

考生须知：

道外区 2022 年初中升学调研测试（二）

英 语 试 卷

1. 本试卷满分为 100 分，考试时间为 100 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生先将自己的“姓名”、“考号”、“考场”、“座位号”在答题卡上填写清楚， 将“条形码”准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，答出答题区域书写的答案无效； 在草纸、试卷纸上答题无效。
4. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写， 字体工整，笔迹清楚。
5. 保持卡面整洁，不要折叠、不要弄脏、不要弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修改带、刮纸刀。

# 第 I 卷

## 一、单项选择（本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分） 选择最佳答案。

( ) 1. In the following words, which underlined letters have a different sound from the others?

* 1. theatre B. smooth C. tooth

( ) 2. Which pair of the words with the underlined letters has the same sound?

A. spread health B. change have C. horse actor ( ) 3. Which of the following words doesn’t have the same stress as the others?

A. Service. B. Realize. C. Hotel.

( ) 4. —It’s useless to what has been done. Don’t make those mistakes again.

—I won’t. That’s a promise.

A. regret B. advise C. suppose

( ) 5. —Xining, Summer Resort(夏都), has friendly people and pleasant weather.

—Yes. I’m looking forward to enjoying cool summer there.

A. /, / B. /, a C. a, a

( ) 6. —Any news about China’s space station? Do you know it will be in service?

—At the end of 2022, I think.

A. how soon B. how often C. when

( ) 7. —I tried many ways to solve the problem, but

—Never give up, and you’ll surely make it.

of them worked.

A. none B. all C. neither

( ) 8. Susan always makes good use of her time to study, even her lunch break.

A. between B. during C. around

( ) 9. —It’s been 10 years since we came here.

—How time flies! We in China for so long.

A. are working B. have worked C. worked

( ) 10. China is a big country with 56 ethnic groups(民族). Except the largest group Han,

55 ethnic groups all have their own traditional clothing.

A. the other B. other C. another ( ) 11. —Will you take the train or the plane to Shenzhen?

—Of course, the plane. I’ll have to pay money, but it will take time.

A. less, more B. more, fewer C. more, less ( ) 12. —Is Helen here?

—Not yet, she will arrive soon.

A. and B. so C. but

( ) 13. The idiom(成语) “Mengzi’s mother makes three moves” tells of a mother who did all she could the best environment for her child.

A. to provide B. providing C. provide ( ) 14. —Only eight tickets? Why? There be ten.

—Sorry, Alice. Jack and Laura took two tickets away.

A. will B. should C. might

( ) 15. —Sir, it’s true that being happy is an ability. So can you tell me ?

—Yes. Just as President Xi says, “Happiness is achieved through hard work.”

1. how we can find happiness
2. who can help achieve happiness
3. why is happiness so important to us

( ) 16. —Tina has changed a lot since she had a baby.

—Yeah. Being a mother has all her love and sense of duty.

A. tried out B. given out C. brought out ( ) 17. —Now many people smoke and get ill.

—So we should do something can help stop smoking.

A. that B. which C. who

( ) 18. is a traditional Chinese cartoon hero. Today, he is still loved by people of all ages.

A. Mickey Mouse B. The Monkey King C. Mulan

( ) 19. Nowadays we often work as a team. But leading a group of people can be difficult. If you want to be a good leader, you should .

① always be a “teller” instead of a “listener” when others ask you for help

② learn about each person on your team

③ try to get close to others by doing all the work yourself

④ show your team you care about them as you are friends

⑤ treat everyone on your team with respect(尊重)

A. ②③⑤ B. ①③④ C. ②④⑤

( ) 20. The following is Linda’s school report. She is the fifth in her class. And the total scores of the fourth one and the sixth one are 416 and 397. Then Linda’s physics and chemistry may be .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | English | Math | Chinese | Physics and chemistry |
| **Score** | 99 | 114 | 102 | ? |

A. 81 B. 92 C. 105

## 二、 完形填空（本题共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

Our words carry huge weight. They may influence people for years, and even for a lifetime.

They provide them with courage to go on or one more 21 to give up.

When I was fourteen, my family moved to another city. And the move made my ninth-grade year even harder. I remember 22 into the dining hall for the first time. The other kids had good friends with them, but I didn’t know anyone. I felt 23 and went to the nearest seat after getting some food. The kids beside me looked me up and down and then

24 . I could feel my face turning red at that moment. Then one of the kids broke the ice. “Man! You have one BIG nose!” I felt hurt and didn’t know 25 to say. I wanted to cry, but I managed a little smile—as if it hadn’t hurt me at all. But it had. From then on, I would often look myself in the mirror. I studied the big nose 26 . It seemed that I was just living for my nose. Luckily, I grew out of this influence finally. But it really took me twenty 27 .

There is another thing that is kept deep in my mind. I remember going through a terrible business failure. I lost everything. I called my dad for help and he told me much about how to 28 the failure. His words impressed(给...留下深刻印象) me deeply. It gave me 29 courage and confidence(信心) to go on with my business.

Over these years, I have always been very careful with my words and nice to everyone I met, 30 I believe our words may bring others a lifetime influence.

## 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ( ) 21. A. spirit  ( ) 22. A. walking | B. reason  B. to walk | C. ability  C. walk |
| ( ) 23. A. happy | B. angry | C. lonely |
| ( ) 24. A. laughed | B. answered | C. disappeared |
| ( ) 25. A. how | B. why | C. what |
| ( ) 26. A. exactly | B. closely | C. simply |
| ( ) 27. A. days | B. years | C. centuries |
| ( ) 28. A. deal with | B. find out | C. turn down |
| ( ) 29. A. little | B. one | C. a lot of |
| ( ) 30. A. unless | B. until | C. because |

**三、阅读理解（本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分）**

**(A)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Arguments between kids and parents** | | |
| http://www.zxxk.com | **Parents:** You got an *F* in your maths exam again. I’m disappointed with you.  **Zhang Lei:** I did study hard. The problems were just too difficult for me. | |
| http://www.zxxk.com | **Parents:** Wang Bin is always making trouble in our community. You’d better ▲ him.  **Chen Xiao:** You know him not as well as I do. Stop trying to tell me who I can make friends with. | |
| http://www.zxxk.com | **Parents:** Don’t spend so much time reading novels. You should do something meaningful.  **Li Na:** I’ve already finished my homework. I just want to relax. | |
| **Chinese kids and their parents** | | |
| Only 18% of kids talk to their parents when they have problems. | Over 50% of kids think their parents don’t understand them. | Almost 50% of parents talk to their kids only about school. |
| **Ways to solve the problems** | | |
| As parents, you need to communicate with your kids in a friendly way and encourage them to share their feelings with you. To help you understand each other better, you can also take part in different activities together. This way, your conversations will not only be about school. | | |

**根据语言材料内容选择最佳答案。**

( ) 31. According to the passage above, is not good at maths.

A. Chen Xiao B. Zhang Lei C. Li Na ( ) 32. Which of the following can be put in ▲ ?

A. give a hand to B. say sorry to C. stay away from

( ) 33. In China, of 50 kids, only prefer to talk with parents about their problems.

A. nine B. eighteen C. twenty ( ) 34. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage above?

1. Chen Xiao’s parents think that their son knows Wang Bin better than they do.
2. Both Li Na and her parents think it necessary to spend time reading novels.
3. Joining in activities together is a good way to improve the relationship between parents and kids.

( ) 35. Who is this passage written to?

A. Teenagers. B. Parents. C. Teachers.

## (B)

John is the kind of boy you love to hate. He is always in a good mood(心情) and always has something active to say.

If a friend was having a bad day, John was always telling the friend how to look on the active side of the situation. Seeing this really made me curious(好奇的), so one day I went up and asked him, “You can’t be an active person all the time. How do you do it?” He replied, “Each morning I wake up and say to myself, I choose to be in a good mood.” Soon, I left to start my own business. We lost touch, but I often thought about him when I made a choice about life.

Several years later, I heard that he had a serious accident, falling off a high tower. I saw him about six months after the accident. I asked him what had gone through his mind as the accident took place.

“The first thing that went through my mind was my daughter,” he replied. “Weren’t you scared?” I asked.

He continued, “The nurses were great. They kept telling me I was going to be fine. But seeing the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really scared. In their eyes, I was a dead man. I knew I needed to take action. I told them, ‘I am choosing to live. Operate on(给...动手术) me as if I am alive, not dead.’”

He lived, thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude(态度).

I learned from him that every day we have the choice to live fully.

## 根据短文内容判断正、误。

**（注意：考生将答题卡相应的位置涂黑。正确的涂“A”，错误的涂“B”）**

( ) 36. John is a person who people don’t like very much.

( ) 37. The writer feels curious about the fact that John is always in a good mood.

( ) 38. When John’s friend is in trouble, he just listens and feels sorry for the friend.

( ) 39. The nurses told John he was going to be fine, but in fact they didn’t think he could.

( ) 40. By telling John’s story, the writer wants to tell us that we can choose how to live life.

## (C)

Just like any relationship, best friendships are up to trust, promise, respect and interests. When any of these elements(要素) is missing, the friendship will be hard to go on. If the trust is totally broken, you may not be able to forgive(原谅) him or her. Sometimes a friendship ends because either you or your friend gets tired of putting heart into **it**. This can happen when one of you finds a new friend or even a new hobby that takes up much time. Or, perhaps you find the relationship is always going in an unhealthy way and you want some distance( 距 离 ). Other times, you just change and want to leave each other. Sure, it seems sad at the time, but it’s very normal. Not all friendships are meant to last forever. So, what should you do if something like this happens to you? Read on for some friendly advice.

Whatever the reason you’re breaking up with your best friend, always remember that he or she was once very important to you. Take the time to sit down quietly and tell him/her what’s going on and why. Don’t send him or her an unpleasant e-mail or just start **ignoring** him or her. In fact, maybe he or she has known there’s a problem and would like to have a heart-to-heart conversation. If you’re not sure about wanting an end forever, you could suggest you two take a break from each other. If, after a while, you realize why you became the best friends in the beginning, you can try getting back to your former( 以前的) behaviors. Whatever you do, be honest about your feelings while having respect for his or hers. And if you both agree the BFF (Best Friend Forever) thing is over, make sure not to be enemies.

## 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 41. In the first paragraph, “**it**” refers to(指代) .

1. trust B. hobby C. friendship ( ) 42. What is **NOT** the usual cause of ending a friendship?
2. Living too far away from each other.
3. Finding a new hobby that takes up much time.
4. Realizing the relationship going in an unhealthy way.

( ) 43. The underlined(划线的) word “**ignoring**” in the passage means “ ” in Chinese.

A. 关注 B. 靠近 C. 不理睬

( ) 44. What should you do when breaking up with your best friends?

① Remember that he or she once meant a lot to you.

② Try to have a heart-to-heart conversation with him or her.

③ Be honest and respectful to each other.

④ Send an unpleasant e-mail to him or her.

⑤ Suggest not getting along with each other for a while.

A. ①②③⑤ B. ②③④⑤ C. ①②③④

( ) 45. What can be the best title for this passage?

1. Basic Elements of Friendship.
2. What to Do With Friendship in Trouble?
3. When to Be Friends or Enemies?

## (D)

All students need to have good study habits. When you have good study habits, you will learn things faster. 46.

Do you usually study in the living room? 47. You need to study in a quiet place, like your bedroom. A quiet place will help you learn better.

48. Don’t put your school things everywhere. It helps you study well, too.

Light is important, too. You will feel tired easily if there is not enough light.

Of all the good study habits you can develop, asking questions is the key. Just ask.

49.

When you study, don’t think about other things at the same time. Only think about your homework. If you do so, you will do your homework more quickly, and you will make fewer mistakes.

50. If you do not have them, try to learn them. If yours are good, they will help you a lot in your studies.

## 根据短文内容，将下列方框内的句子还原到原文空白处，使短文内容完整、通顺(每个选 项只能用一次)。

1. Before you begin to study, do not forget to clean your desk.
2. Good study habits are very important.
3. You also remember them easily.
4. No one knows everything, but we can always learn from each other in this way.
5. This is not a good place for study because it is usually too noisy.

**第 II 卷**

**四、交际应用（本题共 10 分，每空 1 分）**

1. **从 A-G 项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话。（选项中有两项是多余的）**

(*An interviewer is interviewing a Chinese student who is studying in America.*) A=an interviewer B=a Chinese student

1. Any more reasons?
2. How long have you been studying here?
3. How do you like America?
4. What are you going to do after finishing your study?
5. Caring for parents comes first in China.
6. Do you want to go back to China?
7. How are you getting on with your study?

A: Excuse me. May I ask you some questions? B: Sure.

A: 51

B: For about two years. A: 52

B: Very well.

A: 53

B: I’m going back to China. A: Why?

B: Er, you know, China is developing faster and faster. And I want to do something for it. A: 54

B: Yes, I’d like to spend more time with my parents. A: Wow! Good! 55 Wish you a nice future! B: Thank you.

51. 52. 53. 54. 55.

## 填入一个适当的词补全对话，每空一词。

A: Morning, Doctor.

B: Good morning. What’s wrong with you?

A: I was caught in the rain yesterday. I’ve got a headache and keep on coughing a lot. B: Do you have a fever?

A: I’m 56 so. And I feel so bad.

B: Let me take your temperature...Take it easy. 57 nothing serious. You just have a cold.

Drink some hot water and have a good rest. And you’ll be fine soon.

A: Thanks, I will. What else should I do?

B: You’d better choose your clothes 58 on the weather report. A: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

B: It’ll still be rainy tomorrow. Now we’re in the season of rain. A: 59 bad the weather is!

B: When you go out, please wear warm clothes and take an 60 with you. A: I get it. Thank you.

B: You’re welcome.

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

## 五、任务性阅读（本题共 20 分，每空 1 分）

**先阅读(A)(B)(C)三篇短文，然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列五项任务。**

**(A)**

child, complete, day, her, run to, beautiful, wait, high

One day, I took my two kids to the local playground. As soon as we got there, my daughter

61 the swing and asked for a push. When I was helping my daughter, I noticed another girl trying to make her own swing go high by 62 . Her old grandmother was sitting on the chair nearby and smiled at me.

I gave my daughter one big push and then walked towards the little girl. I asked if she

wanted me to give her a push. She smiled and said “Yes”. For the next two hours, I pushed the swings, and played with my two 63 and the little girl. When we went home, I was very tired. But my heart was flying much 64 than the swings.

One day two years later, after a 65 work, I was a little tired. But I needed to pick up my kids before going home. While I was 66 outside the school gate, a little girl came over and smiled sweetly at me. She gave me a big hug before catching her school bus.

67 , I didn’t feel tired anymore as I watched her running away.

In life, the love we give others will find its way back to us. It may travel from heart to heart or it may blossom(开花) in the heart which it was planted in. The love we share, the kindness we give, and the 68 we create will always come back to us with a pleasant surprise.

## (B)

Smiling is not just a good way of communicating with others. It can also show which country you are from. The study found that countries like Canada, the USA and Australia like to smile when they started showing their feelings. This means they may smile more than other countries.

Because these countries are homes to people from many other places. So they have different cultural backgrounds and language barriers(障碍) which may cause some misunderstandings(误解 ) with others. But smiling shows someone is friendly. Smiles make people happy. It helps to push communication.

Japanese people try to smile as a way of showing respect and kindness to others. Or they smile to hide their unhappy feelings with someone. It is true that Japan is a country that pays more attention to politeness. And smiling is an important part of their politeness culture. If you travel to Japan, taxi drivers always show you friendly smile. If something unexpected happens to a Japanese, they may also smile to avoid being embarrassed.

Where do people smile least? The answer is China’s Hong Kong. What about your country?

In most of Asia, especially the so-called(所谓的) “rice bowl” cultures of China, Japan and Korea, food is usually eaten with chopsticks. Chopsticks were invented in China about 5,000 years ago, although the exact date isn’t known.

Chopsticks are two long, thin, usually tapered(圆锥形的), pieces of wood. Bamboo is the most common material, but they are also made of different types of wood, as well as plastic, animal bone, ivory, metal and jade(玉器).

Nowadays many people like to buy chopsticks as gifts. When they are given to a young couple who just get married, chopsticks are symbols of joy and good wishes for having a new baby soon; when they are given to a lover, it means “We’ll be together forever”. Chopsticks are often given to the people from other countries as gifts because they stand for(代表) the culture of our country.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chopsticks** | | |
| Which three 76 countries  use chopsticks | China, Japan and Korea | |
| When chopsticks were invented in China | About five 77 years ago | |
| The most common material of chopsticks | 78 | |
| The meanings of chopsticks as gifts | To new couples | Being symbols of joy and good wishes  for 79 a new baby soon |
| To a lover | Meaning “We’ll be together forever” |
| To 80 | Standing for the culture of China |

## 任务 1：阅读短文(A), 用方框中所给词或短语的正确形式填空，使文章通顺、连贯、合理。

**(每空只能填一个单词或一个短语，每个单词或短语限用一次)**

61. 62. 63. 64.

65. 66. 67. 68.

## 任务 2：阅读短文(B), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

1. l not much
2. c the customs and beliefs, way of life of a country or group

## 任务 3：阅读短文(B), 完成同义句转换，每空一词。

It helps to push communication.

It 71. 72. to push communication.

## 任务 4：根据短文(B)内容回答问题。

1. Is smiling just a good way of communicating with others?

.

1. According to the passage, which countries are homes to people from many other places?

.

1. Why do Japanese people also smile when something unexpected happens to them?

.

## 任务 5：根据短文(C)内容完成表格，每空一词。

76. 77. 78. 79. 80.

## 六、书面表达（本题共 20 分）

假如你是九年级学生王小红，暑假即将来临，你的美国笔友Jessie来信询问你将如何度过初中毕业后的第一个假期。请你根据以下信息，给她写一封回信，告诉她你的打算。

## 写作要点:

1. 对初中毕业后的第一个假期充满期待。
2. 父母的意见：
   1. 为高中生活做准备；
   2. 学做家务。
3. 说说你打算如何度过一个轻松的假期。**写作要求:**
4. 不得使用真实姓名、地点和班级、学校名。
5. 适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯。
6. 字迹工整、语言精练、表达准确、条理清晰。
7. 至少 80 词。

Dear Jessie,

I’m pleased to hear from you.

Best wishes.

Yours, Xiaohong