**2022学年第一学期广州四中教育集团初中期中测试**

**九年级 英语**

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| **注意事项：**  1. 答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生号、姓名；填写考场试室号、座位号，再用2B铅笔把对应考号涂黑。  2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案；不能答在试卷上。  3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，涉及作图的题目，用2B铅笔画图．答案必须写在答卷各题目指定区域内的相应位置上；不允许使用涂改液、涂改带等进行涂改，不按以上要求作答的答案无效。  4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将答题卡交回。 |

**第 I 卷（选择题，满分60分）**

**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。

Handan, the capital of Zhao, was in danger. Prince Pingyuan of Zhao decided to seek help from the state of Chu. He wanted to pick 20 talented persons to go with him. However, among his followers, he could only find 19 \_\_\_1\_\_\_ were good enough. Then, a \_\_\_2\_\_\_ man named Mao Sui recommended himself.

Prince Pingyuan looked at him \_\_\_3\_\_\_ doubt, “How long have you been here?” Mao Sui answered, “Three years.”

Prince Pingyuan said, “I hear that \_\_\_4\_\_\_ person with talent is like an awl（锥子）in a cloth bag. \_\_\_5\_\_\_ sharp point will soon pierce through the bag. You’ve been here for a long time, but I haven’t seen any of your achievements. Maybe you are not as \_\_\_6\_\_\_ as others?

Mao Sui answered slowly \_\_\_7\_\_\_ confidently, “What I’m asking you now is to put me into that bag. If you do that, I would piece through it. But not only the point—the whole awl.”

After \_\_\_8\_\_\_ Mao Sui’s words, Prince Pingyuan was impressed. He allowed Mao Sui \_\_\_9\_\_\_ his team. As they arrived in Chu, Prince Pingyuan talked with the king of Chu. However, the king didn’t want to offer help. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ of the 19 men could find a way to solve the problem. At this point, Mao Sui walked to the king of Chu with a sword in hand. The king was \_\_\_11\_\_\_. Very \_\_\_12\_\_\_, Mao Sui explained the importance of the alliance（联盟）between Chu and Zhao. Finally, the king agreed to help Zhao fight against Qin. Then, troops \_\_\_13\_\_\_ to Zhao.

With Chu’s help, Zhao survived and Mao Sui became a hero of Zhao. Actually, in our daily life, we \_\_\_14\_\_\_ catch the chances and realize our value, like Mao Sui \_\_\_15\_\_\_.

1. A. who B. when C. which D. where

2. A. 28-years old B. 28 year old C. 28-years-old D. 28-year-old

3. A. on B. with C. at D. of

4. A. a B. an C. the D. /

5. A. It B. Its C. It’s D. Itself

6. A. intelligent B. the most intelligent

C. more intelligent D. much more intelligent

7. A. so B. or C. and D. but

8. A. hear B. hears C. hearing D. heard

9. A. joining B. joined C. to join D. join

10. A. All B. Some C. Many D. None

11. A. shocking B. shocked C. shocks D. shock

12. A. calm B. calmly C. calmness D. calming

13. A. sent B. was sent C. were sent D. have sent

14. A. might B. dare C. would D. should

15. A. do B. did C. does D. done

**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，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。

Once upon a time, there was a little sparrow. This sparrow was always on the hunt for something to eat and one day he happened upon a big bean. But before he could \_\_\_16\_\_\_ it, he had to wash his hands. He hid the bean on a bridge and flew down to the river below to clean up.

“I just can’t wait for my wonderful \_\_\_17\_\_\_,” the sparrow said to himself. Then he \_\_\_18\_\_\_ his way back up to the bridge. “I won’t have to work for a week!” But when he got back to his \_\_\_19\_\_\_ place, the bean was gone!

As the sparrow flew around looking for his lost treasure, he saw a \_\_\_20\_\_\_ coming over the bridge. “Excuse me, can you help me find my bean?” the sparrow asked. “Please, do I look like I have time to find a tiny bean? Find it yourself,” said the farmer as he walked away.

Next, the sparrow saw a soldier coming over the bridge. He asked the soldier the same question. “Please, little bird, I have no time for you,” he said and walked on. Then a minister（大臣）came walking by, but \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the sparrow could even ask, he laughed and walked away. The little bird had \_\_\_22\_\_\_ given up hope, when the king came up the bridge, riding on an elephant. The sparrow repeated his question, but the king didn’t \_\_\_23\_\_\_ him. The sparrow sat on the bridge, hungry and sad.

An ant came by. After he heard the sparrow’s story, he went up to the elephant. “Tell the king to find that poor bird’s food, or I will go inside your ear and bite you!” The elephant stopped, turned to the king and said, “Go help that sparrow, or I will throw you off.” The king was \_\_\_24\_\_\_. He called the minister over and the minister ordered the soldier. Then the soldier went over to the farmer, “Find that bird’s bean, or I’ll kick you off this bridge!” The farmer \_\_\_25\_\_\_ all day and as the sun was setting, he finally found the bean. The sparrow was thankful, and he ate well for the next week.

16. A. plant B. sell C. drop D. eat

17. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. dinner

18. A. lost B. felt C. made D. fought

19. A. sleeping B. playing C. working D. hiding

20. A. farmer B. soldier C. minister D. king

21. A. while B. after C. before D. until

22. A. again B. almost C. already D. always

23. A. get on with B. catch up with C. take notice of D. think highly of

24. A. scared B. satisfied C. excited D. bored

25. A. regretted B. thought C. waited D. searched

**三、阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

阅读下列短文，从26-40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。

**A**

Maggie, Travis and Lucy’s science teacher set a special test for them. They had to work out different kinds of problems within limited time to get out of a locked room.

For the past hour, Maggie, Travis and Lucy had been locked inside a room decorated like a mad scientist’s laboratory. Together they decoded（破译）a secret language and solved a difficult maths problem.

The last challenge, however, stopped them. The key to the door was trapped in a block of ice.

“We have to melt the ice,” Lucy said.

“But there’s nothing hot here!” Maggie complained.

Travis pulled off his sweatshirt and wrapped it around the ice. “This keeps me warm,” he reasoned.

A few minutes passed by, but the ice didn’t melt.

“Isn’t cloth an insulator（隔热材料）?” Lucy asked. She tried to remember what she had learned in science class. “Heat always flows from warm objects to cold ones. The heat in the air will eventually melt the ice, but we need to find something that will help heat move from the air to the ice more quickly.”

“What about glass?” Maggie asked.

“Glass is also an insulator. It keeps heat from moving,” Lucy said. Then she noticed a large metal tray（金属托盘）across the room. “This might work!”

Lucy put the block of ice onto the tray. Everybody’s eyes moved between the clock and the ice. Would they be able to free the key in time?

At last, the key lay in the water on the tray. The three friends rushed out of the room in the last minute.

“We made it!” Travis cheered. “Good thing you paid attention in science class!”

26. What final challenge did the three friends need to complete?

A. To solve a maths problem. B. To learn a secret language.

C. To find their science teacher. D. To get the key trapped in ice.

27. What does Travis mean by saying “This keeps me warm”?

A. His sweatshirt can help melt the ice. B. He dislikes his sweatshirt.

C. His sweatshirt is of good quality. D. He wants to take off his sweatshirt.

28. What does the underlined word “eventually” probably mean?

A. carefully B. suddenly C. finally D. properly

29. What’s the best title for the story?

A. Changing Ice into Water B. Decorating the Laboratory

C. Running away from the Room D. Preparing for a Science Class

**B**

① On January 4, the China National Traditional Orchestra（中央民族乐团）played some well-known traditional music in their concert. Audiences enjoyed the beautiful sounds guzheng, the powerful tunes of suona, the tearful notes of erhu and so on. Each traditional Chinese musical instrument tells its own story.

② “I’ve fallen in love with the sounds of traditional instruments, especially pipa, a four-stringed（弦）instrument with a history of more than 2,000 years. It can produce different sounds, such as the sounds of falling snow and raindrops. Every time I listen to a pipa tune, I have a strong feeling of peace,” said Yang Tian, an audience of the concert.

③ However, a recent report suggests \_\_\_▲\_\_\_. To wake up people’s love for traditional music, something creative has been done.

④ In some traditional music concerts, VR technology is used to bring the star sky or the beautiful sandy view of Dunhuang to the music hall. It makes the experience like watching a 3D movie.

⑤Li Xiaobing, a music teacher from Beijing, mixes traditional folk singing, opera and Chinese instruments through technology. People are surprised at his works and they love them!

⑥ Some musicians try to add something new to traditional music. They bring modern music like pop and rap into traditional music. When the east meets the west, the new form of music wins the hearts of both the old and the young.

⑦ Traditional music shows the beauty of our culture, and with some creativity, great things happen.

30. Which of the following can be put in the \_\_\_▲\_\_\_?

A. pipa can not produce the sound of falling snow

B. traditional music is much better than modern music

C. the number of traditional music listeners is dropping

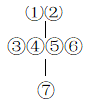
D. more young people show interest in traditional music

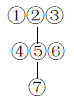
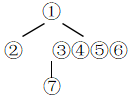
31. To wake up people’s love for traditional music, Li Xiaobing \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tells many tearful stories B. makes good 3D movies

C. mixes traditional music D. sings pop and rap songs

32. The structure（结构）of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1666767959739 B. 

C.  D. 

33. According to the passage, the writer believes \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. traditional music should only be played in concerts

B. the ways to play traditional music must be changed

C. traditional music must remain unchanged all the time

D. traditional music with creativity will be more popular

**C**

He was an old man who fished alone in a boat and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish, the boy’s parents had told him that the old man was now exactly and finally salao, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week.

It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his boat empty and be always went down to help him carry fishing tools.

The old man was thin with deep wrinkles（皱纹）in the back of his neck. His hands had the deep scars（疤）from dealing with heavy fish. But none of these scars were fresh.

Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same colour as the sea and were cheerful and full of confidence.

“Santiago,” the boy said to him as they climbed from the bank where the boat was pulled up. “I could go with you again. We’ve made some money.”

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. “No.” the old man said. “You’re with a lucky boat. Stay with them.”

“But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks.”

“I remember,” the old man said. “I know you did not leave me willingly.”

“It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must do what he told me to.”

“I know.” the old man said. “I quite understand that.”

“He hasn’t much faith（信念）.”

“No.” the old man said. “But we have, haven’t we?”

“Yes.” the boy said. “Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we’ll take the fishing tools home.”

“Why not?” the old man said. “Between fishermen.”

They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry. Some other older fishermen looked at him and were sad. But they didn’t show it and they spoke politely about the sea, the weather and of what they had seen.

34. What does the underlined word “that” refer to?

A. The boy would leave him sooner or later.

B. The boy had to listen to his parents and left him.

C. He couldn’t catch fish because he was too old.

D. He couldn’t succeed without the boy’s support.

35. What is the right order of the story about the boy in the passage?

①The old man caught some big fish with the boy.

②The old man taught the boy how to fish on the sea.

③The boy wanted to go fishing with the old man again.

④The boy helped the old man take the fishing tools home.

A. ①④③② B. ②①③④ C. ②③④① D. ③④①②

36. What can we learn from the last paragraph of the story?

A. The old man liked to make fun of other fishermen.

B. The old man often provided beer for other fishermen.

C. All fishermen laughed at the old man except the boy.

D. Some fishermen felt sad for the old man and tried to help him.

37. From the story we can know that the old man was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a man who often showed off B. a man who never gave up

C. a man who sometimes got angry D. a man who seldom stayed calm

**D**

**Flying cars: flying high and reaching for the sky!**

Traffic jam is almost every driver’s headache. So it’s not surprising to see why the idea of turning cars into flying machines has been popular for years. The flying cars can be seen in a lot of science fiction novels and films. Now the idea may become a reality in the near future.

Basic information

●A flying car provides transport by both land and air.

●A few models of flying cars have already completed test flights.

Advantages

●Reducing road traffic jams.

●Travelling across greater distances much faster than common cars.

●Saving space on the ground for parks and other public spaces.

\_\_\_▲\_\_\_

●Building an engine that is powerful enough to lift and fly the car for a long time.

●Creating a strong lightweight body so that the flying car can be used in any weather.

●Designing sky “roads” to manage the flow of traffic in the air.

●Making new traffic rules in the sky.

38. Which word is the most suitable for \_\_\_▲\_\_\_?

A. Disadvantages. B. Possibilities. C. Contributions. D. Challenges.

39. What do we learn from the material?

A. People may drive flying cars in the near future.

B. So far no flying cars have completed test flights.

C. There are some rules against the use of flying cars.

D. Flying cars can be used on land, in water and in the air.

40. What’s the main purpose of the material?

A. To explain how to make flying cars. B. To introduce flying cars.

C. To show the importance of flying cars. D. To advertise for flying cars.

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

阅读短文及文后的A~E选项，选出可以填入各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

“The only constant（不变）in life is change,” Heraclitus said in about 500 B. C. That could be truer today. \_\_\_41\_\_\_ Technology is out of date almost by the time you buy it. We get plenty of information every day.

Francis Bacon said, “Knowledge is power.” In fact, there is more information in a newspaper than he would have experienced in his whole life. Why are we afraid of change? \_\_\_42\_\_\_ After all, who knows what new dangers might appear? However, change is also the only way of development. Nobody can stop it in life.

Luckily, our brains become stronger when meeting the unknown. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ To be more imaginative and creative, you should look for and find environments you have no experience with. \_\_\_44\_\_\_ For example, try a new restaurant, or go to a play or a concert you normally wouldn’t attend. Small change can help you gradually get used to uncertainty. So when bigger things happen, you’ll be more fully prepared for them. People who fear change often stick to a certain lifestyle. They believe they can control the future by doing so.

\_\_\_45\_\_\_ If you can move from just accepting it to actively finding it out and dealing with it, you will be successful.

|  |
| --- |
| A. That’s because our brains want to protect us.  B. But change comes whether you ask for it or not.  C. We live in a world that is changing every minute.  D. You can learn how to face the changes in daily life.  E. Dealing with the unexpected needs imagination and creativity |

**第 II 卷（非选择题，满分30分）**

**四、写作（共三节）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

Many students have trouble communicating with their parents. Due to this, it s\_\_\_46\_\_\_ that many things can cause problems between children and parents.

Here are three common reasons which lead to tense between children and parents. Firstly, most children are e\_\_\_47\_\_\_ to get high scores in their studies by their parents while children tend to feel stressed because of this. Secondly, some parents want to know every detail of their children’s life at school. However, sometimes children don’t feel like s\_\_\_48\_\_\_ their stories with their parents. Thirdly, parents usually find it a\_\_\_49\_\_\_ when their children’s rooms are in a mess while children tend to get angry with their parents for entering their rooms without asking.

In order to improve parent-child r\_\_\_50\_\_\_, both children and parents should spend more time communicating with each other.

**第二节 完成句子（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

51. 他的粗心导致了考试不及格。

He was \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

52. 我帮助做家务的决定让我的妈妈很满意。

My \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the housework satisfied my mother.

53. Emma 对任何事都不感兴趣，她是个无趣的人。

Emma \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ anything. She is a boring person.

54. 我的同学们都希望我能轻易赢得那场比赛。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to win the game \_\_\_\_\_\_.

55. 你多勇敢啊！不过下次遇到类似的情况你应该先保证自己的安全。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ you are! But next time you should \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ of your safety first in this situation.

**第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）**

现在，学校都很重视劳动对个人健康成长的影响。假如你是学生会的会长John，你将在校园广播English Today中号召全校同学加入到劳动实践中。请根据以下所给的表格写一篇英语演讲稿：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **原因** | **意义** | **建议** |
| 1. 缺乏劳动意识 2. 懒惰成性   3. ...... | 1. 锻炼身体 2. 培养独立   3. ...... | 1. 参与课程 2. 分担家务   3. ...... |

注意：

1. 短文应包括所有要点，可以适当发挥，使文章连贯；

2. 词数80左右；

3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Dear schoolmates,

Do you think labor education is a necessary skill for everyone? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chairman of the student union John

**参考答案**

**一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

1~5 ADBAB 6~10 ADCCD 11~15 BBCDB

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

16~20 DACDA 21~25 CBCAD

**三、阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

26~29 DACC 30~33 CCBD 34~37 BBDB 38~40 DAB

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

41~45 CAEDB

**四、写作（共三节）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

46. seems; 47. eager; 48. sharing; 49. annoying; 50. relationship

**第二节 完成句子（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

51. so careless that failed; 52. decision to help with; 53. doesn’t have interest in

54. am expected to easily; 55. How brave make sure

**第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）**

略

