**2022-2023学年第一学期九年级英语练习卷**

**第五单元**(Module9-10)

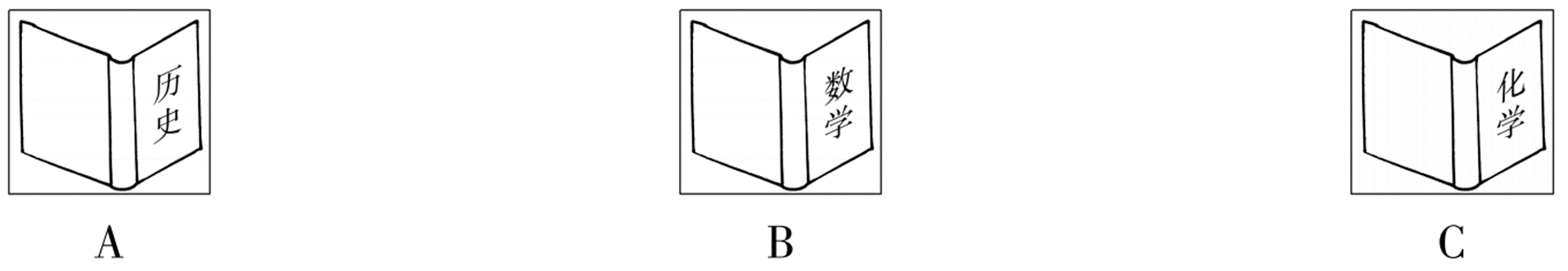
（本试卷满分为120分；90分钟内完成；请在答题卡上作答）

1. **听说应用（本大题共30小题，每小题1分，共30分；A、B、C、D部分为听力理解，E部分为情景对话）**

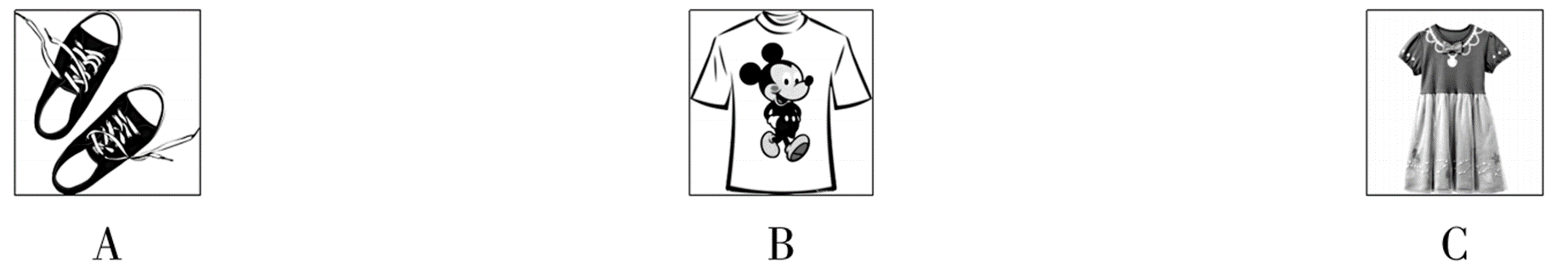
**A．听句子（本题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）**

请根据所听内容，选择符合题意的图画回答问题，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。每个句子听两遍。

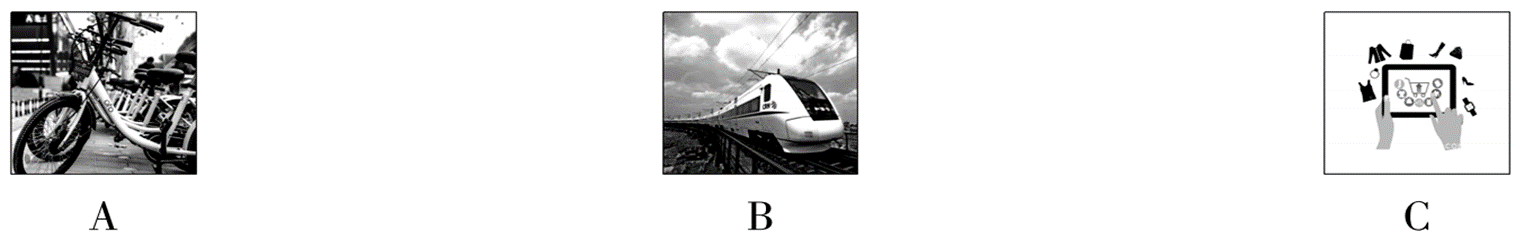
1. Which subject does Mr. White teach?



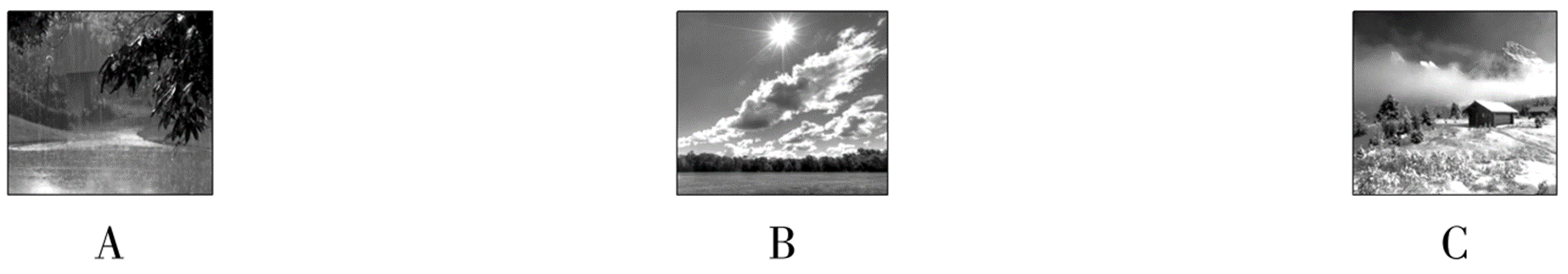
2. What did the girl receive yesterday?



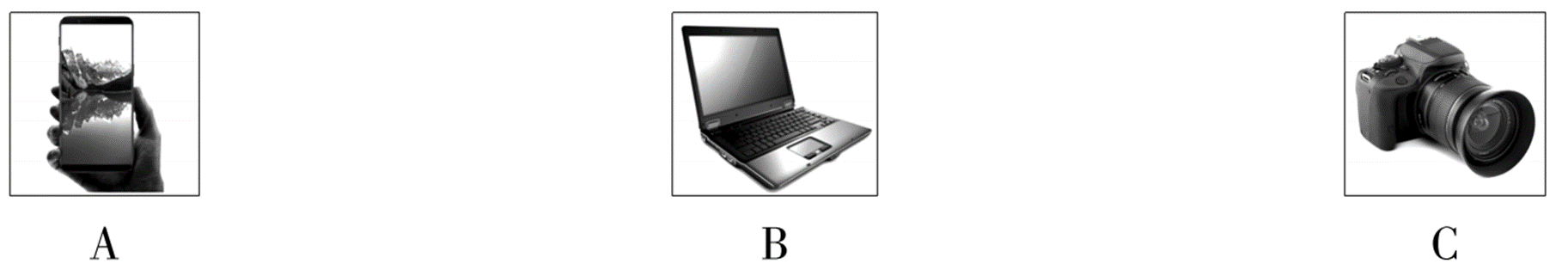
3. Which great new invention does the speaker mention?



4. How will the weather be tomorrow?



5.What is mentioned?



**B．听对话（本题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）**

请根据每段对话的内容回答问题，从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。每段对话听两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第6小题。

6. What is the model train made of ?

A. Wood. B. Paper. C. Plastic.

听第二段对话，回答第7小题。

7.When was the first car invented?

A. In 1868. B. In 1872. C. In 1885.

听第三段对话，回答第8小题。

8.How was life before modern inventions appeared?

A. Easy. B. Rich. C. Difficult.

听第四段对话，回答第9小题。

9. What does the girl want to be?

A. A writer. B. An inventor. C. An engineer.

听第五段对话，回答第10小题。

10.Where did the name“Baidu”come from?

A. Li Yanhong 's poem. B. Bai Juyi 's poem. C. Xin Qiji 's poem.

听第六段对话，回答第11-12小题。

11.In Jack's opinion, what is the most useful invention?

A. The plane. B. The computer. C. The TV set.

12. What will the speakers do right now?

A. Go to their teacher for some help.

B. Start to make an invention.

C. Search for some information on the Internet.

听第七段对话，回答第13-15小题。

13. What would the woman like to buy?

A. Fish. B. Books. C. Shoes.

14.Which floor should the woman go to?

A. The first floor. B. The second floor. C. The third floor.

15.What time does the shopping center close today?

A. At 8:00 pm. B. At 9:00 pm. C. At 10:00 pm.

**C. 听短文（本题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）**

请根据所听内容，从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。短文听两遍。

16.Jerry asked Mark to \_\_\_\_\_\_ one evening.

A. help him with his homework B. help him with his physics C. look after his mother

17.Mark's father went to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Japan B. Canada C. the USA

18. Mark first called Jerry at \_\_\_\_\_\_ the next morning.

A. 9:05　 B. 9:15 C. 9:50

19.Jerry went to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ next morning.

A. the park B. the cinema C. the hospital

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is going to see his grandpa.

A. Mark B. Mark's father C. Jerry

**D.听填信息（本题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）**

你将听到的是一篇关于旅行的文章，请你根据所听内容填写下面的信息卡，并将答案写在答题卡对应题目的答题位置上。短文听两遍。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Singapore | |
| Location(位置) | It is a modern city－state island country in the southeast 21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| What to do | Visit the famous zoos, a few beautiful plant gardens and some 22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  It is also a wonderful place for 23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| The traffic | The traffic is 24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in some parts of the city and most cars mustn't drive in the 25.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the city. |

**E.情景对话（本题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）**

请通读下面对话，根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑，选项中有一项为多余选项。

1. A doll that can talk with me when you aren’t in.
2. What about the bicycle?
3. What do you think of the invention?
4. In half a year.
5. Do you know when it was invented?
6. Thank you.

Ann: Good morning, Dad! I want to make a project about inventions. Can you help me think of an invention?

Dad: With pleasure! 26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Oh, it is really a great invention.

Dad: 27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: I can’t remember when it was invented. I will look it up on the Internet.

Dad: OK. What do you want to invent in the future?

Ann: 28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dad: Sounds good. When are you going to finish?

Ann: 29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dad: Good luck to you!

Ann: 30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **语法选择（本大题共10小题，每小题1 分，共10分）**

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后按照句子结构的语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

China is a large country. Each different region(区域)of China has 31 own special forms of traditional art. They usually try to show the things 32 are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out to ask 33 help when in trouble. They 34 bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit(被点亮),they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happy wishes and good luck.

Paper cutting 35 around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy, but it can be difficult to do. Among all kinds of paper cuttings, 36 ones are flowers and animals. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.

Chinese clay(黏土)art is very famous around the world. 37 the clay pieces are very small, they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from 38 Chinese fairy tale or a historical story. The pieces are 39 shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then sent to air-dry. After drying, they are fired at a very high heat. They are then polished and painted. It takes several weeks 40 everything. These small pieces of clay show the love that Chinese people have for life and beauty.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | A. its | B. itself | C. it’s |
| 32. | A. what | B. who | C. which |
| 33. | A. with | B. for | C. about |
| 34. | A. were made of | B. are made of | C. are making of |
| 35. | A. is | B. will be | C. has been |
| 36. | A. common | B. more common | C. the most common |
| 37. | A. When | B. Though | C. Because |
| 38. | A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 39. | A. careless | B. careful | C. carefully |
| 40. | A. to complete | B. completed | C. completing |

**三、完形填空（本大题共10小题，每小题1 分，共10分）**

通读下面短文，掌握其大意。然后在各小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案，并将答案填在对应的答题卡上。

An old saying goes, “When in Rome(罗马),do as the Romans do.” I learned the meaning of this when I studied in Russia.

One day I 41 some of my Chinese friends to a famous local restaurant in Moscow. My guests and I were excited from visiting Red Square and happy about our meeting. We chatted 42 until the waiter told me that we were talking too loud. We turned our voices lower. But this didn’t last long. The waiter came over to us two more times with the same 43 .

How bad an impression(印象)we must have left on the local people! In China, it's natural and 44 for a host(主人)to make a lively atmosphere(气氛).However, in Russia and western countries, having a meal in a public place means you must 45 your voice low. You need to be polite to others.

I felt 46 about this. Even though we tried our best, it's very difficult to form a new habit. Russians have their own special habits. My Russian friend, Andrey always looks around and thinks for a while before leaving home. I asked him 47 he did this. “Aha”, Andrey said, “In Russia, people always spend about a minute 48 things and plans in their minds before leaving. So they won’t leave 49 necessary behind”

Finding the differences between 50 is very interesting. I'd like to keep my eyes and mind open.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. made | B. invited | C. told | D. taught |
| 42. | A. surprisingly | B. friendly | C. warmly | D. carefully |
| 43. | A. message | B. menu | C. meal | D. food |
| 44. | A. different | B. serious | C. important | D. interesting |
| 45. | A. take | B. remain | C. have | D. keep |
| 46. | A. bad | B. strange | C. angry | D. nervous |
| 47. | A. how | B. when | C. why | D. where |
| 48. | A. going around | B. going over | C. going on | D. going for |
| 49. | A. nothing | B. something | C. everything | D. anything |
| 50. | A. friends | B. knowledge | C. people | D. cultures |

**四、阅读理解（本大题共15小题，每小题2分，共30分）**

阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的选项中，选出一个最佳答案，并将答案填在对应的答题卡上。

**A**

Technology is developing fast these years. Let's see some of the high-tech helpers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

|  |
| --- |
| **The telemedicine**(远程医疗)**system**  With a remote video system, doctors can diagnose(诊断)patients without seeing them in person. Also, doctors from different hospitals can have a meeting by using the system at the same time. This saves a lot of time. Both Huoshenshan Hospital and Leishenshan Hospital have this system. |
| **Drones**（遥控飞机**）warn people in groups**  In some rural(农村的)places, the police use drones to monitor people in groups. When the drone finds big groups of people, the police will warn them through the loudspeaker on the  drone. In some places, people also use drones to disinfect(消毒)their communities. |
| **The 3D“hospital”**  A company in Shanghai printed 15 rooms by using 3D technology. They sent the rooms to Hubei for patients to live in. It only took one 3D printer 24 hours to build all these rooms. Each room is about the same size as your bedroom. |
| **The AI system checks for fever**  At the Mudanyuan subway station in Beijing, an AI system can check people in crowds quickly to see if they have fevers. When people pass by, the system scans people’s face. The system can check about 300 people in one minute. |
| **Smart robots**  In some hospitals, smart robots helped to deliver food to patients to reduce the risk of infection(传染).The robots also helped to hand out medicine and show the way to people. |

51. Doctors can \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the help of the telemedicine system.

A. go to different hospital B. work in Huoshenshan Hospital

C. disinfect the communities D. diagnose patients remotely

52. Some police use \_\_\_\_\_\_ to warn people in groups during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A. drones B. 3D “hospital C. AI system D. smart robots

53. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the 3D “hospital”？

A. It can only be built by a company in Shanghai.

B. Fifty 3D printed rooms were sent to Hubei.

C. The printed room is no bigger than the usual bedroom.

D. The company paid lot of money to build these 3D rooms.

54. An AI system can check about \_\_\_\_\_\_ people in one hour.

A. 24 B. 30 C. 1.800 D. a museum introduction

1. This article is most probably from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a science magazine B. a travel guide C. a storybook D. a museum introduction

**B**

Things like art ,gaming, the Internet and space travel are only made possible by the amazing intelligence(智力)of humans.

However, some believe that we can create machines that can feel just as we do. Those machines are called Artificial(人工)intelligence, or AI.

AI is around us every day. From Huawei 's voice assistant(助手)Xiaoyi to face recognition(识别)system, AI is very much a part of our lives.

But why do we put so much effort into creating machines that can think the way we do? For one thing, AI can make our lives much easier. Imagine being able to be in a car, tell it where you want to, and sit back comfortably as the AI-guided self-driving car takes you there. We ‘re already getting there--Changsha became the first city in China to **roll out** self-driving taxis in April 2020. Now, hundreds of robot taxis are running on streets and roads in Changsha.

However ,there are risks(风险).What if we produced an artificial intelligence that was smarter than us? How would it behave toward us? These are the kinds of difficult questions that AI researchers ask themselves all the time.

Though there are risks, it is already clear that AI is here to stay. Only time will tell if it will lead us into a new age of prosperity(繁荣),or be our end.

1. The first paragraph is written to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain why gaming is interesting. B. show what fields AI can be used in

C. prove the possibility of space travel D. explain how intelligence makes humans special

57. Which of the following might AI not be used in?

A. voice assistants B. Face recognition system

C. Grades achieved by a student D. Self-driving taxis

58.What does the underlined phrase “**roll out**” mean?

A. produce B. carry out C. design D. stop using

59. What is one of the problems about AI?

A. We might not be able to live without it in the future.

B. We can’t say for sure how AI will behave toward us.

C. AI will never be as smart as humans.

D. It is not easy to put AI into daily use.

60. What does the writer think of AI?

A. It will be good. B. It will be bad.

C. It’s going to be part of our future. D. It’s risky and terrible.

**C**

**配对阅读** 左栏是五个人的情况介绍，右栏是7个英语习语以及解释，请为每一个人选择一个合适的习语描述他们各自的情况。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61.Granny Li used to be a street dance teacher. Now she can’t dance anymore because of her old age.  62.Frank didn't catch the best chance to throw the basketball into the hoop(篮筐),so he felt sad.  63.Linda isn’t good at Chinese, but she never gives up. She knows learning it well takes time. She will work much harder.  65.Mrs. Green gave birth to her son Tom when she was 41 years old. She loves him very much and treats him as a treasure.  66.Peter was supposed to hand in the report on time, but he couldn’t. So the teacher was angry with him. | 1. The phrase “miss the boat” literally(按字面意思)means   “not catch the boat”. However, what it really means is “missing a good chance”.   1. Ducks have *oily feathers*(油脂羽毛)and water can't get   through them, so water runs off their backs. Then when others’ words have no influence on you, it is like water off a duck’s back.   1. The older a person is, the longer his or her teeth are. The   sentence “Someone is long in the tooth to do something” means that someone is too old to do something.   1. Can pigs fly? Of course not. So “when pigs fly” is used to   explain something that never happens or that is impossible to do something.   1. Building a house isn’t easy, and building a city is much   more difficult and takes much more time. The sentence “Rome was not built in a day” means that we should be patient when we want to do something successfully.   1. “Be in sb’s bad books” means “not have sb’s liking”. If   you do something that makes others unhappy, we can say,” You are in others’ bad books.”   1. Long ago, “apple” had the meaning of the “pupil(瞳孔)”   which is very important. Nowadays “the apple of one’s eye” is used to refer to someone who is important to you love him or her very much. |

**五、短文填空（本大题共10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分）**

阅读下面短文，根据上下文，补充所缺信息，每个空格只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

Last winter holiday I was so crazy about watching videos on the Internet that I spent too much time on it “Miriam, why don’t you read books?” My mother 66 , but I refused.

One day my mother said to me, “Miriam, you’re 67 in dancing. I know you learn to dance all by 68 . Each dance needs perfecting moves and you make it. Could you please teach me 69 to do one of the dances?” I agreed and we began to 70 . We’ve been together for hours. At that time I was away 71 my phone and losing myself in dancing with mother. I felt like she was a dancer and we both wanted to get this right. She shared the feelings 72 filled me with such joy. I really felt the deep love from her.

The next day, we had a talk. I realized although a phone provided me with information and connection, long-time use of it is 73 for my eyes and even my brain. To protect my eyes and make sure I can give more attention to my study, I should 74 myself out of the screen. With my mother’s 75 ,I spent more time dancing, reading and exercising with my family or friends.

It’s very important for us to learn to control ourselves. Let's put down our phones and do what we need to do.

**六、读写综合（本大题分为A、B两部分，共25分）**

**A. 回答问题（共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）**

请阅读下面这篇短文，根据所提供的信息，回答下列问题。

|  |
| --- |
| Have you ever had dreams about building a robot or putting together a spaceship or even seeing your face made out of chocolate? Done. All you need is a 3-D printer!  The possibilities of 3-D printing seem endless. All the user has to do is to design an object on the computer and choose a material to print in. The printers print in hundreds of different materials including glass, sugar and even skin! When the user presses “print”, the 3-D printer spreads the material layer by layer and like magic the object is produced. The first 3-D printer was invented in 1986 by an American, Charles Hull. But 3-D printing has only become cheap enough recently for most people to use. Designers now use 3-D printing to create unusual things. The Dutch artist Dirk Vander Kooj prints furniture made from old fridges. And doctors have used 3-D printing to print human body parts! *The Telegraph* reported in February that scientists from Cornell Medical College even printed a man-made ear.  But like a lot of new technologies, if 3-D printing gets into the wrong hands, it can be dangerous. In 2011, a group of four men in the US used 3-D printing to produce ATM skimmers. These were placed on an ATM and stole over$400,000 from users of the ATM. It is also terrible to use a 3-D printer to print a gun.  But for better or for worse,3-D printing has been put into use. In a few years, you’ll probably be wondering how you could ever live without your 3-D printer! |

1. How does 3-D printer print an object?

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

1. When was the first 3-D printer invented?

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

1. Why do most people only recently use 3-D printer?

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

1. What did Dirk Vander Kooj use to print furniture?

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

1. How much money was stolen by 3-D printing ATM skimmers?

1. **书面表达（本题15分）**

根据要求完成短文写作，请将作文写在答题卡指定的位置上。

你最喜欢的发明是什么？你有没有过自己发明一样东西的想法？请你结合上文内容，以“The Greatest Invention”为题，写一篇英语短文。

**内容包括:**

1. 你认为21世纪最伟大的发明是什么，列举它的两个优点；
2. 你认为它有什么缺点或它是否给我们的生活带来了不好的影响；
3. 在生活中你最期待的发明是什么呢？

**作文要求：**

A. 不能照抄原文，不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和学生的真实姓名；

B. 语句连贯，词数80个左右。作文标题和开头已给出，不计入总词数。

**The Greatest Invention**

In my opinion, the greatest invention in the 21st century is the

