

广东省广州市增城区 2021-2022 学年九年级上学期期末质量检测

英语试题

一、语法选择

1. (15 分) If you were in trouble, what would you do? Would you wait, ask for help (1) _____ solve it by yourself?

Once, (2) _____ terrible flood (水灾) destroyed a village. A man (3) _____ in the flood. The water was all around him in front of a house, but he was not very (4) _____ because he always believed in God. He thought God was coming for his (5) _____. At that moment, a big wooden board came. (6) _____ he caught it, the board would help him out, but the man still kept wailing and did (7) _____. The water was (8) _____ than ever before. The two people in (9) _____ boat were worried about him and shouted to him, _____ on and go (10) _____. But the confident man stayed there and kept waiting for God.

You can guess the result (11) _____. The man (12) _____ in the end. When he saw God in heaven, he complained to God, _____ didn't you save me? God said he had tried (13) _____ him. The big wooden board, the small boat, and the two men were all the things (14) _____ he had sent to help him, but the man refused them. From this we can see the God helps those who help themselves. If you don't help yourself, God won't help you, (15) _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) A.or | B.and | C.but | D.so |
| (2) A.a | B.an | C.the | D./ |
| (3) A.trap | B.traps | C.trapped | D.was trapped |
| (4) A.frighten | B.frightened | C.frightening | D.frighteningly |
| (5) A.safe | B.safely | C.safety | D.safer |
| (6) A.If | B.Because | C.Unless | D.Since |
| (7) A.something | B.anything | C.everything | D.nothing |
| (8) A.deep | B.deeper | C.deepest | D.the deepest |

- (9) A.other B.others C.another D.the others
- (10) A.with B.to C.for D.after
- (11) A.easy B.easily C.easier D.easiest
- (12) A.die B.will die C.has died D.died
- (13) A.save B.saved C.to save D.to saving
- (14) A.whose B.who C.that D.where
- (15) A.neither B.also C.too D.either

二、完形填空 阅读下面短文，根据其大意，然后从(1)~(10)各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

2. (10 分) A man was walking through the woods with his axe (斧头) when a small tree called him. It said, _____, can you cut down those (1) _____ trees who are standing around me? I can't see the sun and I can't feel the

The little tree reached out its tiny leaves. It continued, _____ those trees were gone, I'd be able to (2) _____. A year from now, I'd be the biggest tree

The man thought for a while and (3) _____. He walked over and started cutting down those trees.

Soon, he cleared lots of (4) _____ around the small tree. Now it would be able to feel the sun and wind. It would become the biggest tree in that area.

But something (5) _____ happened. The sun's heat came first, burning the small tree. Heavy wind and rain came - without those trees to (6) _____ the small tree, it was hit by the storm. Soon, the tree was nearly (7) _____.

_____ been quite (8) _____ said a snake. _____ made a bad (9) _____. If you didn't do that, the sun and storm wouldn't hurt you so (10) _____. Those trees helped you while sharing resources (资源) with you. If you had just waited longer, you would have grown big. But now, you're nearly

- (1) A.younger B.older C.smaller D.bigger
- (2) A.grow B.see C.sleep D.relax

- (3) A.refused B.agreed C.laughed D.left
- (4) A.rubbish B.furniture C.space D.paper
- (5) A.impolite B.impossible C.unfriendly D.unexpected
- (6) A.protect B.water C.plant D.touch
- (7) A.green B.alive C.dead D.successful
- (8) A.cruel B.foolish C.blind D.proud
- (9) A.decision B.suggestion C.impression D.question
- (10) A.quietly B.perfectly C.hardly D.badly

三、阅读（共两节：满分 30 分）

第一节阅读理解 读下列短文，从后面各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

3. (8 分) When I was 8 years old, I decided to run away from home after a quarrel with my mother. With my suitcase (行李箱) packed and some sandwiches in a bag. I started for the front door.

My mom asked where I was leaving home, I said.

that you're carrying? she asked.

clothes and food, I replied.

you want to run away, that's all right, she said. you came into this home without anything and you can leave the same

I threw my suitcase and sandwiches on the floor and started for the door again.

a minute, mom said. didn't have any clothes on when you arrived, and I want them

This made me infuriated. I took my clothes off -- shoes, socks, underwear and all -- and shouted, I go now?

, my mom answered, once you close that door, don't expect to come

I was so angry that I shut the door forcefully and stepped out of my home. Then I noticed down the street two neighbour girls walking toward our house. I was so shy that I saw the big spruce (云杉) tree in our yard and jumped under the low-hanging branches. A pile of dried-up brown needles (针状物) were beneath the tree, and you can't imagine the pain those sharp needles caused to my body.

After I was sure the girls had passed by, I ran to the front door and knocked at it loudly.

Billy! Let me

The voice behind the door answered, _____ doesn't live here anymore. He ran away from

Looking behind me to see if anyone else was coming down the street, I said,
sorry. I'm still your son. Let me

The door opened and mom's smiling face appeared. _____ you change your mind about
running away? she asked.

_____ for supper? I smiled back.

(1) When the author was leaving home, his mother ordered him to _____.

- A. stay at home
- B. take some sandwiches
- C. check his suitcase carefully
- D. leave everything behind

(2) Which of the following can best describe the author's mom? _____

- A. Selfish and cruel.
- B. Strict but loving.
- C. Kind and helpful.
- D. Wise but impatient.

(3) The underlined word _____ in Paragraph 8 is in close meaning to _____.

- A. angry
- B. nervous
- C. frightened
- D. embarrassed

(4) The last sentence _____ for supper? _____ mainly shows that the author _____.

- A. felt very hungry at that time
- B. wished to eat something before leaving
- C. changed his plan not to leave home any longer
- D. wanted to know what his mother prepared for supper

4. (8分) There's nothing like having a best friend forever -- that person who you can have fun with and talk to. July 30 is the International Day of Friendship. Maybe you can keep an eye out for a new friend to get to know. And while we're looking about friends, don't think humans are the only ones who know a thing or two about friendship. Check out these friendly animals in nature who help each other out.

An elephant and an olive baboon (东非狒狒) can be friends? It sounds strange, but it's true. You can find this pair of friends in the grasslands of Africa. This unusual pair helps each other out like any good friends would. The elephant uses its front teeth to make a waterhole in the sand, and it lets the olive baboon have a drink from this when it gets thirsty. In return, the baboon tells the elephant when danger is near. It climbs up to the treetops and calls out, so its friend knows that it's time to move on.

In the sea world, the goby fish and the shrimp are well-known for their friendship. While the shrimp provides a home for the goby fish, the goby fish provides a guidance service for the almost blind shrimp. You see, the goby has great eyesight and stays close to the shrimp. As the shrimp moves around, the shrimp is feeling the goby with its antenna (须) from time to time to make sure it's still there. If the goby senses danger, she will return to the home and the shrimp will follow.

The langur monkey has a very good friendship with the chital deer. While the langur monkey eats in a tree, it drops leaves to the ground. This is good for the deer because sometimes there's not much food. The deer will follow the monkey and eat whatever food is dropped. And in return, when the monkey comes down from the tree, the deer will put its foot down heavily to tell the monkey if it senses danger.

(1) How can an elephant help an olive baboon? _____

A. By providing water.

B. By providing a home.

C. By providing information.

D. By providing protection.

(2) What does a shrimp do when moving around in the sea? _____

A. It stays close to the goby fish.

- B.It goes home from time to time.
- C.It uses its antenna for directions.
- D.It never swims far from is home.

(3) What do the olive baboon and the chital deer have in common? _____

- A.They have good eyesight.
- B.They have a good sense of smell.
- C.They live together with their friends.
- D.They warn their friends of danger.

(4) What would be the best title for the text? _____

- A.Best friends forever.
- B.Fun with animals.
- C.Friendships in the animal world.
- D.The International Day of Friendship.

5. (6分)

<p>China has built and operated the Beidou Navigation Satellite System (北斗卫星导航系统) independently.On July 31, Beidou sated providing global service.It provides around the clock, all - weather and highly accurate positioning, navigation, timing and messaging services to people around the world.</p>
<p>It is one of the four global navigation systems, along with US' GPS, Russia's GLONASS and the European Union's Galileo.Since 2, 000, 59 Beidou satellites have been launched.More than 120 countries are using Bcidou services.</p>
<p>The Beidou system has been used by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★6. 6million taxis, buses and trucks around China ★more than 70. 000Chinese fishing boats ★at least 50. 000farm machines ★more than 70 percent of Chinese mobile phones ★300 general aviation aircraft (航空飞机) ★51, 000 postal service vehicles (邮政服务车)
<p>Beidou spirit</p>

On July 31, President Xi Jinping called on Chinese people to carry on the spirit of the scientists who developed Beidou. They have been always carrying forward the Beidou spirit of the _____ innovations, unity and collaboration overcoming difficulties and the pursuit of _____

(1) Who may be the user of Beidou system according to the passage? _____

- A. A taxi driver.
- B. A fishing boat maker.
- C. An airplane designer.
- D. A farm machine seller.

(2) Which of the following words can describe the spirit of Beidou scientists? _____

- A. Fashionable.
- B. Innovative.
- C. Dependent.
- D. Active.

(3) What can we know from the passage? _____

- A. Beidou system has been used in different orcas.
- B. Only Chinese people are using Beidou services now.
- C. China built Beidou system with the help of other countries.
- D. China is the first country that launched global navigation system.



6. (8分) It's hard to um down a tasty banana. They taste good and you don't have to wash them before eating them. However, British scientists say that the fruit may disappear by 2050.

One reason for this is climate (气候) change. Scientists at the University of Exeter collected data from 27 countries and regions that produce 86 percent of the world's bananas. They found that climate change has improved growing conditions in 21 of these countries. In the past 60 years, the average yield (平均产业) has reached 1.37 tons of bananas per hectare (公顷).

However, if temperatures keep rising, this advantage will disappear. Ten of the countries, including India, the world's biggest producer of bananas, will produce fewer bananas. By 2050, the fruit may die out.

Shouldn't bananas grow more easily if it's hotter outside? In fact, the perfect temperature range for growing bananas is between 24°C and 32°C. If temperatures get too high, they will stop growing.

Diseases are another danger to bananas. Unlike other crops, the bananas we grow come from shoot cuttings (茎段) rather than seeds. This means that all banana plants have the same genotype (基因型). In other words, if a disease is able to kill one plant, it could kill them all.

One serious disease is called Panama. Caused by fungus (真菌) in the soil, it spreads easily. It has spread across South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Australia. If one banana plantation suffers from the disease, it will take 30 years until it is able to grow bananas again. Scientists have not yet found a cure for this disease.

(1) What does the underlined word _____ in Paragraph 2 refer to? _____

- A. The taste of bananas.
- B. People's love for bananas.
- C. The convenience of eating bananas.
- D. The future disappearance of bananas.

(2) What might happen if temperatures keep going higher? _____

- A. Bananas won't be as tasty as before.
- B. More countries will start to grow bananas.
- C. Bananas will grow better in most countries.
- D. Bananas will not be able to grow any more.

(3) What does Paragraph 5 tell us? _____

- A. How bananas are grown.
- B. Which diseases can kill bananas.
- C. How diseases can easily kill bananas.
- D. What diseases bananas may suffer from.

(4) The passage is written to _____.

- A.offer tips for growing bananas
- B.explain why bananas may die out
- C.describe bananas' growing conditions
- D.show the difficulties of growing bananas

第二节 阅读填空

7. (5分) 阅读短文及文后 A~B 选项, 选出可以填入 1~5 各题空白处的最佳选项。

Is there a connection between music and language? According to recent studies, the answer is yes: (1) _____ Here, we look at two examples.

A recent study by researcher Kraus shows that playing a musical instrument can improve a person's hearing ability, (2) _____. The people in the first group were musicians, while those in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were able to hear the talking person more clearly.

(3) _____ Think about violinists in an orchestra (管弦乐团). When the violinists play with the group, they hear their own instrument and many others, too. But the violinists must listen closely to what they are playing, and pay no attention to the other sounds. In this way, musicians are able to focus on certain sounds, even in a room with lots of noise.

Schlaug, a doctor at Harvard Medical School, works with stroke (中风) patients. Because of their illness, these people cannot say their names, addresses, or other information normally. However, they can still sing. (4) _____. Why does this work? Schlaug isn't sure. Music seems to make different parts of the brain work, including the damaged parts. This might help patients to use that part of the brain again.

Music improves concentration (注意力) memory, listening skills, and our overall language abilities. It can even help sick people get better. Playing an instrument or singing can help us do better in school and keep our brain sharp as we get older. (5) _____

- A. Music improves certain language abilities in the brain.
- B. Music is not only enjoyable, it's also good for us in many other ways.
- C. Musicians hear better because they learn to pay attention to certain sounds.
- D. Schlaug was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to speak.
- E. In his study two groups of people listened to a person talking in a noisy room.

分)

第一节 语篇填词

(5分) 根据下面短文及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时, 要求写出完整单词。(每空限填一词)

Zhong Nanshan is one of the greatest doctors in China.

In 2002, SARS broke out in Guangdong. Patients coughed a lot and got fevers. Hundreds of them died of the disease. Even many doctors and nurses got SARS. So everyone was afraid of it. But Zhong was (1) b _____ enough to fight the disease. He spent days and nights looking for the cause of the disease. And with his way of treating the disease, more and more patients got (2) b _____.

In the late 2019, the novel coronavirus (新冠肺炎) hit Wuhan. It spread (3) q _____. Thousands of Chinese people were infected (感染). Zhong, again, became the public face of China's effort to control the virus. He (4) a _____ people to wear masks, often wash hands, stay at home and not to go to crowded places.

Zhong likes (5) _____ very much. When he was 67, he could still play basketball. Now at the age of 85, Zhong still works in the front line.

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。(每空限填一词)

9. (2分) 你觉得我的新发型怎么样?

_____ do you _____ my new hairstyle?

10. (2分) 他太粗心了, 在考试中犯了这么多错误。

_____ of him _____ so many mistakes in the exam.

11. (2分) 最后, 这些何题解决了。

In the end, the problems _____.

12. (2分) 那个孩子问何时和他分享食物。

The child asked _____ rood with him.

13. (2分) 他真是有个礼貌的孩子啊!

_____ the child is!

第三节 书面表达 (共1题: 满分15分)

14. (15分) 你计划邀请英国交换生 David 到家里吃饭, 请给他写一封邀请函, 并告知你为

() 时间：本周日晚上 7: 00。

(2) 地点：北京路 35 号。

(3) 菜式：请你补充，并说明理由。

注意：

(1) 词数 80 个左右（文章开头已给出，不计入词数）；

(2) 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Dear David,

I'd like to invite you to dinner. _____

If you have any ideas about the dishes, please contact me.

Yours,

Li Hua

学年九年级上学期期末质量检测

英语试题

参考答案与试题解析

一、语法选择

. (15分) If you were in trouble, what would you do? Would you wait, ask for help (1) A solve it by yourself?

Once, (2) A terrible flood (水灾) destroyed a village. A man (3) D in the flood. The water was all around him in front of a house, but he was not very (4) B because he always believed in God. He thought God was coming for his (5) C. At that moment, a big wooden board came. (6) A he caught it, the board would help him out, but the man kept waiting for God. He didn't take a look at it at all. Then a small boat drifted (漂流) by, but the man still kept wailing and did (7) D. The water was (8) B than ever before. The two people in (9) C boat were worried about him and shouted to him, on and go (10) A. But the confident man stayed there and kept waiting for God.

You can guess the result (11) B. The man (12) D in the end. When he saw God in heaven, he complained to God, "didn't you save me?" God said he had tried (13) C him. The big wooden board, the small boat, and the two men were all the things (14) C he had sent to help him, but the man refused them. From this we can see the God helps those who help themselves. If you don't help yourself, God won't help you, (15) D.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) A.or | B.and | C.but | D.so |
| (2) A.a | B.an | C.the | D./ |
| (3) A.trap | B.traps | C.trapped | D.was trapped |
| (4) A.frighten | B.frightened | C.frightening | D.frighteningly |
| (5) A.safe | B.safely | C.safety | D.safer |
| (6) A.If | B.Because | C.Unless | D.Since |
| (7) A.something | B.anything | C.everything | D.nothing |

-) A.deep B.deeper C.deepest D.the deepest
- (9) A.other B.others C.another D.the others
- (10) A.with B.to C.for D.after
- (11) A.easy B.easily C.easier D.easiest
- (12) A.die B.will die C.has died D.died
- (13) A.save B.saved C.to save D.to saving
- (14) A.whose B.who C.that D.where
- (15) A.neither B.also C.too D.either

【分析】一个人被水灾困住了，洪水围住了他的房子。他一直在等待上帝来救他，所以他放弃了好多次可以逃生的机会，最后被淹死了。最后在天堂里，上帝告诉他，那些他曾经放弃的机会就是上帝拯救他的机会。这个故事告诉我们一个真理：天助自助者。

【解答】(1) A 连词辨析。A.or 或者；B.and 和；C.but 但是；D.so 所以；从句子来看，这里是一个选择，应该用 or (或者)。故选：A。

(2) A 冠词辨析。设空处后面说的是一次水灾，并不是特指，不能用 the；terrible 的第一个音素为辅音，其前用冠词 a。故选：A。

(3) D 动词时态辨析。A.trap 动词原形；B.traps 第三人称单数形式；C.trapped 过去式形式；D.was trapped 一般过去时的被动语态；这里是在讲故事，用一般过去时，排除 A 和 B；又这里指的是核稿人被困，用一般过去时的被动语态形式。故选：D。

(4) B 词形辨析。A.frighten 动词，使害怕；B.frightened 形容词，害怕的（修饰人）；C.frightening 形容词，让人害怕的（修饰物）；D.frighteningly 副词，令人恐惧地；设空处前面有 be，表明这里用形容词，排除 A 和 D；主语 he 表示人，排除 C。故选：B。

(5) C 词形辨析。A.safe 形容词，安全的；B.safely 副词，安全地；C.safety 名词，安全；D.safer 形容词比较级，更安全的；设空处前面有 his (他的)，表明这里用名词形式。故选：C。

(6) A 连词辨析。A.If 如果；B.Because 因为；C.Unless 除非；D.Since 既然；根据句意可知，他没有抓住木板；所以这里应该是假设，用 if 来引导条件状语从句。故选：A。

(7) D 代词辨析。A.something 某件事；B.anything 任何事；C.everything 每件事；D.nothing 没有事；通过后面来看，他还在继续等待，所以这里应该是他什么也没有做。故选：D。

(8) B 词形辨析。A.deep 形容词，深的；B.deeper 形容词比较级，更深的；C.deepest 形

最深的(缺少); D.the deepest 形容词最高级,最深的;设空处后面的 than (比……)表明这里用形容词的比较级形式。故选: B。

(9) C 限定词辨析。A.other 其他的,另外的,泛指另一个另一些; B.others 泛指别的; C.another 泛指(指三者或三者以上中的)另一个 D.the others .the others 是 the other 的复数形式,特指某一范围内全部或其余的人或物;这里指的是另外一只船,由于船的数量是不确指的,只能用 another。故选: C。

(10) A 介词辨析。A.with 和; B.to 朝; C.for 为了; D.after 在……之后;根据句意可知,船上的人请求这个人和他们一起走,用 with sb.(和某人一起)。故选: A。

(11) B 词形辨析。A.easy 形容词,简单的; B.easily 副词,简单地; C.easier 形容词比较级,更加简单的; D.easiest 形容词最高级,最简单的;设空处前面有动词 guess,所以这里用副词来修饰。故选: B。

(12) D 动词时态辨析。A.die 死亡,一般现在时; B.will die 将要死亡,一般将来时; C.has died 已经死亡,现在完成时; D.died 死了,一般过去时;因为这是一个故事,所以排除 A 和 B;又故事没有说明对现在的影响或者结果,不用现在完成时,排除 C。故选: D。

(13) C 动词时态辨析。A.save 一般现在时; B.saved 一般过去时; C.to save 动词不定式; D.to saving 错误形式;这里设空处前面有动词 try,而其用法为 try to do sth.(努力做某事)。故选: C。

(14) C 连词辨析。A.whose 谁的; B.who 谁; C.that 那是; D.where 在哪里;很明显设空处后面这个句子是定语从句,先行词是 the things,引导词用 that。故选: C。

(15) D 副词辨析。A.neither (两者)都不; B.also 也(肯定句句尾); C.too 也(肯定句句尾); D.either 也(否定句句尾);设空处前面为否定句,只能用 either。故选: D。

【点评】答题时要先通读全文,了解大意,然后根据语境以及上下文逐一作答。要考虑句型,语法,固定搭配等因素。最后通读一遍,逐一验证答案。

二、完形填空 阅读下面短文,根据其大意,然后从 ~ (10)各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中,选出最佳选项。

2. (10 分) A man was walking through the woods with his axe (斧头) when a small tree called him.It said, , can you cut down those (1) D trees who are standing around me?

I can't see the sun and I can't feel the

The little tree reached out its tiny leaves.It continued, those trees were gone, I'd be

to 2) A. A year from now, I'd be the biggest tree

The man thought for a while and (3) B. He walked over and stared cutting down those trees.

Soon, he cleared lots of (4) C around the small tree. Now it would be able to feel the sun and wind. It would become the biggest tree in that area.

But something (5) D happened. The sun's heat came first, burning the small tree. Heavy wind and rain came - without those trees to (6) A the small tree, it was hit by the storm. Soon, the tree was nearly (7) C.

been quite (8) B said a snake. made a bad (9) A. If you didn't do that, the sun and storm wouldn't hurt you so (10) D. Those trees helped you while sharing resources (资源) with you. If you had just waited longer, you would have grown big. But now, you're nearly

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) A.younger | B.older | C.smaller | D.bigger |
| (2) A.grow | B.see | C.sleep | D.relax |
| (3) A.refused | B.agreed | C.laughed | D.left |
| (4) A.rubbish | B.furniture | C.space | D.paper |
| (5) A.impolite | B.impossible | C.unfriendly | D.unexpected |
| (6) A.protect | B.water | C.plant | D.touch |
| (7) A.green | B.alive | C.dead | D.successful |
| (8) A.cruel | B.foolish | C.blind | D.proud |
| (9) A.decision | B.suggestion | C.impression | D.question |
| (10) A.quietly | B.perfectly | C.hardly | D.badly |

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了小树让人砍倒一些大树后，被太阳的热量烧焦了，被暴风雨袭击了，小树差点就要死了。

【解答】(1) D.考查形容词。A.younger 更年轻的； B.older 更老的； C.smaller 更小的； D.bigger 更大的； 根据 standing around me and blocking the 它们围着我站着，挡住了太阳，可知它们是较大的树。故选 D。

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