

偃师区 2022—2023 学年九年级第一次大练习

英 语

听力部分(20 分)

一、听力理解(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项
中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. Who is Tom going to visit?
A. His aunt. B. His father. C. His mother.
2. What time will the train leave?
A. At 14:30. B. At 15:00. C. At 15:30.
3. How did Steven go to school before?
A. By subway. B. On foot. C. By bus.
4. What happened to John?
A. He had an accident. B. He asked for help. C. He called 110 and 120.
5. What will the boy do next?
A. Lend the CD to Mary. B. Return the CD to Amy.
C. Keep the CD for another week.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、
B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. Why does the man buy the bike?
A. Because his home is near.
B. Because the traffic is too heavy.
C. Because he likes the color of the bike.
7. What color does the woman like better?
A. Green. B. Blue. C. Brown.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. Which Festival is Mike interested in?
A. The Dragon Boat Festival.
B. The Mid Autumn Festival.
C. The Spring Festival.
9. What does Bella think of this festival?
A. Wonderful. B. Amazing. C. Interesting.

听下面一段独白,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. How many parts does the program include?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
11. What are blue boxes for?
A. Paper. B. Bottles. C. Other waste.
12. What should you do if you want to join the program?
A. Throw waste into rubbish boxes.
B. Remember the colors of rubbish boxes.



C. Leave your name and telephone number.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. Where does the talk probably happen?
A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a company.
14. What does the man finally eat?
A. Beef noodles. B. Chicken noodles. C. Tomato and egg noodles.
15. How much should the man pay for the meal?
A. 24 dollars. B. 30 dollars. C. 36 dollars.

第三节 听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。



16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

笔试部分(100 分)

二、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

A

<p>Student/Parent Handbook 2021—2022 WELCOME! Margaret L. Hopkin Middle School 469 South 100 East Moab, Utah Tel: 259-7168 www.grandschools.org</p>	<p>Table of Contents</p> <p>School Introduction 1—2 School Hours & Plans 3—4 School-wide Rules 5—8 Safety 9—10 Student Services 11—13 School-to-Home Communication ... 14—15 Prizes and Activities 16—17</p>
<p>School Hours: Monday-Thursday 7:45—2:45 p. m. Friday 7:45—1:55 p. m. To keep students safe, the following measures will be taken: Students should not arrive on school grounds and will not be allowed to enter the building before 7:25 a. m. Services: To pay school lunch fees(费用), please visit www.grandschools.org/triun and look for the "Piggy Bank".</p>	<p>Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the classrooms: Enter and seat yourself quickly & quietly. Complete all the work to the best of your ability. ● In the lunchroom: Enter, line-up, get your meal, eat, clean up after yourself. ● On the grounds: Stay within the places where you can be seen. ● Clothing must be neat, clean, in good repair, and include shoes. ● Parents may be called to bring proper clothing for their children.



根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

21. Who is the text written for?
A. Students and parents. B. Parents and workers.
C. Parents and teachers. D. Students and teachers.
22. Which page do you need to read if there is a parent-teacher meeting?
A. Page 1—2. B. Page 9—10. C. Page 11—13. D. Page 14—15.
23. Which is the proper time for students to enter the school?
A. At 7:20 a. m. B. At 7:30 a. m. C. At 7:45 a. m. D. At 7:55 a. m.
24. From the text, we can learn about all the rules except _____.
A. Rules about clothing. B. Rules on the grounds.
C. Rules in the bathrooms. D. Rules in the classrooms.
25. What's the purpose of the text?
A. To invite students to visit the school. B. To provide information about the school.
C. To introduce some activities of the school. D. To tell students how to keep safe at school.

B

Hua Luogeng loved studying math when he was young. However, his family was poor, so he had to drop out when he finished secondary school, and helped his parents to run the store.

It didn't stop HuaLuogeng from studying math. He always studied math while he was taking care of business.

One day, a lady came to the store to buy something. Hua Luogeng lost himself in a math problem and he didn't pay attention to the customer.

When the customer asked how much she had to pay, he told her the number that he just calculated(计算). The customer gave a loud cry, "Is it that expensive?" The cry pulled him back from his math world. He found he just made a fool of himself. Then he quickly wrapped(包裹) the thing up and collected corrected money. After the customer left, Hua Luogeng wanted to continue his calculation, but his draft(草稿) paper was gone. He realized that the piece of paper he just used for wrapping was his draft paper. Hua Luogeng was so nervous and ran after the customer at once. He finally caught up with the lady. The lady was moved and returned it to him.

His love for mathematics helped him to overcome many difficulties. He studied by himself, and finally he went to Tsinghua University to work as a professor(教授).

HuaLuogeng was a famous mathematician worldwide. He made a great contribution to the development of math in China. He was praised as "the father of modern Chinese mathematics" and "China's Einstein". He has influenced Chinese a lot.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

26. Why did HuaLuogeng leave school when he was young?
A. Because he didn't like studying. B. Because he had to help his parents.
C. Because he had received the education. D. Because he couldn't afford to go to school.



27. How does the text show us that HuaLuogeng loved math?
- A. By offering ideas. B. By asking questions.
C. By giving an example. D. By listing numbers.
28. Which is the right order according to the text?
- a. Hua Luogeng quickly wrapped things up with the draft paper.
b. Hua Luogeng gave all his attention to a math problem.
c. The lady was moved and returned the draft paper to him.
d. Hua Luogeng realized he used his draft paper to wrap up the thing.
- A. a-b-c-d B. b-a-d-c C. b-c-a-d D. a-c-d-b
29. What does the underlined word "overcome" mean?
- A. To make something come true.
B. To show great interest in something.
C. To succeed in dealing with something.
D. To prevent something from happening.
30. What can we learn from the text?
- A. Success comes easy.
B. One is never too old to learn.
C. Behind bad luck comes good luck.
D. Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.

C

Leeks are so common that you have probably never thought much about them. They grow easily in our gardens and don't look very special, but that doesn't mean they are not interesting! Leeks belong to the Allium family of vegetables, which also includes onions. Like onions and other members of the Allium family, leeks are a kind of vegetable with white soft parts and leafy green tops. The bulb (鳞茎), however, is not round, but just slightly larger than the stem (茎) nearest the roots. The more rounded the bulb, the older the leek. Leeks are usually about 30 cm long, but they can grow much bigger. Do you know growing leeks can win you a prize? Some gardeners grow big leeks and hold competitions to find the biggest type of leek. The heaviest leek ever weighed more than 8 kg.

People have been eating leeks for thousands of years. The Ancient Roman Emperor Nero ordered his cooks to serve him leeks every day, as he believed they would improve his singing voice! People in Wales loved the leek so much that they made it their national symbol. As the story goes, about 400 years ago, Welsh soldiers were fighting in a war. They put leeks in their hats so that they could tell their friends from their enemies.

Leeks are especially loved by cooks all over the world, as they give flavor (味道) to lots of dishes. Leeks taste a bit like onions, but their flavor is much weaker. They taste



especially good in soups. In France a leek and potato soup is eaten cold. Leeks go well with meat.

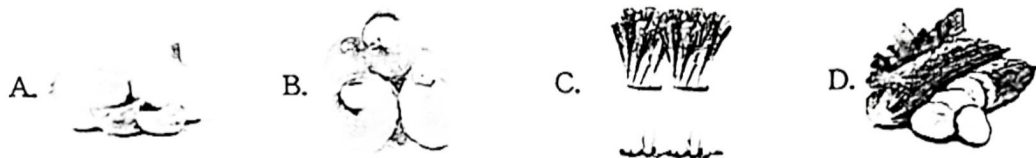
So now we know that leeks are delicious, but are they good for you? Yes! Leeks are full of iron(铁). Experts now believe that eating leeks and other members of the Allium family can also help people keep their blood pressure under control and their hearts healthy.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

31. What does the writer think of growing leeks?

- A. It's not common B. It's not interesting.
C. It takes lots of time. D. It requires little skill.

32. Which of the following is the picture of leeks?



33. What's the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. Leeks are popular for a long time.
B. Emperor Nero loved leeks very much.
C. Welsh soldiers fought with leeks in a war.
D. People in Wales made leeks their national symbol.

34. Which paragraphs tell the taste and good of leeks?

- A. ①② B. ②③ C. ③④ D. ②④

35. What's the theme(主题) of the text?

- A. Education. B. Nature. C. Technology. D. History.

D

Sometimes, studying is not enough to become excellent in school. Every student can do better or even the best if only they practice a helpful and healthy method. Here's some advice on how to be a good student.

36

Do not just stay inside your classroom. Take part in some activities. Being at school does not mean it's all about reading.

37

No man is an island. You can't live without having a companion (伙伴). Choose your friends at school, and be with a group who can help you be more responsible in your studies.

Visit a library and read.

38

Don't just read. Try to take in the things you are reading. Spend your free time at the library to study and do research.



Raise questions.

When there is an unclear statement, do not be shy to raise your hand and ask. There is no harm in asking. Explain things clearly so you can understand the topic well.

39 It only shows that you are listening and paying attention.

40

It is important to put down notes when listening to teachers in class. You don't need to write all the words you see on the board. Just mark down the important points, so you can review some of them if you forget the lesson.

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺、内容完整。

- A. Join in activities.
- B. Pick good friends in school.
- C. Listen carefully and take down notes.
- D. Reading is the best way to educate yourself.
- E. Asking questions doesn't mean you are stupid.

三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Once there was a rich man in a town. One day, he made a 41 to make a long journey to another town. He was a businessman. He wanted to take some valuable things to sell. He also wanted to take some gold to buy things 42. He needed to take ten servants with him. They would carry all the things they would use on the journey.

Before the 43 started, a little boy who wanted to make some money ran up to the businessman and asked to go with them. The man refused and said to the little boy, "Well, you are too young to 44." But the boy really wanted to go. After thinking for a short while, the man 45. He was a very kind man and he told the boy, "You are the smallest, the thinnest and the 46 of all my servants. You may choose the lightest load(货物)."

The boy thanked him but he chose the biggest load that 47 wanted to carry the bread for the journey.

The businessman said, "You are 48. That is the biggest and heaviest load." Other servants all 49 him. But the boy said nothing. He lifted up the load 50 and the journey began. They kept on walking for four hours and then stopped for a 51. After such a long walk they all felt very hungry and 52 to eat some of the bread. Then there was less bread for the boy to carry. 53 the boy's load grew smaller and lighter every day. At the end of the journey, a little bread was left because most of the bread was 54 during the journey. When they arrived at the town, the little boy was really relaxed, but other servants looked 55 different. They were very tired. All of them regretted not to carry that load.



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. discussion | B. mistake | C. decision | D. difference |
| 42. A. with | B. from | C. through | D. for |
| 43. A. lesson | B. program | C. visit | D. journey |
| 44. A. praise | B. help | C. compare | D. explain |
| 45. A. doubted | B. agreed | C. understood | D. believed |
| 46. A. strongest | B. poorest | C. weakest | D. healthiest |
| 47. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. anybody | D. everybody |
| 48. A. lucky | B. handsome | C. smart | D. stupid |
| 49. A. laughed at | B. depended on | C. cared about | D. looked after |
| 50. A. quickly | B. difficultly | C. politely | D. easily |
| 51. A. risk | B. survey | C. rest | D. pity |
| 52. A. forgot | B. started | C. promised | D. feared |
| 53. A. Or | B. Yet | C. But | D. So |
| 54. A. sold | B. eaten | C. left | D. cooked |
| 55. A. completely | B. probably | C. recently | D. mostly |

四、语篇填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。

invent however about one soon he answer country give simple

Humans have been interested in intelligence for thousands of years. Today, we can 56 take an IQ test to know how smart we are. But do you know the history of the IQ test? The first IQ test was 57 by Alfred Binet. Binet was a French scientist. During the early 1900s, the French government 58 him a task. It asked him to pick out kids who would have difficulties in study.

Binet and his friends Theodore Simon designed some questions. These questions were 59 attention, memory and problem-solving skills. Binet tested a group of kids with these questions. The kids were of the same age. 60, some of them could only answer very simple questions. Others could answer much more difficult questions. Binet believed those who could only 61 simple questions would probably have learning difficulties.

This was the world's 62 intelligence test. It was called the Binet-Simon test. The test was 63 brought to America. It became popular there. Lewis Terman, an American scientist, took the test and improved it. He published 64 new test in 1916.

Over the years, the Binet-Simon test has been improved many times. Now it can be used for different ages. Scientists in different 65 changed some questions in the Binet-Simon test to suit their own countries. So today, it is still popular around the world.



第二节 阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

A few days ago, I made a wooden loud speaker box. I never thought I 66 be able to make one on my first day.

The story began with a piece of wasted wood in my father's garden. "It's a good piece of wood. Maybe I can turn it into something!" I thought.

Then I went to a carpenter's studio(木工工作室). I was surprised by the hundreds 67 woodworking tools on the studio's walls.

A kind carpenter helped me check the wood and taught me 68 to work with it. To start, I fixed the wood to a wheel. Then I learned to use a saw(锯) 69 cut the wood into the shape of a trumpet(喇叭).

After 10 hours' work, my box 70 finally done. I not only learned how to work with my hands, but also learned a lesson: excellent results come from hard work.

五、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: The White Horse Temple is so famous in Henan. Have you ever been there before?

B: 71. _____. But I've heard much about it.

A: I plan to go there to have a visit. 72. _____?

B: Yes, I'm glad to. I heard that it is one of the symbols of Luoyang.

A: You're right. 73. _____.

B: How can we get there?

A: We can go there by bus. Can you get ready by seven thirty tomorrow?

B: That's OK. I'll try to make it. Do you think I should serve the food ahead?

A: No, there's no need. There are very good restaurants nearby.

B: 74. _____?

A: No, I've got a camera. I'll take it then. By the way, the weather is changeable these days. 75. _____.

B: Thank you for reminding me.

A: Well, I'll be off now. I have to make some preparation in advance.

B: OK. See you then.

六、书面表达(20 分)

每个人都有自己珍爱的东西。也许是一本书,也许是一件衣服,也许是朋友的友谊……无论是什么,它都是意义非凡的。请以“The thing I value most”为题,根据以下要点和要求,用英语写一篇短文。

1. 要点: 1) 你最珍爱的东西是什么; 2) 你为什么如此珍爱它。

2. 要求: 1) 文中不要出现所在学校的校名和师生姓名; 2) 词数 100 左右。

