**2021-2022学年九年级5月质量检查**

**英语**

本试卷共四大题, 满分90分。考试时间100分钟。

一、语法选择（共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分）

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从1～15 各题所给的A、B、C和D 项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In much of Asia, especially the so-called “rice bowl”\_1\_of China, Japan, Korea, \_2\_\_Vietnam, food is usually eaten with chopsticks.

Chopsticks are usually two long, thin pieces of wood or bamboo. They can also be made of plastic, animal bone or metal. Sometimes chopsticks are quite \_\_3\_\_. Truly elegant chopsticks might be made of gold and silver\_\_4\_\_Chinese characters. \_\_5\_\_workers also combine various hard woods and metal\_\_6\_\_\_special designs.

The Chinese \_\_7\_\_chopsticks for five thousand years. People probably cooked their food in large pots, \_\_8\_\_twigs（树枝）to remove it. Over time, \_\_9\_\_the population grew, people began cutting food into small pieces so it would cook more quickly. Food in small pieces\_10\_\_with twigs which gradually turned into chopsticks.

Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, \_\_11\_\_ live from roughly 551 to 497 B. C. , influenced the\_\_12\_\_of chopsticks. Confucius believed knives would remind people of killing and\_\_13\_\_too violent for use at the table.

Chopsticks are not used\_\_14\_\_in Asia. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat\_\_15\_\_their hands.

1. A. cultural B. culturals C. cultured D. cultures

2. A. and B. or C. but D. /

3. A. art B. artistic C. artist D. article

4. A. by B. from C. in D. with

5. A. skills B. skilled C. skilling D. skill

6. A. to create B. creating C. creative D. created

7. A. had used B. used C. have used D. have been used

8. A. to use B. used C. using D. had used

9. A. as B. as soon as C. before D. after

10. A. can be eaten more easily B. should be eaten easier

C. must be eaten easier D. could be eaten easily

11. A. / B. that C. which D. who

12. A. develop B. development C. developing D. developed

13. A. were B. are C. was D. had been

14. A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. nowhere

15. A. by B. on C. in D. with

二、完形填空（共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分）

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16～25各题所给的A、B、C和D项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Natural resources are things that we use that come from Earth. Our natural resources are limited. This means that they will not\_\_16\_forever. Some are renewable, like when you plant a new tree when you\_17\_one down. Others are not renewable, like when you dig coal out of the\_\_18\_\_. Once it is used, it is gone.

People realize the \_\_19\_that Earth's natural resources are limited, and can do things to help conserve（节约）those resources. ＿20＿you try to conserve a natural resource, you try to use less of it, so it does not get used up so \_\_21\_\_. One way that people conserve fuel, like gasoline, is by riding a bicycle or walking when the\_\_22\_\_ is short instead of driving everywhere.

Water is a very important natural resource because we all need it to stay\_\_23\_\_. We can conserve water＿24＿making sure that our pipes and taps do not leak （漏）. We can also make \_\_25\_choices to conserve water, like only using the dishwasher or washing machine when they are full. Everyone can make contributions to protecting natural resources.

16. A. last B. take C. burn D. change

17. A. turn B. cut C. put D. move

18. A. station B. building C. ground D. office

19. A. news B. plan C. decision D. fact

20. A. When B. Although C. Whatever D. Whether

21. A. slowly B. hard C. regularly D. fast

22. A. money B. space C. place D. distance

23. A. alive B. alone C. asleep D. awake

24. A. about B. for C. by D. with

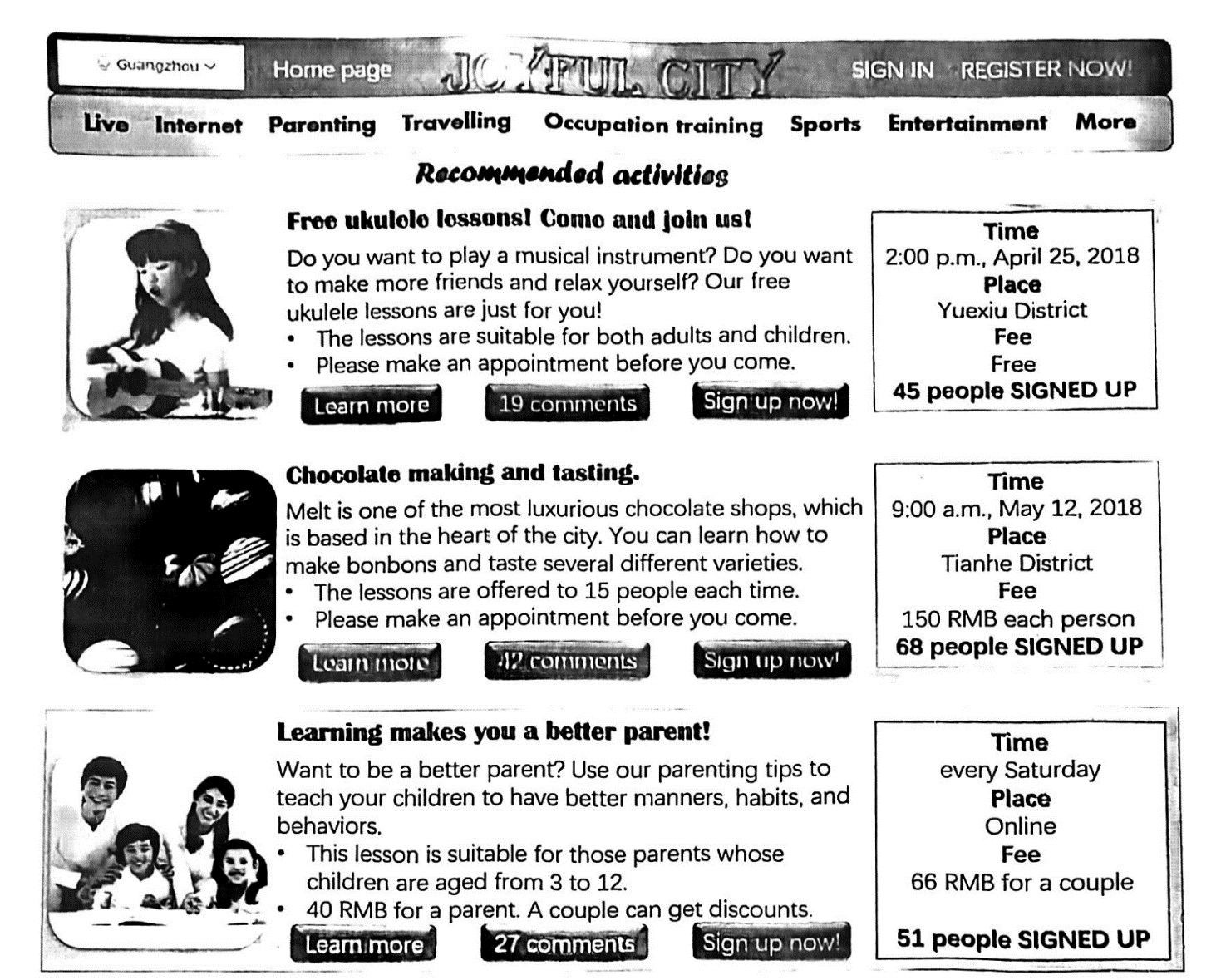
25. A. exciting B. funny C. wise D. surprising

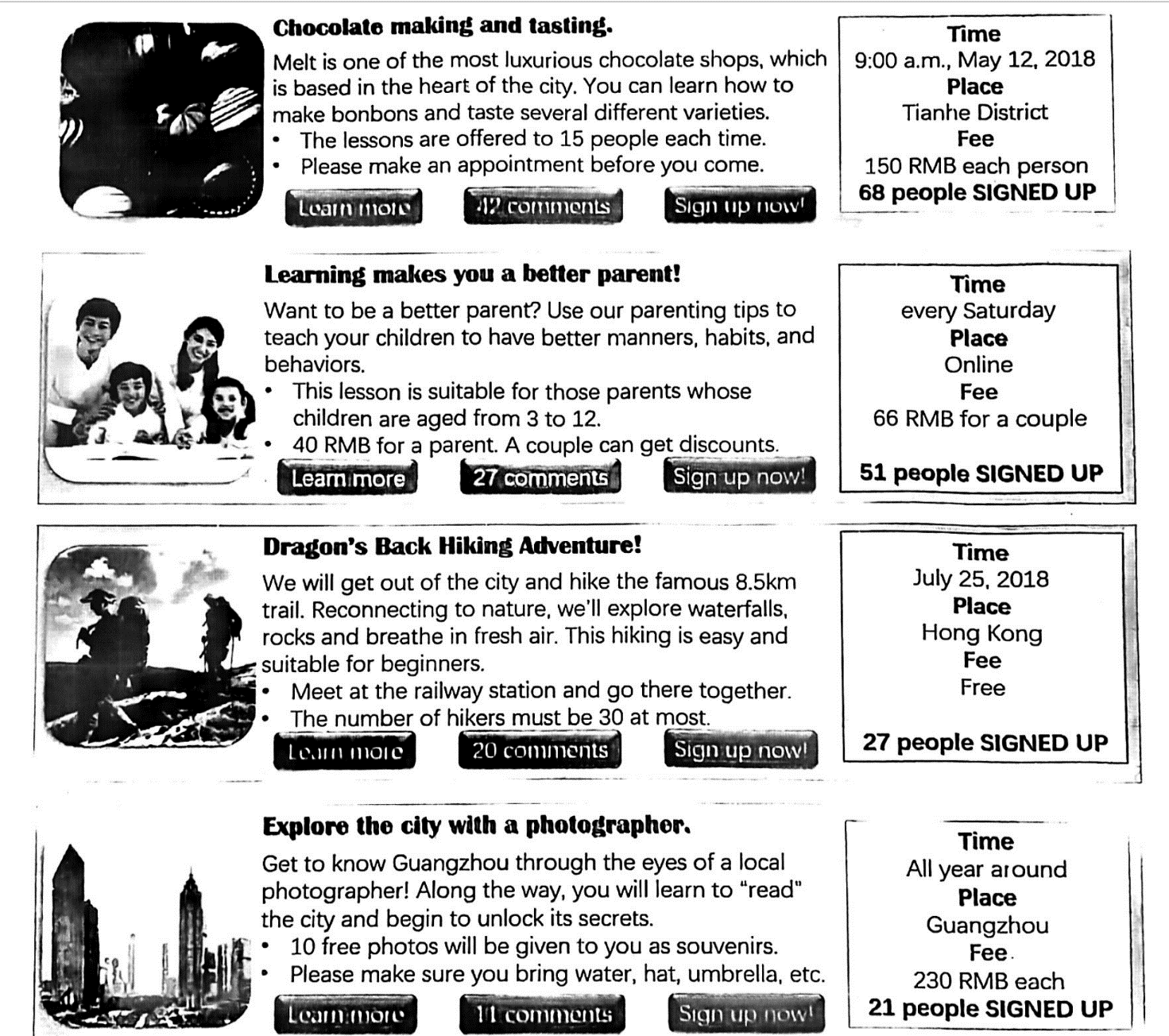
三、阅读（共两节, 满分35分）

第一节阅读理解（共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分）

阅读下面短文或图表内容, 从26-40 各题所给的A、B、C和D 选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A





26. How much money will a couple save if they take “Learning makes a better parent!” course together?

A. 12 RMB B. 13 RMB C. 14 RMB D. 15 RMB

27. Which activity is the most popular according to the passage?

A. Free ukulele lessons! Come and join us!

B. Chocolate making and tasting.

C. Dragon's Back Hiking Adventure!

D. Explore the city with a photographer.

28. Which of the following is NOT TURE according to the passage?

A. Free ukulele lessons are only for students at school.

B. Two of the activities limits the number of people.

C. Dragon's Back Hiking Adventure is suitable for beginners.

D. You can get free souvenirs if you join Explore the city with a photographer.

B

Dear Disney,

Last weekend, the four members of my family spent an enjoyable holiday at the Magic Kingdom-Disneyland. And one event made our visit seem truly magical. We got to the front of the line at Space Mountain, only to find out that our little daughter Gloria couldn't take her ice-cream on the ride. We were so excited that we all forgot ice-cream was not allowed on the ride.

Gloria broke into tears and we all had no idea what to do. Then Murphy, one of the staff members, came over. She bent down and told Gloria that she would hold the ice-cream for her and give it to her when she finished the ride. Gloria said, “Promise?” Then she gave Murphy her ice-cream, and she completely enjoyed the ride.

Sure enough, as we walked out the exit, there was Gloria's new friend with “her” ice-cream. Now you and I both know what happened, because we know that an ice-cream won't last twenty minutes on a summer afternoon in Florida. Murphy knew what time we would get off the ride, she went to the nearest shop and brought a brand-new ice-cream thirty seconds before we walked out the exit. Gloria said, “Thank you, ” but I'm sure she thought it was the same ice-cream.

We know that **someone** tried hard to make our visit special. Thanks so much for going above and beyond!

Yours,

Carman Rivera

29. The family's visit to the Magic Kingdom was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. helpful B. awful C. frightening D. amazing

30. In order to keep the promise, Murphy \_\_\_.

A. took Gloria to the nearest shop

B. asked her new friend to help Gloria

C. helped Gloria get off the ride

D. bought a new ice-cream for Gloria

31. The underlined word “someone” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_.

A. Murphy B. Disney C. Gloria D. Carmen

32. Carman Rivera wrote the letter to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. order ice-creams B. promise to visit again

C. express her thanks D. give some suggestions

C

People who argue and disagree for unimportant reasons are at an increased risk of dying young, according to a new study. Frequent quarrels in family life and work not only destroy their happiness, they also leave them feeling upset. Danish researchers found men and women who are often in quarrels are two to three times more likely to die young.

They examined nearly 9, 875 men and women aged between 36 and 52 to note the influence of quarrels rates on early death. They were asked about their relationship with friends, family, children and co-workers.

The researchers said stress led to high blood pressure and heart disease, which are the key to risk factors（风险因素） for early death. Nearly 19 per cent of people said children and parents caused stress. About eight per cent reported feeling stressful because of demands from social relations.

'While we've known the protective role that healthy social relations play, the results of this study suggest that social relations are actually more like a **double-edged sword**, as they can also be destructive when unhealthy, ' said Dr Simon Rego, the director of Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

The findings prove men are especially vulnerable （易受伤害的）to being under the high pressure of providing for a family, the study said. And that explains why more men die from heart disease at a young age, the researchers said.

They ask people to develop skills to deal with stressful events to reduce early death. 'According to these findings, we conclude that designing and carrying out psychological treatment （心理治疗）, which focuses on teaching specific skills like how to manage worries and demands from close social relations, as well as quarrel management within families, may be an important method for reducing early death, ' Dr Rego told Health Day News.

33. What do we know about the study?

A. It focused on improving relationships.

B. 27 per cent of the people were quarrelsome.

C. It aimed to find a reason behind early death.

D. Most of the people were upset by family stress.

34. The underlined part in Paragraph 4 means social relations \_\_\_\_.

A. do more harm than good B. may bring stress sometimes

C. affect people's lives greatly D. are the main reason for early death

35. Men are more likely to die young because of high pressure of \_\_\_\_.

A. unhappy lives B. raising a family

C. children's education D. competition at work

36. What should be the best title for the passage?

A. Why quarrel? B. Want to live long?

C. Die at an early age D. Live a peaceful life

D

My own experiment with culture shock came to a fruitless end when I returned with homesick from a year's study in Italy. I had never heard of culture shock. All I knew was that I was unhappy and wanted to go home.

That was twenty years ago, and since then culture shock has become a real field of study. It is now understood that any normal person, finding himself or herself for an extended time in a new culture, is in for trouble.

The process of “culture shock” is now recognized as so predictable that its four stages have been noticeable. The first is the honeymoon stage, familiar to those of us who love to travel, but never stay in one place long enough to find out what follows. In this stage, the new country and its people seem delightful. Everything is better than home. Everything is so different and charming.

Then the bloom comes off the rose. Now the people start to look shallow, selfish and stupid. The different ways of doing things don't seem interesting any more. You start to feel tired all the time. Culture shock has set in. You feel at sea.

The emotional response to culture shock in stage two can be extreme. Confusion, depression, worry and resentment can. all enter to varying degrees. You may become physically ill. Little things seem terribly annoying.

The happier resolution is to move on to stage three. Adjusting. Rather than listing what's “wrong” with Americans, you remind yourself that “right” and “wrong” are not meaningful terms in cultural matters.

Instead, you try to understand what motivates Americans, perhaps realizing that many of the things you don't like are related to the things you do like.

As time goes on, you should be moving into stage four. Acceptance. At this point, you simply don't think any more about the specialties of Americans. You accept them as individuals. You have started to feel at home; you know how to do things. You have not rejected your old culture; but the American ways have settled upon you. You feel optimistic about your future here. You have truly arrived.

37. Why do people not suffer from culture shock when they first arrive in a foreign country?

A. They love to travel.

B. They don't stay in one place long enough.

C. The new country and its people are delightful.

D. Everything is so different and charming.

38. Which one. is the possible psychological effect of culture shock on the second stage?

A. Anxiety. B. Excitement. C. Curiosity. D. Delight.

39. Which of the following statements will the writer agree with?

A. Any normal person facing a new culture will be in trouble.

B. Culture shock is now recognized as unpredictable.

C. There is no “right” and “wrong” in terms of cultural matters.

D. When you reject your old culture, you can accept the new one.

40. The passage is mainly about

A. the study of culture shock

B. how to get rid of culture shock

C. the writer's own experiment with culture shock

D. the four stages of culture shock and their features

第二节: 阅读填空（共5小题, 每题1分, 满分5分）

选择恰当的句子填入文中空白处, 请将答案填写在答题卡上

When we want to see art, where do we go? The COVID-19 has made it hard to visit museums and galleries （画廊）. \_\_\_41\_\_\_

Murals （壁画）are large artworks that we can enjoy outside. They are painted on walls. Philadelphia is known for its murals. Mural Arts, a famous group, has helped create nearly 4, 000 murals and these works represent （代表）the neighborhood in which they appear. Mural Arts runs a youth program. \_\_\_42\_\_\_Students get a chance to work with professional artists.

Mary joined Mural Arts when she was 13. She's now a teaching artist for the program. \_\_\_43\_\_\_“We got to design the mural and paint it, which was great, ”she says.

Mary likes to see how making murals influences a neighborhood. \_\_\_44\_\_\_Artists working with people in the neighborhood can design better murals.

The disease has temporarily （暂时地） changed mural making. Artists have to practise social distancing （距离）. \_\_\_45\_\_\_But some artists are painting pieces of murals at home. The pieces will later be put on a wall.

“Art is a really great way of expressing a lot of things freely, ” she says. “During this time of stress and anxiety, I think that's a wonderful thing for kids to try. ”

|  |
| --- |
| A. They are unable to work on the murals together.  B. The group teaches kids how to make murals.  C. She feels working with others in the community is important.  D. But sometimes, we can find art outside in the neighborhood.  E. Mary's first big project was a mural inside her local youth center. |

四、写作（共三节, 满分30分）

第一节语篇填词（共5小题, 每小题1分, 满分5分）

根据下列篇章的意思及所给首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答案时, 要求写出完整的单词。（每空限填一词。）

The Chongyang Festival is a traditional festival. It is 46. c \_\_\_\_on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month. It is also called the Double Ninth Festival.

The festival started as early as the Warring States Period （475-221 BC）. It has a history of more than 1, 700 years. Among the number zero to nine, nine is the 47. b \_\_\_\_odd number （奇 数）. People believe that two ＂nines＂ meeting together stand for a long life. So it is a special holiday for Chinese people to show love and 48. r \_\_\_\_for their elders. They hold many kinds of activities in honor of old people, wishing them good 49. h \_\_\_\_The festival comes during the golden time of fall. On that day, people drink chrysanthemum （菊花） wine, eat Double-Ninth cakes and climb mountains. They also carry a kind of plant named dogwood. People in ancient times believed that plant could drive away evil （邪恶的） spirits and 50. p \_\_\_\_them from catching any illnesses in winter.

第二节 完成句子（共5小题, 每小题2分, 满分10分）

根据所给的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。（每空只写一词）

51. 他年纪太小了, 所以不会读也不会写。

He is \_\_\_\_young \_\_\_\_he can \_\_\_\_read \_\_\_\_write.

52. 对独立学习者来说, 按照他们自己的节奏学习是非常容易的。

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_very easy for independent learners \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_at their own pace.

53. 上学期我们学校成功地举办了校园英语节。

The School English Festival \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_successfully in our school last term.

54. 我的天啊！这球赛真是太精彩了！

Man alive! \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_exciting ball game!

55. 你知道他每周去几次图书馆吗？

Do you know \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_to the library every week?

第三节书面表达（共1小题, 满分15分）

假如你是李明, 初中三年你与同学们在一起学习, 参加各种活动, 互相帮助, 彼此之间建立了深厚的友谊。你们即将毕业, 校园网英语论坛开辟了Thank-you letter 专题。请你按照要求给你的同学王星写一封感谢信, 内容包括:

1. 王星给你的印象（外貌、性格特征等）

2. 简述感谢的原因, 包括王星对你的帮助和影响, 适当举例。

3. 你对未来的期待和对王星的祝福。

词数80左右（信的开头已给出, 不计入总词数）, 不能透露任何个人信息（如具体学校和姓名等等）, 否则不予评分。

Dear Wang Xing,

The high school entrance examination is coming, and our 3-year junior school life is going to

be over. I would like to \_\_\_\_

Yours

Li Ming