, 回答第8至10小题。

8. How long is the history of the boy's hometown?

A. Over 100 years.

B. Over 200 years.

C. Over 1,000 years.

9. Who like the ancient park now?

A. Kids.

B. Old people.

C. Young people.

10. When will the boy go back to his hometown?

A. Next month.

B. Next year.

C. Three years later.

#### 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. When can't visitors go to the Sea World?  
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Sunday.
12. Why is the Sea World closed in March?  
A. For painting and repairing.  
B. Because there are no shows.  
C. Because the animals need to rest.
13. Where can we see the short film about the sea?  
A. In the Visitor Center. B. In the dining room. C. In the Office Center.
14. When does the sea animal show begin?  
A. At 11:00 a.m. B. At 1:45 p.m. C. At 2:00 p.m.
15. How much are the tickets for two adults and a kid?  
A. 240 yuan. B. 320 yuan. C. 400 yuan.

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。

Helpers Wanted	
The background	The English summer camp needs <u>sixty</u> <sup>forteen</sup> <del>16</del> volunteers.
What volunteers should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Help kids make study plans, develop good reading <u>17</u> <del>17</del> and take an active part in English <u>18</u>.</li> <li>● Teach kids how to protect themselves and keep themselves safe.</li> <li>● Be kind and <u>19</u> so that you can get on well with the kids.</li> </ul>
Working hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Work twice a week.</li> <li>● <u>9:00</u> <del>9:00</del> before 9:00 a.m. and leave between 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.</li> </ul>

## 第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两大题, 满分 30 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. — I think everyone should have dreams.  
— You are right. Dreams give us \_\_\_\_\_ and confidence to keep us going through difficulties.  
A. charm B. courage C. talent D. praise
2. — To keep the machine working smoothly, you need to have it \_\_\_\_\_ every month.  
— OK, I will.  
A. dropped B. burned C. checked D. worked
23. — Suzy looks sad. Why not go and talk to her?  
— She is mad at the moment. I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ I say will do any good.  
A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
24. — Philip, I \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket, do you need me to get you anything?  
— Two tins of cola please. Thanks, mum.  
A. went to B. go to C. have gone D. am going to
25. — It takes me a long time to remember new words, and I forget them quickly. What should I do?  
— Don't worry. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to forget new words. I advise you to try to use them.  
A. natural B. difficult C. unusual D. nervous
26. — You look pretty in this long white dress!  
— I like the dress very much, but its price goes \_\_\_\_\_ my ability to pay.  
A. over B. with C. beyond D. above
27. — Jenny, you have taken so many photos!  
— I like taking photos very much. It is said that photos can \_\_\_\_\_ many happy memories to us.  
A. put back B. bring back C. turn down D. come down

28. Seeing a butterfly resting on a flower, the little girl moved \_\_\_\_\_ to have a look at it.

- A. quickly      B. quietly      C. politely      D. hardly

29. — Please show me your health code(码), either on We Chat or Ali pay.

— \_\_\_\_\_ Here it is.

- A. Be careful      B. Go ahead      C. It's nothing      D. No problem

30. — Loneliness may be one of the biggest problems in our society these years.

— \_\_\_\_\_ Especially among aged parents. We should spare more time for them.

- A. I don't think so      B. I hope not      C. I can't agree more      D. That's all right

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 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Do you know how to make your study more effective (有效的)? Almost every student has his own learning 31, but a conversation with my desk mate gave me new ideas 32 how to study effectively.

My desk mate was a typical procrastinator (拖拉的人) in the eyes of our teachers, and she always finished her homework 33 than me. However, what puzzled (使困惑) me most was she made progress gradually 34 I couldn't. Once, I asked her. "35 do you improve your grades? You do your homework so slowly." She answered, "Doing my homework slowly doesn't mean that I don't study. Instead, I just 36 what I have learned first, and then do the homework."

I suddenly 37 that she wasn't a procrastinator. She just spent her time 38 and reviewing. When she was reviewing, she looked for her 39 and then corrected them. When we learn a new thing, we remember it well at first. Then we gradually forget it. A few days later, we 40 keep nothing at all in mind. But reviewing helps us to master new knowledge better.

When we don't have to prepare for exams, we should review the knowledge and learn from mistakes. When exams are coming, it's always wise to start preparing for them.

- |                 |               |            |             |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 31. A. time     | B. chance     | C. method  | D. place    |
| 32. A. in       | B. on         | C. at      | D. by       |
| 33. A. early    | B. earlier    | C. late    | D. later    |
| 34. A. while    | B. so         | C. and     | D. or       |
| 35. A. What     | B. When       | C. How     | D. Where    |
| 36. A. go on    | B. go over    | C. give in | D. give out |
| 37. A. wondered | B. remembered | C. heard   | D. realized |
| 38. A. reading  | B. thinking   | C. waiting | D. playing  |
| 39. A. mistakes | B. notes      | C. papers  | D. books    |
| 40. A. may      | B. must       | C. need    | D. should   |

B

Two travelling angels stopped to spend the night in the home of a wealthy family. The family was rude and 41 to let the angels stay in the guest room. Instead, the angels were given a space in the cold basement (地下室). As they made their bed on the hard floor, the older angel saw a hole in the wall and 42 it. When the younger angel asked the reason, the older angel 43, "Things aren't always what they seem."

The next night, the angels came to rest at the house of a very 44, but very kind farmer and his wife. After 45 the little food they had, the couple let the angels sleep in their bed where they could have a good night's 46.

When the sun came up the next morning, the angels found the farmer and his wife in tears. Their only cow, lay 47 in the field.

The younger angel was 48 and asked the older angel, "How could you let this happen? The first man had everything, yet you helped him. The second family had 49 but was willing to share everything, and you let the cow die."

"Things aren't always what they seem," the older angel replied, "When we stayed in the basement, I 50 there was gold stored in that hole in the wall. Since the owner didn't want to share his good fortune

(财富), I sealed (密封) the wall so that he couldn't find it. Then last night as we slept in the farmers bed, the angel of death came for his wife. I gave him the cow instead."

- |                 |             |            |            |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. promised | B. refused  | C. agreed  | D. allowed |
| 42. A. repaired | B. hid      | C. used    | D. changed |
| 43. A. cried    | B. told     | C. replied | D. asked   |
| 44. A. bad      | B. sad      | C. rich    | D. poor    |
| 45. A. selling  | B. sending  | C. sharing | D. getting |
| 46. A. rest     | B. work     | C. study   | D. money   |
| 47. A. alive    | B. ill      | C. dead    | D. sick    |
| 48. A. nervous  | B. angry    | C. patient | D. glad    |
| 49. A. little   | B. a little | C. few     | D. a few   |
| 50. A. looked   | B. noticed  | C. watched | D. forgot  |

### 第三部分 阅读理解 (共两大题, 满分 45 分)

#### 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: Hi, Julie, you look excited. What happened?

B: 51

A: Wow, it's so cute. I also want to have one, but I heard it's not easy to get one online.

B: That's true. I am very lucky. By the way, \_\_\_\_\_

A: Of course I have. The matches were really exciting. And I have fallen in love with skiing.

B: 53 I really admire Eileen Gu. She is a talented skier.

A: Exactly. What do you want to be when you grow up?

B: I want to be an astronaut in the future. 54

A: I dream of being a doctor, because I want to help more people.

B: Great, how are you going to do that?

A: 55

B: I think as long as you follow your dream and never give up easily, you will finally make it.

A: Thank you very much.

A. Me too.

B. How about you?

C. I have won the match.

D. Have you watched the matches?

E. Do you want to be a skier too?

F. I'm going to study medicine at a university.

G. Look, I've just received the mascot Bing Dwen Dwen.

#### VIII. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A



#### Driverless minibus

Walk inside Shougang Industrial Park, you can see different kinds of driverless cars. When you feel tired, you can get in a driverless minibus. When you feel hungry, you can buy food from a driverless car store.



#### Inspection(巡查) robot

The robot can recognize people within five meters. It will automatically (自动的) walk over to a person who is not wearing a mask and advise him or her to wear one. Also, the robot has a

	contactless hand disinfection (杀菌) device on its head.
	<p><b>Smart Band-Aid</b></p> <p>People can wear this thermometer (体温计) on their arms. It looks like a bandage (绷带). Users can check their body temperature through an app on their smart phones. If someone gets a fever, the thermometer will report it.</p>
	<p><b>Disinfection robot</b></p> <p>In Wukesong Sports Center, there is a robot named Xiaobai. While working, the robot sprays (喷) a fog of disinfectant (消毒剂) through its head fan. One robot can cover 1,000 square meters and work for four to five hours on a single battery charge.</p>

56. \_\_\_\_\_ can advise people to wear their masks.
- A. Driverless minibus                      B. Inspection robot  
C. Smart Band-Aid                          D. Disinfection robot
57. How can people check their body temperature?
- A. Through an app on the phones.        B. By getting in a driverless minibus.  
C. Through a battery in the robot.        D. By wearing a bandage on their arms
58. We can read the passage from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a science magazine.                      B. a novel.  
C. a story.                                        D. a tour guide

**B**

At noon that day, I drove back to my house after the performance. Just as I entered the living room, I heard a gentle sound coming from the bedroom upstairs—it was the sound of my favorite violin.

“Thief!”

I dashed upstairs. Sure enough, as expected, a boy of about 12 years old was petting(抚摸) my violin. The boy had messy hair and a thin face, his oversized coat seemingly filled with something. At first glance, I found a new pair of shoes missing. It seemed that he was surely a thief.

Then, I saw his eyes full of fear and despair(绝望). My anger was immediately replaced by a smile. I asked, “Are you Mr. Ram’s nephew, Michael? I’m his housekeeper. Two days ago, I heard his nephew living in the countryside will come. It must be you. You’re really like him!”

Hearing my words, the boy was first surprised but then quickly said, “Has my uncle gone out? I think I’d better first go out for a walk and visit him again in a while.”

I asked the boy who was preparing to put down the violin, “Do you like to play the violin so much?”

“Yes, but I’m so poor that I can’t afford it,” the boy replied.

“Then I give this violin to you.” The boy looked at me questioningly, but he picked up the violin.

Going out to the living room, he suddenly saw on the wall my huge color photo I performed in the Sydney Opera House. He trembled for a moment and ran out without looking back.

I was sure that the boy had understood what happened because no one would decorate the living room with the housekeeper’s photo.

A few years later, at a music competition of senior high school students in Melbourne, I was invited to judge the final. Finally, a violin player called Merritt won the first prize with his strength!

After the award, Merritt ran to me holding a violin box, excited, asked, “Mr. Brian, do you still know me? You have given me a violin which I have been treasuring until today! Today, I can give back this violin to you without regret...” It turned out that he was “Mr. Ram’s nephew Michael”!

Tears welled up in my eyes.



This year, the local government plans to spend 4 million yuan on a new clean-up activity. The local government is also setting up stations to sort (分类), recycle and break down rubbish collected from the mountain. A group of artists will also try to turn the rubbish into art works. They will show these works of art to remind people not to leave rubbish when climbing the mountain.

67. What problem are parts of Mount Qomolangma facing?  
A. Rubbish. B. Air pollution. C. Noise. D. Water pollution.
68. How many people will be allowed to climb up the north side of the mountain during spring?  
A. 140. B. 300. C. 5,200. D. 4 million.
69. What do local government do with the rubbish collected from the mountain?  
A. Turn the rubbish into art works. B. Show the rubbish to people.  
C. Throw the rubbish. D. Sort, recycle and break down the rubbish.

E

The elephant lives in groups. An elephant herd (兽群) usually has from twenty to forty members. The elephants in the herd usually depend on one another for help in time of trouble.

The leader of the group is usually a wise and strong female. She travels at the head of the herd and is followed by the other female and their young. The male elephants follow last. When the danger comes, the male elephants form a circle around the weaker animals and protect them.

The members of the herd are loyal to one another. A sick elephant is not left behind to die. If an elephant is sick, the whole herd stops travelling until it gets well. When an elephant is hurt, two others walk on both sides of it and support it with their bodies. A member of the herd may be caught in a trap (陷阱). Then the others try to help it.

Elephants love the youngsters in the group and give them special care. They help young animals stay afloat (漂浮着) when the herd crosses a river. They work together to help a calf (幼崽) when it goes to a dangerous place.

When a female elephant gives birth to her young baby, she leaves the herd for a short time. However, she takes another female along to act as "aunt". The aunt helps the mother with her new-born calf. In this way, the whole herd protects its newest member.

70. The leader of an elephant herd is usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a wise male B. a weak male C. a strong female D. the oldest female
71. In time of danger, the males form a circle around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the enemy B. The weaker animals  
C. the leader of the group D. The stronger elephants
72. Which of the following is right?  
A. Baby elephants can't swim well.  
B. Elephants can not cross a river.  
C. Sick elephants are usually left behind to die.  
D. Most elephants herds have over a hundred members.

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题（请注意每小题后面的词数要求）。

F

In the world, China is the second-largest cotton producer (生产地). Most of the cotton grows in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region (新疆维吾尔自治区).

Cotton needs lots of heat and sunshine to grow. Xinjiang is a good place to grow it. It has lots of sunshine — about 3,000 hours every year.

Xinjiang produces over 80 percent of China's cotton. The most famous cotton in Xinjiang is long-stapled cotton (长绒棉). Its fibers (纤维) are longer, softer, and whiter than those of other cotton. It's warm and comfortable. It's good for making cloth and quilts (被子). It's one of the best kinds of cotton in

the world.

Every year from August to October, Xinjiang harvests about 5 million tons of cotton. That's a lot! But now harvesting the cotton is not a hard job for cotton farmers. Technology is here to help.

Farmers first fly a drone (无人机) to spray (喷洒) a kind of special water. It makes the cotton leaves fall. Now it's time to drive the machine. This big machine has a huge "mouth" and sharp "teeth". It "eats" while walking. Wow, it "eats up" all the cotton in the field! The big guy "lays eggs" next. Look, it has left some round and tall cotton "eggs"! Then, farmers can pick up the cotton.

Every year, after the harvest season, the fresh cotton is sent to the factories nearby. There, the cotton is made into cloth and quilts.

73. Why is Xinjiang a good place to grow cotton? (超过 10 个词)

74. What is the most famous cotton in Xinjiang good for making? (不超过 5 个词)

75. Where is the fresh cotton sent after the harvest season? (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. Now TVs can be as large as 152 ioll (英寸).

77. Some scientists bl (相信) that there will be more robots in the future.

78. The child said nothing but no (点头). It seemed that he understood me completely.

79. To our surprise, the little girl became the wi (获胜者) of the dancing competition.

80. The boy used to be sh (害羞的), but now he is more active, and willing to take part in activities.

X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

父母和孩子的内心都是爱着彼此的, 但现实生活中父母对孩子有失望, 孩子对父母有怨言, 双方的关系往往会比较紧张, 为什么会造成这样的现象, 孩子和父母应该如何和谐相处呢? 请根据表格信息, 以 How to get along well with parents 为题, 写一篇短文。

原因	建议
1. 缺乏沟通	1. 多关心帮助。
2. 不够理解和尊重	2. 多交流沟通。
...	...

- 要求: 1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;  
2. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯;  
3. 词数 80-100, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

How to get along with parents?

Nowadays, many teenagers have difficulty in getting on well with their parents.

If teenagers and parents can show love and understanding to each other like that, it won't be difficult for them to get on well with each other.