2021-2022 学年第二学期练习（一）



九年级英语学科

注意事项：

1. 本试卷共 10 页。全卷满分 90 分。考试时间为 90 分钟。试题包含选择题和非选择题。考生答题全部答在答题卡上，答在本试卷上无效。
2. 请认真核对监考教师在答题卡上所粘贴条形码的姓名、考试证号是否与本人相符合,再将 自己的姓名、考试证号用 0. 5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡及本试卷上。
3. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后， 再选涂其它答案。答非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔写在答题卡的指定位置，在其它位置答题一律无效。

# 选择题（共 40 分）

## 一、单项选择（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下列各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. As we all know, Shenzhou-13 landed successfully April 16, 2022.

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

1. Students can not only learn from their teachers but also learn by during online courses.

A. they B. them C. themselves D. their

1. Nowadays schools pay more attention to Labor Education. Students are after the plants and wait for their growth.

enough to look

A. humorous B. patient C. organized D. generous

1. The 22nd FIFA World Cup in Qatar from November 21 to December 18, 2022.

A. held B. was held C. will hold D. will be held

1. Which sentence is the most suitable one in the blank on the right?
   1. Everybody liked him.
   2. Tom had to say sorry to others.
   3. Everybody laughed at him.
   4. Tom made many friends.
2. More and more teenagers want to be like Yuan Longping when they grow up.

A. writers B. engineers C. inventors D. scientists

1. To our surprise, the war between Russia and Ukraine \_ and it had such a great influence on the world.

A. broke out B. broke down C. broke into D. broke up

1. Encouraged by Beijing Winter Olympics, many young people began to learn and practice .

A. skate B. skated C. skating D. to skate

1. If children spend several hours playing outdoors each day, they can the chance of having poor eyesight.

A. refuse B. reduce C. regret D. relax

1. — Excuse me, could you tell me it is to go to Jinling Library?

— It’s about 15 minutes’ ride.

A. how far B. how soon C. how long D. how often

1. It’s good manners to behave at home as well as in public.

A. probably B. personally C. politely D. possibly

1. Mother’s Day is coming. Some of my classmates choose flowers as presents, I plan to cook mom a big meal.

A. when B. while C. before D. after

1. Which of the following sentences has the same sentence structure as “We all made Daniel our monitor.”?

A. We all think Daniel a helpful boy. B. We all gave Daniel our support.

C. We all like Daniel very much. D. We all believe Daniel is a good monitor.

1. — Sophie, terribly sorry for what I have done.

— . I know that people may get mad when they are under pressure.

A. That’s for sure B. Of course not C. With pleasure D. Never mind

1. — It’s wrong for people to walk dogs without ropes. Actually some people are afraid of dogs.

— . We should consider the feelings of others.

A. I don’t think so. B. Not really.

C. I can’t agree more. D. That’s a good idea.

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I’m Alex Tani, your friend from the UK. This is a column where I help solve readers’ problems. I hope I can give you some help.

## Question

**Answer**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. A. provided | B. promised | C. presented | D. prepared |
| 17. A. compare | B. change | C. connect | D. control |
| 18. A. stress | B. praise | C. work | D. help |
| 19. A. Finally | B. Otherwise | C. Anyway | D. However |
| 20. A. happy | B. honest | C. quiet | D. true |
| 21. A. discussion | B. direction | C. situation | D. question |
| 22. A. what | B. why | C. where | D. how |
| 23. A. hardly | B. highly | C. differently | D. exactly |
| 24. A. instead of | B. because of | C. rather than | D. thanks for |
| 25. A. affords | B. avoids | C. achieves | D. allows |

**三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）**

阅读下列材料，从材料后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

*English is widely spoken and taught in over 118 countries and is commonly used around the world as a trade language. So, learning English helps you communicate with almost the whole world.*

## A

*When learning English, you may meet a lot of problems. Now you find a pie chart about it.*

1. How many expected difficulties are mentioned in this pie chart?

A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven. D. Eight.

1. According to the pie chart, is the main expected difficulty for the most people.

A. bad teaching method B. not enough time

C. not enough money D. no access to native speakers

1. The pie chart is designed to .
   1. show the expected difficulties of learning a new language
   2. prove it is impossible to learn a new language very well
   3. warn people it is very difficult to learn a new language
   4. encourage more people to learn a new language in their free time

## B

*Learning a new language is never an easy thing. Now you are reading someone’s language learning experience.*

Learning new things is always a challenge for human beings. I have experienced a hard time to learn a foreign language in the very beginning. But after practicing

hard and watching how people talk, I am doing better day by day.

I got afraid when I was going to enter Thompson Rivers University in Canada, which was far away from my country with totally a new culture and new people. I became nervous because I had no experience of making myself comfortable in a whole new place, language and culture in a short time.

After landing in Canada, I’ve started facing a lot of problems that I knew I would have to face from the very beginning. But what I didn’t know was how to fix them. It was not easy for me to communicate with people because I wasn’t used to the accent( 口 音 ) in Canada. As Canada’s first language is English, they have a natural way of accent which **sounds like a bird singing a nice song.** They use different intonations( 语 调 ) and stresses from my mother language. Also because my vocabulary wasn’t so rich, I had problems talking with people around me. Moreover, I was afraid of making mistakes.

When I first came to the university, I met many international students and introduced our Bengali(孟加拉的) culture to them. In return, I also gathered information about their cultures and traditions. I started watching people about how they talk, including their expressions, intonations, stresses, vocabularies as well as how they use phrases in their conversation. I started to talk in English with my friends. Those long conversations made me confident. Though I was making a lot of mistakes while talking, I did not give up for a single moment. I kept practicing more to get comfortable with everything I needed day by day. Especially the professors and teachers guided me a lot to be better at English.

From all this, I have learned an important lesson that nothing is impossible. To achieve a goal, all you need to do is working hard, practicing and not feeling shy when you’re making a mistake. I am learning a lot by making lots of mistakes. Now mistakes don’t trouble me anyway.

1. What problems did the writer face when learning a foreign language?
2. The writer wasn’t used to the accent in Canada.
3. The writer got afraid because of Thompson Rivers University.
4. The writer was afraid of making mistakes.
5. The writer didn’t have enough vocabulary to communicate with others.

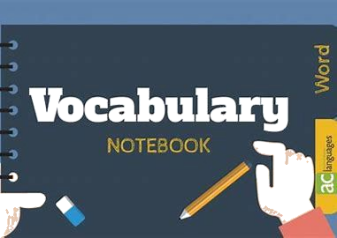
A. abc B. bcd C. acd D. abd

1. The writer used the underlined part “**sounds like a bird singing a nice song**” to .
   1. show Canadians like singing beautiful songs
   2. express Canadians have a natural way of accent
   3. prove why the writer had problems singing songs
   4. tell his mother language has special intonation and stress
2. According to the writer, .
   1. nothing can be achieved without the professors’ and teachers’ help
   2. giving up for a short while is of some help to learn difficult things
   3. working hard is the only thing we need to do to achieve a goal
   4. we shouldn’t be afraid to make mistakes when learning

## C

*To remember vocabularies drives a lot of students mad. Are there any useful methods to do it*

*better? Here is a passage for you to read and learn.*

Stay up late doing exercises, remembering every grammar rule and reading all English articles you’ve learned again and again... Are these the ways you learn English? The bad news is that this method may do you little good. But the good news is that there are better ways to build your English vocabulary.

## Learn a new English word every day

If you’re not sure where to start, try making cards of the most commonly used words. Another way to build up your English vocabulary is reading. If you like reading about travel, pets or food, read about these topics in English. Look for English newspapers or magazines about your favorite subjects or visit websites or blogs about these topics. Read a few articles each morning, and circle new words. If you like watching movies, pick one and start watching. If you’re afraid you won’t understand everything, you can always watch them with **subtitles**. Once you’re confident in your English listening skills, try watching movies without subtitles.

## Don’t forget to record new words in a vocabulary notebook

Whenever you come across a new word, write it down. Many English language learners carry a notebook for this purpose. Keep the notebook and a pen at hand. Then, you’ll have something to review while traveling or taking a break.

## Vocabulary learning system

Another thing to do is to develop an organized but easy way of collecting and learning new words. For example, a card system should include the following information，

* Word
* English meaning of the word
* Phrases or sentences
* Related words
* Words of similar meanings and words of opposite meanings
* Chinese meaning on the back of the card
* ▲

It is found that people understand and remember facts better if they are given in logical (合逻辑的 ) groups. For example, it is less difficult to remember words that are related to each other than those unrelated ones. Creating lists of words related to common themes – such as friendship, family, wealth, careers, sciences – will be much easier to learn and remember than collecting words according to their first letters.

1. In Paragraph 1, the writer introduces the topic by .
   1. describing the common scenes of students’ ways of learning
   2. listing the problems that students have when learning
   3. presenting a few questions that students want to ask
   4. telling a funny story of language learning experience
2. The underlined word **“subtitles”** means .
   1. names of books, magazines, or other published works
   2. translations of foreign films shown at the bottom of the screen
   3. second titles which are often longer and explain more
   4. names that describe people’s social positions or jobs
3. Which of the following sentence is the most suitable one to be put in the ▲ ?

A. Understand and remember facts better B. Collect words by theme or subject

C. Remember a list of unrelated words D. Divide words according to their first letters

1. In which order is the passage written?

A. Time order. B. Space order.

C. From specific to general. D. From general to specific.

## D

*The world is getting smaller and smaller, so in order to communicate properly in a foreign language, you should also know more about body language.*

Have you ever watched a silent film and tried to guess what the characters were saying? Body language, like facial expressions, is the mirror of a person’s feelings. **It** helps us communicate without saying much at all.

Sometimes we can share the common sense from culture to culture. Turning red-faced shows one’s anger, shock, or excitement.

The wide eyes with a half-opened mouth mean surprise. Also, some

other body movements can express the same meanings in different cultures. For example, being back in one’s seat and yawning at a talk show people are not interested, and looking at the watch from time to time in a conversation means people have something to do in a hurry.

However, not all body languages can show the same meanings in different cultures. What holds true for Indians may not be the same in Africa. First of all, in some cultures, people respect and encourage the direct eye contact. In English, there is a saying, “Don’t trust anyone who won’t look at you in the eye.” In many countries, direct eye contact between two people is considered important. According to most Western cultures, if a person looks directly at you, it is a sign that the person is honest and sincere and even can be trusted. While many cultures believe that direct eye contact from a child to an adult is an act of disrespect.

The OK sign, which is commonly used in many cultures, also has different meanings across the cultures. It means agreement in North American culture. But to French, it means “zero” or “valueless”, not “fine” or “OK”.

Touching is another example. At times, saying hello could turn into a disaster if one does not consider the use of touch in another culture. A general and accepted way of saying “Hello” in Western culture is a simple handshake. A great deal of importance has been placed on how one should shake hands. In India, however, if the same is done to greet the elderly, perhaps those in their 60s, you might express that you’re calling yourself their equal. What’s more, the ideal way to greet someone in India is by touching their feet, not by shaking their hands.

So, the next time you decide to travel to another country, besides looking up places to visit, a quick search or a book can also guide you on how to use proper body languages to better communicate with the local people, and avoid being impolite to them during your stay!

1. What does the underlined word “**it**” in Paragraph 1 mean?

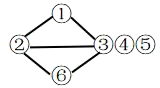
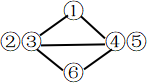
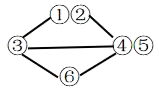
A. A television show. B. The mirror.

C. Body language. D. Person’s feelings.

1. According to the passage, which one has the similar meaning from culture to culture?

A. Turning red-faced. B. Direct eye contact.

C. The OK sign. D. A simple handshake.

1. Which picture shows the structure(结构) of the passage?
   1. B.  C.  D. http://www.zxxk.com
2. Where can you most possibly find this passage?

A. In a story. B. In the news. C. In a diary. D. In a magazine.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Body language changes among cultures. B. Body language is more important.

C. Body language influences communication. D. Body language helps you go travelling.

# 非选择题（共 50 分）

## 四、填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

A）请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为41—45 的横线上。

1. There are many ▲ (免费的) and wonderful places of interest to visit in Jianye District.
2. With a long history, Mochou Lake is well worth visiting for any ▲ (年龄).
3. If you want to enjoy the natural beauty, like the orange sunset, you won’t want to ▲ (错过) Jiangxinzhou Island.
4. Ecological Island is so amazing that walking ▲ (穿过) the forests there is quite comfortable.
5. There are many wonderful scenes in our district, so you can take fantastic photos ▲ (容易地) during your trip. We are looking forward to your visit.
6. 请根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 46—50

的横线上。

1. “If faith has a color, it must ▲ (be) China red!” The Chinese Football Association(中国足球协会) said as the Chinese women’s national football team won the Asian Cup.
2. During the game, the coach Shui Qingxia kept encouraging her team ▲ (have) more confidence.
3. Though being two goals behind South Korea in the first half, the Chinese women’s national football team played even ▲ (hard).
4. Our team scored three in the second half, winning the Asian Cup for the ▲ (nine) time.
5. Finally, all the members in the team, also called “steel roses” became the ▲ (proud) of China.
6. 请根据对话内容，从下列方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空，使对话内容完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 51—55 的横线上。

each In this way national is made of couldn’t wait to

A: Do you know what the most popular Winter Olympics design is among kids and teenagers?

B: Of course. It certainly is the mascot Bing Dwen Dwen. I 51 hug and take photos with it at

my first sight.

A: Me too. Firstly, Bing Dwen Dwen is a panda which is China’s 52 treasure.

B: I agree. 53 , we don’t need to explain anything to have it understood across different cultures.

A: What’s more, Bing Dwen Dwen wears a full-body shell which 54 ice and also looks like an astronaut in a space suit.

B: That is wonderful because it joins winter sports and modern technology together.

A: Moreover, there is a heart on 55 hand of Bing Dwen Dwen, showing kindness and love. B: No wonder it has become one of the most popular Winter Olympics mascots in history.

## 五、阅读填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1. 请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容，在文章后 56—65 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意：每个空格只填 1 个单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56—65 的横线上。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides a year into 24 solar terms(二十四节气). Start of Summer, the 7th term of the year, begins on May 6 and ends on May 21 this year.

Start of Summer is the beginning of summer. On that day, the sun shines the Earth at an angle of 45 degrees, and later the

temperature will rise quickly. Here are five things to learn more about it.

## Greeting Start of Summer

The term Start of Summer was from the end of the Warring States Period(239BC). Since it is an important time for the harvest of summer crops, ancient Chinese emperors paid special attention to Start of Summer. It’s said that most of the things were in the color red, including the clothes, the horses and the flags, to wish for a good harvest.

## Checking One’s Weight

The custom of weighing people at Start of Summer was from the Three Kingdoms Period (220-180). After lunch on that day, the young and the old took turns to get weighed while the person who checked the weight would offer good wishes. It is said those who were weighed would stay healthy in the hot summer and those who weren’t would be troubled with illness.

## Eating Eggs

In ancient China, people believed a round egg represented a happy life and eating eggs on that day was a wish for good health. They put leftover tea into boiled water together with eggs. Then, the original(起初的) “tea egg” was created. Later, people improved cooking methods to make them taste delicious. “Tea egg” has become a traditional snack in China today.

## Having Egg Competitions

Parents prepare boiled eggs and put them in a bag before hanging them on their children’s chest. When at school, children have egg competitions by hitting eggs in pairs and the one whose egg is broken fails.

## Looking After the Heart

According to Chinese traditional medicine, Start of Summer is a key time to moisten(湿润) the heart. When the weather grows hotter, dampness( 潮 湿 ) and heat can do harm to people’s health. Food rich in vitamins and cool in nature is highly recommended. Vegetables such as tomatoes and carrots and fruits like watermelons and strawberries are top recommendations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Start of Summer** | |
| **Introduction** | In traditional Chinese lunar calendar, a year is 56 into 24 solar terms, including Start of Summer.  Start of Summer marks the change of season, sunshine’s angles and temperatures. |
| **Five things you should learn about Start of Summer** | **Greeting Start of Summer**   * Ancient Chinese emperors paid special attention to Start of Summer 57 it is an important time for the harvest of summer crops. * To wish for a good harvest, most of the things were in the color red.   **Checking One’s Weight**   * After lunch on that day, the young and the old got weighed one by one while the person checking the weight would 58 people with good wishes. * People who were weighed would be healthy in the hot summer and people who weren’t would be 59 .   **Eating Eggs**   * In ancient China, people believed a round egg 60 for a happy life and eating eggs on that day meant a wish for good health. * 61 with original “tea egg”, today’s “tea egg” is more delicious because of improved cooking skills.   **Having Egg Competitions**   * At school, children play eggs prepared by their 62 and compete by hitting each other’s eggs in pairs. * The one whose egg doesn’t break is the 63 .   **Taking** 64 **of the Heart**   * When it grows hotter, dampness and heat are 65 to human health. * Vegetables and fruits rich in vitamins and cool in nature are top recommendations. |

1. 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 66—75 的相应位置上。

In the Song Dynasty, there was a painter called Wen Tong. He was not only admired for his great learning, but also well k 66 for his bamboo paintings. Every day many people v 67

him to learn his painting skills. What was the s 68 of his paintings?

Actually, Wen Tong loved bamboos so much that he g 69 different kinds of bamboos around his house. No matter what season it was and no matter whether it was sunny o 70 rainy, he often went to watch how they were growing. He thought over the length and width of the bamboo poles( 竹 竿 ) as well as the shapes and c 71 of the leaves. Whenever he had a new understanding, he drew w 72 was in his mind on the paper. Over a long period of time, the different images of bamboos were deep in his mind. So every time he was painting bamboos, he seemed confident, and all the bamboos he painted were very l 73 and true to life.

A poet who knew him very w 74 wrote “When Wen Tong was painting bamboos, he had their images ready in his bosom(胸怀).”

The idiom means we should have ready plans or designs in our mind before d 75 a certain job so that success will naturally come. And this idiom can also be used to mean being calm and cool-headed in dealing with things.

## 六、书面表达（满分 15 分）

初中生活即将结束，你将迎来新一阶段的学习生活。在新的阶段，是否寄宿成为很多学生面临的问题。请根据以下表格，谈谈你的**选**．**择**．及其**优**．**缺**．**点**．。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Choice | Day student(走读学生) | Boarding student(寄宿学生) |
| Advantages | * have more time with families * ... | * save more time to study   ·… |
| Disadvantages | * be influenced by the Internet * ... | * have less private space   ·… |

注意:

1. 内容涵盖要点, 全文连贯通顺。
2. 词数 80 左右（已给出的文章开头, 不计入总词数）。
3. 文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息, 如校名、人名等。

We are going to graduate from our middle school and we will make a choice between being a day student and a boarding student. In my opinion, I prefer to be ▲

▲

▲