

考号

姓名

学校 班级

丰南区 2022-2023 学年第一学期期中质量检测

九年级英语试卷

听力部分

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

1. A. text B. test C. taste
2. A. read a text B. take a note C. write a letter
3. A. WE7956 B. WE7596 C. WF7956
4. A. Someone invites Tome to have a lunch.
B. Tom may help someone pack lunch.
C. Tome will have lunch with someone.
5. A. Judy has been to the bookstore.
B. Judy is on the way to the bookstore.
C. Judy will be taken to the bookstore.

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

6. A. Sounds great B. By making word cards. C. No problem.
7. A. The colorful lanterns B. Visit relatives C. They are really excited
8. A. It was picked by hand. B. It doesn't matter C. In Hangzhou
9. A. Short and thin B. Playing football C. He is tall
10. A. Of course, I will. B. Good luck. C. Next week

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确选项。(共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 8 分)

11. How does the boy learn English?



12. What animal did Peter use to be afraid of?



13. Which festival did they mention?

- A. The Mid-Autumn Festival
B. Halloween
C. The Dragon Boat festival

14. Why does the girl come to the boy?

- A. To borrow his notes.
- B. To return his book.
- C. To invite him to the club.

15. When will the speakers have a physics test?

- A. On Monday.
- B. On Wednesday.
- C. On Thursday.

16. When did Martin arrive in Pairs?

- A. Last Tuesday.
- B. Last Wednesday.
- C. Last Friday.

17. What does Kitty think of Pairs?

- A. Warm and beautiful.
- B. Small and beautiful.
- C. Big and beautiful.

18. What might Martin do next?

- A. Meet some Frenchmen with Kitty.
- B. Go out and have fun with Kitty.
- C. Continue staying in the hotel.

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 7 分)

19. What did John use to do?

- A. He watched TV a lot.
- B. He stayed at home and did homework.
- C. He played sports with his classmates.

20. What kind of books does John read now?

- A. Textbooks.
- B. Novels.
- C. Cartoon books.

21. What does John think of doing homework with his friends?

- A. He can chat with them.
- B. He can learn a lot from them.
- C. He can pay attention to study.

22. Why was Li Ming nervous before the competition?

- A. Because he didn't sleep well.
- B. Because he didn't have enough time.
- C. Because he didn't know how to prepare for it.

23. Who made a suggestion to Li Ming before the competition?

- A. His mother
- B. His classmates
- C. His teacher

24. Where did Li Ming get information for the speech?

- A. On TV
- B. On the Internet
- C. In a book

25. How did Li Ming feel about the result of the competition?

- A Surprised.
- B. Proud.
- C. Happy.

V. 听短文填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

Information Sheet

Information Sheet	
Name:	Aunt Li
Age:	26. Over _____ years old
Tools:	27. _____ and paper
Shapes:	28. a person, _____, flowers....
When:	29. put on a show in _____
Works:	30. very popular and _____

笔试部分

VI. 单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

31. The boy is making faces to his mother because he wants to get her _____.
A. attention B. time C. knowledge D. brain
32. -- Miss Wang, I'm sorry I am late because I _____ to catch the early bus.
-- It doesn't matter. You'd better come to school earlier next time.
A. needed B. failed C. tried D. expected
33. -- Have you finished reading the book *Harry Potter*?
-- Not yet. But I _____ reading it in two days.
A. finish B. finished C. will finish D. have finished
34. _____ people have done lots of research on moon, there is still much waiting to be discovered.
A. If B. Since C. Because D. Though
35. -- What's wrong with Peter?
-- He ran to the library _____. As a result, he fell over and hurt his leg.
A. in person B. in silence C. in a rush D. in a word
36. Today, many winter Olympic sports _____ even by children.
A. enjoyed B. are enjoying C. have enjoyed D. are enjoyed
37. -- What was he interested in when he was young?
-- He _____ art while at school.
A. sent up B. took up C. put up D. got up
38. My teacher won't give us _____ answers. Instead, he will show us the way to find them.
A. inexpensive B. uncrowded C. direct D. fascinating

39. Not only Mary but also I _____ crazy about the basketball match.
A. is B. am C. are D. were

40. -- Did the radio say _____?

--Yes, from Hunan.

A. how the bad rice came B. Where did the bad rice come from
C. how did the bad rice come D. where the bad rice came from

VII. 完形填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给出的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I took my son to a popular restaurant for a lunchtime treat. And it seems 41 else had the same idea. The place was full of people

I drove around the small parking lot (停车场) for 10 minutes to look for a space. Finally I 42 one. A lady was returning to her car so I followed her and 43 patiently. As I did this, I looked in my back and noticed a young man quickly pull his car behind me. As soon as he saw my indicator (转向灯) on for the space, he seemed very angry and began 44 his steering wheel (方向盘). It seemed that he was very disappointed(失望) because of 45 such a space.. I felt his pain. Maybe he had been looking for the place for a long time like me..

As the lady left I did something that surprised even me. I 46 off my indicator and drove away. I let the man have the place.

The man behind me was surprised, unsure what to do. So I lowered my 47 and gave him a(n) sign (信号) to take it, calling out at the same time "It's yours."

I continued driving further down the road to another car park, where although I had to walk quite a bit further, I was happy I could. Maybe the man couldn't walk easily because his 48 wasn't as good as mine? I will 49 know. But I knew the space 50 more to him than it did to me, when I saw him react the way he did.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. A. none | B. someone | C. nobody | D. everyone |
| 42. A. borrowed | B. bought | C. found | D. owned |
| 43. A. waited | B. shouted | C. met | D. helped |
| 44. A. giving | B. hitting | C. catching | D. throwing |
| 45. A. missing | B. choosing | C. reaching | D. refusing |
| 46. A. put | B. got | C. took | D. turned |
| 47. A. head | B. window | C. door | D. hand |
| 48. A. job | B. car | C. luck | D. health |
| 49. A. never | B. seldom | C. often | D. always |
| 50. A. left | B. followed | C. meant | D. showed |

VII. 阅读理解(共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读 A、B、C、D 三篇材料, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

When I was in the eighth grade, my class was assigned(指派) to be friends with the second-grade kids. I got this little girl named Shelley. The first time I saw her, she was silent and cold. She was small for her age, and she didn't play with the other kids in her class.

I tried all kinds of things to get her to talk to me. I bought her toys, crayons and candies, But try as I might, nothing worked. One time, I gave her a coloring book and said, "Shelley, now you can color in it any time."

Shelley looked at the coloring book and then looked up at me, and finally looked away. By that, I didn't know how I was going to get through to the little girl, but I knew I wouldn't give up on her.

One Friday. I decided to tell her a story about my childhood. I told her that I felt lonely when I was with my classmates, and how I thought only my teachers liked me. I also told her that every day was a battle(战役) for me and I fought back tears so people wouldn't know how much I was hurting.

She sat there just listening, trying to decide whether I was lying or not. Finally, when my story ended, there were tears in her eyes. And then she did the unthinkable. She said, "Thank you." From then on, Shelley was a different little girl. She started smiling and talking with other kids.

Looking back at this I'm in awe(惊叹), because all I did was to help her realize that she wasn't alone. I didn't ask her to tell her story, because her story is my story.

51. What was Shelley like when the writer first saw her?

- A. Cold. B. Lazy. C. Noisy. D. Slow.

52. In order to get through to Shelley, the writer_____.

- A. wrote her a book B. made her a toy
C. drew her a picture D. told her a story

53. Shelley changed a lot because she realized that_____.

- A. her teachers loved her B. her classmates were kind
C. the writer understood her D. she had to study even harder

B

Today, we invite Mary to share her experience of learning Spanish(西班牙语).

When did you begin to learn Spanish? Why?

Mary: I started learning Spanish when I was 6 with the help of my mum. I chose to learn Spanish because I wished to become a doctor in Spain in the future. Learning Spanish allows me to help patients better.

Is there anything surprising when you learn Spanish?

Mary: Yes, of course. At first, I didn't expect Spanish would be easy for me. But then I found there were some similarities between English and Spanish. Some words in both languages have the same meaning and pronunciation. Putting those two languages together makes it much easier for me to learn Spanish.

What's the best way of learning a language? Can you share it?

Mary: The best way is speaking. You don't have to spend hours practicing. But speaking some words in Spanish in my life helps me remember things easier and keep the language in mind.

Do you have any other advice for those who start to learn a new language?

Mary: Taking detailed(详细的) notes is also a great way. I write Spanish with a black pen and English with a red pen. That helps me understand it faster and better.

54. Why did Mary choose to learn Spanish?

- A. Because she liked Spanish.
- B. Because she thought Spanish was easy.
- C. Because her mum wanted her to learn Spanish.
- D. Because she wanted to help more people in Spain.

55. What are the similarities between some English and Spanish words?

- ① Spelling. ② Grammar. ③ Meaning. ④ Pronunciation.
- A. ①③ B. ①② C. ③④ D. ②④

56. From the passage, we can know that _____.

- A. doctors have to learn different languages
- B. taking notes helps a lot in learning a language
- C. Mary thought Spanish would be easy at the beginning
- D. there is no need to spend time practicing languages every day

C

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important points to remember about the speed of reading:

1. Knowing why you are reading-what you are reading to find out— will often help you to know whether to read quickly or slowly.
2. Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, math problems, science and history books, which are

full of important information. You must read such things slowly to remember each important step and understand each important idea.

3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, news from locals or your hometown, and letters from friends, newspapers which tell what is happening to friends and neighbors.

4. In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow to fast, as you go along. You need to read certain pages quickly and then slow down and do more careful readings when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.

57. According to the writer, our reading speed depends on _____

- A. whether the article(文章) is easy or difficult
- B. when and where we are reading the article
- C. why we are reading the article
- D. whether the article is long or short

58. If one wants to be relaxed by reading, one should read _____.

- A. a story book
- B. a book on science and technology
- C. news, letters from friends
- D. something with important information

59. Which of the following readings should you read slowly and carefully?

- A. Fairy tales.
- B. A cartoon book.
- C. math problems
- D. An evening newspaper.

60. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to increase your reading speed.
- B. How to decide your reading speed
- C. How to improve your reading skills.
- D. How to choose your reading materials.

D.

Do you usually feel nervous before tests? Do you have trouble dealing with many problems during your tests? Do you expect to get good grades? The tips below may be of help.

Before doing tests

- Prepare well for tests. You need to do homework all the time. You should make your body ready. And you'd better wear comfortable clothes in order to feel at ease about the test.

- Follow the test directions. Listen carefully to what your teacher gives. Especially watch out for words such as *not, none, never, all and always*.

- Look carefully at each page. Read all instructions carefully.

While doing tests

•Do reading tests in special order. First, read the directions. Read the questions next. This way you will know what to look for as you read. Then, read the story. Last, read the story again quickly. Skim(浏览) it to find the best answer.

•Use context clues(上下文的线索) to find out hard questions. You may come across a word or an idea you don't understand. Use context clues—the words in the sentences nearby—to help you understand its meaning.

•Use your time wisely. Do not spend too much time on any one part.

•Try to guess. Each question may have four answer choices. You may know that two answers are wrong, but you are not sure about the rest. Then, make your best guess.

After doing tests

•Remember to check your work. Make sure that you filled in only one answer circle for each question. Erase any extra (多余的) marks on the page.

•The most important, ▲ ! Take time to relax before you start—Stretch (伸展), shake out your fingers, and wiggle(扭动) your toes. Besides, take a few slow, deep breaths when you can't move on. At last, don't forget to picture yourself doing a great job.

61. Before doing a test, you should .

- A. wear your best clothes
- B. look carefully at the first page
- C. pay attention to key words in instructions
- D. do homework to relax yourself

62. While taking a test, the writer seems to agree that .

- A. Tony often chooses the longest answer
- B. Tom usually reads all the questions first
- C. Diana spends too much time on difficult parts
- D. Peter guesses the new words from the context

63. Which of the following can be best put in the “ ▲ ”?

- A. stay calm(冷静)
- B. be excited
- C. be confident
- D. be active

64. What does the underlined word “picture” mean in the passage?

- A. draw
- B. imagine
- C. tell
- D. encourage

65. What's the writing purpose of this passage?

- A. To help the students who can't read correctly.
- B. To encourage those who are nervous before tests.
- C. To offer some useful suggestions while doing tests.
- D. To give some ideas about getting good grades

丰南区 2022-2023 学年第一学期期中质量检测

九年级英语试卷

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI		总分	核分人
得分														

九年级英语试卷答题卡

1. () 2. () 3. () 4. () 5. ()
6. () 7. () 8. () 9. () 10. ()
11. () 12. () 13. () 14. () 15. ()
16. () 17. () 18. () 19. () 20. ()
21. () 22. () 23. () 24. () 25. ()
26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
31. () 32. () 33. () 34. () 35. ()
36. () 37. () 38. () 39. () 40. ()
41. () 42. () 43. () 44. () 45. ()
46. () 47. () 48. () 49. () 50. ()
51. () 52. () 53. () 54. () 55. ()
56. () 57. () 58. () 59. () 60. ()
61. () 62. () 63. () 64. () 65. ()

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得分	评卷人

VIII. 任务型阅读。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)
 阅读短文, 并按要求后完成 66~70 题。

Computers, smartphones, and other machines are the perfect servants(仆人). They always do what they are “told”. We usually “tell” them to do things by using a mouse or keyboard. But what if we could just talk to them normally and tell them what to do?

This type of technology, known as voice control or voice recognition (语音识别), was shown in films and TV shows in the 1960s. The TV show *Star Trek* showed some spaceships which could reply to human voice commands (命令). The film *2001: A Space Odyssey* showed a computer that astronauts(宇航员) could talk to. It was mainly used to play chess and repair the astronauts' spaceship.

On the other hand, real-world voice recognition is used for more everyday tasks. For example, Apple and Amazon made two pieces of voice recognition software (软件). They can be asked to do many things, such as setting alarms and playing music and so on.

One of the nice things about voice recognition is that it can be used when we're on the go. When you're driving a car or walking down the street, it's not convenient or even dangerous to pick up your smartphone and type away on the keyboard. Voice recognition allows you to pay attention to whatever you're doing at the moment while still doing other tasks.

Speech recognition software is also helpful to deaf people. It can be used to “listen” to spoken words and turn them into text that deaf people can read. Some speech recognition software can even hear words spoken in one language and then translate them into another language.

66 题完成句子题; 67, 68 题简略回答问题, 69 题找出第四段的主题句, 70 题将文中划线句子译成汉语。

66. We “tell” machines to do things in daily life by _____.

67. When was voice recognition first shown in films and TV shows?

68. What are pieces of voice recognition software asked to do?(列出文中提到的两件事)

69. _____.

70. _____.

得分	评卷人

IX. 词语运用, (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容及提示, 在文中空白处填写一个正确的单词。

When I was young, I was interested in Chinese movies. I wanted to know more about Chinese culture like Kungfu and Xiqu. I often dreamed to go to China one day.

Luckily, I had a chance to study abroad when I was learning theater at university. There was a program studying 71. _____ (Asia) theater arts either in China or in India. I decided to go to China and learn Beijing Opera in a Chinese theater school. Beijing Opera is one of the oldest 72. _____ (form) of operas in the world. In the past, all Beijing Opera roles were played 73. _____ men. The school offered a place to practice. It was good 74. _____ I could practice whenever I wanted. Also I had private lessons ---the teacher would give me one-to-one class for three hours. I always asked him 75. _____ I could learn that art well. That was the 76. _____ (good) part of my study in China. I do appreciate (感激) this chance to learn the beautiful art!

I got a lot from my study in China. It has greatly 77. _____ (influence) me and helped me develop into a more skillful actor. This Chinese art 78. _____ (give) me plenty of tools so I can use 79. _____ (they) when I perform other shows in Europe. I have set up 80. _____ art center to teach Beijing Opera. Now there are more fans of Beijing Opera in my country.

得分	评卷人

XI. 基础写作. (包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分 5 分; B 部分 15 分, 共计 20 分)

A) 连词成句(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

将所给词语连成句子, 标点已给出。要求: 符合语法, 语句通顺, 大小写正确, 词语不得重复使用。

81. important, help, politely, for, it's, ask, to

_____.

82. novel, what, it, interesting, an, is

_____!

83. learns, aloud, by, Tom, reading, Chinese

_____.

84. wear, use, did, glasses, Amy, to

_____?

85. for, knows, Weifang, kites, everyone, famous, is,

_____.

