

# 2021-2022 学年度第二学期九年级英语一模试题卷

## 英语

(满分 120 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

### 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. 全卷包括“试题卷”(8 页)和“答题卷”(2 页)两部分。
3. 请务必在“答题卷”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. What does Mary's brother do?



2. What does John like doing best?



3. How much does the woman need to pay for the shoes?

- A. 30 dollars.      B. 70 dollars.      C. 100 dollars.

4. Where does Lucy want to go?

- A. The bank.      B. The school.      C. The bookstore.

5. How is the weather the day after tomorrow?

- A. Cloudy.      B. Rainy.      C. Sunny.

#### 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. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. On the Internet.      B. On the street.      C. On the phone.

7. Who does the boy have a problem with?

- A. His teachers.      B. His parents.      C. His friends.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 小题。

Where does the man want to sit?

- A. Beside the window.      B. In the center.      C. Near the door.

9. How soon will the man get his food?

- A. In ten minutes.      B. In twelve minutes.      C. In twenty minutes.

10. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.      B. Waitress and customer.      C. Father and daughter.

#### 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. Where was the old woman's house?

- A. In a city.      B. In a town.      C. In a village.

12. Why did the young man come to the old woman's house?

- A. Because he wanted to borrow some money.

- B. Because he wanted to have something to eat.

- C. Because he wanted to get some rest in her house.

13. What did the old woman and the young man have for dinner?

- A. Some potatoes.

- B. Many fruits.

- C. Much meat.

14. When did the young man return to the old woman's house?

- A. Five years later.

- B. Ten years later.

- C. Fifteen years later.

15. What was the young man's job later?

- A. A cook.

- B. A worker.

- C. A farmer.

#### 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。

| Danish Queen's visit to China |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| When                          | She visited China last 16.                            |
| Where                         | She visited some big cities in the of China.          |
| How                           | She is very kind and 18.                              |
| What                          | She has been interested in Chinese 19.                |
| What influence                | Her visit will make the two countries become much 20. |

### 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。

1. — Did you do anything special on Father's Day?

— Yes. I made my father a card in the of a heart to express my love.

- A. height      B. design      C. shape      D. model

2. — I have a ticket to . Would you like to go to see the movie with me?

— Great! That's very kind of you.

- A. buy      B. spare      C. spend      D. save

3. — I will try my best in the English speech I may fail.

— Wonderful! I will support you all the time.

- A. when      B. until      C. unless      D. though

4. — Perfect photos! Good skills!

— Thank you. They by my Huawei mobile phone. In fact, I am not skillful at all.

- A. are taken      B. were taken      C. take      D. took

5. — We have no money and the last bus has gone. Any ideas?

— Oh, Tom will drive home from work at this time. Ask him for a ride.

- A. bright      B. funny      C. opposite      D. exciting

6. When the little kid saw his mother, he quickly pushed his way the crowd of people to run to her.

- A. across      B. over      C. through      D. onto

7. Life is a journey with trouble, but with care and wisdom you can any problem you face.

- A. work out      B. hand out      C. find out      D. put out

8. — How amazing this robot is!

— Wow, it has video cameras in its eyes, so it "see" and communicate with people.





9. — Peter looks happy today. Do you know why?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ gets the first in his class but this time he is the first.  
A. nearly      B. heavily      C. luckily      D. hardly
30. — Could you pick me up at 4 o'clock this afternoon?  
— Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_. My speech won't be over at that time.  
A. I think so      B. I hope not      C. I'm afraid not      D. I agree with you

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

An old woman had two large pots (罐). One of the pots had a crack (裂缝) in it. The other pot was perfect and always 31 a lot of water. The cracked pot arrived only half full from a 32 to the house.

During two years, the woman brought home only one and a half pots of water every day. The perfect pot was 33 of its achievement. But the poor cracked pot was not satisfied 34 itself.

One day, the cracked pot spoke to the woman, "What a shame! I hate myself 35 the crack causes me to leak (漏)." "

The old woman smiled, "Do you notice that there are 36 on your side of the path? But there aren't any on the other pot's side. I have 37 known about your crack, so I planted flower seeds on your side of the path. When we walk back from the river, you 38 them."

The woman continued, "I often pick these beautiful flowers to 39 my house. Because of you, I could have the beautiful flowers. Then I could see the natural 40 in my house."

Each of us has our own flaw (瑕疵). But it's the flaws that make our lives very interesting and different.

- |                 |             |             |            |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 31. A. carried  | B. poured   | C. rushed   | D. pulled  |
| 32. A. lake     | B. stream   | C. ocean    | D. river   |
| 33. A. angry    | B. proud    | C. nervous  | D. pleased |
| 34. A. for      | B. of       | C. about    | D. with    |
| 35. A. although | B. if       | C. because  | D. while   |
| 36. A. clouds   | B. trees    | C. flowers  | D. leaves  |
| 37. A. already  | B. hardly   | C. never    | D. seldom  |
| 38. A. plant    | B. water    | C. increase | D. lead    |
| 39. A. burn     | B. decorate | C. paint    | D. examine |
| 40. A. place    | B. light    | C. power    | D. beauty  |

B

Riding a Mobike on the street, you might hear some people speaking Chinese aloud. Turning to the right, you see a Sichuan-style restaurant. After walking into a store, you see that Huawei smart phones are 41.

But you're not in China—you're in Manchester in Britain. In fact, you might see 42 things in many other cities. Chinese products have been 43 worldwide.

Chinese food has been enjoyed in western countries for a long time. To 44 local people's tastes, Chinese restaurants have made some changes to the 45. Unlike Chinese, Australian people don't like to eat meat with the bone 46. So Chinese restaurants there provide big pieces of meat without bones, 47 for fish.

Some Chinese brands (品牌) are also becoming more 48. In many cities in Europe, stores sell TCL televisions, Haier fridges and Lenovo computers. And more than half of US-owned drones (无人机) are Chinese models. They're not simply made in China, but designed and developed in the 49.

In the past, most western people thought Chinese products were cheap and not dependable. But now, things have 50 greatly. "Made in China" becomes cool. More and more people trust Chinese brands.

- |               |              |            |            |
|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. for fun | B. at work   | C. on sale | D. in use  |
| 2. A. similar | B. different | C. common  | D. unusual |

- |                    |              |              |             |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 43. A. stored      | B. collected | C. received  | D. accepted |
| 44. A. meet        | B. copy      | C. spread    | D. answer   |
| 45. A. kitchens    | B. drink     | C. dishes    | D. services |
| 46. A. up          | B. out       | C. on        | D. in       |
| 47. A. just        | B. even      | C. yet       | D. still    |
| 48. A. traditional | B. expensive | C. practical | D. popular  |
| 49. A. country     | B. school    | C. field     | D. town     |
| 50. A. taught      | B. changed   | C. made      | D. given    |

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: It will be sunny tomorrow. Why not go out for a picnic by electric bike?

B: By electric bike? Sounds great! 51

A: What a pity! Let's go to Yushan Lake Park on foot.

B: 52

A: It's only ten minutes' walk from here.

B: Great. I'll take my music player.

A: 53

B: Light music. 54 I will choose some music we both like tomorrow. 55

A: How about 10:00 a. m. at the gate of Bank of China?

B: OK. See you tomorrow.

A: See you.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. It can help me relax.</p> <p>B. How far is it from here?</p> <p>C. When and where shall we meet?</p> <p>D. What kind of music do you like?</p> <p>E. But teenagers shouldn't be allowed to ride it.</p> <p>F. How long does it take?</p> <p>I hope you will like it.</p> |
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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

Can the "double reduction" policy (双减政策) really help you? Some students have different answers. Let's have a look.

Shen Yuzhe, 13, Beijing

It really helps me a lot. I don't need to do too much homework. I can finish it at school. I don't need to take it home. I can swim or play ping-pong with my father. I'm very happy.

Zhang Hangming, 13, Tianjin

I like the "double reduction" policy very much, because I can have free time to do my favorite things on Saturday and Sunday. I like to play the piano and play volleyball. I join a music club and I can go there on Saturday.

Yu Zhiyue, 14, Jiangsu

With the "double reduction" policy, I really have less homework to do. But now I can only take tutoring classes (辅导班) from Monday to Friday. So Monday is a very long day for me. On that day, I need to have classes on the computer at home after school. I am very tired.

Cui Ruqi, 12, Liaoning

It makes me have happy weekends. I can play the piano or read my favorite books on the weekend. I want to be a musician like my mother. She can play the piano and the violin very well.

6. What can Shen Yuzhe do after school now?

- A. Play sports with his father. B. Play volleyball.  
C. Go to a dancing club. D. Play the piano.
57. How many students like the "double reduction" policy?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
58. Who have the same hobby?  
A. Shen Yuzhe and Cui Ruqi. B. Zhang Hangming and Yu Zhiyue.  
C. Cui Ruqi and Zhang Hangming. D. Shen Yuzhe and Yu Zhiyue.

B

Mascots (吉祥物) are great ambassadors (大使) for sporting events. You may remember the five cute "Fuwa (福娃)" dolls from the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Now, get ready to meet two new mascots.



Look at the panda! It looks like an astronaut (宇航员). It wears an ice shell (冰壳) and looks fat, so we call it "Bing Dwen Dwen". White is the color of ice and snow. "Bing Dwen Dwen" likes ice sports very much and is good at them. That's why it is the mascot of 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games.

Do you think the red mascot looks like a lantern (灯笼)? The lantern's name is "Shuey Rhon Rhon". When the Chinese New Year comes, people always make or buy red lanterns. Red is the color of hope and good luck, so people think their dreams will come true in the new year. "Shuey Rhon Rhon" can give players hope and help them do well in the 2022 Beijing Winter Paralympic Games (残奥会).

Many people in different countries like the two mascots very much, and they show their love for them on the Internet.

59. What is the mascot of 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games?  
A. "Fuwa" dolls. B. Bing Dwen Dwen. C. An astronaut. D. Shuey Rhon Rhon
60. What is "Bing Dwen Dwen"?  
A. A panda. B. An astronaut. C. An ice shell. D. A lantern.
61. What's the best title (标题) of the passage?  
A. People in different countries like the two mascots.  
B. "Fuwa", "Bing Dwen Dwen" and "Shuey Rhon Rhon".  
C. Two Olympic mascots come to life.  
D. 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games.

C

Most schools in England require children to wear a school uniform.

Students' uniform

Long grey or black trousers (short may be worn in the summer).

White shirt. Black shoes.

School tie (choose as you like in most schools)

Jumper or sweater with the school name on.

Girls may wear skirts during the summer term.

There are at least four advantages. Firstly, when they go on a school trip they all look the same and so they can't get lost. Secondly, it stops kids worrying about what to wear each day. Everyone is equal. Thirdly, parents don't have to shop for expensive and different clothes for their children to show off. Fourthly, wearing a uniform gives a sense of being proud and discipline (纪律约束) in them.

62. What colour are the shoes that the English students wear in school?  
A. White. B. Grey. C. Black. D. Yellow.
63. Where can you find the school name?  
A. On the tie. B. On the sweater. C. On the shirt. D. On the skirt.
64. Which of the following is one of the advantages of wearing a uniform?  
A. It gives students a sense of being proud.  
B. It helps children show off.  
C. It helps children choose different clothes.  
D. It makes children strange.

D

Jack is a twenty-year-old young man. Two years ago, when he finished middle school, he found work in a shop. Usually he works until ten o'clock in the evening. He is very tired when he gets home. After a quick supper he goes to bed and soon falls asleep. His grandma who lives downstairs is satisfied with (满意) him.

One day, on his way home, he met Mary. They were both happy. He asked the girl to his house; she agreed happily. He bought some fruit and drinks for her. And they talked about their school, teachers, classmates and their future (未来). They talked for a long time.

"Have a look at your watch, please," said the girl. "What time is it now?"

"Sorry, something is wrong with my watch," said Jack. "Where's yours?"

"I left it at home."

"Jack thought for a moment and found a way. He began to stamp his foot on the floor, "Bang! Bang! Bang!"

The sound woke his grandma up. The old woman shouted downstairs, "It's twelve o'clock in the night, Jack. Why are you still jumping upstairs?"

65. How old was Jack when he finished middle school?  
A. Sixteen. B. Eighteen. C. Twenty. D. Fifteen.
66. From the story, what is the relationship (关系) between Mary and Jack?  
A. Classmate. B. Colleague. (同事) C. Aunt. D. Wife.
67. What does the underlined word "stamp" mean?  
A. 盖 B. 踩 C. 贴邮票 D. 承认
68. Why did Jack stamp his foot on the floor?  
A. To wake his grandma up.  
B. To make his grandma angry.  
C. To let his grandma tell him the time.  
D. To let his grandma buy him a watch.

E

The novel coronavirus (新冠病毒) makes us stay at home for months, and it doesn't go now. It will go, of course. But it tells us to have a second look at our habits and to live better. Here are some ways to help you keep healthy.

Stay healthy

We all know that immunity (免疫) is the most important to fight the virus (病毒). How can we keep strong body Do more exercise and eat healthy food. Drink more water and go to bed before 11 p.m.

Have different hobbies

Some people might find that staying at home is boring. Having different hobbies (爱好) can help you have fun. Hobbies can help you stay happy even in hard times.

Learn more about science

You might read stories that say garlic (蒜) can kill the novel coronavirus. It's not true. Learning more about science can help us tell the facts but not the untrue things.

To love and to be loved

Many people lost family members during the novel coronavirus outbreak. We should love the people around us. Say sorry first when you fight with someone. Make small gift or cook a meal for your family on special days.

69. According to the passage, what can we know about the novel coronavirus?  
A. Goes away. B. Will never go.  
C. Helps us to think about our living habits. D. Killed no people.
70. What does the underlined word "facts" in the passage means?  
A. 事实. B. 故事. C. 笑话. D. 谣言.
71. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?  
A. We should exercise more than an hour every day.  
B. Garlic can kill the novel coronavirus.





3. 文中不得出现真实姓名及学校名称;  
 4. 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。  
 "It's better to travel ten thousand miles than to read ten thousand books." This old Chinese saying has caused heated discussions among students. Some students think .....

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- C. Staying at home is boring.  
 D. Having different hobbies helps people stay happy.  
 72. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A. Why we need to have hobbies.                      B. Some ways to keep healthy.  
 C. It's difficult to fight the novel coronavirus.      D. The ways to eat well.  
 阅读下面短文, 并用英语回答问题 (请注意每小题的词数要求)。

You may be a normal (普通的) student. Sometimes you possibly think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily so, however. Anyone can become a better student if he or she wants to. Here's how.

Plan your time carefully. When planning your week, you should make a list of things that you have to do. After making this list, you should make a plan of your time. First, your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide a good, regular time for studying. Don't forget to set enough time for entertainment. A weekly plan may not work out all your problems, but it will push you to realize what is happening to your time.

Find a good place to study. Look around the house for a good study place. Keep this space, which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No game, radio, or television! When you sit down to study, concentrate on your subject.

Make good use of your time. Listen to everything the teacher says. Really listening in class means less work later. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says.

Study regularly. When you get home from school, go over your notes. Review the important points that your teacher has mentioned in class. If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read that material. This will help you understand the next class. If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you will remember it longer.

Develop a good attitude to tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. They help you remember your new knowledge. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't be overly worried. There are other ideas that might help you with your studying. You will probably find many others after you have tried these.

73. How many ways of becoming a good student are mentioned in the passage? (不超过 5 个词)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 74. What is the first to plan your week? (不超过 15 个词)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 75. What should you keep on your desk in order to concentrate on your subject? (不超过 5 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. It is hard to find a s\_\_\_\_\_ (座位) in the restaurant during the busy hour.  
 77. They try to make things f\_\_\_\_\_ (公平的) and safe for everyone.  
 78. E\_\_\_\_\_ (吃) fast food very often is not good for your health. You should stop now.  
 79. I was d\_\_\_\_\_ (深深地) moved by the film *Hi, Mom*.  
 80. The photo r\_\_\_\_\_ (提醒) you of the wonderful moment.

**X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)**

进入信息时代, 读书还那么重要吗? 有人说“读万卷书不如行万里路”, 但是也有人持不同的观点。请你根据下表提示分别阐述这两种意见, 并发表自己的观点。

| Reading                            | Travelling                              | Your opinion |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1) 学到各类知识;<br>2) 认识世界;<br>3) 了解历史; | 1) 观光, 游览名胜;<br>2) 体验不同的文化;<br>3) 放松身心; | .....        |

- 注意: 1. 词数 80—100;  
 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;