2022年全市初中九年级第一次质量调查

英语试卷

(考试时间100分钟，试卷满分120分)

温馨提示：请每一位考生把所有的答案都答在答题卡上，否则不给分，答题要求见答题卡。

第Ⅰ卷 选择题（共50分）

Ⅰ.单项选择（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

从各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —In China, we put lucky money in red envelopes because red means good luck.

—That's interesting! I want to know more about Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. notices B. articles C. traditions D. instructions

2. Peter, you can't read in bed. It's not good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.

A. in B. by C. on D. for

3. —Why am I so unlucky today?

—Everyone has one of those days when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goes right.

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

4. —Why does our chemistry teacher often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her?

—Because she gets full marks in chemistry every time.

A. forget B. praise C. control D. hurt

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story is short and there are no new words in it, it is difficult to understand.

A. But B. Although C. Because D. For

6. —Henry, can you take this box to the classroom?

—All right. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy box!

A. what a B. how a C. what D. how

7. After discussing, the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some good ideas to work on the project.

A. put up B. set up C. came up with D. get on with

8. My son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the toy train since his fourth birthday. He likes it very much.

A. has bought B. has received C. has gotten D. has had

9. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—Certainly. In Beijing and Zhangjiakou.

A. who is the young man with a camera

B. whether Tom will have a birthday party for her

C. where 2022 Winter Olympic Games were held

D. how people celebrate the Chinese Spring Festival

10. —Mum, nobody plays with me at home. Can I have a pet?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Our apartment is too small.

A. I'm afraid not. B. I hope so. C. Yes, please. D. Never mind.

Ⅱ.情景交际（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

根据对话内容，从所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，使对话完整。

A: Do you know China Brand Day?

B: \_\_11\_\_ What's the Day for?

A: \_\_12\_\_ In the past, “made in China” just made people think of cheap, low-quality products. \_\_13\_\_

B: I agree. Chinese brands are going global and being widely accepted.

A: Exactly. \_\_14\_\_

B: Yes. I often buy some shoes and clothes of these brands, they are at good prices, but really nice and of high quality.

A: \_\_15\_\_ I believe more Chinese will support our own brands like you.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Cool!  B. For making people know about Chinese brands all over the world.  C. I know that day very well.  D. Some sports brands like Huili and Li-Ning have got global attention.  E. What? I've never heard of it.  F. Is TikTok another big technology brand?  G. But it has changed now. |

Ⅱ.完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

A wealthy man loved his son very much. As he wanted his son to lead a happy life, he decided to send him to see a wise old man for his advice on happiness.

When the old man learnt about his \_\_16\_\_, he handed the boy an empty bowl and said, “Go to the river miles away and \_\_17\_\_ it with water. I will tell you about it \_\_18\_\_ no water is spilt(洒) when you reach here.” Although the boy was very \_\_19\_\_ at this, he had no choice but to carry out this task.

The boy \_\_20\_\_ on foot for the river and some time later he came back with a bowl of water. The old man asked him, “Did you notice the beautiful flowers along the road and the birds singing in the trees?” The boy could say nothing about them because he gave his \_\_21\_\_ attention to the bowl in his hands.

The old man smiled and said, “\_\_22\_\_ me another bowl of water, but this time enjoy the flowers and the singing of birds as well.”

When he returned, the boy was able to \_\_23\_\_ everything he had seen to the old man. But when he looked down at his bowl, he \_\_24\_\_ found that most water was gone. He forgot all about his bowl while enjoying the beautiful things along the road.

“Well, young man,” the old man said, “enjoy the beauty of the world, but never forget the water in your bowl. This is the \_\_25\_\_ of happiness.”

16. A. research B. promise C. purpose D. experience

17. A. wash B. fill C. compare D. connect

18. A. if B. until C. unless D. while

19. A. interested B. happy C. pleased. D. surprised

20. A. set out B. paid off C. got off D. kept off

21. A. public B. weak C. quick D. full

22. A. carry B. give C. bring D. take

23. A. change B. imagine C. examine D. describe

24. A. lazily B. sadly C. luckily D. excitedly

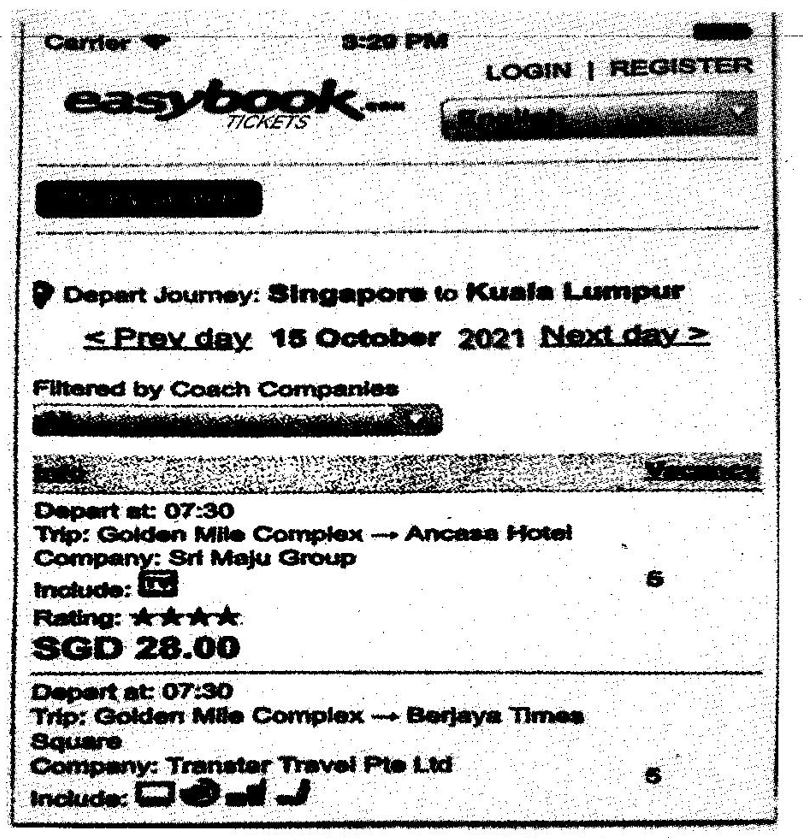
25. A. result B. cause C. secret D. decision

Ⅳ.阅读理解（共两节，满分25分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读短文，根据其内容从文后A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A



*(Note: depart出发；vacancy空位；空闲)*

26. Where is the reading material from?

A. A magazine. B. A smart phone. C. A TV program. D. A newspaper.

27. What is Easybook.com used for?

A. Buying books. B. Watching TV. C. Booking tickets. D. Searching restaurants.

28. Which city will the person leave for?

A. Singapore. B. Ancasa. C. Berjaya. D. Kuala Lumpur.

29. What does the number “**5**” mean in the reading material?

A. There are five tickets left. B. People can choose five programs.

C. The tables are for five people. D. Five customers want to buy the books.

30. We CAN'T infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to the information.

A. Sri Maju Group charges lower price.

B. The journey will start at 7: 30 a. m.

C. Transtar Travel Pte Ltd offers better service.

D. You can check the information before or after October 15th.

B

In December 2021, people in Shenzhen found that water ran more slowly from their taps. The government said the city was facing its most serious water shortage ever.

Some other cities in the southern part of China, like Chengdu and Guangzhou, are also becoming “thirsty”, The Paper reported. Compared with northern areas, southern areas have more rain and are close to more rivers and lakes. So why are they still short on water?

In big cities like Shenzhen and Guangzhou, populations are growing fast. As a result, people and factories need more and more water. Each person in Shenzhen has less than 200 cubic meters of water each year. It's 1/12 of the country's average. According to the United Nations, it is an “absolute water shortage” (极度缺水) when the number is below500 cubic meters.

Climate change is making the water problem worse. For example, most cities in Guangdong rely on the Dongjiang River as their main source(来源) of water. In 2021, the river was reported to be drying up. Because of climate change, there's also less snow in the mountains of Tibet. The snow has long been the source of water for many areas in China. Those mountains might provide less water in the future.

There are other reasons for water shortages. For example, water pollution makes it harder to get clean drinking water. Factories and farms don't use water efficiently(有效地). Some cities have enough rainfall, but don't have big lakes or reservoirs(水库) to store water. The water just goes into the sea.

3l. Why does the writer call these cities “thirsty”?

A. Because they have wasted too much water.

B. Because they use more water than other cities.

C. Because they have few lakes and rivers.

D. Because they are short on water.

32. The amount of water each person has in Shenzhen each year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. meets the UN's standards

B. is higher than the country's average

C. shows that the city's water problem is serious

D. is the same as other parts of China

33. Which of the following words can replace the word “rely” in paragraph 4?

A. depend B. focus C. advise D. reply

34. Why is there less water in China's rivers according to Paragraph 4?

A. People are using up the water in these rivers.

B. The rivers flow through many areas with less rain.

C. Mountains in Tibet have less snow.

D. Most water goes to the sea before people can get it.

35. Which. of the following is NOT a reason for the water shortage mentioned in the last paragraph?

A. Water pollution. B. Wasting water.

C. Lack of storing place. D. Climate change.

C

Zhong Kaitong, a fourth-grader from Guangzhou, enjoyed a fun vacation last summer. Instead of attending English or math training courses, she played badminton and basketball most of the time.

A new guideline, introduced by central authorities(中央政府) on July 24 helped Zhong enjoy some free time during the summer. Aiming to ease. (减少) the schoolwork burden(负担) on primary and junior high school students, the guideline calls for reducing homework, improving the quality of education and regulating after-class activities,

According to the guideline, children below the third grade will not have homework anymore. It should take no more than 90 minutes for junior high school students to finish their homework. Off-campus tutoring institutions(校外培训机构) are not allowed to offer overseas education courses or advanced teaching. No subject-based training will be allowed on weekends, national holidays or during winter and summer vacations.

More than 75 percent of children in Chinese cities from grades 1 to 12 are taking private tutoring courses.

“Parents are worried that if their children start behind, they will stay behind. Some training institutions have taken advantage of parents' anxieties to make money,” said Chen Xianzhe, a professor at South China Normal University. “The guideline is meant to calm the anxieties of parents and society as a whole.”

“But this does not mean the tutoring courses will completely disappear, since exams still exist(存在),” said Chu Zhaohui, a senior researcher at the. National Institute of Education Sciences. One-on-one or one-on-two tutoring might see a rise due to this need. “Therefore, schools should improve their education quality, take the main responsibility for students' education and not push them into tutoring courses,” Chu added.

36. The aim of the new guideline is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. make vacations longer for students B. ease the pressure put on teachers

C. ease students' schoolwork burden D. help students become more competitive

37. Which of the following matches the guideline?

A. All tutoring institutions are asked to close.

B. Homework is not allowed for primary students.

C. Tutoring institutions should offer advanced teaching.

D. Junior high schools should reduce their homework.

38. According to the guideline, students CANNOT take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses in tutoring institutions during vacations.

A. sports B. public speaking

C. computer programming D. math

39. What is Chen Xianzhe's attitude toward the guideline?

A. He supports the guideline. B. He thinks the guideline is useless.

C. He is against the guideline. D. We can't tell from the story.

40. Chu Zhaohui might agree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the guideline will stop off-campus tutoring courses

B. schools should be responsible for students' education

C. education will become even more unfair

D. the guideline will end in failure

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

阅读短文，从短文后的选项中选出合适句子还原到短文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整。

Have you ever considered the way you spend your money? What do you buy? When do you buy? It is important to use your money wisely. Then, you will have enough for the things you want. You can make smart decisions about your money. \_\_41\_\_

One way to be smart with your money is to shop around before you buy. Visit more than one store, check the prices at each store, and try not to be in a hurry to buy. You do not have to buy at the first store you visit; another store might have what you want at a lower price. \_\_42\_\_

Another way to be smart with your money is to wait for a sale. \_\_43\_\_ For example, suppose you want to buy a camera. Wait until a store has a sale. You can save 20 percent, 30 percent, or more on the price of the camera by waiting for a sale. Some stores also offer a discount(折扣) if you buy more than one of an item. So, look for sales offering a lower price per item if you buy two of that item. You could save money.

\_\_44\_\_ For instance, large bags of dog food usually cost less per pound than small bags cost. A large pack of pens usually costs less per pen than a small pack of pens, So, even though you may spend more on a large size, you are really saving money per item.

You can learn to be smart with your money. \_\_45\_\_ You cannot always have what you want right away. But if you are patient, you will save money. Then, you will have more money to spend on what you want.

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| --- |
| A. Many stores offer special discounts.  B. It takes some practice, and it takes patience.  C. All it takes is some careful, smart thinking.  D. You can even check online and compare prices.  E. You can also use your money wisely by buying larger sizes of things. |

第Ⅱ卷 非选择题（共70分）

Ⅴ.短文填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容从方框中选择合适单词并用其适当形式填空，使短文内容完整。（每词限用一次，有两个词多余）

|  |
| --- |
| why, I, from, realize, how, meet, even, excite, other, so, work, heart |

On Feb 24, 18-year-old Olympic snowboarding gold medalist Su Yiming received a very special letter, from President Xi Jinping.

In the letter, Xi congratulated Su and \_\_46\_\_ athletes on their outstanding achievements at the Beijing Winter Olympics.

Xi said that the new era is the time of dream chasers(追逐者), reported China Daily. It is one for young people \_\_47\_\_ their dreams. He hopes that young Chinese people always keep the motherland in their \_\_48\_\_, aim high, and stay grounded.

Xi's letter was in reply to one \_\_49\_\_ Su. “When I won the gold medal, I was so \_\_50\_\_ I realized that because of my great motherland, I have achieved where I am. I had a sudden urge (情不自禁) to write a letter to President Xi,” Su told People's Daily. “I really want to thank him from the bottom of my heart.” In his letter to Xi, Su said he would keep \_\_51\_\_ hard and serve the nation.

In 2019, Xi \_\_52\_\_ with athletes and coaches at the National Winter Sports Training Center in Beijing. Su was one of the athletes. What impressed Su most was that Xi “told us to aim high and to showcase the new generation of Chinese youth on the world stage”.

“His encouragement changed me a lot. I decided to believe in \_\_53\_\_, and that I must give it my all to realize my dream,” Su noted.

\_\_54\_\_ did it feel to receive a reply from Xi? “I couldn't believe it at first,” Su told People's Daily. “This has encouraged me to work \_\_55\_\_ harder in the future.”

Ⅵ.综合阅读（共两节，满分20分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，按要求完成任务。

Think about what is happening in many families: kids come home, throw away their schoolbags, jump onto the sofa, get lost in the world of the small screen and become couch potatoes. Kids get addicted to(沉迷于) screens and games, suffer from myopia (近视) and become lazy thinkers. Now, parents need to take responsibility for family education to help shape the future for their children.

On Jan 1, the Law on Family Education Promotion(《家庭教育促进法》), the first of its kind in China, came into effect. It was passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Oct. 23, 2021. The1 aw says that parents or other guardians of minors(未成年人的监护人) should be responsible for family education. (A) They are encouraged to educate their children properly—morally, physically and psychologically(心理上).

The law bans (禁止) parents and guardians from placing too much pressure on their children. Parents and guardians should carefully organize time for minors to study, rest, play and exercise, and make sure minors don't become addicted to the internet. The law also says that parents or other guardians should not use violence(暴力) to discipline(管束) their children. They should not discriminate(歧视) against youth according to their gender or physical condition. For example, (B) some parents might value boys more than girls or discriminate against disabled children.

The law also gives special mention to children of migrant workers(外出务工人员) in rural (农村的) areas. (C) They may be left alone while their parents go to work in cities. It asks local governments to keep a close eye on such families, and help the parents get jobs locally so that they can be responsible for their children's education.

56.写出(A)处画线单词指代的内容。

57.把文中(B)处画线句子翻译成汉语。

58.把文中(C)处画线句子翻译成汉语。

59.找出文中提到的孩子沉迷于电子设备导致的两个问题。

60.简要概括本文大意。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

The best way to deal with an emergency is to avoid one if you can. Part Four of our ongoing series(系列片) on crime prevention focuses on protecting your home against burglary (入室盗窃). Sticky Fingers, an experienced burglar now serving a 6-year prison sentence (监禁), agreed to talk to our reporter.

**Reporter:** Sticky, what do you look for before burglarizing a house?

**Fingers:** Well, first, I make sure no one is home and no one is watching. I nose around neighborhoods where people don't seem to know each other very well. That way, I won't be noticed. Next, I try to find a house where the people are on holiday and not likely to return soon. I do this by looking for houses with no lights on in the evening. Then I look at doorways. They're a sure giveaway(暴露). When newspapers, mail, and deliveries are piled up, I can tell that people have been away for days. I can even count how many days from the number of newspapers.

**Reporter:** How do you break into a house?

**Fingers:** Well, usually it's easy and effortless. Lots of times people leave a window open, or doors and windows unlocked. Then I just slip in, when I have to break in, I look for a patio (露台) door on the first floor. They usually have weak locks and you can break them easily. I watch out for dogs, though. If I hear a dog barking, I go somewhere else.

61. Is the series mainly about how to prevent crime?

62. Where are newspapers, mail and deliveries usually piled up?

63. How does Fingers know how long people have been away?

64. Why does Fingers look for a patio door on the1st floor?

65. What advice can you give to avoid an emergency according to the passage?

Ⅶ.翻译句子（共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分）

根据汉语提示完成句子。

66. 你今天所做的决定会影响你的将来。

The decision you make today will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your future.

67. 能让我搭你的车到前面那个村子吗？

Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the next village?

68. 随着时间的流逝，他忘记了那些不愉快的事情。

As time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he forgot about the unpleasant things.

69. 这个假期我要么待在家里读书，要么出门旅行。

I'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay at home for reading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go out for travelling this holiday.

70. 你是个受欢迎的女孩，格雷丝，许多比你小的女孩都仰慕你。

You're a popular girl, Grace, and a lot of the younger ones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

71. 你们的学习成绩与态度和努力有关。

Your grades \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our attitude and hard work.

72. 他不会让情绪妨碍自己的工作。

He wouldn't allow emotions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job.

73. 据说神农是第一个发现茶作为饮料的人。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink.

74. 如果我做错事，他会冲我大声吼叫，因此我应小心谨慎。

He'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me if I do something wrong, so I should be careful enough.

75. 我觉得你最好不要删掉最后那句话。

I think that you'd better not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last sentence.

Ⅷ.书面表达（满分20分）

76. 根据要求完成大作文。

除了紧张的学习，同学们也应利用好课余时间，使生活更加丰富多彩。学校英语角就“如何让课余生活更有意义？”展开了讨论，大家各抒己见。

请你根据表格提示，以“How To Make Our Spare Time More Meaningful?”为题，用英语写一篇短文，谈谈作为中学生的你对此的看法。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| How To Make Our Spare Time More Meaningful? | | | |
| help parents | read books | enjoy nature | your advice (at least 2 pieces) |

注意：1.短文须包括所有要点，并展开合理想象，适当发挥；

2. 词数：80-100词。（开头已给出，不计入总词数）

**How To Make Our Spare Time More Meaningful?**

Nowadays, we are busy with our lessons, but we still have to make full use of our spare time to make it meaningful.

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