

2022-2023 学年度第一学期义务教育质量监测

九 年 级 英 语

本试卷共 10 页，满分 120 分，测试用时为 100 分钟。

注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写学校、姓名、测试室号、座位号。用 2B 铅笔将测试号相应号码的标号涂黑。

2. 作答选择题时，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。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答、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. 务必保持答题卡的整洁。测试结束时，考试完毕只须上交答题卡。

一. 听说应用（本大题共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分； A、B、C、D 部分为听力理解，E 部分为情景对话）

A. 听单句话（本题有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请根据所听内容，选择符合题意的图画回答问题，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑，每个句子听两遍。

1. Where did Jason go on vacation last weekend?



A



B



C

2. How does the boy exercise three times a week?



A

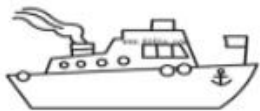


B



C

3. How did the girl go to New York last month?



A



B



C

4. What problem does the boy talk about?



A



B



C

5. Where does Lisa come from?



A



B



C

B. 听对话（本题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

请根据每段对话的内容回答问题，从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。每段对话听两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第 6 小题。

6. Which sport does the boy like best?

A. Volleyball.

B. Basketball.

C. Tennis.

听第二段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. What would Bill like to do this afternoon?

A. Watch TV.

B. Watch movies.

C. Play football.

听第三段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. Who is the right person to be a volunteer?

A. David.

B. Ann.

C. Judy.

听第四段对话，回答第 9 小题。

9. How much should the man pay?

A. \$2.

B. \$3.

C. \$5.

听第五段对话，回答第 10 小题。

10. What's Mr. Brown's talk about?

A. Traffic.

B. Study.

C. Pollution.

听第六段对话，回答第 11-12 小题。

11. What's the boy's first problem?

A. His pronunciation is poor.

B. He forgets a lot of new words.

C. He can't follow his English teacher.

12. What can help the boy to understand the teacher?

A. Seeing English movies.

B. Listening more to tapes.

C. Joining an English club.

听第七段对话，回答第 13-15 小题。

13. Where has Jack been?

A. To a car factory.

B. To a park.

C. To a farm.

14. Why has the lake become dirty?

A. Because there was no one to protect it.

B. Because there were too many dead fish.

C. Because the visitors threw rubbish into the lake.

15. What did Jack take to the leader of the park?

A. Some news.

B. A bottle of water and some dead fish.

C. A report.

C. 听短文（本题有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请根据短文的内容回答问题，从每小题所给出的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将

答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。短文听两遍。

16. What's the speaker mainly talking about?
A. Outdoor sports. B. Indoor activities. C. Sports camp plans.
17. Which of the following isn't mentioned in the passage?
A. Gloves. B. Shorts. C. Sports suits.
18. How many pairs of sports shoes does each child need?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
19. How long does the lunchtime last?
A. For one hour. B. For one and a half hours. C. For two hours.
20. Where can they buy snacks?
A. In a sports center. B. In a supermarket. C. In a shopping center.

D. 听填信息（本题有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

你将听到一则关于如何使用Printer的短文，请你根据所听到的内容填写下面的信息卡，并将答案写在答题卡对应题目的答题位置上。短文听两遍。

Instructions on a Printer （打印机）		
How to use a printer	Step 1: Press the <u>21</u> button (按钮). Step 2: <u>22</u> in the paper. Step 3: Click "print".	
How to deal with possible problems	Jams (卡纸)	Turn off your printer first, then <u>23</u> pull out the paper.
	Overheating (过热)	Turn it off for <u>24</u> minutes before turning it on again.
What else to know	Regularly (定期地) <u>25</u> the printer and its other parts.	

E. 情景对话（本题共 5 题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

请通读下面对话，根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。选项中有一项为多余选项。

- A. That's really good news for me.
- B. What would you like to do?
- C. What's wrong?
- D. My uncle can teach me.
- E. What do you plan to do this summer?
- F. Don't be nervous.



M: Hey, Rita! You look worried. _____ 26 _____
 W: I'm afraid I can't pass the exams.
 M: _____ 27 _____ I'm sure you can.
 W: Thank you.
 M: _____ 28 _____
 W: I want to practice swimming.
 M: It's a good plan. Do you want to join the school swimming club?
 W: No. _____ 29 _____ He is a swimming coach.
 M: You are a lucky dog.
 W: Yes. Maybe you can come and join me if you like.
 M: Really? _____ 30 _____ Thank you so much.

二. 语法选择 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 根据语法和上下文连贯的要求, 从每小题所给出的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

You're probably used to getting a takeaway (外卖) delivered(递送) to your home these days. But the 31 pizza delivery in history took place nearly 150 years ago in Italy.

In 1878, Margherita became the queen of Italy. Gradually, the queen got tired of eating “fancy” meals and wanted 32 “common” food. Esposito, the most famous pizza chef at that time, 33 to deliver a pizza to the queen. He quickly prepared a pizza with red tomatoes, white cheese and green basil, which stood for the colors of Italy's new national flag. 34 the pizza was out of the oven, he delivered it to the queen himself at once.

The queen had never eaten pizza before and said it was one of the best things 35 she'd ever eaten. Esposito named the pizza after the queen, and it has been served in nearly every pizza restaurant in the world ever since.

Today, pizza is still popular with people around 36 world. In 1973, the US Domino's Pizza company promised to take pizzas to customers in “30 minutes or less”. If the pizza was late, it 37 free. Another US pizza company offers a “Hot-N-Ready” pizza at all 38 stores. These pizzas are cooked around the clock 39 there are always fresh pizzas available. If you go to the store, pay \$6, you 40 out with a fresh pizza with no waiting time.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. one | B. first | C. ones |
| 32. A. to eat | B. eat | C. eating |
| 33. A. asked | B. asking | C. was asked |
| 34. A. While | B. As soon as | C. If |
| 35. A. that | B. whose | C. who |
| 36. A. an | B. a | C. the |
| 37. A. would be | B. was | C. is |
| 38. A. it | B. it's | C. its |
| 39. A. so as to | B. so that | C. in order to |
| 40. A. will walk | B. walk | C. would walk |

三、完型填空 (本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

When people talk about air pollution, they are usually thinking about outdoor air pollution. But do you know that 41 is also air pollution inside homes, offices, hotels and other buildings? The air in your home can be 2 to 100 times 42 polluted than the air outdoors! In fact, some American doctors say that 50% of the illnesses have 43 to do with the polluted indoor air.

A lot of pollution comes from indoor activities 44 smoking and cooking. As most people 45 about 80%-90% of their time inside buildings, it is important to take indoor air pollution seriously, too.

Air pollution influences our health in many 46. When the air is polluted, not only young children and old people suffer from it, 47 people with health problems suffer as well. Indoor air pollution can 48 people's eyes, noses and throats. Air pollution, both indoor and outdoor, can also 49 to lung cancer and heart disease! In the Great London Fog in 1952, 4, 000 people died in a few days 50 the pollution! It is said that half a million young children and women die each year in India because of indoor air pollution!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. it | B. this | C. there | D. that |
| 42. A. as | B. more | C. much | D. many |
| 43. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 44. A. as well as | B. so as | C. instead of | D. such as |
| 45. A. take | B. spend | C. cost | D. give |
| 46. A. ways | B. things | C. houses | D. years |
| 47. A. and | B. or | C. while | D. but |
| 48. A. pollute | B. hit | C. hurt | D. beat |
| 49. A. cause | B. get | C. give | D. lead |
| 50. A. because | B. because of | C. related to | D. thanks to |

四、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

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, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

A

Finally, you finish all your schoolwork and sit back in your chair. Suddenly you feel a headache and realize your eyes are painful. What's going on? Doctors say that many students are spending too much time in front of screens, especially during online classes. The following might be of some help to you.

THE 20-20-20 RULE

This gives your eyes a break from a long screen

● Studies show that people blink (眨眼睛) less often when looking at a screen. Keep your eyes wet by blinking often or using eye drops.

time. It suggests looking at something at least 20 feet away for 20 seconds after 20 minutes of work on the screen. You can then continue working pain free.

- Sit up straight about an arm's length (长度) away from the screen. Make sure you're looking down at your screen. Stand up and exercise often to avoid neck and shoulder pain.

- What about blue light blocking glasses (防蓝光眼镜)? They may look cool, but research shows that blue light isn't the biggest cause of eye tiredness. So ask doctors about computer glasses before putting them on.

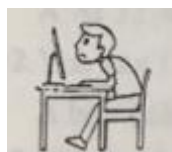
51. Who is the text written for?

- A. Parents. B. Students. C. Doctors. D. Patients.

52. What are the key words in the 20-20-20 rule?

- A. 20 feet, 20 seconds, 20 minutes. B. 20 seconds, 20 times, 20 feet.
C. 20 minutes, 20 feet, 20 times. D. 20 times, 20 minutes, 20 seconds

53. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the underlined sentence in the text?



A



B



C



D

54. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The reasons for eye tiredness. B. The influence of online classes.
C. The suggestions about eye protection. D. The importance of computer glasses.

55. In which part of a magazine can you read the text?

- A. Culture. B. Health. C. Sports. D. Travel.

B

As is known to all, shouting and running are not allowed in most museums, and touching the exhibits (展品) is also forbidden. But the Science Museum in London is different. It is the friendliest museum in London. It is noisy!

People talk about what they can see and do here, and there are some very noisy machines, too. If you want answers to any of your questions about science, this is a right place. On the second and third floors, you can learn some knowledge about communications, the environment, chemistry and so on. For example, you can understand how people dig coal (煤) from the ground and use it to create energy.

Launchpad on the third floor is the most popular room because you can experience lots of physics experiments (实验) in it. For example, if you want to fill a bag with sand, you have to control a kind of truck on wheels and move it into the correct place. You can also find out how people travel into space and back again by spaceship. On its fourth and fifth floors, you can learn what medicine was like in the past. Comparing the medicine of the past with today's medicine, you will feel very lucky to see a doctor in the modern hospitals!

People of all ages can visit the Science Museum in London for free. It's very interesting. You can always find something new to you and have a wonderful time here. The museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., so you can enjoy yourself here for either a few minutes or a few hours.

If you go to London, don't miss the chance to visit the Science Museum.

56. The underlined word “forbidden” means “_____” in Chinese.
A. 禁止 B. 允许 C. 欢迎 D. 答应
57. The visitors can't _____ in the Science Museum in London.
A. touch the exhibits B. shout or run
C. travel by spaceship D. talk aloud about what they see
58. Where can you experience a lot of physics experiments?
A. On the second floor. B. In Launchpad on the third floor.
C. From the ground. D. On the fifth floor.
59. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Children under 5 can't visit the Science Museum in London
B. You can see a doctor in the Science Museum in London.
C. You can't pay a visit to the Science Museum in London on the weekends.
D. There is no need to buy tickets to enter the Science Museum in London.
60. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the history of the Science Museum in London
B. why the Science Museum in London is different
C. the development of the Science Museum in London
D. the introduction of the Science Museum in London

C

配对阅读 左栏是五个人，各自有想去游玩的地方，请根据左栏的描述，在右栏为他们的选出合适的选项。

61. Tom often hears about this beautiful sight from his friends. He decides to book a ticket and go there to see the fountains next week.	A. The Bronze Horseman Statue is a part of Russian culture and a symbol of St. Petersburg. The statue of Peter the Great can show this person's great influence on the Russian.
62. Zhang Lei has heard many stories of Peter the Great. He admires him very much and plans to go to St. Petersburg to get to know more about his great figure.	B. Love it or hate it, the Church of the Savior in Moscow is an attractive sight. The beautiful look may brighten your eyes and the paintings inside the church will make you say “Wow!”
63. Tina is an art student and she's very interested in Russian arts. She would like to have a look at some paintings of old masters.	C. Kizhi Island is an open air museum of wooden buildings in Russia. These special buildings are made of wood only. It attracts lots of visitors every year from all over the world.
64. Bob has a surprising plan for this weekend. On Saturday afternoon	D. Peterhof is beautiful and fun. You can go to Peterhof when the fountains are working—during the day in summer. They are shut off in winter as well as in the evenings.

he will take a ship to an island where he can see some wooden buildings. 65. Mr. White wants to go to a church tomorrow. He goes there because he's very interested in the beautiful paintings in it.	E. The State Russian Museum holds one of the largest collections of Russian art in the world. Come and view Russian art creations through the ages. F. The State Hermitage Museum is one of the most important sights to see for any visitors. There you can see lots of different paintings of old masters.
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五、短文填空（本大题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

请阅读下面的短文，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应题目的答题位置上。

Many foreigners move to China because of a strong interest in its culture. One man has turned his interest into love and this love made 66 write many books about China. He is William, an American 67 has lived in China for 34 years. His Chinese name is Pan Weilian. His Chinese friends call him "Lao Pan".

In 1988, Lao Pan first came to China and 68 as a teacher at a university. But Lao Pan did not begin to understand China 69 he and his family went for a 3-month drive around the country. These experiences 70 China gave him ideas for his books. Since then he has 71 many books about China. These books give the world a fuller picture of China and Lao Pan is 72 of what he is doing.

One of Lao Pan's books includes his forty-seven 73 to his family back in America. The letters show China's development in different periods. Lao Pan often says he loves China and its people so much. He sees it as a life-long task to let more westerners know 74 China is like. He will continue telling the nation's stories to 75 world.

六、单词拼写 先按音标写出单词，然后用该单词的正确形式填空。（本部分有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

76. I was born in September, the _____ month of the year. [naɪn]

77. It's neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter here in the _____ part of China. [saʊθ]

78. All of us know that China is now a very _____ country in the world. ['paʊəfl]

79. When I began to learn driving, I found it hard to _____ the car. [kən'trəʊl]

80. A successful person will surely be able to _____ the time very well. ['mæɪnɪdʒ]

七、完成句子 根据中文提示写出所缺的单词，每空一词，请注意词的正确形式。（本部分有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

81. David has decided to _____ football at the end of this year. (不再踢，放弃)

82. That piece of plastic _____ the box _____ the heavy rain. (使.....不受)

83. We are _____ how long and great the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is!
(对……感到惊讶)

84. If you are the last to leave the classroom, do remember to _____ the lights. (关掉)

85. In our daily life, we should _____ the waste _____ things to be recycled and things to throw away. (分开)

八、读写综合（本大题分为A、B两部分，共 20 分）

A. 回答问题（本题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

请阅读下面短文，根据所提供的信息，回答 5 个问题。要求所写答案语法正确、语义完整切题，并把答案写在答题卡对应题目的答题位置上。

Dr. Zhong Nanshan is one of the premier medical scientists in the 21st century. He was born in October 1936 in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province.

In the spring of 2003, the SARS epidemic broke out in China and across the globe. Zhong Nanshan took an active part in the battle against SARS. Dangerous as it was, he led his team to work hard day and night treating SARS patients. Through their hard work for several months, he and his workmates achieved remarkable results. Soon the SARS epidemic was stopped. Zhong Nanshan was awarded one of the top ten people moving China in 2004.

When the COVID-19 broke out in early 2020, the 84-year-old Zhong returned to the battlefield. He asked people not to go to Wuhan, which was the most dangerous then, if not necessary, but he himself took a train to Wuhan alone. He ate a fast-food lunch, studied the epidemic all the way and even fell asleep because of being too tired. After that, he warned in a TV interview that there was a phenomenon of human-to-human transmission (传播) for the novel corona-virus (新型冠状病毒). He educated the public about the virus, updated them on the trend (趋势) of the epidemic as well as relative drug R&D (研发). He also led his team to focus on curing severe cases, critically ill cases and cases with complex diseases.

Dr. Zhong Nanshan has been working in the medical field for over 60 years. He is hailed (赞扬) and respected by the Chinese people as a "national idol (偶像)" and a "one-of-a-kind talent. (独一无二的人才)". He is regarded as a national hero!

86. What did Zhong Nanshan do in the battle against SARS in 2003?

87. How old was Zhong Nanshan when he returned to fight against the COVID-19 in 2020?

88. Why did he fall asleep on the train to Wuhan when the COVID-19 broke out?

89. How long has he been working in the medical field?

90. What is he regarded as by the Chinese people?

B. 书面表达（本题 10 分）

请根据要求完成短文写作，并将作文写在答题卡的指定位置上。

91. 每个人心目中都有自己崇拜的英雄，他们的精神和品质激励着我们奋发有为，砥砺前行。你心目中最喜欢的英雄是谁？他/她为什么能成为你最喜欢的英雄人物？你从他/她身上学到了什么？

提示问题：

1. Who is your favorite hero?

2. Why is she/ he your favorite hero?

3. What can you learn from him/ her?

作文要求：

（1）不能照抄原文；不得在作文中出现真实校名、地名和真实姓名。

（2）语句连贯，数 80 个左右。

My favorite hero
