******内江六中初2023届九年级上期期中测试题**

**A卷(选择题 满分100分)**

**第一部分 听力部分（共两节，满分30 分）**



墨香浸润心灵

**答题时，先将答案划在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

第一节（共5 小题；每小题1.5 分，满分7.5 分）

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选项。每段对话读两遍。

( )1. Where will the man go today?

A. To the museum. B. To the factory. C. To the office.

( )2. What are the speakers talking about?

A.Popcorn’s history. B. Popcorn’s inventor. C. Popcorn’s popularity.

( )3. Where did Jade volunteer last year?

A.In a children’s hospital. B. At a summer camp. C. At a primary school.

( )4. What does the woman think is the scariest?

A.Seeing a dentist. B. Taking a plane ride. C. Traveling alone.

( )5. How does the woman feel about Peter?

A. Worried. B. Proud. C. Sorry

第二节（共15 小题；每小题1.5 分，满分22.5 分）

听下面5 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选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6 段材料，回答第6、7 题。

( )6. Where did Tilly find John’s library card?

A. On the school bus. B. In the school dining hall. C. In the study center.

( )7. When will John probably go to collect his library card?

A.At 4 p.m. B. At 6 p.m. C. At 8 p.m

听第7 段材料，回答第8 至10 题。

( )8. How did the woman go to school on rainy days?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.

( )9. What did the woman use to do after school?

A. Do housework. B. Read books. C. Go online.

( )10. How did the woman feel at home most of the time?

A. Bored. B. Happy. C. Lonely

听第8 段材料，回答第11 至13 题。

( )11. Who did Luke go to Canada with?

A. His father. B. His sister. C. His friend.

( )12. What did Luke do during the stay?

A. He played on the beach. B. He swam in the sea. C. He went mountain biking.

( )13. What did Luke see in the forest?

A. A black bear. B. Some fruit. C. A treasure box

听第9 段材料，回答第14 至16 题。

( )14. What does Mike’s hair look like now?

A. Short and straight. B. Long and curly. C. Long and straight.

( )15. What does Callum do in the band?

A. The drummer. B. The guitarist. C. The singer.

( )16. What is the song Staying With You probably about?

A. Family. B. Money. C. Nature

听第10 段材料，回答第17 至20 题。

( )17. What did Rose give Emma some money for?

A. Her business. B. Her birthday. C. Her college.

( )18. What did Emma’s parents want her to do in the future?

A. Open a fruit shop. B. Work as a doctor. C. Sell medicine.

( )19. Which places did Emma sell dried fruit to in 2011?

A. The supermarkets. B. The cinemas. C. The amusement parks.

( )20. What was the biggest success for Emma at the end of 2015?

A. Selling popcorn. B. Opening more shops. C. Having 100 workers

**第二部分 阅读理解**

**（共20 小题；每小题2.5 分，满分50 分）**

**第一节（共15 小题；每小题2.5 分，满分37.5 分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

|  |
| --- |
| **The Future Shop** |
| **Feed Your Family in Three Minutes**  　　　Imagine!　You have just arrived home from work. Your kids have arrived home early from school. You haven't made any dinner! You need Caltabs — instant (即 食 的) meals in a bottle (瓶子).Just put two or three Caltabs in a glass of water. Order by e-mail now at caltabs @ foodcity.usa. Only $1.00 for each Caltab. |
| **The Note Machine**  ● Do you take a lot of notes in class?  ● Is it hard for you to keep your notes tidy and organized?  Just e-mail us your messy notes and we will send you well-organized ones. |
| **Supercars**  Have you ever dreamed of having a supercar? We can make your dreams come true.  Describe your dream supercar — and we will make it! E-mail us at supercars@london.com. |

( )21. Caltabs are a kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. food B. water C. bottle D. medicine

( )22. Who might be interested in the Note Machine?

A. Teachers. B. Parents. C. Reporters. D. Students.

( )23. The supercars will probably be produced in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. China B. Japan C. the UK D. the USA

**B**

Biorobotics is an area within robotic science. Biorobots are developed based on (基于) the movements of living things. Some biorobots have been made as toys, while others have very practical uses.

Carlton is a fast-flying biorobot. It was developed by the German Research Center for AI. It is light (轻的) and can fly like a bee (蜜蜂) in a small space. It's easy for it to change

direction without losing speed. This biorobot's abilities make it very useful to the police. For

example, Carlton can hide behind a tall wall, rise up to quickly look at what is on the other side, and then hide again. It can also send videos of what it sees to policemen in a safe location far away.

Modsnake is a biorobot that can move like a snake. This biorobot was developed by the

Carnegie Mellon University Biorobotics Lab. It can move over all kinds of objects, reach into a

hole, and even swim. The way Modsnake moves makes it useful for many tasks such as searching for people in fallen buildings, finding broken areas inside of pipes ( 管 道) and cleaning up rubbish in lakes and rivers.

A third biorobot, Sprawl, also has several uses. It was developed by a research team at

Stanford University based on the movement of a cockroach ( 蟑 螂). Sprawl can take videos,

and it is uncommonly fast and strong for its size. It is especially useful in military (军事的)

situations. As it moves quickly and is quite small, it is very difficult to shoot it. Even if it is

shot, it can usually keep working.

( ) 24. Carlton is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. light and fast B. light and slow C. heavy and fast D. heavy and slow

( ) 25. What can Modsnake do?

A. It can fly quickly. B. It can swim in lakes.

C. It can shoot very small things. D. It can change direction quickly.

( ) 26. Sprawl moves like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bee B. snake C. cockroach D. person

( ) 27. In which part of a newspaper can we find the passage?

A. Health. B. Sport. C. Culture. D. Technology.

**C**

One evening, an old man was sitting on a bench ( 长 凳) on the top of a hill. He was looking down at the town where he lived, down in the valley (溪谷) below him.

Just then, a traveler who carried a stick with a bag walked up to him.

“Excuse me, sir,” the traveler said. “I am going to the town down in the valley. Do you know it?”

“Yes,” said the old man.

“Well,” said the traveler. “Can you tell me — what are the people like in that town?” The

old man thought for a bit. Then he said, “Tell me — what were the people like in the towns you visited?”

“Oh,” said the traveler. “Many of them were horrible ( 可恶的) people. I didn't like

them and they didn’t like me, either.”

And the old man said, “I'm sorry to tell you that the people in the town in the valley are

horrible too. You won't like them.”

“OK,” said the traveler. And he walked away without going to the town.

About an hour later, another traveler arrived.

“Excuse me, sir,” the second traveler said. “I'm going to the town down in the valley. Do you know it?”

“Yes,” said the old man.

“Well,” said the second traveler. “Can you tell me — what are the people like in that

town?”

The old man asked the same question that he asked the first traveler.

“Oh,” said the second traveler. “They were really nice and positive ( 积 极 乐 观 的) people. I loved them and they liked me, too.”

And the old man said, “I'm happy to tell you that the people in the town in the valley are

nice too. You are going to like them very much.”

“Oh, thank you! ”said the second traveler. And he walked happily down the hill.

( ) 28. What was the old man looking at when he was on the bench?

A. The top of a hill. B. His stick and bag.

C. The town where he lived. D. The people who passed him.

( ) 29. The first traveler thought a lot of people he met in other towns were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. nice B. terrible C. old D. young

( ) 30. What question did the old man ask the second traveler?

A. Do you want to enjoy a different life here?

B. What kind of town do you really want to live in?

C. Did you have many friends in the towns you visited?

D. What were the people like in the towns you visited?

( ) 31. What does the story try to tell us?

A. The old people are often smart.

B. We should ask for help when in need.

C. We’ll meet different kinds of people in life.

D. Whether a place and the people there are nice is up to us.

**D**

Most people choose to live in comfort after they retire (退休), but Wang Guilan is not one of them. As a marathon (马拉松) lover, the 70-year-old woman from Liaoning, China has completed over 100 marathons in the last 19 years. People call her “Super Grannie”.

Wang only started running at the age of 51, as a way to keep in shape, but soon realized she loved it. She ran her 1st marathon in 2004 and hasn't stopped since. From 2005 to 2017 she completed the Beijing Marathon 13 times, and this year she set a new record, becoming the oldest person to ever complete the 168-kilometer ultramarathon (超长距离马拉松) of Jiang Nan 100-Mile (a famous ultramarathon in China), in about 40.5 hours.

“This lady is the same age as my grandmother. How can she run so fast? That's amazing,” a young runner said after seeing Wang compete in Jiang Nan 100-Mile in April. This was Super Grannie's 2nd time competing in the race.

So how does a 70-year-old stay in good- -enough shape to complete a marathon that most people half her age couldn't finish? According to Wang, she runs at least 20 kilometers six days a week from Monday to Saturday, and on Sunday she runs some more. She likes running in the mountains, but in winter, when the weather doesn't permit (允许), she runs on roads. On average (平均), every year she runs for 7 months in the mountains and 5 months on the road.

Wang always believes that age is just a number, and she plans to continue running marathons and enjoying her life for as long as she can.

( )32. At first, Wang started running to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stay happy B. stay in shape

C. make new records D. make new friends

( )33. How many times has Wang competed in Jiang Nan 100-Mile?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Four times. D. Thirteen times.

( )34. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. How Wang trains for marathons. B. Wang's running plans for the future.

C. Wang's advice to marathon runners. D. How Wang has influenced other runners.

( )35. Which can be the best title for the passage?

A. Age is just a number B. A good way to keep in shape

C. A marathon is more of a sport D. A good time to prepare for marathons

**第二节（共5 小题；每小题2.5 分，满分12.5 分）**

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

Food, as well as the way we eat it, is always changing. As society develops, we learn new ways of growing, processing and cooking food. 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Also, when people travel to live in other countries, they take their knowledge of cooking with them. And food must fit modern lifestyles and local tastes, too. One food that has done this successfully is pizza.

It's widely believed that pizza first appeared in Italy in 1889. A man from Naples made a special pizza for the Italian royal family ( 王 室). 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Since then, this simple meal of bread, cheese, and tomato has traveled the world, and it has adapted to ( 适 应) local cultures.

Pizza began its journey in the 1890s. At that time, many Italians moved to New York in search of a better life. 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

At first it was only popular with Italians, but by the late 1940s, Americans discovered a taste for it. Today, Americans spend more than $35 billion a year on pizza.

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In Sweden, for example, it is not unusual to put bananas on their pizza. Japan is a nation of seafood lovers, so not surprisingly, they love seafood toppings. In the Philippines, they like mango (芒果) on their pizza.

The popularity of pizza also has something to do with our changing lifestyles. 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ So, they order takeout — and very often, it's a pizza. Sometimes you don't even have to pick it up; it's sent to your home. If you don't even have time to sit down, buy a single slice (薄片) and eat it standing up!

Pizza has come a long way. From its beginnings in an Italian city, it has grown to be one of the world's favorite foods.

A. That’s more than $100 for every American.

B. He was very worried they wouldn’t like it, but they did.

C. Pizza continued its travels around the world, adapting all the time.

D. In today’s super-fast society, people often don’t have time to cook.

E. What we ate 200 years ago was very different from what we eat today.

F. There they continued to make pizza, and the first pizzeria (比萨饼餐厅) opened in 1905

**第三部分 语言知识运用**









教学经验交流

**（共15 小题；每小题1 分，满分15 分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Lin Xinde is the owner of Dege Squid Restaurant in Liuyang, Hunan Province. For the past 11 years, he has given away about 160,000 yuan to help poor students with 41 education.

Lin's right hand was hurt in a machine accident in 2006. What's worse, he lost his job. He was 600,000 yuan in debt (债务) and 42 the lowest point of his life. Luckily, Lin's friend lent him 2,000 yuan and helped him 43 a squid stand (鱿鱼摊).“At that time, I 44 that if my business was good, I would help others,” Lin said. He made about 30 yuan a day at first, 45 now he owns a restaurant and makes several hundred a day. To make enough money to help poor students, Lin sleeps only six hours a day. This is a 46 he started on the first day he sold squid. Also, he works almost 365 days a year.

Since 2010, Lin has helped 10 college students. Eight of them have graduated (毕业) and two are still 47 . Some people did not 48 Lin. They wondered 49 he himself could have enough money to help others.

“I just buy things that are necessary,”Lin said.“It's not 50 to just make money. One must do something 51 to society. As long as I can do it, I will 52 help the people in need,” he said.

Quite a few people have made progress 53 life with Lin's help.“The future is always bright if people 54 to move forward,”Lin said.

Lin is 55 in Liuyang now and many people go to his restaurant to taste his squid and take pictures with him.

( )41. A. his B. her C. our D. their

( )42. A. reached B. missed C. returned D. increased

( )43. A. turn on B. set up C. pass by D. put off

( )44. A. guessed B. discussed C. decided D. argued

( )45. A. but B. or C. if D. so

( )46. A. secret B. course C. celebration D. pattern

( )47. A. acting B. studying C. working D. living

( )48. A. like B. notice C. believe D. understand

( )49. A. how B. when C. whatever D. whoever

( )50. A. special B. enough C. fun D. easy

( )51. A. interesting B. creative C. helpful D. private

( )52. A. always B. almost C. even D. sometimes

( )53. A. over B. for C. on D. in

( )54. A. forget B. try C. fail D. seem

( )55. A. humorous B. polite C. popular D. safe

**第四部分 句子成分**

**（共5 小题；每小题1 分，满分5 分）**



从各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出划线部分的句子成分。

( )56. Look! There are different kinds of desserts on the table.

1. 主语 B. 谓语 C. 定语 D. 状语

( )57. The expression on her face told me that she didn’t want to discuss it.

A. 定语 B. 状语 C. 宾语 D. 主语

( )58. Sally’s mother wonders if she can make live shows with her mobile phone.

A. 谓语 B. 宾语 C. 定语 D. 状语

( )59. It is necessary for you to go to bed before 10 o’clock.

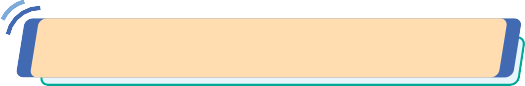
A. 真正主语 B. 形式主语 C. 间接宾语 D. 直接宾语

( )60. The number of the teachers in our school has increased from 100 to 120.

A. 主语 B. 表语 C. 谓语 D. 状语

**B卷（非选择题 共三节，满分60 分)**

**第一节 单词填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分15 分）**



第II 卷（非选择题 共三节，满分60 分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。

61. Jenny is very kind and h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She often offers help to people in need.

62. Susan, be p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! You have to wait for your turn.

63. The girl dancing can’t be Tina. She is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from school today

64. Tina remained s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because she didn’t want to put her thoughts into words.

65. Paula’s parents have agreed to let him study abroad and they always s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him in whatever decisions he makes.

66. My parents always encourage me to make my own c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They believe that I’m old enough to decide things by myself

67. Tracy s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the library, but I was too busy to go.

68. It’s c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to live near the supermarket because we can buy anything we want easily.

69. Becoming a good student r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard work and time. You can’t succeed overnight.

70. I’m afraid that you go in the wrong d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This isn’t the right way to the Palace Museum.

**第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分15 分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Laugh with friends or laugh at a cartoon. It doesn’t matter why you’re 71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) — laughter is good for you, and that’s no joke!

Laughing helps you right away. When you laugh, 72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(change) happen in your body. For example, you take in more air. This is good for your heart. When you laugh, your brain also releases chemicals (释放化学物质) that make you feel happy. Laughing can also make you feel 73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(relax) for up to 45 minutes.

Laughing can also reduce pain (减少疼痛). You probably don’t want to laugh when you get hurt, 74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laughter helps the body make its own natural pain medicine. Laughing is also great exercise! Research 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (show) that laughing 100 times is as good as riding a bike for 15 minutes.

Negative (消极的) thoughts can cause you 76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(feel) sad or worried. But when you laugh, your brain makes chemicals that make these feelings go away. These chemicals also prevent (阻止) some 77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ill). Many scientists also believe laughter helps people communicate better with each other. Anyway, 78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(somebody) dislikes laughing faces.

So why don’t you try laughing out loud every day? See 79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you feel. Do you feel fitter? Do you feel 80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happy)? That’s laughter at work.

**第三节 书面表达（满分30 分）**

前几天你见到了小学时候的好朋友。三年未见，他的变化很大。假设外教要求写一篇关于朋友的文章，请你以"My Friend Has Changed"为题，根据以下提示完成这篇文章。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 过去的情况 | 1、个头矮小，学习不努力  2、喜欢玩游戏  3、无礼的，总取笑别人 |
| 现在的情况 | 1、……  2、…… |
| 我的感受 | …… |

要求：1、表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯；

2、词数：100词左右（开头已给出，不计入总词）。

My Friend Has Changed

Last week，I met my best friend in primary school. He has changed a lot.