

第七次适应性训练

九年级英语试卷

第一部分 (听力 共 30 分)

I. 听选答案(共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 听下面 10 段对话, 每段对话后有一个问题, 读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题, 从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

- |                         |                                  |                                |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. He rode his bike. | B. He walked there.              | C. He took the bus.            |
| 2. A. To a mountain.    | B. To a beautiful park.          | C. To his grandparents' house. |
| 3. A. He is taller.     | B. He is thinner.                | C. He is stronger.             |
| 4. A. Green.            | B. Yellow.                       | C. Pink.                       |
| 5. A. In a museum.      | B. At a bus stop.                | C. In a park.                  |
| 6. A. It's sunny.       | B. It's rainy.                   | C. It's cloudy.                |
| 7. A. Hardy's mother.   | B. Hardy.                        | C. Hardy's parents.            |
| 8. A. Reading books.    | B. Traveling.                    | C. Climbing mountains.         |
| 9. A. Stop talking.     | B. Add more sugar in the coffee. | C. Put more salt in the dish.  |
| 10. A. One hour.        | B. Two hours.                    | C. Four hours.                 |

第二节: 下面两段材料包括一段对话和一篇独白, 每段材料后有几道小题, 请根据所听材料的内容, 从题目所给的三个选项中选出问题的正确答案。每段材料读两遍。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

听第 11 段材料, 回答第 11、12 小题。

11. What will Alice do this afternoon?  
 A. Finish her science report.    B. Go shopping.    C. Practice the violin.
12. What does Bob think of the girl?  
 A. She is kind.    B. She is popular.    C. She is careful.

听第 12 段材料, 回答第 13 至 15 小题。

13. How long does the festival last?  
 A. For two days.    B. For three days.    C. For four days.
14. What should the teachers do in the art festival?  
 A. Keep students safe.    B. Offer help actively.    C. Host shows or perform.
15. What are the advantages of holding the art festival?  
 ① It encourages students to work together.  
 ② Students have a chance to show their talents.  
 ③ Students can find their interest in these activities.  
 A. ①②.    B. ②③.    C. ①②③.

II. 听填信息 (共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段对话, 读两遍。请根据对话内容, 用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。(每空不超过三个单词。)

16. Anna is talking on the phone with her \_\_\_\_\_ about the trip.
17. Anna thinks the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_.

18. The environment is comfortable and the waiters are very kind in the famous \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Anna is advised to be \_\_\_\_\_ her friends.

20. Anna will get up at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. to watch the flag being raised on Monday.

第二部分 (笔试 共 90 分)

III. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面一篇短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文连贯完整。

Dear Tom,

How is it going these days? Have you got used to your new life in Xi'an?

I'm going to take part in an English speech competition during 21 coming summer vacation. It means a lot 22 me as it's not just a competition but a chance to show my skills and love for the English language that I have been learning for many years. I'm writing to share this 23 news with you. Besides, I also want to ask for your advice. At present, my life 24 with preparations, from searching for topics to practicing my speech. I make up my mind to give my best performance. I believe 25 I prepare well for it, there will be nothing to worry about. But now I have some problems 26 my ideas in proper English words. And I am afraid others will laugh at my pronunciation. Your experience in these areas would be helpful to me. 27 you please give me some suggestions?

What's more, I have 28 plan to share with you. After the competition, I'm going to visit you in Xi'an! It has been too long since we last 29. This will be a wonderful reunion(团聚). We can talk about 30 during the past years. I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Li Hua

- |                              |                           |                        |                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. A. a                     | B. an                     | C. the                 | D. /                  |
| 22. A. at                    | B. to                     | C. with                | D. on                 |
| 23. A. worrying              | B. worried                | C. exciting            | D. excited            |
| 24. A. is filled             | B. was filled             | C. were filled         | D. filled             |
| 25. A. unless                | B. until                  | C. if                  | D. though             |
| 26. A. to express            | B. expressing             | C. expressed           | D. express            |
| 27. A. Must                  | B. Need                   | C. Should              | D. Could              |
| 28. A. another               | B. others                 | C. the other           | D. other              |
| 29. A. were met              | B. have met               | C. will met            | D. met                |
| 30. A. how did we experience | B. what did we experience | C. what we experienced | D. how we experienced |

第二节: 阅读下面短文, 理解大意, 然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文连贯完整。

Last Tuesday, our class had a special and meaningful activity — working in the field. The 31 was to give us a chance to experience the farm life and improve our labor(劳动) skills. We were 32 when we heard the news.

Guided by our teachers, we took part in the activity which included three parts. First, every eight students prepared their farming tools — together as a group, which played a key role in

developing the capability(能力) to work with each other. Second, following a process, we managed to 33 an excellent environment for the growth of vegetables. Although there were 34 like the hard soil and heavy tools, we never gave up. We thought these could be seen as chances to 35 both our bodies and our willpower(意志力). 36, we mastered the skill of building cucumber frames(黄瓜架) after trying many times. It seemed 37 to make them, but in fact, it was quite difficult to make them stand upright.

38 it was tiring, we enjoyed the simple happiness of farming. "There couldn't be a better chance to enjoy the beauty of farming. The experience increased my sense of responsibility to 39 the fruit of others' labor and improved my skills," said Liu Li, one of my classmates. More amazingly, great 40 were seen when it came to our daily life. "He began to make sure of the zero-waste dinner," said a student's mother when talking about her son's progress.

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. dream      | B. purpose      | C. advantage  | D. method      |
| 32. A. excited    | B. worried      | C. bored      | D. angry       |
| 33. A. require    | B. create       | C. point      | D. teach       |
| 34. A. treasures  | B. technologies | C. challenges | D. spirits     |
| 35. A. deal with  | B. think of     | C. build up   | D. cut down    |
| 36. A. In public  | B. At last      | C. At times   | D. In time     |
| 37. A. easy       | B. possible     | C. important  | D. meaningless |
| 38. A. When       | B. Because      | C. Unless     | D. Although    |
| 39. A. watch      | B. value        | C. waste      | D. support     |
| 40. A. influences | B. tests        | C. talents    | D. stories     |

IV. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇材料, 从所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

A

The crystal cake, a typical delicious local dessert in the hearts of Shaanxi people, got its name from its crystal look. The crystal cake is golden on the surface and white like snow all around. At the same time, it has the smell of roses and oranges. It is regarded as one of the most popular Shaanxi snacks.



Crystal cakes

This snack was famous because of Kou Zhun (961-1023), the prime minister of the Northern Song Dynasty. He succeeded in the highest imperial examination(科举) at the age of 19 and became the prime minister in 1004. As an official, he was famous for his truthfulness and integrity(正直). Once upon a time, Kou happened to have his 50th birthday when he returned to his hometown in Weinan from Bianliang, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty. People from his hometown who came to celebrate his birthday were given a dinner. During the meal, a gift box was sent to him and he found 50 white cakes in it. There were some words on the paper from an old man praising that Kou was truthful and clean like the crystal(水晶). Kou was thankful for the praise and took it as a reminder to stay truthful and clean. Since the snack looked like the crystal, he named it the crystal cake. From then on, the name has been handed down.

41. When did Kou Zhun pass the highest imperial examination?  
 A. In 961.      B. In 980.      C. In 1004.      D. In 1010.
42. What does the crystal cake stand for in the passage?  
 A. Being truthful and clean.      B. Being happy and healthy.  
 C. Being thankful to others.      D. Being hard-working.
43. How can you complete the title for the passage: The Crystal Cake: \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. How to Make It      B. Who Made It Crystal  
 C. When Was It Invented      D. Why Was It Named like This

B  
 61-year-old American Brian Linden does many jobs: writer, traveler, businessman, educator, and founder of the Linden Center Hotel (Xilinyuan Hotel). Having lived in a village in Yunnan Province for nearly twenty years, he now considers himself as one of the “cool new Dali people”.

Born and raised in Chicago, Linden first visited China in 1984. Then he received a scholarship (奖学金) from the Chinese government and came to study in Beijing. During his stay, he was deeply attracted by Chinese culture and would love to be its communicator.

After working and traveling in over 100 countries, he gave up his job in the US, sold his house and moved to China with his wife and two sons in 2004. He wanted to find a place and have a new lifestyle. After a tour around China, Linden and his wife finally chose Xizhou, a small town not far from Dali.

“I’m a fan of China’s traditional buildings. Xizhou is a nice town with hundreds of old buildings from the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Traditions here remain as alive as ever and the local people treat me like family,” said Linden.

With the help of the Dali government, Linden spent all his money repairing a traditional Bai-style house into a hotel for foreign tourists. Now the house is famous as Linden Center Hotel. It provides international education projects for European and American schools. It also opens as a place for more people to communicate with the local villagers. It offers free English classes to villagers once a week.

When talking about his future plans, Linden says he wants to do more to share the beauty of China with the world. “Our goal is to turn Xizhou into a window for foreigners to learn about China. I hope that through my efforts, more people can love China.”

44. Linden doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. write books.      B. educate people.      C. do business.      D. take down traditional buildings.
45. Why did Linden move to China with his wife and son from the US?  
 A. He wanted to write a book about China.  
 B. He wanted to make more money in China.  
 C. He wanted to find a place and have a new lifestyle.  
 D. He wanted to set up more language schools.
46. What attracted Linden most in Xizhou?  
 ①Ancient buildings.      ②Friendly people.      ③Amazing traditions.      ④Wonderful weather.  
 A. ①②③      B. ①③④      C. ①②④      D. ②③④

47. What's Linden most probably going to do in the future?

- A. To build more Linden Center hotels.
- B. To repair more ancient buildings.
- C. To let more people know about Chinese culture and love China.
- D. To teach more people to learn English for free.

C

Do you have a "dazi"? Many people are looking for *dazi*, or activity partners on the Internet. *Dazi* can appear in many ways in daily life, from dancing to studying, working and even going to a toilet! Lately, topics about *dazi* caused a hot discussion among young people. According to a research, more than half of Chinese young people have at least one *dazi*.

The relationship between *dazi* is simpler than a normal one. "Traditional friendships need lots of time to keep, but having a *dazi* means you don't need to carry those burdens," said Shi Zhimin, a 17-year-old student. Her idea was agreed by Ge Jinyuan, another high school student who finds herself uncomfortable with close relationships. "Having a *dazi* is more relaxing for me, because I don't need to spend much energy on it, and I can focus more on my studies," Ge said.

Ge Jinyuan enjoys talking during lunch and dinner with her meal *dazi*. "We are both crazy about delicious food so we always share our different views on the canteen food and look for some other fine food," said Ge. "If my meal *dazi* doesn't go to school someday, I'll be sad for the rest of the day," her *dazi*, Li Xin, added. "She is outgoing, so am I. That's why we are always together."

What's more, having a *dazi* may bring some unexpected result. "Once, my game *dazi* and I made a mistake when playing a game, but we worked together to correct it. By playing the game together, I'm surprised to find that I have a better understanding of teamwork!" Shi said.

48. Why did Ge Jinyuan think having a *dazi* was more relaxing for her?

- A. Because she didn't need to spend much energy on it, and she could focus more on study.
- B. Because she didn't need to carry those burdens to keep the normal friendship.
- C. Because she found herself comfortable with close relationships.
- D. Because she was too shy to talk to other students.

49. What does the underlined word "burdens" mean?

- A. 行李
- B. 负担
- C. 焦虑
- D. 任务

50. According to Ge and Li in Paragraph 3, what makes them become meal *dazi*?

- A. They both like playing a game.
- B. Both of them are easygoing.
- C. They always have the same views about the canteen food.
- D. Both of them are crazy about the delicious food.

第二节：阅读下面一篇短文，根据上下连贯的要求，从所给的七个选项中选出符合语境的五个选项，使文章意思连贯通顺。（共5小题，计5分）

The idea of "time banks" was created by Yale University Professor Edgar Cahn in 1980. It's actually very simple. People who volunteer to help others in their communities get "time coins" that can be exchanged in later life if they need help. 51 And it has also become popular in China.

The idea of "time banks" was introduced into China in the 1990s, 52 However, the project

failed in Shanghai because there weren't enough clear rules, volunteers and good management. Recently, the idea has grown in popularity once more because of China's rapidly aging(变老的) population. A new round of tests of "time banks" has started in Shanghai, Nanjing and Beijing.

The Chinese time banks mostly hope to encourage younger senior people to provide services for the older ones. The volunteers collect "time coins" that they can use when they need services.

53

"I'm really happy to help them before I become too old to look after myself," said Yang Beifen, 68, a community volunteer in Shanghai. "I have collected more than 10 coins now. 54 But now I feel better to know that I can use them if I need help in the future."

55 "One hour of service means one 'time coin'", explained Zhou Jiaying, a worker at the time bank in Yangpu. So far, over 930 volunteers in the area have joined the time bank project, serving over 12, 700 aged people. "The needs of aged people are a big challenge to the city," Zhu said, "There is a long way to go and we need to find more ways to solve the problem of such a large aging population."

- A. I used to worry a lot about my later life.
- B. Time banks are one way to deal with the problem of an aging population.
- C. and the idea worked out well in most of cities in China.
- D. It has been popular in Britain, Japan, Sweden and other countries.
- E. and Shanghai was one of its first cities to put the idea into practice.
- F. I was so satisfied with the idea of "time banks".
- G. It's a way of saving for the younger senior volunteers' future life.

V. 完成句子:根据所给汉语意思,用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。(共5小题,计10分)

56. 教师节在每年的九月。

Teachers' Day falls \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

57. 我们的英语老师对我们很有耐心。

Our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us.

58. 约翰是个诚实的男孩,他从来不撒谎。

John is an \_\_\_\_\_ and he never tells a lie.

59. 学生们很感谢老师为他们付出的时间和精力。

The students are \_\_\_\_\_ the time and efforts that teachers have put into them.

60. 这把吉他一定不是卡拉的,因为她根本就不喜欢弹吉他。

The guitar \_\_\_\_\_ Carla's because she doesn't like playing the guitar at all.

VI. 短文填空:用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确。(每个单词限用一次。每空只填一个单词。)(共10小题,计10分)

instrument nation able warm avoid people make good strong hold

Forty-six-year-old Mr. Miller runs a clothes factory. As a boss, he is usually very busy with his business. Plenty of products are 61 in the factory every day. And all of the clothes sell very 62. No matter how busy he is, he always spends some time relaxing himself. He is interested in playing many 63, like the guitar, the violin and the piano. And he always enjoys playing some sports. Maybe that's why he looks much 64, than the people who are about the same age. Every morning, he gets up very early so that he can 65 meeting the heavy traffic. He usually eats

breakfast in the factory.

Mr. Miller treats others with 66, so he always gets on well with the workers in the factory. Not only do the workers like his personality, but they also look up to his 67 to run the factory. Last month, Mr. Miller 68 an activity to raise money for a project. Next week, he is going to attend a 69 meeting for young people. In fact, he's a great hero in the local 70 hearts. And they are all take pride in him.

VII. 任务型阅读：阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题。（共5小题，计10分）

How different can cultures be?

People from different cultures can eat different kinds of foods and live in different kinds of houses. They probably speak different languages and have different beliefs and customs. But guess what! They can also be similar in ways you might not expect. The similarities between cultures connect people and help them communicate.

We sometimes call these ways of communication universal(全世界的) languages. Strictly speaking, they're not languages but ways of sharing thoughts and ideas. And some of them allow people of different backgrounds to communicate and share emotions and feelings.

For example, some people believe music is a universal language. There must be some scientific support for this idea, too. Experts have learned that across cultures, people can notice three common emotions(情绪) in music: happiness, sadness and fear.

Music may even be able to bridge the differences not only between people of different cultures but also between people and other living things. Music has proved to have a good influence on all kinds of animals.

Some people believe dance is also a universal language. Along with music, dancing seems to be a common interest shared by people all over the world. Do you think you could see a dance from another culture and make some reasonable guesses about the ideas and emotions behind it? Of course, you could!

Another universal language that you might not think of is math! If you think about it now, it just makes sense. The value of pi(圆周率)is around 3.14159, no matter where you are on the Earth!

71. How does the writer start the passage?

The writer starts the passage by \_\_\_\_\_.

72. How many kinds of universal languages are mentioned in the passage ?

\_\_\_\_\_ universal languages are mentioned in the passage.

73. What does the underlined word "them" strictly refer to?

"them" strictly refers to \_\_\_\_\_ instead of languages.

74. What common emotions can people notice in music?

The three common emotions that people can notice in music are \_\_\_\_\_.

75. What title can you make for the passage in no more than eight words using "magic, universal languages" ?

The title can be: "\_\_\_\_\_".

VIII. 补全对话 (共5小题，计5分)

根据下面对话中的情境，在每个空白处填入一个适当语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Good afternoon! Welcome to our clothes store! 76. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Yes, please. 77. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: A shirt for your son? 78. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: He likes red best.

A: What about this one?

B: Wow, and it looks cool! 79. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: It is made of cotton and silk. So it feels so soft and comfortable.

B: 80. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: 199 yuan for one. And I can give you 20% off.


B: OK. I'll take it. I scan your QR code to pay for it.

A: Thank you. Here is the shirt. Have a nice day! Bye.

B: Bye.

IX. 基础写作(共1题, 计15分)

第一节: 连词成句。请根据图画场景和各提示词创写语法正确、符合语境的完整句子。(每题限写一个句子, 提示词以外词语不超过三个, 缩写算一个单词)(共5小题, 计5分)

	81. what, the students, do, last Sunday _____?
	82. they, take part in, a volunteer project _____.
	83. they, help, clean up, park _____.
	84. they, feel, tired, happy, at the same time _____.
	85. they, hope, the environment, better, in the future _____.

第二节: 书面表达。(共1题, 计10分)

“双减”之后, 丰富多样的课外活动为我们的生活增添了许多色彩。请你根据以下文字提示, 以“Happy After-school Activities”为题给校报英语专栏写一篇短文, 为大家介绍你们学校的课外活动并说明理由。

提示词: do some volunteer work, climb mountains, hold the singing competition, colorful, ...

提示问题: 1. What activities do you often do after school?

2. What do you think of your after-school activities?

3. What after-school activity would you like to take part in? Why?

要求:

1. 参考提示内容, 可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 书写工整;

3. 文中不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);

4. 词数: 不少于70。

Happy After-school Activities

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