

2021~2022 学年九年级第二次中考模拟 英 语

注意事项:

1. 满分 120 分, 答题时间为 100 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。

一、听力理解(20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. Who is Jack?

A. Jim's uncle.

B. Jim's cousin.

C. Jim's father.

2. What subject is the boy good at?

A. English.

B. Chinese.

C. Math.

3. Where did John spend his winter vacation last year?

A. In China.

B. In Japan.

C. In Russia.

4. How often does the girl go to the movies?

A. Once a year.

B. Once a month.

C. Once a week.

5. What day is it today?

A. It's Friday.

B. It's Saturday.

C. It's Sunday.

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. What was the date of Wang Yaping's space class in 2022?

A. On March 9th.

B. On March 22nd.

C. On March 23rd.

7. How many times has Wang Yaping given space class so far?

A. Twice.

B. Three times.

C. Four times.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. Where does the woman want to go?

A. To a bank.

B. To a park.

C. To a supermarket.

9. How should the woman get to the first crossing?

A. By turning left.

B. By turning right.

C. By going straight.

听下面一段独白,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. When is the opera performance?

- A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Sunday afternoon. C. On Sunday evening.

11. How many operas will be performed in the performance?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

12. Where will the opera performance be held?

- A. In the school meeting room.
B. On the school playground.
C. In the school hall.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. What color does the man's wife like best?

- A. Red. B. Pink. C. Yellow.

14. What's the sweater made of?

- A. Silk. B. Woolen. C. Cotton.

15. How much does the man pay for the sweater?

- A. 388 yuan. B. 368 yuan. C. 318 yuan.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

二、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

A



The following are four of the moving China figures (人物) in 2021.



Wu Tianyi, born in Xinjiang on June 25, 1935, graduated from China Medical University in 1956. He is a pioneer of plateau (高原) medicine. Tibetan people call him "a good doctor on horseback". He was awarded the "July 1 Medal" by the central government in 2021.



Su Bingtian, born in Guangdong on August 29, 1989, is a famous runner. In the London Olympic Games, he became the first player in Chinese history to enter the men's 100m semi-final. On August 1, 2021, he broke the Asian record with 9.83 seconds in the men's 100m semi-final of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

	<p>Zhu Yanfu, born in Shandong Province in July 1933, joined the army at the age of 14. In 1950, he was hurt in Korea, and lost his both legs, both hands and his left eye. After he was away from the army, he led the villagers to build their homes, turning a poor mountain village into a rich one. He wrote his experience into a novel <i>Extreme Life</i> (《极限人生》).</p>
	<p>At the age of six months, Jiang Mengnan became deaf because of taking medicine. By learning lip (唇) language and practicing speaking, she can communicate with others, and she can study in common schools. She made several times more efforts than her classmates. In 2011, she entered Jilin University, and later, in 2018, she entered Tsinghua University.</p>

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

21. What prize was Wu Tianyi awarded by the central government in 2021?
 - A. A good doctor on horseback.
 - B. July 1 Medal.
 - C. People's model.
 - D. The most beautiful teacher.
22. In which game did Su Bingtian get the best result?
 - A. The London Olympics.
 - B. The IAAF Diamond League.
 - C. The Beijing Olympics.
 - D. The Tokyo Olympics.
23. When did Zhu Yanfu join the army?
 - A. In 1947.
 - B. In 1948.
 - C. In 1949.
 - D. In 1950.
24. Which of the following word can best describe Jiang Mengnan?
 - A. Funny.
 - B. Creative.
 - C. Hard-working.
 - D. Friendly.
25. Where may we most probably see the text?
 - A. On a website of lifestyle.
 - B. On a website of newsmakers.
 - C. On a website of medicine.
 - D. On a website of sports.

B

A man often traveled around and he couldn't buy the seat tickets on the train for his most tours. However, he could always find a seat to sit on. His workmates asked him how he could find the seat by accident. "The method is very simple, just my patience," smiled the man. His workmates were puzzled (迷惑不解的).

One day, one of his workmates was on business with him. The train car was so crowded that they couldn't even find a place to stand on. "Let's find seats to sit on," said the man. "Find seats? Just a joke?" said his workmate. "Just follow me," said the man.

They pushed and pulled among the groups. They walked through several cars, but there were no empty seats. The workmate wanted to give up, but the man insisted on. They looked for seats in the 6th car, but it was still filled with passengers. At last, in the 7th car they found two empty seats. They sat there happily at once. The workmate asked, "How do you know there are seats here?" The man answered, "I didn't know them at all. But I know most of the passengers are easily cheated by one or two cars of crowded phenomena (现象). Even though they know there are seats, they don't want to crowd among the groups. They think

it's not worth doing that."

The method seems not to be clever enough, but it works. For us, patience will let us have a "seat ticket" life forever.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

26. How did the man's workmates feel about his way to find a seat on the train?
A. Surprised. B. Useful. C. Excited. D. Bored.
27. How did the man get two seats?
A. By paying someone to have two seats.
B. By walking through one car after another.
C. By waiting until someone got off the train.
D. By asking someone to give their seats to him.
28. Where did they find the seats?
A. In the 5th car. B. In the 6th car.
C. In the 7th car. D. In the 8th car.
29. Which paragraph tells us the facts that the man looked for seats on the train?
A. Paragraph 1. B. Paragraph 2. C. Paragraph 3. D. Paragraph 4.
30. What can we learn from the text?
A. No pleasure without pain. B. Early birds catch the worm.
C. No man can do two things at once. D. Patience and efforts will get paid.

C

Humans and most animals will die in a few minutes without oxygen, but goldfish are able to stay alive for months in icy conditions in ponds and lakes in northern Europe. Researchers have now found the secrets behind this ability.

In most animals there is a single set of proteins (蛋白质) that provides energy to their bodies. Without oxygen, goldfish's bodies produce lactic acid (乳酸), which they can't get rid of and which kills them in minutes. Luckily, these fish have a second set of proteins. They change the lactic acid to alcohol (酒精). And alcohol does no harm to them. The second set of proteins works only when there is no oxygen.

The ice cover closes them off from the air, so when the pond is ice-covered, the fish use all the oxygen soon and then the second set of proteins starts working. The longer they are in freezing airless conditions, the higher the alcohol levels in the fish become. The blood alcohol of goldfish can go up above 50 mg per 100 ml, which is the drink-driving limit in Scotland and northern European countries.

Scientists have worked out how long it would take to produce an alcoholic drink from the fish excretions (排泄). If you put a goldfish in a beer glass and close it off, it will take 200 days to get it up to 4%.

Some goldfish may die in winter. Though the fish are filled with alcohol, it's not the

drink that kills them. If the winter lasts too long, they run out of energy that's stored in their livers and die.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

31. When can goldfish produce lactic acid?
A. When it's very cold. B. When there is no food.
C. When there is no oxygen. D. When they are out of water.
32. What does the underlined word "oxygen" mean in Chinese?
A. 氧气 B. 食物 C. 体液 D. 脂肪
33. How long does it take a goldfish to produce a full glass of alcoholic drink?
A. 200 days. B. 2,000 days. C. 3,000 days. D. 5,000 days.
34. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
A. The goldfish. B. The drink. C. The glass. D. The pond.
35. What's the best title for the text?
A. The Habits of Goldfish B. Goldfish Living in Winter
C. How Goldfish Produce Alcohol D. How Goldfish Live without Oxygen

D

As a Chinese, we all know where our names came from. But do you know where most English names came from? Centuries ago, most people in England had only one name — their first name. In the 11th century, five or six of the 50 people in a village might be named William. It was easy to get confused (困惑的). But in the Middle Ages, people found a way to describe each person exactly. If there were four Williams in one village, one might be referred to as William the son of John. 36 A third, William the blacksmith (铁匠). And a fourth, William the brown haired. In conversation, people might refer to the four Williams as William John's son, William hill, William smith, and William brown.

It was 300 or 400 years before the extra (附加的) names gradually developed into last names, or surnames (姓). 37 By the 1300s, Robert, the son of William smith, had the name Robert smith, even if he was not a blacksmith like his father. As the last name became widely accepted, the first letter was capitalized, as in Robert Smith. By the 15th century, most people of the upper and middle classes had surnames.

38 The "son of" part was added to the father's first name, like Johnson, meaning John's son. Sometimes it was shortened to just "s", as in Jones or Evans. Surnames like Hill described the place where a person lived. They are the most common type of surname. 39 Forester was someone who looked after the forest. In the Middle Ages, names such as Baker, Carpenter, and Miller became common. The fourth kind of surname was a nickname (绰号). A man whose surname was Bear might be as fierce as a bear.

40 The most common surname in the English language is Smith. Being able to make metals (金属) into tools was an important skill in the Middle Ages, and many people were

trained as blacksmiths. The most common American surnames are Smith, Johnson, William and Brown.

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使文章意思通顺,内容完整。

- A. A second might be called William from the hill.
- B. Many surnames were based on father-son relations.
- C. They were passed on from generation to generation.
- D. Have you wondered why some surnames are so common?
- E. The third kind of surname was based on a person's job.

三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Yang Hongqiong became famous for winning three gold medals at the 2022 Beijing Winter Paralympic Games (残奥会). She is the champion (冠军) of women's (sitting) long-distance, medium-distance and short-distance events. She is the first paralympic 41 to win three gold medals in China's history.

Yang Hongqiong was born in Yunnan Province in 1989. 42 she was a child, she fell down and hurt her feet when she climbed a mountain. She was unable to 43 since then. But this didn't make her 44 the hope of life.

You may not know that she used to be a(n) 45 wheelchair basketball player. She won the third place in the national wheelchair basketball match 46 Yunnan Province. In 2018, she entered the skiing (滑雪) team to 47 for the Winter Paralympic Games. This was a 48 challenge for her. Because skiing is quite different from wheelchair basketball. Wheelchair basketball needs more technical (技术的) challenges, but cross-country skiing (越野滑雪) needs more physical 49.

At the beginning of training, she 50 the most in the team. Her teammates also gave her a nickname "Yang Meijiao". She 51 it sounded good. She didn't know that the name meant "to fall every day" until one day her coach explained her about it. At that time, as long as 52 in the team fell, all her teammates would look at her. This did not make her back down but 53 her to overcome the difficulties. She trained even 54.

Her efforts paid back. After more than three 55 of hard training, she improved a lot. She became a black horse to win three gold medals in the 2022 Beijing Winter Paralympic Games. She made the history.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. players | B. singers | C. dancers | D. writers |
| 42. A. Since | B. Until | C. When | D. Though |
| 43. A. speak | B. hear | C. see | D. walk |
| 44. A. get | B. lose | C. win | D. find |

45. A. honest B. rich C. interesting D. excellent
 46. A. for B. with C. to D. by
 47. A. leave B. stand C. prepare D. hope
 48. A. proper B. big C. little D. necessary
 49. A. skills B. advice C. knowledge D. energy
 50. A. fell down B. lay down C. slowed down D. turned down
 51. A. doubted B. knew C. thought D. suggested
 52. A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody
 53. A. prevented B. invited C. warned D. encouraged
 54. A. faster B. worse C. harder D. less
 55. A. hours B. weeks C. months D. years

四、语篇填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节

阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺,意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。

and in hold new way we explain wonder quite life

Chinese people have a strong need for cultural consumption (消费). The need pushes people who work in the field of cultural relics (文物) and museums try to find 56 to make cultural relics popular.

In recent years, TV shows, performances and cultural products that have something to do with cultural relics have become 57 popular one by one. Henan Museum has done quite well and made lots of 58 performances. For example, in the Lantern Festival of 2022, an online classical music concert was 59 in the museum. Many people watched it on the Internet, 60 it won a lot of praise.

Ma Xiaolin, head of Henan Museum, 61 the reasons why they were popular. He said they were created by combining (结合) traditional Chinese culture and modern 62. For example, Henan Museum produced cultural relics blind boxes. People could get the surprising and satisfying feeling of discovering cultural relics, which made people interested 63 cultural relics.

Moreover, creative ideas and 64 technology come together to produce special experience of stories in the history. "With 65 efforts, cultural relics will no longer remain in history, but enter the daily life in different forms," Ma said.

第二节

阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

Shaolin Temple lies at the foot of Mount Song. Over thousands of years, the ancient temple is still standing there. It is famous at home and abroad 66 its excellent kung fu.

Shaolin Kung Fu was created 67 keep healthy. Later, it got popular and many people

practiced it. Shaolin is 68 largest sect (门派) in Chinese traditional kung fu. Shaolin Kung Fu was divided into five schools (流派) in detail. It can also 69 divided into two large schools: North Shaolin and South Shaolin.

Since 1980s, there have been lots of films and TV plays based on Shaolin Temple. This made more and more people become interested in Shaolin Kung Fu. Nowadays, Shaolin Kung Fu 70 already gone abroad, becoming an important part of the Chinese traditional culture.

五、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hi, Li Ming! 71. _____?

B: I'm reading an article about Chinese women's football team.

A: 72. _____?

B: It says the girls won the Asian Cup by hard will. They didn't give up even in very bad situations.

A: 73. _____. The girls are really great.

B: Wang Peng, what do you call me for?

A: Tomorrow is Saturday. I'd like to have a picnic with some friends. 74. _____?

B: Yes, I'd love to. When shall we start?

A: 75. _____.

B: OK. Where shall we meet?

A: At the bus stop. See you then.

B: See you.

六、书面表达(20 分)

新冠肺炎(COVID-19)已经在全球流行了两年多了。出门戴口罩、出示健康码、做核酸检测已经成了我们生活的常态。但是,对于我们学生来说,影响最大,改变最多的恐怕是上网课了。在疫情之下,网课的确是一个应急的方法,但是它也带给了我们一些困扰。请以“My Trouble About Online Classes”为题,根据下面的要点和要求,写一篇英语短文。

要点: 1. 写出自己上网课时有什么困扰及原因;

2. 自己的感受。

要求: 1. 文中不得出现真实的学校名称和师生姓名;

2. 词数 100 左右。(开头已给出,不计入总词数)

My Trouble About Online Classes

In the past two years, we have to have online classes sometimes because of the COVID-19. It's really helpful for our study when we can't go to school. _____