

鞍山市 2022—2023 学年度第一学期期末质量检测

九年级英语试卷

温馨提示：1. 请在答题卡上作答，在试卷上作答无效。
2. 本试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷 选择题（共 50 分）

I. 单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. I like English very much. I never miss a _____ to practice English with foreigners.
A. subject B. mistake C. chance D. space
2. —Are these CDs _____?
—No, they are not mine. They belong to _____.
A. your; her B. yours; her C. you; hers D. yours; she
3. Look! Some kids are throwing stones _____ the windows. Stop them quickly.
A. with B. across C. on D. at
4. You are sure to succeed if you are _____ about everything.
A. outgoing B. serious C. creative D. friendly
5. —I think the girl under the tree must be Alice.
—No, it _____ be her. She is in the gym now.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
6. —Mum, I'm tired of doing too much homework every day.
—Oh, dear, without hard work, you can't _____ your dream.
A. choose B. encourage C. manage D. achieve
7. —Have you heard of the famous Huawei company?
—Sure. I think it is the greatest company _____ makes us Chinese proud.
A. where B. that C. what D. who
8. —Julie, don't talk with your classmate. Please _____ what I'm saying.
—I'm sorry, Mrs. Han.
A. bring out B. look forward to C. pay attention to D. check out
9. —I wonder _____.
—It was wonderful! We had fun at the city park.
A. where you went last weekend B. how your last weekend was
C. why you were busy last weekend D. what you did last weekend
10. —I missed the beginning of the movie, David.
—_____ It was so exciting!
A. Never mind. B. You're welcome. C. What a pity! D. Hurry up!

II. 情景交际（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。有两项多余。

A: Hello, Mike! Have you heard of Inventors' Day?

B: _____ 11 _____ What is that?

A: It is held to help people remember inventors.

B: 12

A: Well, different countries celebrate it on different days of the year.

B: Such as?

A: 13 It is the birthday of the inventor Hedy Lamarr.

B: Oh, I know her. 14

A: Yes. In the USA, it is known as National Inventors' Day. 15

B: I remember the great inventor Thomas Edison was born on that day.

A: That's right. You have a good memory.

A. When is it celebrated?

B. She was also an actress.

C. Some inventions are useful.

D. No, I have never heard of it.

E. It is celebrated on February 11.

F. Thomas Edison is really a great inventor.

G. Inventors' Day in the German-speaking countries is celebrated on November 9.

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案。

During my visit to a school in Canada, what I heard most often were words like these: "Please do in pairs." "Four students a group." In Canada, students act in groups. Their 16 spirit really surprised me.

This was a writing lesson. The teacher asked the students to work in groups. It meant they 17 one article together! A group had 18 students. The first student wrote the 19 of the story. He had only one minute. He had to pass 20 unfinished article to the next student when the teacher said, "Stop!" The second student 21 with the story, and then the third, the fourth and finally the fifth one. The last student tried his 22 to finish the story with a good ending. Each of them had the same time limit (限制).

The students soon finished their articles. The lesson actually went like a competition, 23 they were all excited. Learning how to write like this should be fun to students. I think our Chinese kids would not be 24 about writing, if they had a lesson like this.

We all know that cooperation (合作) is important, but how to improve this ability? I think we can learn something 25 schools in Canada. Maybe it's a good idea to begin with group activities!

16. A. grade

B. team

C. class

D. sport

17. A. wrote

B. read

C. listened

D. told

18. A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

19. A. building

B. meaning

C. beginning

D. ending

20. A. my

B. his

C. her

D. your

21. A. went on

B. tried on

C. got on

D. put on

22. A. good

B. well

C. best

D. better

23. A. because

B. though

C. and

D. so

24. A. afraid

B. angry

C. worried

D. happy

25. A. about

B. from

C. with

D. on

IV. 阅读理解（共两节，满分 25 分）
第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）
阅读短文，根据其内容从文后 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Beijing is the place to be

Best of Beijing 5 Days

www.sjztour.com

From ¥799
2 nights Beijing Hotel & 2 nights Changcheng Hotel
Book online or call 0311-87654321

Beijing Hotel: Close to Tian'anmen Square Prize-winning garden Bars & French restaurant Swimming pool	Departure Date Jun. 8 Jul. 29 Aug. 30 Sept. 30	Price ¥ 899 ¥ 999 ¥ 799 ¥ 1299
Changcheng Hotel: Gardens with mountain views Restaurants & Café Night club Buses to the downtown	To book, choose your preferred departure date. Business Hours Weekdays: 24 hours Weekends: 8:00 a.m.~ 6:00 p.m.	

(注: departure 起程)

26. Which of the two hotels can we swim at?
A. Beijing Hotel. B. Changcheng Hotel. C. Neither. D. Both.
27. If we want to set out around National Day, which departure date should we choose?
A. September 30. B. July 29. C. August 30. D. June 8.
28. We cannot book by telephone at _____.
A. 9:00 a.m., Monday B. 9:00 p.m., Thursday
C. 9:00 a.m., Saturday D. 9:00 p.m., Sunday
29. This ad is given by a _____ travel company.
A. Beijing B. Changcheng C. Shijiazhuang D. China
30. According to the ad, which of the following is TRUE?
A. We can only book the trip on the Internet.
B. Changcheng Hotel is in the center of Beijing.
C. We can save ¥ 500 leaving in late August instead of late September.
D. We can stay in Beijing for four days and five nights.

B

① Most people want to be happy, but few know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, “Happiness depends on ourselves.” In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few suggestions to help you be happier.

② The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future—for example, getting into college or getting a good job—that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life’s simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

③ Another secret to living a happy life is to be active, and have hobbies where you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your problems, and only think about the activity.

④ Finally, many people find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to buy food for an elderly person, or simply help out around the house by washing the dishes.

31. The second paragraph tells us that _____.

- A. we shouldn't think about our future
- B. some people fail to live a happy life
- C. happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life
- D. the more friends you have, the happier you will be

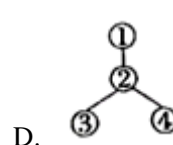
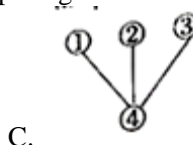
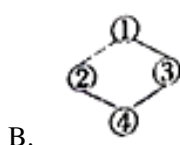
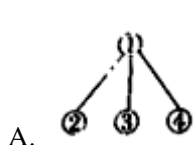
32. The writer thinks that _____.

- A. hobbies take up too much time
- B. it's wrong to spend time on work
- C. everyone knows how to live a happier life
- D. doing good things for someone can make you happier

33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Happiness is always around us in some small things.
- B. People are able to find and make their own happiness.
- C. Money and success will never bring people happiness.
- D. An active person who enjoy simple life must be very happy.

34. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



35. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. how to enjoy life
- B. the secrets of happiness
- C. what Aristotle said about happiness
- D. the ideas for helping other people to be happy

C

Floods, droughts (干旱), storms, hot days ... extreme (极端的) weather is becoming more and more common all over the world.

This is caused by greenhouse gas emissions (温室气体排放) from human activities, reported China Daily.

This summer, big storms hit areas of Europe. At least 13 people died in Austria, France and Italy by Aug 19. In Portugal and Spain, huge wildfires have forced thousands to leave their homes.

In the US, more than 80 percent of the west is in drought, up from just 20 percent in 2021. Three-quarters of farmers in these areas have stopped growing food.

In China, the heat has hit the south since June. The duration (持续时间) of this year's high temperatures will break the 62-day record in 2013, becoming the longest heat wave in 61 years.

Extreme weather events are not only killing people and destroying homes. They also drive more people into hunger. Millions in East Africa have little food to eat today, according to the World Health Organization. For four years, there wasn't enough rain during its rainy seasons and the land was too dry to grow food.

Extreme weather has also made 218 of the known 375 infectious diseases (传染病) more

serious, including malaria (疟疾), cholera (霍乱) and anthrax (炭疽), according to the journal Nature Climate Change. As viruses try to adapt to (适应) higher temperatures, they become stronger and harder to kill.

36. What do we know from the China Daily report?
- A. The world sees less extreme weather than before.
 - B. Most extreme weather conditions happen in summer.
 - C. Human activity has caused more extreme weather.
 - D. There is no way to stop extreme weather from happening.
37. What are Paragraphs 3-5 mainly about?
- A. Which country suffers from extreme weather the most.
 - B. How many people died from extreme weather.
 - C. Causes of different types of extreme weather.
 - D. The effects of extreme weather in different areas.
38. Why are millions of people suffering from hunger in East Africa?
- A. Because wildfires destroyed their crops.
 - B. Because it didn't rain at all this year.
 - C. Because the land is too dry to farm.
 - D. Because extreme weather killed many farmers.
39. How does extreme weather make diseases more serious?
- A. It weakens people's health.
 - B. It causes viruses to become stronger.
 - C. It offers more food to viruses and serious diseases.
 - D. It increases the number of infectious diseases.
40. What might the writer write after the last paragraph?
- A. How extreme weather happens.
 - B. What we can do to have less extreme weather.
 - C. The countries that are not affected by extreme weather.
 - D. The groups who get benefits from extreme weather.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 选择合适的选项还原到短文中, 使短文意思通顺、结构完整。

When it comes to choosing your seat in class, where will you choose to sit in the classroom? 41 Let's see what kind of student you are.

Front Row

If you choose the front row, you love school. 42 You enjoy yourself in class. To get good grades, you don't mind doing a lot of homework!

Middle Row

You are an ordinary student. You aren't the best student, but you aren't the worst, either. You don't care about getting good grades. 43

Back Row

Though you sit in the back, you might plan to pay attention to learning. You don't like too many people to sit behind you, and that's why you sit in the back. 44 You are a cool student to be around.

Back Row Against the Wall

45 You might plan to copy others' homework in class because you stayed up playing online games the night before. You don't like school because you get poor grades.

- A. You don't want to learn at all.
- B. The seat says a lot about you.
- C. To pass the test is enough for you.
- D. You are as good as the students in the front.
- E. You want your teacher to know you and like you.

第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 70 分)

V. 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容从方框中选择合适单词并用其适当形式填空, 使短文内容完整。(每词限用一次, 有两个词多余)

be, easy, take, so, make, they, borrow, people, do, but, without, much

A Chinese boy has invented a box to help scan information

At the nucleic acid testing site (核酸检测点) of Longfuyuan community in Nankai district, Tianjin, a “magic box” for information input (信息录入) drew 46 attention.

By putting people’s ID cards in the holder, their information can be 47 scanned by mobile phones in the box. Within one second, everything 48 !

Xiong Wenhan, 13, made this “magic box”. When he was queueing for the nucleic acid testing, he found the process of information input took too much time. So he wanted to optimize (优化) the process by 49 a “magic box”.

The most important yet hardest part 50 to make sure phones of different models and brands all fit in the holder. So Xiong 51 six phones from his friends and classmates to test and adjust the holder. He also added a light shield (遮光罩) as well as a bulb to the box so it could work 52 being affected by both strong and low light. The box has a section to put heating pads (加热垫), 53 the mobile phones won’t lose power in cold weather.

Xiong made four of these boxes and called 54 the “elephant family” — father, mother and two children. Now all of them have been used at the nucleic acid testing site of his community. “The testing staff said I really solved their problems and made their work 55 easier,” Xiong said.

VI. 综合阅读 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 按要求完成任务。

Say hello to Changesite-(Y) — the sixth new lunar mineral (月球矿物)!

Chinese scientists found it in moon samples (样品) brought back by the Chang’e 5 lunar probe in December 2020. It has become the first lunar mineral found by Chinese scientists, making China the third nation in the world, after the United States and Russia, to have achieved such a success, reported China Daily.

Changesite-(Y) looks crystal (晶莹的) clear like a diamond. But its chemical content is different from any other known mineral. (A) It has a high level of rare earth (稀土), reported China Science Daily. Li Ziyang, chief scientist of the lunar sample research, said that the finding of this new mineral will help researchers study the history and physical traits (特征) of the moon. The value of the rare earth in (B) it will also be studied.

(C) Besides the new mineral, scientists also measured the content (含量) of helium-3 (氦-3) from the Chang’e 5 samples. Helium-3 is a valuable fuel (燃料) that can provide safer nuclear energy (核能). It is not radioactive (放射性的) and would not produce dangerous waste. On Earth, we have only 15 to 20 tons of helium-3 that can be used. But after studying the moon’s soil, scientists said there could be at least 1 million tons of helium-3 on the moon. That’s enough for all people on Earth to have clean energy for 10,000 years!

56. 把文中（A）处画线句子翻译成汉语。

57. 写出（B）处画线单词指代的内容。

58. 把文中（C）处画线句子翻译成汉语。

59. 找出文中提到的地球和月球上可被利用的 Helium-3 的含量。

60. 简要概括本文大意（短语和句子均可）。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

Chinese people often say they dream about the Duke of Zhou. Is the Duke of Zhou a real person?

The Duke of Zhou was a politician (政治家) who lived during the Western Zhou Dynasty (771 BC). His actual name was Ji Dan. He was the brother of King Wuwang of Zhou.

The duke helped his brother beat the Kingdom of Shang and establish the dynasty. He himself was a regional ruler, or zhuhou. However, after two years, King Wuwang fell sick and wanted the duke to become the king, but the duke refused. King Wuwang's oldest son then came to power — he was known as King Chengwang.

The duke acted as a responsible regent (摄政王) to help his nephew. He put down a rebellion (暴乱). He came up with the idea of ruling through rituals (礼仪). When his nephew came of age, the duke handed over power.

Confucius (孔子) saw the Duke of Zhou as a great politician. He studied the knowledge passed down from the Zhou Dynasty from a young age. He even dreamed about the duke quite often. While serving the State of Lu, Confucius suggested that its ruler run the state with rituals, but the ruler didn't listen to him. This is why he traveled to other states to promote the idea.

After many years, his idea still didn't have much support. Already an old man, he said that he was too old to dream about the Duke of Zhou. Later, people started using "dreaming about the Duke of Zhou" to refer to remembering scholars of the past (先贤). Today, it simply refers to going to sleep.

61. What was the Duke of Zhou's real name?

62. How did he help his brother?

63. What did King Wuwang want him to do while he was sick?

64. What was his idea about ruling a kingdom?

65. What did Confucius think about his idea?

VII. 翻译句子（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

根据汉语提示完成句子。

66. 奶酪是由牛奶做成的。

Cheese _____ milk.

67. 所有的学生被分成了四组来完成任务。

All the students _____ four teams to finish the task.

68. 你已经长大了，这件事情你可以自己做决定了。

You have grown up, and you can _____ on this matter.

69. 毫无疑问，他是世界上最著名的科学家之一。

He is _____ one of the most famous scientists in the world.

70. 你为什么缺席了昨天的会议？

Why _____ the meeting yesterday?

71. 他老是捉弄我，我很生气。

I am angry because he is always _____ me.

72. 与这些人交流相当困难。

It's quite difficult to _____ these people.

73. 这个顽皮的男孩总和他妈妈顶嘴。

The naughty boy always _____ his mother.

74. 你刚才说的似乎挺有道理的。

What you said just now seems to _____.

75. 音乐很棒，因为你可以伴随它跳舞。

The music is great because you can _____.

VIII. 书面表达（满分 20 分）

76. 根据要求完成大作文。

某校正在开展主题为“Do you like to wear clothes with Chinese brands or foreign brands?”的讨论。请你根据下表内容用英语写一篇短文进行交流，并说明你自己的喜爱及理由。

	Like	Reasons
Some students	Chinese brands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● be more comfortable● have a lower price● have meaning of culture
Some students	Foreign brands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● be more fashionable● have a better quality
You

注意：

1) 必须包括表格中全部内容，可适当发挥；

2) 词数：80-100 词。（短文的开头已给出，不计入总词数）

Recently, we had a discussion about whether we like to wear clothes with Chinese brands or foreign brands.
