# 2022 年九年级教学诊断测试

英 语 试 题（A）

本试题分选择题部分和非选择题部分，共 10 页，满分为 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。答题前，请考生务必将自己的姓名、座号和准考证号填写在答题卡上，并同时将考点、

姓名、准考证号和座号填写在试卷规定的位置。

答题时，选择题部分每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把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，再选涂其他答案标号。非选择题部分，用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡上题号所提示的答题区域作答。直接在试题上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

# 选择题部分 共 105 分

I．听力测试（30 分）

1. 听录音，从每组句子中选出一个你所听到的句子。每个句子听一遍。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. You can wear a hat. | B. He is flying a kite. | C. She has long hair. |
| 2. A. Jill likes to play games. | B. Jim can’t find his shoes. | C. John was late for class. |
| 3. A. It’s difficult for the boy. | B. Let’s have lunch together. | C. That’s why I left so early. |
| 4. A. Can you show me the way? | B. Is he coming next Sunday? | C. Are they going to the zoo? |
| 5. A. What’s your vacation plan? | B. How did you get to London? | C. Where is the train station? |

1. 在录音中，你将听到五段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。每段对话听两遍。

6. What’s Mary’s favorite fruit?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. Apples. | B. Oranges. | C. Bananas. |
| 7. What is Peter doing? |  |  |
| A. Making the bed. | B. Making soup. | C. Reading a book. |

1. What does Lily want to be?

A. A singer. B. A doctor. C. A violinist.

1. When are they going to the movies?

A. Tonight. B. Tomorrow. C. This afternoon.

1. What’s the matter with Helen?

A. She might have a fever. B. She might have a headache. C. She might have a sore back. C)在录音中，你将听到一段对话，对话后有五个小题，从每小题A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。对话听两遍。(听对话前，你将有40 秒钟的读题时间；听完后，你将有40 秒钟的答题时

间)

1. How long will Lucy stay on her uncle’s farm?

A. Two months. B. A few days. C. Several weeks.

1. Who will go to Toronto with Lucy?

A. Her brother. B. Her mother. C. Her father.

1. How are they going there?

A. By taxi. B. By air. C. By train.

1. How many times has Lucy been there before?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

1. What does Lucy think of Toronto?

A. She loves it. B. She doesn’t like it. C. She can’t stand it.

D)在录音中, 你将听到一篇短文，短文后有五个小题，从每小题A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。短文听两遍。(听短文前，你将有40 秒钟的读题时间；听完后，你将有40 秒钟的答题时间)

1. In which year did David spend 4 weeks at the summer camp?

A. In 2015. B. In 2017. C. In 2020.

1. What class did David talk about?

A. The writing class. B. The boating class. C. The climbing class.

1. What did David write about in his book?

A. The summer camp. B. His favorite teacher. C. Teenage life.

1. What has David’s hobby brought him?

A. Pleasure and success. B. Money and friends. C. Fame and power.

1. What else is David interested in?

A. Playing tennis. B. Playing volleyball. C. Growing vegetables.

Ⅱ. 选择填空 从每题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案（15分）

1. —Can I help you, Madam?

—Yes, please. I need dress.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

1. —My dictionary is at home. May I borrow ?

—Of course. Here you are.

A. my B. mine C. your D. yours

1. Please drink some before going to bed. It’s good for you.

A. rice B. milk C. salad D. meat

1. —Hi, Jack. We can’t run the hallway.

—Sorry, I won’t do that.

A. in B. on C. at D. of

1. Many doctors and nurses went to Shanghai they knew it was dangerous.

A. because B. if C. though D. or

1. —Laura, out the rubbish when you leave.

—OK, Mum.

A．take B．takes C．took D．to take

1. Don’t throw the books. They may be to you one day.

A. harmful B. hopeful C. valuable D. useless

1. —Could you go hiking with us this weekend?

— , but I have to do the chores first.

A. I’d [like t](http://www.21cnjy.com/)o B. Of course not C. I don’t mind D. That’s a deal.

1. —Is there special in the art museum, Nick?

—Yeah, I take many photos there.

A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

1. — China has been good friends with many countries in the world.

— That’s true. We are working together in many fields.

A. closely B. normally C. terribly D. nervously

1. —Would you like tea or coffee?

— . I never drink coffee.

A. Yes, please B. No, thanks C. Tea, please D. Coffee, please

1. —Mom, how can we the old clothes?

—Hmm, we can give them away to the homeless people. They may need them.

A. part with B. deal with C. start with D. agree with

1. — terrible mess your room is!

—Sorry, Mom. I’ll clear it up right now.

A. What a B. What C. How D. How a

1. —Jeff, how long have you the watch?

—For two years. I got it on my twelfth birthday.

A. had B. kept C. borrowed D. bought

1. —Excuse me. Could you please tell me ?

—Turn right, you can find the sign.

A. when can I book a ticket B. why I missed the plane

C. how I watched the match D. where the nearest exit is

Ⅲ. 完形填空 阅读短文，从每题 A．B．C．D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。（15 分）

A priest（神父） lived with his small white cat. One day, the cat climbed up a tree and was

36 to come down. The priest called its name and gave it its favorite drink, warm milk, 37 the cat still didn’t come down. So the priest decided to 38 a rope between his car and the tree. He thought as he drove，the tree would bend down（弯曲） and he could get the 39 . He did so. But he drove too far, and the rope 40 .

The tree went “Boing”! And the cat went 41 the air. The priest couldn’t see it. He felt

42 . He walked around and asked people if they’d seen his cat. But 43 had seen it. At last. He said, “God，I just give this cat to your 44 .”

A few days later，he 45 one of his friends in a shop. He saw cat food in her shopping

bag .This woman didn’t like cats and everyone knew it，so he asked her in surprise, “ 46 are

you buying cat food?”

She answered, “My little girl always wanted a cat，but I didn’t 47 . Then a few days ago, she asked again. I told her 48 God gave her a cat, she could keep it. She went out of the house and said something to the sky. Then 49 a cat flew out of the blue sky and landed in front of her.”

The priest smiled and said, “How 50 your little girl is!” Then he went on shopping.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. glad | B. afraid | C. mad | D. shy |
| 37. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| 38. A. draw | B. buy | C. make | D. tie |
| 39. A. cat | B. tree | C. rope | D. car |
| 40. A. broke | B. lose | C. jumped | D. grew |
| 41. A. out | B. across | C. through | D. around |
| 42. A. angry | B. terrible | C. relaxed | D. happy |
| 43. A. anybody | B. somebody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| 44. A. flying | B. buying | C. holding | D. keeping |
| 45. A. met | B. visited | C. caught | D. called |
| 46. A. How | B. When | C. Why | D. Where |
| 47. A. own | B. hide | C. agree | D. follow |
| 48. A. if | B. before | C. that | D. until |
| 49. A. slowly | B. suddenly | C. quietly | D. silently |
| 50. A. friendly | B. lovely | C. lively | D. lucky |

1. 补全对话 阅读对话，从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案完成对话。（5 分）

Amy: Let’s go out to do some exercise. Rick: 51

Amy: Do you like to play tennis?

Rick: You’ve just found the right person. 52 Amy: Then you play a lot?

Rick: 53 . But I hope I can find more time for it. Amy: Do you watch tennis on TV?

Rick: 54 I’d feel bad if I miss a match. My hobby is to collect things about tennis stars.

I’ve got a lot and I can show you later.

Amy: Wow, that’s fantastic! 55

Rick: Anyway, let’s go to play first. I just can’t wait, either.

1. A. Good idea. B. Yes, please.

C. Never mind. D. I’m so sorry.

1. A. It’s very difficult for me. B. That’s my favorite sport.

C. I don’t have a tennis ball. D. I’m really busy right now.

1. A. Two bowls of beef noodles. B. There isn’t a hotel near here.

C. At least three times a week. D. Make sure you try your best.

1. A. Me, too. B. I hope so.

C. Good luck. D. Of course.

1. A. I can’t wait. B. You’re welcome.

C. I love them. D. You needn’t worry.

1. 阅读理解 阅读短文，然后从每题 A．B．C．D 四个选项中选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(40 分)

## A

What do you call a school with no tests, no grades, no classes, and no teachers? Students of the Met School and their parents think it to be the best school in the world.

The school is in Rhode Island, US. Dennis Littky opened it in 1996. He was fired(解雇) from two other schools, because many parents of the school students were unhappy with his unusual ideas. The school takes poor kids who are failing at schools. Nearly everybody has already given up these students and their parents want to try anything. The Met School gives Littky a great place to try out his new ideas.

“The word that most kids use when they talk about high school is ‘boring’.” says Littky. “But no one would say the Met was boring.” Advisers (not teachers) work with small groups of students for four years. Students spend almost half of their school time learning real life skills, such as working for business, spending time with government people, and helping teach younger children. Instead of tests, the students give shows about their work outside school.

In fact, students work harder here than in other schools. All the students from the Met graduate and can choose to go to a good university.

1. The students of the Met School think their School is in the world.

A. the greatest B. the best C. the worst D. the largest

1. , Littky opened the Met school in the US.

A. In 2008. B. In 1998. C. In 1996. D. In 1896.

1. What kind of kids can be the students of the Met School?

A. Poor kids. B. Smart kids. C. Lonely kids D. Homeless Kids.

1. What do the students do at the Met School?

A. Play all the time. B. Give shows about their school.

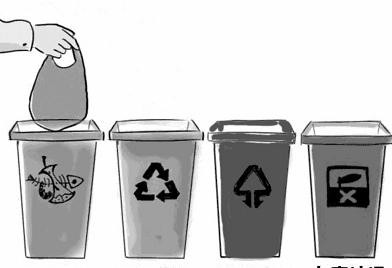
C. Work for school. D. Learn real life skills half the time.

1. Which of the following about students at the Met is TRUE?

A. Their school life is easy with no tests. B. They have much homework every day.

C. They can never go to good universities. D. They work harder than in other schools.

## B



It’s not WASTE until it is WASTED!

Here in our schoolyard, there are four different colors of rubbish bins for different kinds of rubbish. The red is for harmful waste; the blue is for waste that can be recycled; the green is for kitchen waste; the yellow is for other waste.

The following are some instructions for you. **Glass**: Empty bottles without caps **Warning**: No mirrors and light bulbs(灯泡) **Paper**: Clean newspapers, magazines, boxes

**Warning**: No paper tissues(纸巾) and wallpaper

**PMD waste**: Packaging（包装袋）made of plastic or metal and drink boxes

**Warning**: No plastic pots(e.g. yogurt pots), plastic bags

**Harmful waste**: out­of­date drugs(药物), used batteries(电池), paint and oil...

Besides, if you don’t need your old bikes at all, our school volunteers will collect them. We’re going to fix them up and then give them away to kids who don’t have enough money for a bike.

To find out more about recycling, you can visit our school website.

1. The fish bones should be thrown in the bin.

A. red B. blue C. green D. yellow

1. From the passage, we can know that can be put in the PMD waste.

A. yogurt pots B. plastic bags C. Used paint D. Out­of­date drugs

1. If you give your old bike to the volunteers, it will be .

A. sold to collect much money B. thrown away immediately

C. cleaned and returned to you D. fixed up and given away

1. Where can we get more information about recycling according to the passage?

A. In the newspaper B. In the magazine C. On the school website D. In the school yard

1. What’s the writer’s purpose of writing the passage?

A. To tell people to save food. B. To introduce waste sorting.

C. To call us to be volunteers . D. To collect lots of old things.

## C

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 (锲而不舍的) 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.

1. What should you do when you find your lessons very hard from Paragraph 2?

A. Ask people for help. B. Get ready to create wonders.

C. Try and keep trying. D. Prepare for a harder one.

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

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

1. Which of the following best explains “obstacles” underlined in Paragraph 7?

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

1. 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 his goals. D. To compare it with a bridge.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Keeping Doing Something Valuable B. Realizing Dreams with Persistent Action

C. Studying Hard and Making Progress D. Separating Successful People from Dreams

## D

Storytelling has caught the human imagination for thousands of years. People everywhere have told stories to amuse, to teach, to remember, and just to pass the time. People started telling stories long before writing was invented. Today stories are also written down in books and acted out in movies, TV shows, and plays. But people all over the world still tell one another stories out loud. A person who can tell a good story nearly always finds listeners.

Before people developed writing, storytelling was the most important way to pass along information. Anything a culture wanted to protect, like its beliefs, its history and its traditions, had to be told out loud. Each generation(一代人) would tell the culture’s stories to the next. In this way, the stories were passed along. Knowledge passed on in this method is called the spoken tradition. Even cultures that know how to write still pass along some information in this way.

In some cultures everyone would pass along the stories. In other cultures only special storytellers were trusted to do this important job. A culture’s best storytellers had good memories. They could also make the stories very interesting, so people would listen and remember them. Sometimes people would sing the stories or tell them in the form of poems. Songs and poems can

both make stories easier to remember.

However, stories told aloud change over time as different people tell them. A storyteller might change a story in order to make it better. Or a teller may simply not remember all the details of a story. Unlike written stories, the spoken tradition is not created by any one person. Instead, a whole culture helps shape the changing stories throughout history. Sometimes the stories are collected and written down long after they have been created.

1. From Paragraph 1, we know that is very popular in the world all the time.

A. writing B. listening C. storyteller D. storytelling

1. The writer mainly tells us in Paragraph 2.

A. the way to pass on information B. the story cultures to protect

C. the kinds of spoken traditions D. the development of stories

1. Why did people sing or tell stories in the form of poems from Paragraph 3?

A. To show the writer’s talents. B. To follow the listeners’ rules.

C. To make the stories easier. D. To train the tellers’ memories.

1. Which of the following is the meaning of “details” underlined in Paragraph 4?
   1. 作者 B. 背景 C. 结尾 D. 细节
2. Which of the following is TURE according to the passage?

A. Storytelling has a very short history. B. Anyone could be the best culture’s teller.

C. A good teller might change stories better. D. Stories are collected when being created.

# 非选择题部分 共 45 分

1. 选词填空（10 分）
   1. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词填空。（ 每词限用一次）

when

questions

only

another

oldest

Mary is four years old. She likes asking (76) . Some of her questions are funny.

One day Mary and her father went to (77) city to visit her uncle. Her uncle was very happy to see them. The next morning Mary’s uncle took her and her father out and showed them around. “Please look at that tower,” said her uncle. “It is the (78) building in this city.”

“How old is it?” Mary asked.

“I don’t know exactly (79) it was built ,” Mary’s uncle said. “But some people say that it has stood there for about 2,100 years.”

Mary suddenly laughed. “Are you joking, Uncle?” she said. “It’s (80)

this year.”

2022

* 1. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的动词，并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号。（每词限用一次）

have

need

use

brush

run

Water is very important. But do you know that we (81) up the Earth’s fresh

water faster than we can replace it? We need water to stay alive and if we don’t use water wisely, we (82) out!

However, we would all die without water. Water (83) for just about everything we do. We need it to farm, to wash, to provide power, to control fires and – most importantly – to drink.

Therefore, all of us should save water if we want (84) enough to stay alive. Using less water means saving money and saving energy. Actually, saving water is EASY. Here are some helpful tips:

* Have shorter showers and only half fill the bath.
* Turn the tap off while you soap your hands or (85) your teeth.
* Fix any taps hoses(软管) that drip—every drop counts!

1. 阅读理解七选五 根据短文内容， 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。（5 分）

Is there a connection between music and language? According to recent studies, the answer is yes. 86 Here, we look at two examples.

A recent study by researcher Kraus shows that playing a musical instrument can improve a person’s hearing ability. 87 The people in the first group were musicians, while those in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were able to hear the talking person more clearly.

88 Think about violinists in an orchestra（管弦乐团）. When the violinists play with the group, they hear their own instrument and many others, too. But the violinists must listen closely to what they are playing, and pay no attention to the other sounds. In this way, musicians are able to focus on certain sounds, even in a room with lots of noise.

Schlaug, a doctor at Harvard Medical School, works with stroke（中风）patients. Because of their illness, these people cannot say their names, addresses, or other information normally. However, they can still sing. 89 Why does this work? Schlaug isn’t sure. Music seems to make different parts of the brain work, including the damaged（损坏的）parts. This might help patients to use that part of the brain again.

Music improves concentration（注意力）,memory, listening skills, and our overall language abilities. 90 Playing an instrument or singing can help us do better in school and keep our brain sharp（敏锐的）as we get older. Music is not only enjoyable, it’s also good for us in many other ways.

1. It can even help sick people get better.
2. Music helps people solve some hearing problems.
3. Music improves certain language abilities in the brain.
4. The violinists develop their memories by playing the violin.
5. He was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to speak.
6. Musicians hear better because they learn to pay attention to certain sounds.
7. In his study two groups of people listened to a person talking in a noisy room.
8. 书面表达（30 分）

第一部分 情景运用 根据图片和文字提示，用一个完整的句子提问或应答。

91.



A: Mom,

B: Your ruler is on the table.

92.

A: How does Mike usually go to school?

B:

93.

A: What were you doing at this time yesterday, Marcus? B:

94.

A: What kind of sports do the men like?

B:

95.

A: Jenny,

B: Mm... I have a bad toothache.

第二部分 写作

每天晚上，小明一家都幸福地围坐在餐桌前一起就餐。下面这幅图画呈现了小明一家昨天晚上就餐的情景。请根据提示信息和你对图画的理解，用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文。内容包括：1. 描述图画内容； 2. 简要陈述你的看法。

注意：1. 可以进行适当的想象；2. 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

（参考词汇：serving chopsticks, serving scoop 公筷公勺)

