**台州市黄岩区文渊学校等2022-2023学年九年级上学期第一次阶段性测试英语试题**

**卷一**

**第一部分 听力部分**

一、听力（本题有15小题，第一节每小题1分，第二、三节每小题2分，共25分）

第一节：听对话，选择正确答案。

1.How does the woman learn English?

A.By taking notes.

B.By keeping a diary.

C.By watching English movies.

2.What festival are they talking about?

A.Spring Festival.

B.Mid-Autumn Festival.

C.Water Festival.

3.Where is the bookstore?

A.On the left.

B.On the Center Street.

C.Between the bank and the post office.

4.How often does Kate go to the English club?

A.On Wednesday.

B.Twice a week.

C.On Sunday afternoon.

5.What time will the TFBOYS sing an English sung?

A.At 7:30

B.At 18:00.

C.At 8:30.

第二节：听长对话，根据问题选出最佳答案，听第一段对话，回答第6~7小题。

6.Why does the woman want to go to the mall?

A.Because it is near her home.

B.Because it opens today.

C.Because it has a big sale.

7.Where will the speakers meet?

A.At the parking lot.

B.At the subway station.

C.Outside the mall.

听第二段对话，回答第8-10小题。每段对话读两遍，（每小题2分，共6分）

8.What are the two speakers talking about?

A.Traveling.

B.Doing housework.

C.A plan for the holiday.

9.How long will it last?

A.Several days.

B.Two weeks.

C.Two months.

10.Why does Tom want to go to a summer school?

A.To improve his English.

B.To make some new friends.

C.It might be interesting.

第三节：听短文，根据问题选出正确的选项。

11.Why did Mr.Wood spend Christmas Day in hospital?

A.Because he worked there.

B.Because he broke his left leg.

C.Because he broke his right leg.

12.How did Mr.Wood feel on Christmas Day?

A.Sad. B.Better. C.Happy.

13.When did Mr.wood have a good time?

A.On Christmas Eve.

B.On New Year's Eve.

C.On New Year's Day

14.What happened to Mr. Wood on his way home after the party?

A.He drank too much.

B.He had a traffic accident.

C.He fell and broke his left leg.

15.Where would Mr.Wood spend New Year's Day?

A.Outside the hospital.

B.in hospital.

C.At home.

**第二部分 笔试部分**

二、完形填空（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中达出最佳选项。

Once upon a time, there was a pair of good friends, Cloud and Wind.

At first, Cloud was on the sky of a big city. He had been there for days, \_\_16\_\_ down on the land and the people. The people there said, "Ge away! We \_\_17\_\_ want you or your water anymore!" Cloud was \_\_18\_\_ when heating this. Then he called upon his friend Wind. "Wind, take me \_\_19\_\_ else. People here don't want me anymore." Wind came to Cloud \_\_20\_\_, pursed (鼓起) his lips (嘴) and blew.

Cloud was then over a town. He stayed there for several \_\_21\_\_ raining down on a dry area. But still, after the area had been \_\_22\_\_, most of the people said, "Go away! We don't want you or your water anymore!" Sad Cloud called upon his friend Wind \_\_23\_\_. Wind came to him right away, and pursed his lips and blew.

Cloud headed to another place. He hadn't been there for too long at all before the people shouted, “Go away, we don't want your water here!" This time, Cloud was \_\_24\_\_ upset that he asked his friend Wind to blow really hard and take him far away \_\_25\_\_ these people. And Wind tried every effort to help him for the \_\_26\_\_ time.

The lonely Cloud flew slowly \_\_27\_\_ the next place. One day he found himself over an arid (贫瘠的) place where \_\_28\_\_ wouldn't grow and the people were hungry. He looked down and saw children becoming \_\_29\_\_ from drinking polluted water. Cloud rained and rained and rained. And the people said to Cloud thankfully. "Please stay here! We need you!" Cloud was more than happy. He felt so needed and decided to change \_\_30\_\_. "Thank you, Wind, for sending me here. My good friend," said Cloud, "I will travel more places to help people in need, spreading hope and joy everywhere I go."

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16.A.snowing  17.A.always  18.A down  19.A.nowhere  20.A.suddenly  21.A.minutes  22.A.built  23.A.once in a while  24.A very  25.A.from  26.A.first  27.A.looking at  28 A.plants  29.A.wise  30.A.myself | B.raining  B.sometimes  B.proud  B.somewhere  B.quietly  B.weeks  B.developed  B.once again  B.as  B.out  B.second  B.looking up  B.business  B.sick  B.herself | C.sitting  C.usually  C.moved  C.anything  C.quickly  C.years  C.watered  C.just now  C.such  C.of  C.third  C.looking for  C.websites  C.tiny  C.yourself | D.lying  D.never  D.patient  D.everything  D.politely  D.centuries  D.spread  D.from time to time  D.so  D.behind  D.last  D.looking through  D.cotton  D.relaxed  D.himself |

三、阅读理解(本题有15小题，每小题2分，共30分)

阅卖下面材料，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Do you want to take classes at universities? It sounds impossible. But for middle students in Beijing, it came true.

Last September, a science practice program was started for all middle school students in Beijing. Grade 7 students in the new term of 2015 in Beijing were the first to do it. Almost all of Grade7 students took part in (参加) the program.

The students have to take part in science practices at universities and companies in two years. Then they will get 20 points for the senior high school entrance examination (中考).

The program offers more than 800 different science classes about physics, chemistry, biology and robotics. Students can choose their courses online. Usually, each course has no more than 30 students and lasts for two hours.

Cai Yiyi, 13, from Beijing No. 55 Middle School, has attended 3 classes including rubber stamp sculpting (橡皮图章雕刻) and butterfly specimen (蝴蝶标本制作).“They are very interesting. Unlike classes at school, they can improve my hands-on ability,” she said.

The classes also help students learn something beyond textbooks. Huang Jiameng, 14, from Beijing 100 Middle School, attended a course about soap making. She learned a lot about chemicals (化学品) and ways to make soaps. "The knowledge is deeper than what we learn in class. And I remember it better because we practice it," she said.

31.The open science practice program in Beijing is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.university students B.middle school students

C.science teachers D.company workers

32.Each course for the program has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students.

A.more than 55 B.less than 30

C.about 800 D.over 100

33.The writer uses the examples of Cai Yiyi and Huang Jiameng to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.the program can help students improve themselves

B.what we learn in class is boring and not so useful

C.students become busier because of the science practices

D.students like the program but it does no good to their study

B

There was a park near my home. But I didn't go there very often. Many people said there was nothing special. One afternoon I went into the park and found it was really small. I walked quickly and found myself standing in front of two paths (小径)，

"Which way should I go?" I asked myself. I looked at one way, then the other.

The left one was wide and clean. There were lots of flowers on both sides of the path. Though the flowers weren't very beautiful, they made me feel good. I decided to take this path. But wait! I looked at the right one. The path didn't look nice. It seemed it had not been cleaned for months. Grass grew everywhere. For a long time I **couldn't make up my mind.**

After a while, a strange feeling made me follow the dirty path. It wasn't nice, but I didn't want to give up. At last, I came to the end of the path. Ah! There was a small garden there. It was beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful garden I had ever seen. There were trees, flowers and chairs. I thought it was the nicest part of the park.

Many people told me that there was nothing much to see in the park. Now I'd like to tell them that if they had followed the right way, they would have felt differently. But when I told them about what I had seen in the park, they just smiled at me without saying a word. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They couldn't even remember that path because it was so small.

My trip to the park that day made me understand something about life. Don't be afraid to choose a different path. You may get a big surprise!

34.The writer saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she came to the end of the path.

A.two different paths B.many people smiling at her

C.a small but beautiful garden D.a small park with nothing special

35.Which of the following is similar to the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3?

A.I couldn't stand the dirty path.

B.I couldn't make my own decision

C.I didn't realize how serious it was

D.I didn't know where I was.

36. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the best expression to fill in the blank in the passage.

A.I knew they didn't believe me

B.They were interested in what I said

C.It was easy to find the garden

D.I wanted to go there again with them

37.From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.the writer knew the way to the garden well

B.small paths always lead to a beautiful garden

C.few people have visited the nice garden

D.the dirty path has become wide and clean

C

Think of the empty cities in zombie (僵尸) movies. The streets, the shops and the schools are still there just like they would be on a normal day, except there are no people to be seen.

Now a real-life "ghost city" is being built in the US. But luckily, it has nothing to do with zombies-it is going to be a place to test the technology of the future.

The city called CITE is covered an area of 15 square miles, which is the size of a small US city and sits in the middle of the New Mexico desert.

But why do we need an empty city that nobody will call home?

The reason is that we can't afford to test the latest technologies in the cities that we live in-**they** might not be ready and could cause problems and danger in our daily lives.

In fact, CITE will be a true lab without worrying about hurting people. Anybody with a new idea can ask to test it in this city. Just think about the possibilities——driverless cars can move freely on the streets, homes with robots can be designed and some new inventions can also be put to the test.

As good as the idea may seem, however, there are still doubts about CITE. "One of the most difficult things to do when developing these new technologies is to have them safely move around people, who can suddenly jump out in front of something." Reese Jones, a founder (创立者) of Singularity University, US, told Fortune magazine. Jones is worried that, even if a technology works perfectly well in CITE, introducing it to a real city will still be a whole different story because there will be people living in the city.

But no matter what, perhaps we should wait until CITE is finished in 2018. Maybe it will turn out to work just fine.

38.The empty city is being built so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.people can make scary movies there

B.people can try driverless cars freely there

C.it's more convenient to test new technologies in

D.it's a good place for people to live and study in

39.The underlined word "they" in Paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.the empty cities B.the people in the city

C.the busy streets D.the new technologies

40.According to Jones, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.new technologies will work well with CITE's help

B.CITE offers great possibilities for future technologies

C.testing results in CITE may not work in a real city

D.it's a perfect idea to test new technologies in CITE

41.The purpose of this article is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.show that CITE has a bright future

B.explain CITE and problems it may have

C.give advice on helping CITE work better

D.describe what CITE is like and where it is

D

The word culture includes not only the customs of our society, its art, music, but also everyday activities. Cultures give us a sense of belonging in society. So the losing of one's culture is, for many, alarming. Many people believe their traditional ways of life are under threat (威胁) and that something should be done. Yet for some ,the losing of culture is a natural result of globalization (全球化) and progress. So is the globalization of culture a threat or a chance?

Those who see globalization as a threat argue that societies are losing special parts of their cultures. For example, Omotik, a language spoken in East Africa, has only 50 live speakers. There are also increasing fears in China, where the losing of musical and dance traditions, as well as traditional crafts, is causing **concern** to many. Some argue that it is hard to find differences between London and Tokyo .Young people, whose ideas are often influenced by Western or other popular cultures, often refuse or even give up the traditions their parents grew up with.

Others focus on the advantages of globalization. They accept that Western culture is spreading, but they also point to how Western countries and many other parts of the world are being shown to world cultures. Young Americans enjoy Japanese comic magazines and watch Korean movies. Thai teenagers enjoy pop music from Hong Kong Many argue that there are advantages to these cross-cultural exchanges and that they lead to better understandings between cultures. They say world traditions are celebrated more widely because of **these**. Chinese New Year, now celebrated in most big cities around the world, is just one of the many festivals that are accepted internationally.

Anyway, many grass-roots organizations and governments are making efforts (努力) to protect their cultures. One successful example is Wales. There was a time when social pressures were killing off the Welsh language, but after years of efforts, it is now an active part of Welsh life again. Around the world, similar efforts are going on.

42.Which of the following is an **OPINION** according to the passage?

A.Omotik is a language spoken in East Africa.

B.Young Americans enjoy Japanese comic magazines.

C.The globalization of cultures is a chance to traditional ones.

D.Chinese New Year is now celebrated in most big cities around the world.

43.The underlined word "concern" in Paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.worries B.changes C.differences D.problems

44.What does the underlined word “**these**" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A.Advantages B.World traditions.

C.Cross-cultural exchanges D.Better understandings

45.Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

A.Culture Changes B.Threats to Culture

C.Culture Protection D.Exchanges of Cultures

**卷二**

四、词汇运用（本题有15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

A,用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，每个单词限用一次，每空限填一词。

|  |
| --- |
| secret tradition die memorize lie |

46.After this, people start the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of admiring the moon.

47.One of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our success is to believe in ourselves.

48.She finally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the poem.

49.Tom's dog is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which makes him sad.

50.Tina got a stomachache and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed all morning.

B.阅读下面短文，然后根据括号内床给汉语意思写出单词的正确形式（每空一词），

Hello, everybody. I'm Olivia. I'm glad to be here this afternoon .Do you have a friend with an interesting background? Today, I'd like to tell you about an \_\_51\_\_(活跃的) girl. I’ll tell you a bit about her, where she's from, and why we're good \_\_52\_\_(同伴).

We were \_\_53\_\_ (陌生人) at first. But we joined the same club-the sports club. After the gym, we had coffee \_\_54\_\_ (一起) and soon became good friends. I think that's because we have a lot in common. We like to keep fit and love to \_\_55\_\_ (尝试) different food, especially spicy food. And we love the English. In summer, we like to practice \_\_56\_\_ (发音) in the morning. Raquel was \_\_57\_\_ (出生) in Mexico, but has been here since she was ten years old. Her mother is Mexican and her father is Chinese, so she can speak both Spanish and Chinese. That's something different about us. Although I attend a \_\_58\_\_(课程) last year, my Spanish is still terrible! Another thing that's different is her background. Raquel's from two countries and has experience and \_\_59\_\_ (知识) of two cultures. I think that's really \_\_60\_\_ (极有吸引力的).

We might not live in the same city in the future, but I think we'll stay friends. Thanks for listening to me.

五、语法填空（本题有10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

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止确形式。

At the end of the term, our ethics (伦理学) professor gave us a test. He had told us \_\_61\_\_ (expect) one and had warned us it would be included in the final grade.

The test began. Sure enough, I was \_\_62\_\_ confident that I finished all the questions after forty \_\_63\_\_ (minute) except the very last one: What is the name of the woman who cleans the hall?

I thought it was \_\_64\_\_ joke. I'd seen the woman many times. She'd been working in the building for at least a year. She is short \_\_65\_\_ dark hair, in her fifties, and we'd even smiled at each other once or twice. But I didn't know \_\_66\_\_ (she) name because I'd never thought to ask her. I handed in my test and the last question \_\_67\_\_ (leave) unanswered-hoping the final result wouldn't be influenced too \_\_68\_\_(bad) because of it. But then one student put up his hand. He hadn't finished the test, \_\_69\_\_. "I'm just wondering." he said. "Will it really change my grade if I don't complete that last question?"

"Certainly”, our professor \_\_70\_\_ (smile), "In your future jobs,...”

I’ve never forgotten that lesson. I also learned that the cleaner's name was Sherry.

六、任务型阅读（本题有5小题，每小题1分，共5分）

阅读下面关于一种吸收污染物的材料的短文，根据短文内容，补全表格中的信息。

What is the best way to cut down air pollution? Use the subway or take the bus. But here is a more creative way-write a poem on a poster (海报). The science expert Tony Ryan and the words expert Simon Armitage, from the University of Sheffield, the UK, came up with the idea.

The unusual poster is 10 meters by 20 meters. A beautiful poem about the nature beauty was written on it. It is coated with nanaparticles of titanium dioxide (二氧化纳米粒). It can take in the waste from around 20 cars each day if you put it near a busy road. It can eat up things called nitrogen oxides (氧化氨)，which cause breathing problems.

The new technology is cheap. "It would add less than ￡100 to the price of a poster. What's more, it would turn advertisements into materials which help to cut down the pollution." Ryan told the BBC.

A New Way to Cut Down the Pollution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Size | 10 meters by \_\_71\_\_ meters. |
| Inventor | Tony Ryan and Simon Armitage from the Sheffield University, the \_\_72\_\_ |
| Material on the poster | Nanaparticles of titanium dioxide. |
| Price of the material | Cost less than \_\_73\_\_ pounds on one poster. |
| Function (功用) | ◆Take in the waste from around twenty \_\_74\_\_ each day.  ◆Eat up things called nitrogen oxides.  ◆\_\_75\_\_ the advertisements into materials to cut down the pollution. |

七、书面表达（本题有1小题。共20分）

76.目前很多学生整体部忙于学习，成却不理想。请根据表格内容，结合白身实际，写一篇关干“怎样提高学习效率”的短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 学习方法 | 1.listen to the teacher  2.takes notes  3.review in time  4.correct mistakes  ... |
| 体育锻炼 | 1.exercise  ... |
| 其他方面 | 1.make good use of time  2.ask sb. for help  ... |

要求：(1)短文应条理清楚，行文连，段落分明，100词左右。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数：

1. 短文中不能出现真实的姓名、学校、地名等信息。

(3)短文应括全部信息，可围绕主题适当发挥。

How to Improve Our Study Efficiency

A great number of students can't finish their tasks, which leads to bad results and makes them less interested in their studies. How can we solve the problem? Here are some suggestions.

If you follow the advice that I have mentioned above, you will be successful.

**台州市黄岩区文渊学校等2022-2023学年九年级上学期第一次阶段性测试英语试题**

**参考答案**

1. 听力

略

1. 完形填空

16-20BDABC 21-25BCBDA 26-30CCABD

1. 阅读理解

31-33BBA 34-37CBAC 38-41CDCD 42-45CACD

1. 词汇运用

46-50tradition/secrets/memorized/dead/lay

51-60active/partners/strangers/together/try

pronunciation/born/course/knowledge/fascinating

1. 语法填空

61-70to expect/so/minutes/a/with

her/was left/badly/either/smiled

1. 任务型阅读

71-75 20/UK/100/cars/Turn

七、书面表达

略