

## 注意事项：

**重庆市杨家坪中学初 2023 届九年级上期**

**第三次学情调研 英语定时作业**

**（时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分）**

1. 试题的答案书写在答题卡上，不得在试题卷上直接作答。
2. 作答前认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项。
3. 考试结束，由监考人员将试题卷和答题卡一并收回。

# 第Ⅰ卷 (共 95 分)

## Ⅰ. 听力测试（共 30 分）

第一节：情景反应。（每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. Good luck. 2. A. I agree. | B. All right.  B. I disagree. | C. Thanks.  C. Nothing much. |
| 3. A. To bow. | B. To kiss. | C. To shake hands. |
| 4. A. In 1891. | B. James Naismith. | C. In Canada. |
| 5. A. Cotton. | B. Silk. | C. Silver. |
| 6. A. What a pity! | B. With pleasure. | C. Don’t mention it. |

第二节：对话理解。（每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. Because he is handsome. 2. A. On the taxi. | B. Because he is humorous.  B. On the plane. | C. Because he is patient.  C. On the train. |
| 9. A. Carmen. | B. Jenny. | C. Maria. |
| 10. A. In 1858 | B. In 1876 | C. In 1885 |
| 11. A. 120 pounds. | B. 150 pounds. | C. 180 pounds. |
| 12. A. Her teachers. | B. Her friends. | C. Her family. |

第三节：长对话理解。（每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂

黑。

听第一段材料，回答第 13 和 14 小题。

1. What will the woman do as a volunteer?

A. Visit sick children. B. Help clean up the streets. C. Work in a museum.

1. Who likes to play with children?

A. The man. B. The woman. C. The woman’s sister.

听第二段材料，回答第 15 和 16 小题。

1. Where is the boy going?

A. To a theater. B. To a park. C. To a museum.

1. What can we know about the boy?

A. His family are new here. B. He wants to go there by taxi. C. He needs to pay $60 for the ticket.

第四节：短文理解。（每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号

涂黑。

1. , you should listen to the other person carefully.

A. To ask him questions B. To understand examples C. To know about movies

1. When you answer a “yes” or “no” question, you’d better .

A. give a longer answer B. answer “yes” C. answer “no”

1. You should speak if your pronunciation is a little different.

A. loudly B. slowly C. freely

1. The speaker is talking about .
   1. how to ask questions politely
   2. how to practice your pronunciation
   3. how to keep an English conversation going
2. **单项选择**（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

1. China is an Asian country while the UK is European country.

A. a B. an C. the D．/

1. The house was built the early 19th century.

A. on B. in C. to D. at

1. People should support and help each other to make our a better place.

A. fair B. garden C. website D. community

1. It has been three years since my teachers me much help with my study.

A. gives B. gave C. have given D. are giving

1. It’s to make too much noise while eating or drinking.

A. polite B. impolite C. easy D. uneasy

1. The Chongqing Rail Transit Line 9 (轻轨九号线) is expected into service soon.

A. comes B. came C. to come D. to coming

1. The students in the speech are talking about the inventors have made a big difference to our daily life.

A. which B. whom C. who D. whose

1. Shenzhou-15 into space successfully on November 29th, 2022.

A. sent B. was sent C. will send D. is sent

1. Beijing is the first city to host the Summer Olympics the Winter Olympics.

A. not only; but also B. either; or C. neither; nor D. between; and

1. —This parking lot is full. Could you please tell me ?

—There is another parking lot across from the street. And it’s much larger than this one.

A. how I can park my car B. how can I park my car

C. where can I park my car D. where I can park my car

## 完形填空(每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

根据短文内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Do right things at the right time, or it’s too late to regret for what has passed.

A grasshopper ( 蚂 蚱 ) was playing the violin when he saw some ants busy 31 food. “Why are you working on such a beautiful day?” he asked. “We 32 collect food now,” said the queen of the ants. “ 33 we don’t, what will we do when winter comes?” “Oh, winter is a long way off,” said the grasshopper, “You take life much too 34 .” “But you must 35 today if you want to eat tomorrow,” said the little ant. “You can play your violin after you’ve finished your work.” The grasshopper didn’t want to follow her 36 . He went away, singing.

Spring soon passed and the warm summer came. All day long the grasshopper played the violin. Soon summer was over. And then the autumn passed, too. One morning, the grasshopper woke up and was surprised to 37 that snow had fallen during the night. “Why? Had the long winter came?” he said to 38 . The grasshopper walked around, looking for a place to keep warm but there was no such place. “How 39 I was not to listen to the ants. While I am dying of cold and hunger,

they are sitting in their warm nest with plenty to eat.”

The grasshopper was soon frozen stiff (冻僵的). The ants 40 the grasshopper and carried him to their home. The grasshopper learned a lesson it would never forget.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. planting 2. A. must | B. collecting  B. will | C. making  C. can’t | D. producing  D. shouldn’t |
| 33. A. Unless | B. Because | C. Although | D. If |
| 34. A. widely | B. slowly | C. easily | D. seriously |
| 35. A. sing | B. play | C. work | D. relax |
| 36. A. steps | B. suggestions | C. patterns | D. requests |
| 37. A. sleep | B. find | C. catch | D. sit |
| 38. A. he | B. him | C. his | D. himself |
| 39. A. silly | B. clever | C. helpless | D. useful |
| 40. A. put up | B. dressed up | C. gave up | D. picked up |

## 阅读理解 (41-43 小题，每小题 1 分，44-59 小题，每小题 2 分，共 35 分)

阅读下列短文内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

## A

Good news! For the coming film festival, there are some promotion (优惠) in *Times Cinema*. This festival lasts seven days (Sunday, March 17th — Saturday, March 23rd). Here is the poster.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Film | ***Green Book*** | | ***How to Train Your Dragon 3 (3D)*** | | ***Alita*** | | ***The Wandering Earth*** | |
| Price | ￥70 | | ￥80 | | ￥50 | | ￥70 | |
| Date  and Time | March 17th  March 19th March 21st | 9:00 a.m.  4: 30 p.m.  8: 20 p.m. | March 18th  March 20th March 22nd | 10:00 a.m.  7:10 p.m.  9:30 p.m. | March 19th  March 21st March 23rd | 9:20 a.m.  3: 10 p.m.  5: 30 p.m. | March 17th  March 20th March 23rd | 7:50 a.m.  9:50 a.m.  11:50 a.m. |
| Tips | * 50% off on Tuesday for all. * Free for children under 6 years old, half for people over 60 years old. * A free large box of popcorn for students with student ID during the film festival. * For more details, please call us on 5556 8806. | | | | | | | |

1. You can watch on the afternoon of March 23rd.

A. *Green Book* B. *How to Train Your Dragon 3* C. *Alita* D. *The Wandering Earth*

1. If Mrs. Wang wants to watch *Green Book* with her 70-year-old father and her five-year-old son, she needs to pay . A.￥210 B.￥140 C.￥70 D.￥105
2. You can’t find in the poster.

A. the price of the films. B. the address of the cinema.

C. the time of the film festival. D. the phone number of the cinema.

## B

Every country has special celebrations to mark changes in life. Here are three examples of important days for young

people in different countries.

Do you remember your first day in school? Many children feel scared, but in Germany, the kids are very excited. Their first day in school, when they are six, is a big celebration called Schulantang. All of the kids have new clothes, and their parents give them a big colorful bag full of candies, books and toys. Parents take pictures of their children holding the bag. Then kids meet their new teachers and classmates, and they sing songs and play games.

Girls in Mexico are very excited about their 15th birthday. For them, it’s the change from a girl to a young woman, and there is a special celebration called the Quince Anos. The girls get beautiful and very expensive dresses that look a little bit like wedding dresses. They’ll celebrate the whole day until very late at night.

For young people in Japan, their 18th birthday is very important, because that is when they become adults. There is a national holiday called Coming-of-Age Day to celebrate this. On the second Sunday in January, each city has a celebration for people who had their 18th birthday in the last year.

1. How do German kids feel about their first day in school?

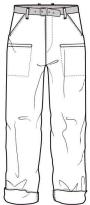
A. Excited. B. Surprised C. Scared. D. Worried

1. What will the kids in Germany do on their first day in school?

A. They’ll receive an expensive dress. B. They’ll play games and sing songs.

C. They’ll buy a colorful bag full of candies. D. They’ll celebrate their 18th birthday together.

1. Which of the following may a girl in Mexico get as the gift of Quince Anos?

A．  B.  C. D.

1. What’s the best title of this passage?
   1. Coming-of-Age Day in Japan
   2. Memories of Meaningful Achievements
   3. Celebrations of Important Changes in Three Countries
   4. The Ways Kids Spend Their Interesting Weekends in Life

## C

**Blowing Up (吹) Balloons with CO2**

Chemical reactions (反应) make for some great experiments (实验). You can make use of the CO2 produced by a baking soda (小苏打) and lemon juice reaction to blow up your balloon!

## What you’ll need:

* Balloon
* About 40ml of water (a cup is about 250ml so you don’t need much)
* Soft drink bottle
* Juice from a lemon
* 1 spoon of baking soda

## Instructions:

* Before you begin, make sure that you pull the balloon long to make it as easy as possible to blow up.
* Pour the 40ml of water into the soft drink bottle.
* Add the baking soda and mix it with water.
* Put the lemon juice in and quickly put the balloon over the mouth of the bottle.

## What’s happening?

If all goes well, then your balloon should **inflate**! Adding the lemon juice to the baking soda creates a chemical reaction and produces CO2. The gas rises up and escapes (溢出) through the soft drink bottle. It doesn’t, however, escape the balloon,

pushing it outwards and blowing it up.

1. Before doing the experiment, you should .

A. boil the water. B. drink some juice. C. blow up the balloon. D. pull the balloon long.

1. The underlined word “**inflate**” in the passage means in Chinese.

A. 清空 B. 破碎 C. 膨胀 D. 脱落

1. The right order to finish the experiment is .
2. Pour 40ml of water into the soft drink bottle.
3. Add the baking soda to the bottle and mix it with water.
4. Pull the balloon long in order to make it easy to blow up.
5. Fast put the lemon juice in and put the balloon over the mouth of the bottle.

A. c-b-a-d B. c-a-b-d C. a-b-c-d D. a-c-b-d

1. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To produce soft drinks. B. To introduce a game. C. To describe an experiment. D. To create baking soda.

## D

The first emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, completed a huge number of projects during his rule. Between 221 and 210 B.C., he started the building of the Great Wall. The emperor also ordered the building of a huge army of life-sized terracotta soldiers (士兵). These, he hoped, would protect his tomb (坟墓) after his death.

## Lost in Time

The soldiers in Xi’an’s terracotta museum are today light brown, but they weren’t always. They began as an army of red, blue, yellow, green, white, and purple. Sadly, most of the colors did not last to the present day. After being exposed (暴露) to air during digging, the coating under the paint began to fall off. The paint disappeared in a short time, taking away the important pieces of history.

## New Technology

Now new technology is starting to show the army’s true colors. Archeologists (考古学家) have recently discovered an area with more than a hundred soldiers. Many of these still have their painted features (特色), including black hair, pink faces, and black or brown eyes. Chinese and German researchers have developed a chemical liquid (液体) to help save the soldiers’ colors. After finding a soldier or another art piece, archeologists put the liquid on it. **They** then cover it in plastic.

## Back to Life

Archeologists are also finding colors in the dirt (涂层) around the soldiers. It’s important not to do anything with the dirt, so the colors won’t be lost. “We are treating the dirt as an art piece,” says Rong Bo, the museum’s leader. The next challenge, says Rong Bo, is to find a way to use the colors onto the army-again. Once that happens, artists can bring Emperor Qin’s army back to its full, bright colors.

1. Qin Shihuang hoped that the terracotta army would .

A. protect his tomb B. protect his nation C. protect the Great Wall D. protect his people

1. What does the underlined word “**They**” in the passage refer to?

A. Archeologists. B. Artists. C. Researchers. D. Soldier.

1. According to Rong Bo, we can **infer** that .

A. the soldiers should stay in their present, brown color B. archeologists can only guess at the soldiers’ true colors

C. people should try to bring back the army’s bright colors D. artists should be able to paint the soldiers in colors they want

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to color the terracotta soldiers. B. The death of Emperor Qin Shihuang.

C. The true colors of the terracotta soldiers. D. How the soldiers lived during Qin Dynasty.

## E

Have you ever walked in the dark? Can you imagine walking with your eyes closed? This is the real experience for blind people. Things like blind sidewalks ( 盲 道 ) are used by cars or bikes happen sometimes. The travel of the blind is still a big problem. Luckily, an Austrian company has developed a useful travel tool for the blind-smart navigation ( 导航) shoes. They can help blind people walk safely.

The shoes have a camera and they can send information in the front. This system can sense objects 4 meters away. If the wearer is in a dangerous situation, they will warn him or her by shaking and making a warning sound. In this way, the blind can avoid the danger and go to the place they want without worrying about blind sidewalks.

With a special battery, this kind of shoes can be used up to one week. The battery can be fully charged (给…充电) in just three hours with a USB.

Now, this company is working on creating better shoes. They’ll use AI technology to not only find objects on the sidewalks, but also tell wearers what the objects are. For example, ▲ .

“We believe that technology can make a difference to humans. If the shoes can be widely used for the blind or people who cannot see something clearly, their life will change a lot”, the leader of this company said. The writer mentions in this passage.

1. The writer starts to introduce the topic by .

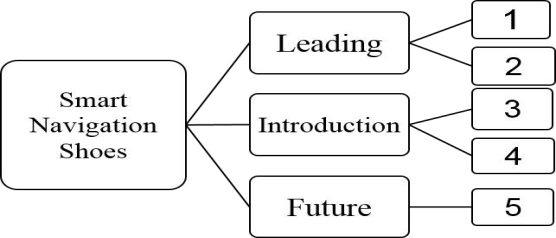
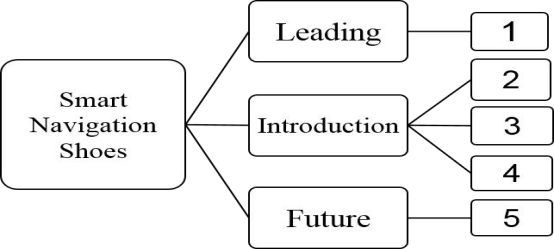
A. telling stories B. asking questions C. listing numbers D. explaining differences

1. According to the passage, we can find the blind-smart navigation shoes can do the following things **EXCEPT** .

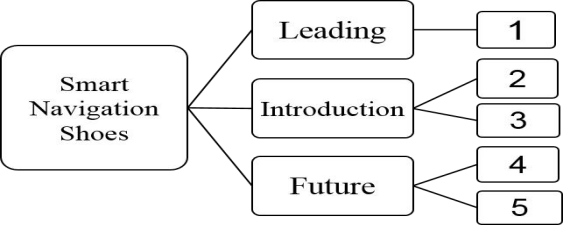
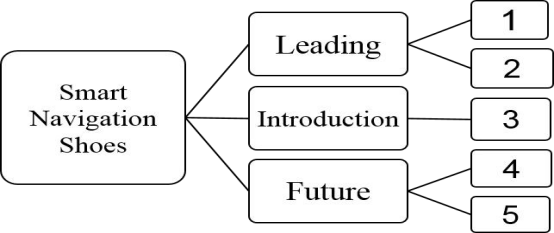
A. making a warning sound B. warning people by shaking

C. being used up to half a month D. sensing objects 4 meters away

1. Which of the following sentences can be put in the ▲ ?
   1. the blind people can go out without the help of guide dogs
   2. the shoes might tell you how to avoid the objects on the road
   3. the shoes might tell you if there’s a car or a wall in front of you
   4. the blind people needn’t worry about getting lost when going out
2. The structure of the passage may be .
   1. B.



C. D.



## 口语运用(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

**从 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成对话。**

Waiter: Can I help you, sir? Foreigner: Yes. 60 .

Waiter: There’s a bookstore on Central Street. You can buy one there. Foreigner: Thanks. Your English is quite good.

Waiter: 61 . By the way, are you working here in Qatar (卡塔尔)?

Foreigner: No, I’m not. I’ve come for the 2022 World Cup this weekend. Waiter: Oh, so you are a football player. Welcome to Qatar.

Foreigner: Oh, no. I’m not a player. I’m just a football fan. Waiter: Me, too! 62 .

1. How long have you been here?
2. Where can I buy a map of Qatar?
3. It’s a very beautiful country.
4. I hope you have a nice time this weekend.
5. Is there a post office near here?
6. Thank you.
7. No, my English pronunciation is poor.

Foreigner: Two weeks. I’ve visited some places of interest. Waiter: What do you think of Qatar?

Foreigner: 63 , there are friendly people, delicious food and … Oh, I love to live in this country.

Waiter: I’m so glad you love my country. 64 . Foreigner: Thanks. Nice to talk to you. Goodbye! Waiter: Me, too. Goodbye!

60. 61. 62. 63. 64.

# 第 II 卷 (共 55 分)

1. **任务型阅读（65-67 题，每小题 2 分，68 题 3 分，共 9 分）** 阅读下文并回答问题。

My hometown Chongqing is in southwest China and it has historically been called Jiangzhou, Bajun, Chuzhou, Yuzhou and Gongzhou. Recently, novel coronavirus (新冠病毒) has greatly influenced people’s daily life in Chongqing. Since the city was unlock ( 解 封 ), there have been many people planning to do something interesting, or go somewhere together. With the streets becoming busy, I believe the city will begin to breathe again. Chongqing is amazing! Take a close look at the city and you’ll discover many wonderful things!

If we compare Chongqing to a person, food is its heart. Chongqing has delicious food. The hot pot is popular around the world. People in Chongqing love hot pot. The peppers in the pot make the food delicious. Although the temperatures there are sometimes higher than 40°C in summer, people there still love eating hot pot. Chongqing is in a basin ( 盆 地 ) and near the Jialing River, so it is very wet there, that’s why people often eat hot pot to keep the wet out of their bodies.

The second thing is that Chongqing is like a city from a sci-fi (科幻的) movie. Firstly, you may be lost in Chongqing if you have never been there before. The city is on the mountains and people have to walk up and down stairs to get around. Besides, the ways of traveling are various (多样的). The mountains and rivers in Chongqing make traveling hard. But there are ways to get around. Subways are deep in mountains. One of the subway stations is 94 meters underground! Light rails run between mountains and buildings. Cable cars (缆车) fly across the rivers.

As a historical city with 3,000 years’ culture, the city is so fantastic.

1. Does Chongqing have five names in its history?
2. Why do people in Chongqing often eat hot pot?
3. From the passage, there are many wonderful things in Chongqing, what do you prefer to do in this city after being unlocked? Please list at least two points.
4. Do you think the traffic in Chongqing is easy for people? Why or why not?

## 完成句子。（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据所给提示，完成句子。每空一词，含缩略词。

1. The weather must be very cold outside. (变为否定句) The weather very cold outside.
2. Parents should give their children more chances to be with family. (变为被动语态) Children should more chances to be with family by parents.
3. I was proud of Chinese inventions after visiting the museum last week. (改为同义句) I took Chinese inventions after visiting the museum last week.
4. 为了考上高中，我们应该努力学习。(完成译句)

To enter a senior high school, we should an to study hard.

1. 毕竟, 人非圣贤, 孰能无过。(完成译句)

, there is no man who does no err.

## 短文填空（每题 2 分，共 16 分）

根据短文内容，在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

The Communist Party of China (中国共产党) opened its 20th National Congress (全国代表大会) in Beijing on Oct 16.

The National Congress takes 74 every five years. How 75 do you know about it? Let’s take a closer look.

## Why is the meeting held?

* + To talk about the work of the Party 76 the last five years.
  + To make plans about the future of the Party and China.
  + To elect (选举) new central leadership (领导).

The meeting is important to 77 the Party and the country.

## Who goes to the meeting?

Delegates ( 代 表 ) elected from all over China go to the meeting. They are all Party members and come from different walks of life. This year, a 78 of 2,296 delegates take part in the 20th National Congress of the CPC. The ratio ( 比 例 ) of female ( 女 性 ) delegates has risen to 27 percent. It’s reported that there are 619 female delegates, 68 79 than that at the Party’s 19th National Congress in 2017. They 80 Chinese astronaut Wang Yaping, the winner of Winter Olympics Xu Mengtao and Zhang Guimei, a teacher in the mountainous area of Yunnan.

* 81 **do the delegates do?**
  + Show the opinions and needs of Party members and the public.
  + Discuss and decide on the Party’s big issues.
  + Elect new central leadership.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 74. | 75. | 76. | 77. |
| 78. | 79. | 80. | 81. |

## IX . 书面表达（共 20 分）

中国是一个地大物博，文化历史悠久的国家。这里的建筑、戏曲、美食、服饰、手工艺品等，都有文化的印记。 假如你是李华，你校英语社团正在开展线上国际交流活动，其公众号计划做关于中国文化的系列推送，现就“Cultural Symbols of China (中国文化标志)” 这一话题在校内收集素材。请你用英语给公众号留言，推荐一个你眼中的

中国文化标志，对其做简要介绍，并说明推荐理由。提示词语：show, traditional, love, treasure, important… 提示问题：

* In your opinion, what is the cultural symbol of China? Please describe it.
* Why do you think it can be a symbol?

## 写作要求:

1. 词数: 120 词左右:
2. 文中不能出现考生的真实姓名、校名和其它真实信息。

I’m Li Hua, from Class 1 Grade 9.

I hope my idea can be taken. Thanks.