******2022-2023学年度第一学期广东省梅州市丰顺县东海中学1月月考**

**九 年 级 英 语**

**本试卷共8页，满分120分。考试用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

1. **答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的准考证号、姓名、考**

**号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B铅笔在“考场号”和“座位号”栏相应位置填涂自己的考场号和座位号。将条形码粘贴在答题卡“条形码粘贴处”。**

**2.作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。**

**3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。**

**4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**5.英语听力为听说考试，本卷不含英语听力卷。**

一、语法运用：共10小题，每小题1分，共10分。

通过下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

Once, there was a big spider in the basement (地下室) of an art museum. The spider was good at making webs. Every day, he spent much time taking care of his web. For him, it was very .

However, one day, the museum workers began to take paintings out of the basement. other spiders came to know what was happening, they soon moved to other places. However, the big spider didn't want to move. "It's for me to find a better place to make a web," he thought. "I need to work. to make my web stronger. When they see my strong web, they will ." So, the spider did his best to make his web stronger. Over time, there were fewer and fewer paintings.

One afternoon, the came again. It looked like that they were going to take the painting anyway. The spider didn't want to leave. But when he he might lose his life, he ran away from the basement and came to a little garden. To his , he could make an even more beautiful web there. The spider thought, "Sometimes, leaving doesn't mean ."

In our life, we have to make difficult sometimes. It's not easy, but we shouldn't be afraid. Future might be better than we think.

(1)

A．boring B．difficult C．important D．relaxing

(2)

A．If B．When C．Unless D．Although

(3)

A．easy B．exciting C．necessary D．impossible

(4)

A．earlier B．harder C．farther D．closer

(5)

A．give up B．cheer up C．try out D．blow out

(6)

A．painters B．visitors C．workers D．farmers

(7)

A．hoped B．explained C．agreed D．realized

(8)

A．joy B．joke C．worry D．sadness

(9)

A．hiding B．losing C．winning D．improving

(10)

A．records B．wishes C．habits D．decisions

二、完形填空：共10小题，每小题1分，共10分。

通过下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

China is the farthest place I have ever travelled to. Last summer I went there with my mom. We were guests for a month at Heilongjiang University in Harbin. Harbin (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the northeast part of China. The city has a large population—over 10 million people live there! It is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ than that of any city in my country, America.

Our host family (3) \_\_\_\_\_ us as their family. They took us (4) \_\_\_\_\_ many places, such as temples (庙宇) and museums. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ spent some time with kids of my own age. They were 12 years old, too. They began to learn English at (6) \_\_\_\_\_ early age and would like to practice it with me. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ communication was sometimes a problem, it never stopped us from becoming friends.

On the way home, Mom asked me what my favorite part of the trip was. I said it was the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ food I tried. There were so many kinds of Chinese dishes, all of which were delicious!

For me, China is not that far away anymore and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ people and culture are not strange anymore. I stay in touch (保持联系) with the friends I made in China through WeChat (微信). New technology like this will bring the world (10) \_\_\_\_\_ together.

(1)

A．was B．is C．were D．are

(2)

A．large B．small C．larger D．smaller

(3)

A．regarded B．regard C．regards D．regarding

(4)

A．visit B．visited C．to visit D．visits

(5)

A．too B．neither C．either D．also

(6)

A．an B．a C．the D．/

(7)

A．Because B．Though C．Unless D．When

(8)

A．American B．Chinese C．America D．China

(9)

A．it B．they C．their D．its

(10)

A．closely B．badly C．closer D．worse

三、阅读理解题：共3小题每小题10分，共30分。

请阅读A.B两篇短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案，并将答题卡对应题目的选项涂黑。

**（A）**English Students Education

English schools begin in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year. The first term is from September to January, and the second term is from February to June. Most English children begin to go to school when they are five years old. When they finish high school, they are seventeen or eighteen years old.

High school students take only five or six subjects each term. They usually go to the same class every day, and they have homework for ever class. After class, they do a lot of interesting things. After high school, many students go to college. They usually have to pay a lot of money. So they have to work after class to get money for their studies.

(1) In England, summer holidays begin in \_\_\_\_\_.

A．September B．January C．July

(2) Most English children go to school at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

A．five B．seven C．seventeen

(3) High school students \_\_\_\_\_ after class.

A．do housework B．go to work

C．do interesting things

(4) Many English college students work after class for \_\_\_\_\_.

A．helping their parents B．getting money for their studies

C．helping others

(5) After high school, many students go to \_\_\_\_\_.

A．cities B．work C．college

**（B）**

Beijing Opera appeared in the Qing Dynasty (朝代). In 1790, many opera troupes (戏班) went to Beijing for performances to celebrate the birthday of Qianlong. This kind of unusual performance touched the hearts of the people deeply. While in Beijing, the troupes created a new kind of opera called Beijing Opera. It was on the basis (基础) of Anhui Opera by taking in the advantages of other operas.

Beijing Opera is quite unique (唯一的) in role shaping because it divides the roles into different kinds. They are sheng, dan, jing and chou which are quite different in many ways.

A popular song goes like this, "Foreigners call Jingxi Beijing Opera." In fact, Beijing Opera is different from opera. Opera tells the story and expresses the thoughts by singing instead of speaking. But Beijing Opera stresses (强调) chang, nian, zuo and da. Chang means singing, nian means musical spoken parts, zuo means dance movements and da means martial (武打) skills.

Mei Lanfang is an excellent performing artist of Beijing Opera in China. In 1930, he led an opera troupe to America and presented Beijing Opera before Western people. Today, Beijing Opera has become the sign of Chinese culture. It is changing with the development of different musical styles.

(1) Beijing Opera appeared in the \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty.

A．Song B．Yuan C．Ming D．Qing

(2) Beijing Opera was created by \_\_\_\_\_.

A．performing in Beijing

B．touching the hearts of the people

C．celebrating Qianiong's birthday

D．taking in the advantages of other operas

(3) There are four important kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing Opera.

A．roles B．styles C．shapes D．signs

(4) In Beijing Opera, \_\_\_\_\_ means dance movements.

A．nian B．zuo C．da D．chang

(5) Which of the following is Right?

A．Beijing Opera is the same as opera.

B．Opera expresses the thoughts by speaking.

C．Beijing Opera has never changed until now.

D．Mei Lanfang brought Beijing Opera to the world.

**（C）**A Juice Carton's Diary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | January 16  I'm siting on a shelf in a big store! I am an orange juice carton (硬纸盒)! I'm made of hard paper. This morning, something great happened. A little girl looked at my shelf for a long time, and then she chose me! She's taking me to a picnic by the lake so I hope she'll drink me. |
|  | January 17  I'm in a lake. The little girl drank the juice, but left me in front of the lake. The wind blew me into the water. I don't like it here. |
|  | January 18  I saw a man taking rubbish out of the lake with a net. He saw my bright orange colour, and he saved me. He caught me and a plastic (塑料的) bottle in his net. Now, we're in the boat, and we aren't waste anymore. We're happy. |
|  | January 19  I'm at the recycling factory. I feel a little afraid here because there are large machines that make loud noises. My plastic bottle friend is across from me. I think this is a good place. |
| January 20  I'm sitting on a shelf in a stationery store!  Everything here is made of paper. Yes, they recycled me into a notebook. I'm very happy and excited, and I really want to see the recycling factory again. Maybe next I'll be a comic book! |

(1) How many places has the juice carton ever been to?

A．1 B．2 C．3 D．4

(2) In what order did the story happen?

a. A man saved the carton with a net.

b. The juice carton felt a little afraid.

c. The girl took the juice carton to a lake.

d. The juice carton sat on a shelf in the store.

e. The juice carton was recycled into a notebook.

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

(3) The underlined words "a stationery store" are a place where you can buy \_\_\_\_\_.

A．food B．clothes C．toys D．exercise books

(4) What is the main idea of the passage?

A．It's important for us to recycle things.

B．It's easy to change a bottle into a notebook.

C．We can buy a lot of drinks in a big store.

D．We should pick up the rubbish from the lake.

(5) According to the passage, a juice carton can probably be the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A．a comic book B．a plastic bottle C．a newspaper D．a postcard

四、短文填空：本大题10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分。

请阅读下面段，在所给的每个空格中填入一个形式正确、意义相符的单词，并将答案写在答题卡对于的题目答题位置上。

A reader wrote in to say that she was feeling at break because her best friend wasn't around. Here's our to her and to all kids who feel lonely .

It's hard when a best friend isn't around—maybe because she moved to a different school or a different class. You may feel lonely at break or lunchtime. You want to have new friends. But do you make them? Maybe it seems like everybody else already has their friends. But remember, there's always room for more friends.

Start by your classroom—think about which kids you'd like to play with at break. Look for to say hi to them, smile, and be friendly. Offer to share something or your appreciation (欣赏) to them. Invite someone to play with you or say "Do you want to sit here?" in the lunchroom. When you're at break, walk over to kids you want to play with act friendly, and say "Hi, can I play, too?" or just join in.

If you find it difficult to do this or if you're feeling shy, ask your teacher to help you make new friends. Teachers are usually pretty good matching up friends. The best way to make friends is to be a friend. Be kind, be friendly, share, say nice things, offer to help and pretty soon, you'll have one, or two, or more new friends.

You still miss that special best friend. But when you see each other, you can share something you didn't have before she left: You can introduce her to your new friends!

五、读写综合：本题分A、B两部分，共25分。

A.回答问题（本题5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

If we agree that education is used to prepare us for life, then there is very little time to waste. So, while we can, we should teach children something really useful. Here is what our school should teach.

Politeness is a mark of civilization (文明). The sooner children learn this, the better. In any case, a lot can be achieved by a smile and good manners.

Like it or not, our adults work hard for money, but we don't make an effort to teach children how to manage it. So our schools have a duty to teach them this ability from the beginning.

We're likely to accept something we are told, but that's not what educated people do. Educated people are reasonable (理性的) and they look at facts. If our schools teach nothing else, they should at least teach critical (批判性的) thinking.

Children should learn to take care of their health. They should know that if they eat junk food (垃圾食品), they will become fat and unhealthy. They should be very clear about what happens to their bodies when they drink or smoke.

All of us are part of society. We have rights and duties. We should understand what they are. We have to know a little bit of history and geography, because we need to have an environment in which to communicate with the people around us.

In a word, our schools should spend every moment they have telling this to our children: "This is life, this is what you are going to face, and this is how you deal with it."

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | Very Useful Education |
| Introduction | Education should help children get ready for life． |
| Advice | Important things should be taught in schools． |
| What to teach | How to behave \_\_\_\_\_  The basic skill of \_\_\_\_\_ money  How to \_\_\_\_\_ in a critical way  How to keep \_\_\_\_\_  The rights and duties one has in society |
| Conclusion | Children should be taught what \_\_\_\_\_ is and how to deal with it． |

1. **书面表达(本题15分）**

据统计，微信在中国已经成为当今最流行的通信软件。随着微信的功能日益增多，越来越多年轻人沉迷于微信，成为“低头族”（Heads-down Tribe）。假如你是李华，你校英语周刊针对该现象进行征稿，请你写一篇英语短文给该专栏投稿。

内容包括：

1.介绍“低头族”的表现和危害；

2.对如何避免成为“低头族”提出两点建议。

作文要求：

1.不能照抄原文；不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和学生的真实姓名。

2.语句连贯，词数 80 个左右。作文的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Today, Wechat has become the most popular communication software in China.

答案

一、语法选择（共1题）

1. 【答案】

(1) C

(2) B

(3) D

(4) B

(5) A

(6) C

(7) D

(8) A

(9) B

(10) D

二、完形填空（共1题）

2. 【答案】

(1) B

(2) C

(3) A

(4) C

(5) D

(6) A

(7) B

(8) B

(9) D

(10) C

三、阅读理解题（共3题）

3. 【答案】

(1) C

(2) A

(3) C

(4) B

(5) C

4. 【答案】

(1) D

(2) D

(3) A

(4) B

(5) D

5. 【答案】

(1) D

(2) C

(3) D

(4) A

(5) B

四、短文填空（共1题）

6. 【答案】略

五、写作题（共2题）

7. 【答案】

(1) politely；properly；well

(2) managing

(3) think

(4) healthy；fit

(5) life

8. 【答案】 Today, Wechat has become the most popular communication software in China. Many young people are becoming "Heads-down Tribe" because of Wechat. They often use Wechat to talk with others, play games or listen to music. They prefer to communicate with others by using Wechat instead of talking face to face.

What's more, it does harm to their health and study. They spend too much time on Wechat so they don't have a good rest. Most of them even don't pay much attention to their study.

In my opinion, we must use Wechat in a right way. We can use it as a communication tool, but don't make it take up too much of our time.