# 2022—2023 学年度第一学期期末教学质量检测题



**九年级英语**

## (考试时间: 120 分钟；满分: 120 分)

**友情提示: Hi, 亲爱的同学，欢迎参加本次考试，祝你答题成功！**

**本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分，共七大题。第Ⅰ卷包含：听力测试、单项选择、完形填空和阅读理解，共 55 个小题；第Ⅱ卷包含：词汇运用、阅读表达和书面表达。所有题目均在答题卡上作答，在试题上作答无效，考试结束后，将答题卡上交。**

**第一部分 听力测试**

# 第Ⅰ卷（满分 70 分）

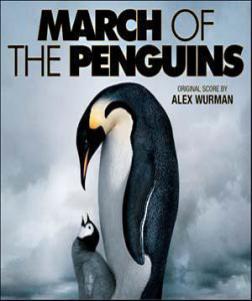
## Ⅰ. 听句子，选择最佳答语, 每个句子读一遍。你将有 10 秒钟的时间完成有关小题和阅读下一小题。（共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. Me, too. | B. It doesn’t matter. | C. Good idea. |
| 2. A. Yes, they are. | B. Yes, it is. | C. No there isn’t. |
| 3. A. At the picnic. | B. My master. | C. The customers’. |
| 4. A. In the 19th century. | B. Korea and Japan. | C. By accident. |

1. A. I plan to watch it tonight.
   1. Because they are funny.
   2. I don’t mind them.

## Ⅱ．听对话和问题，选正确答案。对话和问题读两遍。你将有 10 秒钟的时间完成有

**关小题和阅读下一小题。（共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）**

1. A**. ** B.  C. 
2. A. B. C.

8. A. At 8:30. B. At 9:00. C. At 8:00.

1. A. At the science museum. B. By university students. C. Used wood and glass.
2. A. A new camera. B. An electronic book. C. An electronic mail.

## Ⅲ．听短文，完成下列任务。（共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

听第一遍短文，把下列信息按听到的顺序排序。你将有15秒钟的时间完成有关小题和 阅读下一小题。

* 1. for children to play in
  2. are many other uses
  3. have used them once
  4. can put up yourself
  5. a large number of newspapers

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

再听这篇短文，选择正确答案, 短文将再读两遍。

1. Paper shoes are used to .

A. take a walk B. keep warm C. save money

1. Many things can be made of such as hats, dresses and raincoats.

A. steel B. paper C. stone

1. You can use the paper house .

A. for a long time B. for a few hours C. for about five years

1. People will probably make in the future.

A. paper planes B. paper boats C. paper tables

1. 50% of the paper is used for .

A. houses and letters B. writing papers C. books and newspapers

## 第二部分 笔试Ⅳ. 单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分） 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

1. The pink blouse be Maria’s. She never wears pink clothes.

A. can B. must C. can’t D. mustn’t 22.—Do you know 2023 is the year of the Rabbit?

—Sure. The rabbit is fourth sign in the Chinese zodiac cycle(生肖).

A. a B. an C. the D. /

1. We know that clear water and green mountains are as as mountains of gold and silver.

A. proud B. valuable C. special D. central 24.—Do you love your parents?

—Yes, of course. in my life is more important than them.

A. Something B. Anything C. Everything D. Nothing

1. exciting news it is! Shenzhou 14 lands successfully.

A. What B. What an C. How D. How an

1. volunteers are needed for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

A. Twenty thousand of B. Twenty thousands of

C. Thousand of D. Thousands of

1. —I don’t know how to the old clothes.

—Why not give them away to poor children?

A. stick to B. give up C. take up D. deal with

1. It’s a pity that my father mother allows me to swim alone.

A. either...or B. neither...nor C. both...and D. not only...but also 29.—There are many Confucius Institutes (孔子学院) in foreign countries.

—Yes, Chinese is spread in those areas.

A. hardly B. widely C. lowly D. nearly 30.—Would you please tell me ?

—They’re Miss White’s.

A. when the robots were bought B. why the robots were made

C. who the robots belong to D. which city the robots were taken to

## Ⅴ. 完形填空（本题 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

In some countries, people eat rice every day. 31 they eat it two or three times a day for breakfast, lunch and supper. They look forward to 32 it, frying it or making it into rice noodles. They usually eat it 33 chicken, fish and vegetables.

Some people don’t eat some kind of 34 . For example, Muslims don’t eat pork, and Hindus don’t eat beef. The Japanese eat a lot of fish. Japan is an island and its fishing boats go all over the Pacific looking for fish to 35 . The Japanese sometimes eat uncooked fish, and they also eat a lot of rice.

In 36 such as Britain, Australia and the United States, the most important food is bread or potatoes. People there usually make their bread from wheat. They are good at making potatoes 37 . They can cook them, fry them and roast（ 烤 ）them in many ways.

In Africa, maize（玉米）is the most important food. African people use the maize to make different kinds of bread and cakes. Many Africans are very 38 and they can’t afford to eat much bread with their cereal. Cereals are a very important kind of food 39 we also need plenty of vegetables and lots of fresh fruit.

Lots of people eat only fruit and vegetables. They do not eat meat or fish or anything that comes from animals. They eat only food from plants. Some people say that food from plants is 40 for us than meat.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. A. Sometimes | B. However | C. Seldom | D. Never |
| 32. A. locking | B. listing | C. completing | D. boiling |
| 33. A. through | B. except | C. with | D. during |
| 34. A. biscuit | B. pepper | C. meat | D. dessert |
| 35. A. produce | B. weigh | C. lift | D. catch |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. websites | B. communities | C. cities | D. countries |
| 37. A. differently | B. badly | C. exactly | D. politely |
| 38. A. common | B. poor | C. strong | D. weak |
| 39. A. because | B. so | C. but | D. unless |
| 40. A. worse | B. better | C. farther | D. less |

## Ⅵ. 阅读理解。阅读短文（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

**阅读下列短文，选出最佳选项。A、 B、C、为选择题，D 篇为六选五补全短文。**

**A**

Last year, more than 500 students from different colleges took the test of “elephant driving license” at Yunnan College. Some of the students got an “elephant riding license” in Yunnan Province.

The license has the driver’s information on the left page and the elephant’s information on the right. Each elephant has its own name, such as “Shaobaogu” “Shaoerkuai” and “Xiaoyangyu”. Most of them are the names of food. So, can the students really ride an elephant with the license?

Of course not. In fact, the license is a gift from the college to its new students. The teachers of the college wanted to tell their students to protect wildlife by doing this. They said that wild Asian elephants are under first-class protection in our country. Only less than 300 elephants remain. The students should never ride them. They are duty to learn to protect them, because they’re in great danger.

A group of elephants traveled north and finally came back to their home in Yunnan last year. They drew attention all over the world. And some people in other provinces think people in Yunnan go to school or work by riding an elephant. But actually, they don’t do that. The teachers of the college came up with this good idea. They hope to pass on the idea of protecting the Asian elephants to more people.

Volunteering with Asian elephants is the perfect way to discover the beauty of Asia. And we are supposed to protect one of the symbolic animals of the Asian culture at the same time.

1. How many college students wanted to have an “elephant driving license”?

A. More than five thousand. B. Less than three hundred.

C. Over five hundred. D. More than three thousand.

1. Where do most of the elephants’ names come from?

A. Great colleges. B. Popular food. C. Interesting games. D. Famous places.

1. What can the license help students do?

A. Drive a car. B. Ride an elephant.

C. Feed the elephants. D. Learn to protect elephants.

1. What can we know from the text?
   1. The students can ride an elephant with the license.
   2. All college students in Yunnan have an “elephant riding license”.
   3. Students can buy an “elephant riding license” from their teachers.
   4. Wild Asian elephants are in great danger in our country.
2. What does the writer want to tell us?
   1. How to get an “elephant riding license”.
   2. People should learn to protect elephants.
   3. New college students should learn special skills.
   4. How to protect elephants and other wildlife.

## B

In Britain, Boxing Day ( 节 礼 日 ) is usually celebrated on December 26th. It is the following day after Christmas Day. However, Boxing Day is the first weekday after Christmas. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday. This means it’s a non-working

day in the whole of Britain. When Boxing Day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday is the public holiday.

The origin ( 起 源 ) of the holiday is unclear. One of the thoughts is that during the

Middle Ages. When great sailing ships were setting off to discover new land, a Christmas Box was placed by an important person on each ship. Those sailors who wanted to have a safe return would drop money into the box. It was **sealed up** and kept on board until the ship came home safely. Then the box was handed over to the important person. But he wouldn’t open it to share them with the poor until Christmas.

One more thought is about the “Alms Box” placed in every church on Christmas Day. The people put gifts for the poor into it. These boxes were always opened the day after Christmas, that is why that day became known as Boxing Day.

Today, many businesses, organizations and families try to keep the traditional spirit of Boxing Day. They give away their time, services and money to Food Banks. And they provide gifts for the poor to help families in need. Besides, spending time with family and shopping are popular Boxing Day activities now.

1. If Christmas Day is on a Saturday, Boxing Day will be celebrated on \_.

A. December 25th B. December 26th C. December 27th D. December 28 th

1. Sailors dropped money into the Christmas Box in order to \_.

A. save the poor B. pay for the important person

C. discover new land D. have a safe sailing

1. What does the underlined phrase “sealed up” mean？

A. 密封 B. 悬挂 C. 归 还 D. 传 递

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. The following activities | can | show | the traditional spirit of Boxing Day |
| EXCEPT \_. |  |  |  |
| A. offering gifts to the poor |  |  | B. supporting families in need |
| C. spending time with family |  |  | D. giving money to aid Food Banks |

1. The purpose of the passage is \_.
   1. to praise the kindness of businesses
   2. to introduce the origins of Boxing Day
   3. to call on people to help the poor
   4. to compare Boxing Day with Christmas Day

## C

During the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Taizong asked Feng Deyi to look for talented people. 51

“I tried my best, but there are not unusual people at all.” Feng

said.

“People are like tools. What we need to do is to make good use

of their talent. You should check yourself for not noticing talented people. 52 ” said the emperor.

It is really true that each tool has a specific use. 53 We can’t use a knife as chopsticks. Like a tool, each person has a special talent. Nobody is perfect. We can’t expect a person to be good at everything.

With this idea in mind, Emperor Taizong discovered many talented people of different backgrounds. He offered them important positions, which helped them make the most of their talents. 54 Ma gave a lot of useful advice, so Emperor Taizong offered him a position and promoted ( 晋 升 ) him many times. 55 During that period, the important officials around Emperor Taizong, such as Fang Xuanling, Wei Zheng, Li Jing, all were the brightest and the best of the time with their own strong points.

Emperor Taizong’s talented people helped the society develop and created a “golden age”.

## 根据短文内容，从选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项，选项中由一项为多余选项。

1. A good example is Ma Zhou, who grew up in a poor family.
2. However, several months passed, he didn’t find anyone.
3. The man found so many talented people in their country.
4. How could you say that there are no talented people in our country?
5. He helped deal with difficult problems and became a famous person.
6. A knife is made to cut things while chopsticks are made to pick up food.

**第Ⅱ卷（满分 50 分）**

**Ⅶ. 词汇运用（本题 10 小题，共 15 分）**

1. **用所给词的适当形式填空，每词限用一次。（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）**

greet, produce, punish, regret, lock

1. Tea in many different areas in China many years ago.
2. One of the young teenagers the door of the laboratory now.
3. His mother never him when he makes mistakes by accident.
4. They to pollute the air so far. They’re trying to make it better.
5. Spring Festival is coming, Chinese people each other to celebrate it.
6. **根据句意和所给汉语完成句子，每空一词。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）** 61.The astronauts can do the cooking by (自己) on a space station. 62.When we go abroad, we are supposed to bring our (护照).
7. Natural resources are very important for us and we should use them (明智地).
8. On November 15, 2022, the world’s population was (几乎) 8,000,000,000.
9. Although she is in her ( 九十), Tu Youyou still keeps on doing research on medicine.

## Ⅷ. 阅读表达。（本题 10 小题，共 20 分）

**A**

**阅读下面短文，完成 66 至 70 小题。（共 10 分）**

Here are two old stories from Chinese history. The Chinese people have told them for many years.

One is a story about Cao Cao’s son, a clever boy named Cao Chong. One day, Cao Cao got a huge elephant from Sun Quan and (A) he wanted to know the weight of it. Because there wasn’t a scale (秤) large enough, some soldiers advised him to cut it up. But Cao Cao

didn’t want to kill the elephant. Just then, (B) 曹冲想出了个好主意。He asked some soldiers to lead the elephant onto a boat. As the heavy animal walked onto it, the boat went lower into the water. After Cao Chong drew a line on the side of the boat to mark how low

it went, the elephant was taken off the boat. (C) The boat was filled with rocks until the water reached the line on the boat. Cao Chong then weighed the rocks. The rocks and the elephant were of the same weight. Cao Cao was very satisfied with his son.

The other story is about a wise man named Zhuge Liang. He was asked to make 100, 000 arrows (箭) within 10 days. He told his soldiers to fill 20 large boats with many straw men. In the early morning of the third day, the soldiers sailed the boats towards the

camps of Cao Cao’s army on the other side of the river. They shouted and beat their drums loud. When Cao Cao’s soldiers heard the sounds, they thought they were under attack. However, they could not see through the thick fog on the river. Cao Cao ordered his soldiers to shoot arrows towards the sounds of the drums and the shouting. Zhuge Liang got enough arrows and then sailed back successfully.

1. 从文中找出(A)处划线单词“he”指代的内容。 .
2. 从 文 中 找 出 与 There were no tools to weigh, so the soldiers gave him some suggestions to kill it.意思相同或相近的句子。
3. 将画线部分(B)处汉语译为英语。
4. 将画线部分(C) The boat was filled with rocks until the water reached the line on the boat.译为汉语。
5. 根据短文内容填空，每空不超 2 词。

Cao Chong was so (1) that he could weigh the huge elephant. Zhuge Liang’s boats were (2) straw men. He got enough arrows and he sailed back successfully in the end.

## B

**阅读下面短文，完成 71 至 75 小题。（共 10 分）**

In the world, the things made in China are everywhere. Riding a Mobike on the street, you might hear some people speaking Chinese aloud. Turning to the right, you might see a

Sichuan-style restaurant. After walking into a store, you might see that Huawei smartphones are on sale. But you’re not in China—you’re in Manchester in Britain. In fact, you might see similar things in many other cities. Chinese products have been going all over the world.

Chinese food became popular in Western countries hundreds of years ago. To meet local people’s tastes, Chinese restaurants make some changes to the dishes. “One example is the meat.” Said Liu Wen, a Chinese student who is studying in France. “We like to eat meat with the bone in, but people here don’t. So the local Chinese restaurants provide big pieces of meat without bones, even for fish. ”

Some Chinese brands are also becoming more popular. In many cities in Europe, many stores sell TCL televisions, Haier fridges and Lenovo computers. More than half of US-owned drones（无人机）are Chinese models. They’re not only made in China, but also designed and developed in the country. More and more people trust Chinese brands. “Made in China” becomes cool. “They are beautiful and offer something special that American phones don’t have,” an article on CNN once said about Chinese smartphones.

Now, Chinese government has been trying its best to improve its national brands of all kinds. We’ll be successful from “Made in China” to “Made by China”.

回答下面问题，每题答案不超过 5 个词。

1. What might you see after walking into a store?
2. How long has Chinese food been popular in Western countries?
3. What do the Chinese restaurants provide for Frenchmen?
4. According to the passage, how many US-owned drones are Chinese models?
5. What do you think of “Made in China”? Please list one of the brands “Made in China” except those included in the article.

## Ⅸ. 书面表达（共 15 分）

发明改变世界,科技创造未来。电脑和汽车给我们生活带来了许多变化和便 利。请你以“Inventions”为题写一篇英语短文,先介绍电脑和汽车的用途,再发挥想象,谈谈你想发明的东西,并说明其用途或发明的理由。

要求： 1. 字数 80-100 词；

2. 文中不得出现真实人名、校名及其他相关信息。

Inventions