**射阳县实验初中2023年春学期期中考试**

**九年级英语试卷**

**(考试时间:**100**分钟** **试卷满分：**120**分 考试形式：闭卷)**

**一、补全对话（共5空，每题2分，计10分）**

根据对话内容，从选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(有一个是多余选项)

*(Three friends are talking about the memories of the junior high school.)*

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|  |
| Hello, guys! Our junior high school life is coming to an end. \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_  I remember being friends with you in Grade 7.  All of us met at the school gate.  \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_  We were excited about that at that time. You even jumped with excitement. @Sam  I remember I was not good at physics in Grade 8. \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_  You also helped me with my English @ Gina. And we should also thank our strict teachers.  I agree with you. \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_  We worked hard together. Though we were tired, we felt very happy. All is unforgettable.  We are going to set out on our new journey. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_  Sure. They are our lifelong memories. |



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| --- |
| A. What special memories do you have?  B. Did you remember being a volunteer?  C. But we’ll never forget the sweet memories.  D. They encouraged us to meet their standards.  E. You helped me a lot and I made great progress, Frank.  F. And we found we were in the same class after communicating. |

**二、完形填空（共15题, 每题1分, 计15分)**

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Tracey was a little pig with big dreams. Her greatest dream was to fly. She had \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ the birds flying in the sky all her life and wondered what it might be like. She even ran and jumped in the \_\_\_7\_\_\_. She tried flying herself day by day, but that didn’t \_\_\_8\_\_\_.



When Tracey was just about ready to \_\_\_9\_\_\_, an old sheep said to her “If you want to fly, why not visit the Spirit(精灵) of the Woods? ” “But I don’t know \_\_\_10\_\_\_ I can find him. ”

“Oh, there is a forest just outside the farm. Over there, see? ”

Tracey looked around and found the big forest. It was \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ that she had never noticed it before. \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_, she went into the forest and soon met the Spirit of the Woods.

“Mr. Spirit, I’m here because I want to fly,” said Tracey.

“Fly? Well, that’s a gift. Each animal is \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ some gifts. Some have great speed, and some have thick fur. I can help you, but there will be a \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_. Every time you fly, you’ll \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ one of your original(原来的) gifts. ”

As far as Tracey could tell, she didn’t have any good gifts, so she agreed. Then she flew home \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_. But when she landed, Tracey found her big nose \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ and she could not smell the way as she used to any more. The next night, she flew again and this time there was something wrong with her \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_. She couldn’t dig in the mud(泥) as before. As time went by, she no longer looked like a pig. Tracey began to feel \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_. She ran back into the woods quickly and begged(乞求) the Spirit to \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ her back.

Everyone has his own gift. Please cherish it!

( )6. A. learned B. heard C. watched D. felt

( )7. A. sand B. water C. soil D. wind

( )8. A. work B. fail C. arrive D. follow

( )9. A. take off B. get off C. give up D. get up

( )10. A. what B. where C. when D. why

( )11. A. cool B. exciting C. surprised D. strange

( )12. A. Anyway B. Otherwise C. Instead D. Moreover

( )13. A. good at B. born with C. interested in D. known for

( )14. A. plan B. treat C. mistake D. price

( )15. A. change B. discover C. lose D. improve

( )16. A. sadly B. excitedly C. heavily D. highly

( )17. A. shorter B. broken C. longer D. missing

( )18. A. mouth B. ears C. eyes D. tail

( )19. A. amazed B. angry C. worried D. relaxed

( )20. A. turn B. change C. put D. give

**三、阅读理解**

（一）阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四选项中选出最佳答案。(共15小题,每小题2分,计30分)

**A**

On the Stork Tower

by Wang Zhihuan

The sun beyond the mountain glows;

The Yellow River seawards flows.

You can enjoy a grander \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

By climbing to a greater height.

***Translated by Xu Yuanchong***

This poem is only 20 characters long, but its perfect mixture of beauty and philosophical(哲理的) thinking has made it a classic for centuries. Wang Zhihuan used clever wordplay(双关语) to write this poem. The first and second lines match in terms of their sound and meaning, as do the third and fourth lines.

The first line describes the setting sun in the west, while the second line describes the river flowing towards the east. Together, they make for a grand view. The third and fourth lines point out the fact that the higher one stands, the farther one can see. This not only shows the poet’s great aspirations(抱负), but also encourages people to keep moving ahead and not to let success or failure go to their heads.

Wang Zhihuan(688 ~ 742) was a Tang Dynasty poet. He was a brave man. He liked to travel across China, drinking and waving his sword around while singing. He was good at writing quatrains(绝句). Most of Wang’s poems describe natural scenery and life in the frontier(边塞).

( )21. Which word may be the best to fill in the blank?

A. view B. look C. sight D. landscape

( )22. From the passage, we know Wang Zhihuan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shy but talented B. aspiring and brave

C. unfriendly and lonely D. sad but humorous

( )23. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the poem?

A. Wang Zhihuan translated the poem.

B. This poem doesn’t encourage people to keep moving ahead.

C. The first line of the poem describes the rising sun in the east.

D. The last two lines of the poem point out that the higher one stands, the farther one can see.

**B**

Dear Joseph,

Today you are ten years old. Everyone says it, but where has the time gone?

Life was quite hard after you were born, but I loved you with all of my heart. What I want to tell you now is how proud I am of the young man you have become.

You have overcome so many challenges and my heart is filled with pride each time--whether that be the continuing development of your speech and language, the way you progressed with your swimming, or your achievements in dance.

I recently asked a number of people who love you to think of a word they connect with you and I was surprised with their answers. Confident, kind, funny, lovely--to name but a few. I want you to remember **these** in years to come and if you ever have doubts about who you are.

You see, there is another word, autistic(患自闭症的), that people often use to describe you. If there is a time in the future when your understanding of the world around you has grown, I will explain to you what that actually means.

The way your brain works means that you see the world very differently from other people. You can’t often say what you feel when you become upset. The things in disorder always trouble you.

You like having people around you, but friendship doesn't come easy. I know you have many people who enjoy your company, but you haven’t quite yet worked out how to share those feelings.

At some point in the future, you will move to another school away from the people you have grown up with, but one where they can hopefully prepare you more for your adult life.

At last, I want to say, the most fitting word to describe you, out of all that were provided, was this “perfect”--you are and always will be.

Love,

Mummy.

( )24. The mother is quite satisfied with Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

①development of speeches ②understanding of music

③progress in swimming ④achievements in dance

A. ①②③ B. ①③④ C. ②③④ D. ①②④

( )25. “I want you to remember **these** in years to come”. The underlined word “these” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the doubts that Joseph has B. the surprises that Joseph brings

C. the opinions that the mother holds D. the words that the mother gets from others

( )26. Why does the mother use the word “perfect” to describe Joseph?

A. To show her love and encouragement to him.

B. To make him feel less worried about the health.

C. To guide him to know the importance of friendship.

D. To tell the result of comparing his behaviors with others.

**C**



Have you ever been in a conflict(冲突)? Do you know how to solve it? Conflict

resolution is a peaceful way of trying to deal with a conflict. Both sides in the conflict

explain what they think happened to cause it. The person who listens to both sides is

called the mediator(调解人).

After both sides tell what they think happened to cause the conflict, they discuss ways to solve it. They try to come up with a “resolution” that both sides agree to. They cannot be angry during the communication. Everyone should use good listening and attending skills while talking. If voices get too loud or it appears that someone is angry, the mediator will speak up and have them treat each other with respect. After different suggestions are shared in how to mediate the conflict, it is time for discussing the best solution.

**Here is an example of how conflict resolution works step by step in a school playground setting:**

*♦Someone says a student pushed him on the football field.*

*♦The person who was* ***accused*** *as the “pusher” says it was actually an accident.*

*♦The person who was pushed gets the mediator.*

*♦The mediator takes the two persons to a quieter place, away from others to talk.*

*♦The mediator calms them down and lets them know he understands their feelings.*

*♦Each person describes what happened.*

*♦The mediator repeats what he heard, so it is clear to everyone.*

*♦The mediator asks for ideas to solve the problem.*

*♦The two persons offer their own solutions.*

*♦The two persons have a discussion and come to an agreement.*

*♦The mediator makes sure the persons follow the solution.*

*♦The mediator offers praise for solving the problem.*

Conflict resolution can be used in many environments. It encourages people to tell what really happened, to share their feelings, and to work together peacefully to solve the problem.

It offers people workable steps to reach an agreement with the help of a mediator.

( )27. In conflict resolution, the mediator’s job is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. describe what really happened to both sides

B. help both sides reach an agreement in a proper way

C. listen to both sides and then punish the trouble maker

D. write down what both sides have explained in the communication

( )28. The underlined word “**accused**” in this passage might means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 惩罚 B. 忽略 C. 指责 D. 否认

( )29. The writer gives the example in the passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. show how a mediator works in a football match

B. help us know the importance of a mediator in daily life

C. show how conflict resolution is used in different environments

D. help us clearly understand the workable steps in conflict resolution

( )30. Which of the following will be the **best title**?

A. How to be good at fighting B. How to make a resolution.

C. How to deal with angry mood. D. How to solve a conflict.

**D**

**The Grasshopper(**蝗虫**) and the Ant**

**Narrator(**旁白**):** It was summertime, and the days were warm and bright. The field was filled with insects. Bees and butterflies were fitting from flower to flower. Dragonflies were flying by. A grasshopper was hopping about the field. He saw a line of ants passing by. The ants were carrying seeds(种子). The grasshopper said...

**Grasshopper:** Come play with me, let’s have some fun.

**Narrator:** But the busy ants kept moving as they called to him...

**Ant Chorus(**齐声**):** We can’t stop now, work must be done.

**Narrator:** The grasshopper spent his days hopping along and singing. Every day, he saw ants carrying seeds to the nest. And every day he said...

**Grasshopper:** Come play with me, let’s have some fun.

**Narrator:** And every day the ants called to him...

**Ant Chorus:** We can’t stop now. Work must be done.

**Narrator:** One day the grasshopper asked an ant...

**Grasshopper:** Why are you working so hard? You could be playing in the warm summer sun.

**Ant:** I am helping to store food for the winter. I think you should do the same.

**Grasshopper:** Why bother about winter now? There is plenty of food to eat.

**Narrator:** The grasshopper hopped away to play. The ant went back to its work. When winter came, the ants were never hungry. They ate the food they had stored during the summer. But the poor grasshopper could find nothing to eat.

**Grasshopper:** Now I see why the ants worked so hard. When you have a lot, you should save some for later.

( )31. The reading material above is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a novel B. a poem C. a play D. an interview

( )32. What were the ants doing when the grasshopper saw them?

A. They were carrying seeds. B. They were lying in the sunshine.

C. They were having fun in the field. D. They were hopping about the field.

( )33. What does the underlined phase “bother about” mean?

A. hear about B. talk about C. know about D. worry about

( )34. What is the right order of what the grasshopper did in the story?

①He had nothing to eat for winter.

②He saw a line of ants passing by.

③Ants told the grasshopper to store food but he didn’t.

④He asked the ants to stop and have some fun.

A．①③④② B．②①④③ C．②④③① D．①④②③

( )35. What can we learn from the story?

A. Repair the house before it rains. B. Every dog has its day.

C. The grass is always greener on the other side. D. Practice makes perfect.

(二)阅读下面短文, 从所给选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 使短文通畅, 结构完整, 其中有一项为多余选项。（共5小题,每小题2分, 计10分)

If you are feeling that life just cannot be any worse for you, it can be challenging to think positive thoughts. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ Here are a few examples for you to practice. Say them out loud and with feeling!

★Begin and end each day with a “Thank you for this wonderful day!”

★When you see the gas prices hiking, say “\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_”

★When you are late for work, say “I am so happy and grateful for my job as I know that many don’t have one.”

★\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ “I really do appreciate my eyes that see, my ears that hear, my mouth that tastes, my legs that walk, my arms that lift, my hands that write, my mind that thinks, my knees that bend and my tongue that talks.” The possibilities here are endless: be thankful for what does work for you and feel good about it!

★Write down what you’re grateful for each day. In moments when you’re feeling really down, read what you wrote before. \_\_39\_\_ If you keep doing this regularly, you will find that your list will get longer and longer.

The key is to move yourself into a positive thought and keep it there long enough to make it a moment of peace. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_

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| --- |
| A. This will help uplift your spirits.  B. The more you practice, the happier you’ll be.  C. If you are having health problems, be grateful for what does work.  D. I am so glad that I am blessed to have a car in which to get around.  E. No matter what you have experienced, just enjoy your life every day.  F. But we can choose to think differently by beginning with the smallest of steps. |

**四、词汇运用**

(一）阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的词或短语并用其正确形式填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整、每词或短语限用一次。（共10空, 空1.5分, 计15分)

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The Dragon Boat Festival, also called Double Fifth Festival, is one of the most



important festivals in China. It \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ on May 5 of the Chinese lunar calendar and has

a history of over 2,000 years. In 278 BC, the great poet Qu Yuan jumped into the Miluo

River and \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ for his beloved homeland. Later people started to celebrate the

festival to memorialize(纪念) \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_. Nowadays, there are some celebrating activities

around China on that day.

Chinese people like to eat zongzi on the Dragon Boat Festival. Zongzi \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ glutinous rice with meat, nuts or bean paste. People usually wrap(包) it in bamboo \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_. Now eating zongzi is a custom in many Asian nations, such as North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Singapore, and so on.

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Dragon boat racing is another \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ part of the festival all over the country. As the gun is fired, people will see racers in dragon-shaped boats \_\_47\_\_ the oars(浆) hurriedly, with rapid drums, speeding towards the end.

On the Dragon Boat Festival, parents usually dress their children up \_\_\_48\_\_\_ Hsiang Pao(香包). It will be hung around their necks or tied to \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the clothes. Children are not the only \_\_\_50\_\_\_ who wear Hsiang Pao. Elder people often give each other Hsiang Pao as a symbol of respect.

(二)根据短文内容及首字母提示填写所缺单词, 使其意思完整。(共10题，每题1分计10分）

Every year during the spring, Beijing holds the two sessions(两会).

W\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ are the two sessions?

They are China’s annual(一年一度的) meetings of the National People’s Congress (NPC, 全国人民代表大会) and the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC National Committee, 中国人民政治协商会议全国委员会).

This year, the first session of the 14th NPC was scheduled to open on M\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ 5. The first session of the 14th CPPCC National Committee was set to begin on March 4.

Why are the two sessions important?

Many big decisions about our country, like making and changing laws, are d\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ and decided during the two sessions. Our government will also look b\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ at its work in the past year and suggest new policies(政策) for the next year. These policies can affect our e\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ lives.

What are the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee?

The NPC is the h\_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ organ(机关) of state power in China. People elect NPC deputies(代表). The deputies supervise(监督) the work that the government does. They also make and c\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ laws. They make decisions on behalf of(代表) the people. Every five years, they elect(选举) the l\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ of the Chinese government.

The CPPCC National Committee is China’s top political advisory(政治协商) body. I\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ members look at the workings of the government and give their advice. They come from different political parties and organizations in China. They come from different w fields of life.

What makes this year’s two sessions s\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_?

This year’s event is the first after the Communist Party of China held its 20th National Congress and China released a series of measures(措施) to adjust COVID-19 responses (应对措施).

**五、读写综合**



(一)阅读并回答问题。(共5小题,每小题2分, 计10分)

After that party, Beth often appeared in Mr. Laurence's house, coming and going unseen.

She lost herself in playing the piano there. She never knew that Mr. Laurence opened his

study door to hear the music. She only knew he was kind, and she enjoyed herself heartily.

"Mother, I'm going to work Mr. Laurence a pair of slippers. He is so kind to me. Can I do it?" asked Beth, one day.

"Yes, my dear. It will be a nice way of thanking him. The girls will help you about them, and I will pay for the making up, "replied Mrs. March.

After many serious discussions with Meg and Jo, the work started. Beth worked away early and late, and the slippers were finished soon. Then she wrote a short, simple note, and with Laurie's help, got **them** onto the study table one morning before the old gentleman was up.

When this excitement was over, Beth waited to see what would happen. On the afternoon of the second day, when she came back home, from a distance, she saw her sisters waving their hands at the windows, and several joyful voices screamed, "Here's a letter from the old gentleman!"

Beth hurried on. At the door her sisters stopped her, all pointing and all saying at once, "Look there! Look there!" Beth did look, and turned pale with delight and surprise, for there stood a little cabinet piano, with a letter lying on the glossy lid, saying" "For Miss Elizabeth March"

"For me?" gasped Beth, holding onto Jo.

"Yes, all for you, my precious! "cried Jo, hugging her sister and offering the note. "You read it! I can't, I feel so excited! "said Beth. Jo opened the paper and began to read:

"*Miss March, I have had many pairs of slippers in my life, but I never had any that suited me so well as yours. I like to pay my debts, so I know you will allow "an old gentleman" to send you something which once belonged to the little granddaughter he lost. With hearty thanks and best wishes. Your grateful friend, James Laurence*. "

回答下列5个问题, 每题答案不超过6个词

61. Why did Mr. Laurence open the study door? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

62. Who helped Beth make the slippers? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63. What does the "**them**" in **Paragraph 4** refer to(指代)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

64. How did Beth feel when she got the present? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

65. Who did the piano belong to before? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(二)书面表达(共1题,计20分)

66. 成长路上，你曾经遇见过很多人，如一位师长，一个朋友等；你也曾经历过很多事，如一次比赛，一项活动等；你也有自己喜欢的东西，如一首歌，一本书；这些人、事物或多或少的对你产生影响，让你发生一些变化，这些变化往往会有助于你的成长。

请以“**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made me a difference**”为题写一篇英语短文。

以下问题供你参考：

According to an experience of your own, talk about：

1. Which person or thing touched you?

2. How did you feel and what did you gain?

3. …

注意：1. 观点明确，语意连贯，层次清楚，书写规范。

2. 表达中不得提及真实姓名和校名等相关信息。

3. 100 词左右。(开头已给出, 不计入总词数)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made me a difference**

In our life, our family or friends, even some strangers, as well as we've gone through in our study or daily life, may make us a difference.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_