

2022 年下学期期末检测试卷

九年级英语

考生注意：1. 本试卷共二道大题，满分 100 分，考试时间 90 分钟。

2. 本试卷的作答一律答在答题卷上。直接在试题卷上作答无效。

I. 阅读技能（共六个部分，35 小题，计 60 分）

(A)

完形填空。通读短文，掌握大意，然后从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确答案填空。（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

Xian Xinghai was a very famous musician in China. He wrote one of the greatest pieces of music of the 20th century. In his short life he wrote 1 300 songs.

Xian was born in Macao, China in 1905. Because his father died before he was born, Xian moved from place to place with his mother. He began learning to play the violin when he was 13 years old. 2, his violin was so cheap and badly made that he 3 not play it well. His friends laughed at him. Xian did not 4 practicing and soon showed his talent. In 1934, he was 5 of the first Chinese students who studied in a special music school in Paris. Before he 6, Xian became the school's best student and won several prizes.

In 1935, he returned to China and helped fight against the Japanese army. Later, he came to Yan'an to 7 music at a college. There were no pianos in Yan'an at that time, but Xian still wrote some of his most important music there, including the *Yellow River Cantata*, his most famous 8.

In May 1940, Xian was sent to a foreign country to write music for movies. Life was very 9 then. Xian got sick and later died of a lung illness 10 October 30, 1945, aged only 40. Xian's music, however, lives on in the people's hearts.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. | A. only | B. nearly | C. well |
| () 2. | A. At first | B. In the end | C. Next |
| () 3. | A. need | B. may | C. could |
| () 4. | A. like | B. stop | C. continue |
| () 5. | A. else | B. other | C. one |
| () 6. | A. ran | B. worked | C. left |
| () 7. | A. teach | B. bring | C. get |
| () 8. | A. job | B. work | C. poem |
| () 9. | A. hard | B. famous | C. happy |
| () 10. | A. on | B. in | C. by |

(B)

根据短文内容从方框内的六个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文内容完整、意思连贯。（共 5 小题，计 10 分）

Have you ever ordered takeout food? Today ordering takeout food is very popular. 11 You'll find it convenient when you're tired and don't want to move. *Deliverymen* (送货员) can take your food to you very quickly if the weather is good. 12

It's not easy for deliverymen to walk or ride through the snow or rain. So is it OK to order

takeout food during bad weather? People have different ideas.

13 They think deliverymen may run into danger during bad weather. They believe deliverymen should stay inside just like us. Others think if no one orders, deliverymen will not be able to make money. So what can we do? 14 We just need to be kind to deliverymen. For example, if the delivery is late because of the bad weather, don't leave negative reviews.

15 They will be very happy because of your kindness.

Many deliverymen say they don't care if the weather is bad. They just hope they could get more understanding and respect.

- A. However, the weather is not always good.
 - B. Give them a big smile or a warm "thank you".
 - C. Some people think we shouldn't do that.
 - D. They don't think it's a big problem if the weather is bad.
 - E. In fact, it's OK to order takeout food during bad weather.
 - F. It's really great to enjoy delicious food without going outside.

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

(C)

阅读下面的短文，并根据短文内容回答所提问题。（共 5 小题，计 10 分）

On February 4, an eye-catching opening ceremony was held at the Bird's Nest in Beijing to officially start the 2022 Winter Olympics. It caught the world's attention and Beijing made history as the first city ever to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

Compared to the 2008 Olympic opening ceremony, this year's opening ceremony was still wonderful and memorable, only lighter, greener and more beautiful. Partly because of COVID-19, this event was just about 100 minutes long, with 3,000 people taking part.

The opening ceremony started with a *countdown* (倒计时) of the 24 *solar terms* (二十四节气), as the first of the 24 solar terms of this Chinese lunar year "Beginning of Spring" fell on this very day.

"Together for a Shared Future", the *theme* (主题) of this Winter Olympics, was shown throughout the whole ceremony. Passing the Chinese national flag was one of the most touching scenes. The five-star red flag was passed by hand by 100 Chinese people of all ages from all walks of life, and finally in the hands of the flag-raisers.

At the end of the show, a large *snowflake* (雪花) was formed, with the Olympic flame burning in the center. The snowflake was made of smaller flakes *representing* (代表) the 91 countries and *regions* (地区) competing at the Games. It clearly explained the ideal of a shared future and the Olympic spirit.

16. Why did Beijing make history when the 2022 Winter Olympics started?

17. Was the opening ceremony of the 2022 Winter Olympics greener than the 2008 Olympic opening ceremony?

18. How long was the opening ceremony of the 2022 Winter Olympics?

19. What was the theme of the 2022 Winter Olympics?

20. What did the small flakes represent?

(D)

阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。(共 5 小题，计 10 分)

When two people meet, there are a lot of ways of greeting. The ways of greeting are not always the same in different countries.

In America, two people usually greet each other with a handshake. It is a way to show respect to the other person. Athletes from opposite teams shake hands before a game for the same reason. However, most Americans don't shake hands when they meet people they have already known well. When American friends meet each other, they might only wave, or maybe just nod their heads.

In New Zealand, there is a special way of greeting called "Hongi". In the greeting, two people press their noses and foreheads (前额) together and close their eyes. This is an old tradition that comes from the Maori who were the first people to live in New Zealand. Even today, many New Zealanders still press their foreheads when they meet.

Kissing is sometimes used as a way to greet someone. In some countries, important people used to wear special rings. It was the custom for visitors to kiss these rings when they came for a meeting. In France, when people meet, they sometimes kiss each other on the face.

In Japan, people bow to each other every time they meet. Even family members bow to each other. People decide how low to bow depending on how respected the other person is.

Today, new ways of greeting are created all the time. People can do this with a quick "hi", a handshake, or even a simple smile. The important thing is that the people they are greeting understand them.

- () 21. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. different ways of greeting
B. how to be a polite person
C. how to show respect to others
- () 22. The underlined part "the same reason" refers to _____.
A. showing love B. showing respect C. introducing each other
- () 23. We can learn from the third paragraph that _____.
A. it's impolite to press one's nose in New Zealand
B. Hongi is a kind of traditional food in New Zealand
C. Hongi is an old tradition in New Zealand
- () 24. How low does one Japanese bow to the other?
A. It depends on how respected the other person is.
B. It depends on how old the other person is.
C. It depends on how successful the other person is.
- () 25. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. It's OK to just nod heads when American friends meet.
B. Family members in Japan do not bow to each other.
C. In some countries rings were once used for kissing.

(E)

阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。(共 5 小题，计 10 分)

Join the discussion

Abby • 2 hours ago

Today, a man talked very loud on his phone on a train, making many passengers upset.

Alan • 57 minutes ago

Why not give it a try? Perhaps you should take lessons on a musical instrument. The musician Dennis Brain is said to have asked a fellow train passenger to turn off his radio. When his request was refused, he took out his French horn (号) and started to practice.

Why not give it a try? Perhaps you should take lessons on a musical instrument. The musician Dennis Brain is said to have asked a fellow train passenger to turn off his radio. When his request was refused, he took out his French horn (号) and started to practice.

I don't see how musical instruments can help improve manners in public. Don't do to others what you wouldn't like to be done to yourself. Once, a passenger next to me talked loud on his mobile phone. I left my seat quietly, giving him some privacy to finish his conversation. He realized this and said "Sorry" to me. A bit of respect and cooperation (合作) can work.

I did read my newspaper out loud on a train, and it turned out well. The guy accepted it peacefully, and we chatted happily all the way.

I have not tried reading my newspaper out loud on a train, but, several years ago, I read some chapters (章节) from *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* to my bored and noisy children. Several passengers seemed to appreciate what I did.

A. the passenger offered his seat to someone else

B. the passenger spoke very loudly on his phone

C. the passenger refused to talk with Kate

A. Alan.

B. Kate.

C. Jack.

A. Because another passenger was talking loud on the phone.

B. Because someone was practicing a musical instrument.

C. Because her children would not keep quiet on the train.

A. Richard • 58 minutes ago

B. Charlie • 31 minutes ago

C. Jimmy • 8 minutes ago

A. How to react to bad behavior.

B. How to kill time on a train.

C. How to chat with strangers.

(F)

You're out enjoying the city when you find some people on the roadside standing in a circle. In the circle, there are some street dancers. The dancers are young, and as the music plays, the dancers take turns showing off their moves. They move their feet *back and forth* (来回地) before they drop to the ground. Then, they *spin* (旋转) around on their heads and backs. Sometimes, they even make their bodies stop in the air.

The young dancers are doing break dancing. It's cool to do so. They move with lots of speed and power. You can see that they are talented and skillful.

Break dancing is an *energetic* (充满活力的) form of dance. It is also called breaking, and it includes different kinds of moves that make the dance exciting. What's more, the music is often fast.

Break dancing got its start in New York City in the early 1970s. Young people fell in love with it, and thanks to TV, movies, and newspapers, the dance quickly spread. It became really popular in many different cultures. By 2010, there had been many break dancing competitions around the world.

The rise of breaking isn't over yet. In 2024, it will appear at the Paris Olympics as a new sport. There, 16 men and 16 women break dancers will try their best to win the gold. This is great news for breaking and break dancers everywhere!

- () 31. The writer started the passage by _____.
A. listing numbers B. comparing facts C. describing a scene
- () 32. What do we know about break dancing?
A. It started in Europe.
B. It has three kinds of moves.
C. It has a history of about 50 years.
- () 33. What does Paragraph 4 mainly tell us?
A. The development of break dancing.
B. The purpose of break dancing.
C. Why break dancing is popular.
- () 34. How many break dancers will take part in the Paris 2024 Olympics?
A. 8. B. 16. C. 32.
- () 35. In which part of a website can we read the passage?
A. Science. B. Sports. C. Travel.

II. 写作技能 (共四个部分, 计 40 分)

A) 词汇运用。根据所给汉语或英文首字母写出短文中所缺英语单词。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

Thanks for your message. Yes, I'm having a great time on my student (36) _____ (交换) program in France. I was a bit nervous before I arrived here, but there was no (37) _____ to be. My (38) _____ family is really nice. They go out of their way to make me (39) _____ at home. And you wouldn't believe how quickly my French has improved! I'm very (40) _____ (舒服) speaking French now. Although I still make lots of mistakes, it doesn't worry me as it used to.

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

B) 综合填空。阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

Now, more and more foreigners are living in China. They are studying or working here. They love China and are used (41) _____ their everyday life. But sometimes they have problems. For example, some of them don't know how to give gifts. Here are some (42) _____ (suggest) for them.

It's necessary to bring a gift.

In China, it's a (43) _____ (tradition) custom to bring a gift when you are (44) _____ (invite) to someone's home. Usually fresh flowers and fruit are your best (45) _____ (choose). The number "eight" is considered lucky, so eight apples (46) _____ eight oranges are a good idea.

You'd better wrap (包) your gift.

When you buy a gift, the seller usually helps you wrap the gift. Don't be surprised (47) _____ your gift is wrapped. Wrapping paper will make your gift look more beautiful. In China, people don't open gifts at once. They usually do it in the evening or after you leave.

Give something (48) _____ can be shared.

If you have some co-workers, don't give gifts (49) _____ only one person. You'd better treat (50) _____ (they) equally. It's better to give something that can be shared, like food.

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____
46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

C) 补全对话。根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意义连贯、完整。(共5小题，计10分)

A: Welcome to Beauty! Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a dress.

A: (51) _____?

B: I'd like light colors.

A: Well, how about this one? I think it matches your blonde hair.

B: (52) _____?

A: It's made of silk. It feels very soft.

B: (53) _____?

A: Yes. Here you are. The fitting room is over there.

B: Thank you.

(After a while)

A: How does it fit?

B: It's OK. (54) _____?

A: It's 300 yuan.

B: That's not expensive. I'll take it.

A: How would you like to pay, by WeChat or Alipay?

B: (55) _____.

A: OK. Please show your WeChat *payment code* (支付码).

D) 56. 书面表达。(共15分)

假如你是李军，你在美国的笔友 Tom 要来中国玩，他来信询问你关于中国的餐桌礼仪的事情。请你给他回一封信，介绍一下中国的餐桌礼仪。

要求：

1. 80 词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 不能使用真实姓名和地名。

Dear Tom,

I'm going to tell you something about the table manners in China. _____

Best wishes,

Li Jun