

麒麟区七中 2022-2023 学年秋季学期第二次月考卷

九年级英语

(本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷, 共 8 页。满分 100 分, 考试用时 120 分钟)

第 I 卷 选择题 (满分 75 分)

第一部分 听力 (共四节, 满分 15 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面 5 个句子, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相关的图画。每个句子听两遍。

() 1.



A.



B.



C.

() 2.



A.



B.

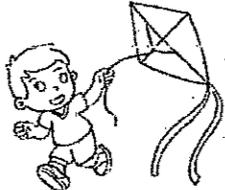


C.

() 3.



A.



B.



C.

() 4.



A.



B.

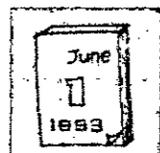


C.

() 5.



A.



B.



C.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面 5 个句子, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与句子内容相符的正确答语。每个句子听两遍。

- () 6. A. Sorry, I'm new here. B. For five minutes. C. No, I couldn't.
 () 7. A. She is outgoing. B. She likes singing. C. She used to be tall and thin.
 () 8. A. Good idea. B. I don't know. C. Wow, how fun!
 () 9. A. Sorry, I can't. B. Of course Chinese. C. Americans seldom use them.
 () 10. A. Me, too. B. Yes, I have. C. Sure, I'd love to.

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

听下面 3 段对话, 每段对话后有几个问题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白听两遍。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 11 小题。

- () 11. What does the man probably do?
 A. A musician. B. A magician. C. A historian.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 12、13 小题

- () 12. What are they talking about?
 A. Going boating. B. Going hiking. C. Climbing the mountain.

- () 13. What does the boy advise the girl to do?
 A. To take more exercise. B. To have a good rest. C. To stay at home.

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 14、15 小题。

- () 14. What's wrong with Linda?
 A. She has a headache. B. She has a cold. C. She has a fever.
 () 15. Who is the conversation between?
 A. Doctor and patient. B. Father and daughter. C. Teacher and student.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共二节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

- () 16. _____ 85-year-old man passed his written and road tests on Friday and he became _____ oldest driver in China.
 A. A; the B. The; a C. An; the D. The; an
 () 17. —There was a boy who died because of the school bullying (校园霸凌).
 — _____ the little boy is! When in trouble, we need to ask our parents and teachers for help.
 A. What a poor B. What poor C. How poor D. How a poor
 () 18. On Kate's way home, she _____ a flower shop and bought some nice flowers for Mom.
 A. passed by B. looked up C. laid out D. cared about
 () 19. COVID-19 (新型冠状病毒肺炎) has broken out all over the world. People should be _____ when they have to go out.

- A. wonderful B. peaceful C. hopeful D. careful
- () 20. —There is no _____ that Taiwan belongs to China.
—Yeah. And all Chinese people are expecting it to come back soon.
A. style B. trade C. doubt D. result
- () 21. Uncle Li is afraid that the skill of sugar paintings will be lost in the future _____ few people make sugar paintings by hand.
A. until B. so C. although D. because
- () 22. — Why do you want to be a volunteer?
— I guess I _____ my mother. She is always helping others.
A. take off B. take in C. take after D. take down
- () 23. —Long time no see! _____ ?
—Pretty good, thanks.
A. How do you do B. How is it going
C. How much is it D. How's the weather today
- () 24. — Let's do more exercises for the coming maths competition.
— Good idea. As an old saying goes, _____.
A. many hands make light work B. the early bird catches the worm
C. practice makes perfect D. it's never too old to learn
- () 25. —How are you going to meet Gu Ailing at the airport _____ Thursday morning?
—I'm going there _____ my car.
A. on; in B. on; by C. in; by D. in; in
- () 26. —Please show me your health code. Both WeChat and Alipay are OK.
—_____. Here it is.
A. No problem B. Be careful
C. Go on D. It's all right
- () 27. — What language _____ in Thailand?
— Most people _____ English and Chinese.
A. speak; speak B. is spoken; is spoken
C. is spoken; speak D. are spoken; spoke
- () 28. —It's easy to travel from Qingdao to Lianyungang by taking the high-speed railway.
—Yes. It's only _____.
A. two hours ride B. two hours' ride C. two-hours ride D. two hour's ride
- () 29. —_____, David. You fall asleep in class again!
—I'm sorry, Mr. Smith. I promise that I _____.
A. Wake up; won't B. Waking up; won't C. Wakes up; can't D. Wake up; can't
- () 30. Many Grade Nine students wonder _____ if they have less homework to do.
A. what will life be like B. what life will be like
C. how will life be like D. how life will be like

第二节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到

答题卡的相应位置上。

Zhang Guimei, the principal of Huaping High School for Girls, has helped more than 1,800 girls to realize their dreams of education during the past 14 years. Zhang Guimei taught girls living in mountains to change their life with _____ 31 _____. She was awarded "Role Model of the Times" and "Role Model of Teachers". We feel happy and _____ 32 _____ of her!

Zhang moved to Lijiang at the age of 17 to teach in the middle school in Huaping County. Once, she got badly ill but had no money for the treatment. With the help of the people there, she recovered(恢复). "From then on, I told myself that I must do _____ 33 _____ for those people who helped me," Zhang said.

Over those years, she discovered that many girl students would have to leave school before completing _____ 34 _____ education because of poverty. In 2002, she decided to build a free public high school for girls. She began a six-year journey to raise money for the school. In 2008, Huaping All-Girls High School was finally _____ 35 _____. The school was the first high school in the county to provide free education for girls. Since then, nearly 2,000 girls from poor families have entered universities and changed their lives _____ 36 _____.

_____ 37 _____ she does not have a child of her own, she deeply loves her students. She treated her students with love and _____ 38 _____. Many kids have called her "Dear Mom." _____ 39 _____ by her, many of her students have chosen to teach in poor areas. Now, with the help of her, education for girls from poor areas will receive more _____ 40 _____.

- () 31. A. money B. health C. knowledge D. background
- () 32. A. proud B. patient C. silent D. active
- () 33. A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
- () 34. A. her B. his C. our D. their
- () 35. A. cheered up B. set up C. fixed up D. taken up
- () 36. A. exactly B. suddenly C. politely D. successfully
- () 37. A. Unless B. Though C. Until D. If
- () 38. A. ability B. warmth C. shyness D. introduction
- () 39. A. Trained B. Taught C. Influenced D. Punished
- () 40. A. attention B. promise C. patience D. silence

第三部分 阅读理解 (共三节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

根据短文内容, 判断正误 (正确 "T", 错误 "F"), 并将答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

On a school day, 60 students at Xishan Primary School in Shunde, Guangdong, are learning how to make corn soup in an after-school cooking class. Working in groups of four or five, the little cooks take their jobs very seriously. Soon, they are showing off their own delicious dishes.

Since last September, the school has set up after-school classes for students, with cooking classes being the most popular, said Xinhua. It comes after the "double reduction policy (双减政策)". The policy aims to lower down the schoolwork burden (负担) on primary and junior high school students. According to the policy, children below the third grade will not have homework anymore. It should take no more than 90 minutes for junior high school students to finish their homework.

Great progress has made through the policy so far. Almost all primary and middle school now offer

two-hour after-school services on weekdays. More than 90 percent of students can finish their written homework in the set time. "Our homework is clearly less than before," said 13-year-old Shen Yuzhe from Beijing. "We are not encouraged to buy workbooks anymore. The exercises are mainly from the textbook." According to Shen, teachers are teaching at a much slower speed, which gives students enough time to process new information.

- () 41. The students from Xishan Primary School learn how to make corn soup at school.
() 42. The "double reduction policy" aims to lower down the schoolwork burden on teachers.
() 43. According to the policy, children below the third grade will not have homework to do.
() 44. All the students can finish their homework in the set time.
() 45. Shen Yuzhe's teachers are teaching at a faster speed to give more new information.

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

根据短文内容, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。

A

Father's Day has a very short history. It was started because there was a Mother's Day, and just because some Americans thought that if we had a Mother's Day, we should also have a Father's Day. Father's Day has become important in North America. And shopkeepers (店主) found it was a good way to get people to buy presents for their fathers from their shops.

By the way, very few countries have a Father's Day, though some have Children's Day, or a special day for boys and another for girls. More and more countries are having Mother's Day, so maybe Father's Day will also become popular. Now, what do people in North America do on Father's Day? The newspapers, radios, and TV tell children what they should do—buy a Father's Day present for their fathers. They even tell a wife to buy a Father's Day present—not for her father but for her husband, even if he is not a father yet. And they tell grandchildren to buy a Father's Day present for their grandfathers.

The most important thing to remember about Father's Day is that American children can show their love to their fathers in a more open way.

- () 46. Father's Day was started just because _____.
A. there was a Mother's Day B. there was a Children's Day
C. people liked their fathers very much D. fathers were more important
- () 47. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Very few countries have a Father's Day.
B. Americans never care about Father's Day.
C. Father's Day has become important in North America.
D. Maybe Father's Day will become popular before long.
- () 48. In America, people have a Father's Day to _____.
A. go shopping with their fathers B. help their fathers do something
C. show their love to their fathers D. get money from their fathers
- () 49. On Father's Day, shopkeepers always want _____.
A. people to buy as many presents as possible

- B. children to buy presents only for their fathers
C. women to buy presents only for their husbands
D. grandchildren to buy a Father's Day present only for their grandfathers

() 50. It can be learned from the article that _____.

- A. the writer is against Father's Day
B. many countries have a Father's Day
C. shopkeepers can get more money on Father's Day than usual
D. we don't need to have a Father's Day

B

In 2020, a group of elephants made a decision: go north! After months of traveling, they made it 500 kilometers away from their home in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan. And it seemed that they were not going to stop their trip anytime soon.

"Asian elephants often stay within certain areas. It's not very often to see them travel such a long way," said Chen Mingyong, a life science professor of Yunnan University.

Scientists were still not sure why the elephants were doing this. Some thought it was because they were looking for better food. According to Zhao Huaidong from the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the number of Asian elephants is rising because of human protection efforts. So their old homes might not have enough food for them. Meanwhile, the crops, vegetables and fruit that people grow are quite attractive to elephants.

Another possibility, according to Chen, was that they had lost their way. Some scientists also thought that they were traveling due to migratory instinct(迁移本能). Recent solar activity had changed earth's magnetic field(磁场). This might make the elephants think that they should migrate.

We need to protect the elephants. During their long journey, to ensure the safety of both humans and the elephants, people fed them tons of food to guide them away from towns and cities.

Seventy-six police cars and trucks and nine drones(无人机) had been used to keep an eye on the elephants. Scientists also suggested that we should use harmless fences(栅栏) to guide them on their way home. On December 9th, 2021, all the elephants went back home safely.

- () 51. Where is the hometown of this group of Asian elephants?
A. Simao B. Yuanjiang. C. Xishuangbanna. D. Yuxi.
- () 52. Which word might Chen Mingyong use to describe the trip?
A. Difficult. B. Unusual C. Careful. D. Attractive.
- () 53. What does the underlined word "this" refer to in the 3rd paragraph?
A. Travelling a long way. B. Living in a certain area.
C. Eating crops in the fields. D. Following their instincts.
- () 54. What did scientists suggest people should do?
A. Use harmless fences to guide the elephants.
B. Watch elephants and take photos for them.
C. Don't feed them any food.
D. keep an eye on the elephants by planes.
- () 55. What is the passage about?
A. A long journey of Asian elephants in Yunnan.

- B. The living habits of Asian elephants.
- C. The protection of Asian elephants.
- D. The researches on Asian elephants.

第三节 (共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Homework is a problem for students all over the world. As a student, you have a lot of homework to do every day. It's a major part of a student's school day. 56 And it helps you understand important concepts(概念). Luckily, there are several things you can do to make homework less difficult.

Be sure you understand the homework

Write your homework down in your notebook if you need to. 57 It's much easier to ask the teacher during or after class than to try to remember later that night!

Use your time at school

Many schools have study halls(自修室). 58 It's more interesting to play with your friends. But the more homework you finish at school, the less you'll have to do that night.

Take a break

59 So take some breaks while doing your homework. Sitting for too long without relaxing will make you feel very tired. Taking a 15-minute break every hour is a good idea for most people.

Make a plan

If you don't finish your homework at school, think about how much you have left, so you can budget your time. Most students have between 1 and 3 hours of homework a night. 60 It's a good idea to make a homework timetable, especially when you want to enjoy sports or other activities.

- A. It's difficult to hold your attention for too long.
- B. Don't be afraid of asking questions about it.
- C. How much homework is too much for the students?
- D. It's the best way to review what you have learned in class.
- E. If it's a heavy homework day, you'll need to spend more time on it.
- F. They are designed(设计)to allow students to study there.
- G. Some students would rather(宁愿) play computer games than do homework.

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

第II卷 非选择题 (满分25分)

第四部分 写作 (共三节, 满分25分)

第一节 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。

61. We all learned about the report to the _____ (twenty) CPC National Congress(党的二十大).

- 62. I think playing computer games is _____ (simple) a waste of time. I have no interest in it.
- 63. Some _____ will visit our school next Monday. (German)
- 64. Tom is quite sad about losing the race, let's cheer _____ up (he)
- 65. Have you _____ how to spend your vacation yet? (plan)

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

将下列句子中的汉语部分译成英语, 注意使用适当的形式, 并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。

- 66. Mrs. Brown taught her students how to _____ pressure. (处理)
- 67. When you visit a Chinese family, the host usually _____ for you. (沏茶)
- 68. Our country is becoming stronger and stronger. I _____ her. (为.....骄傲)
- 69. More and more foreigners get interested in Chinese _____, such as paper cutting and poetry. (传统文化)
- 70. His teacher advised his parents to talk with their son _____. (亲自)

第三节 书面表达 (满分15分)

71. 进入初三, 初中的学习生活已经过去了两年。两年来, 你在获取知识的同时, 你的外貌、兴趣爱好、习惯等各方面都有了一定的改变吧! 请你以 "How I've Changed" 为题, 写一篇短文, 告诉大家你的变化。

要求: 1. 注意紧扣主题, 意思连贯, 语言通畅, 书写规范。

2. 不得使用真实姓名和校名, 如需使用名字, 请用 Mike、Gina 等英文名字, 校名统一用 Guangming Middle School.

3. 词数不少于80词。
