**衡阳市高新成章实验中学2023年九年级英语下学期期末试题**

（时间：90分钟 满分：100分）

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| 题号  装订线内不要答题，装订线外不要写姓名等，违者试卷作零分处理 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 总分 |
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| **电话号码** |
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| **考试校区** |
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| **考场号** |
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**I.英语知识运用(共15小题，计15分)**

单项填空。从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共15小题，计15分)

( )1.—Will you please tell Mr. Smith to come to my office?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It’s my pleasure. B. That’s all right. C. Thank you. D. I’ll be glad to.

( )2.Only when you stay and live with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local people for a period of time you will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of life here.

A. a; a B. the; a C. /; the D. the; the

( )3.She said that she would do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her daughter be able to walk.

A. what; make B. that; make C. what; to make D. that; to make

( )4.Darling, please help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the picture on the wall when you are free tonight.

A. put up B. put on C. put off D. put down

( )5.Excuse me, Sir, but would you please tell me how long it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go there by train?

A. costs B. spends C. pays D. takes

( )6.Look! It’s raining so heavily! You’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stay here when it stops B. don’t go now

C. not leave until it stops D. not to leave at once

( )7.—I like swimming but I don’t like to swim today. It’s freezing!

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So do I B. So I do C. Nor do I D. So it is with me

( )8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the temperature falling so rapidly, the students didn’t have to wear their school uniform.

A. As B. With C. Because D. For

( )9.You can’t imagine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I heard the news \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was accepted by Shishi High school.

A. how I was excited; that B. how excited I was; that

C. how excited was I; which D. I was excited; which

( )10.Our teacher told us that the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the east and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the west.

A. rose; set B. rising; setting C. rises; sets D. to rise; to set

( )11.The dress is beautifully designed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its out-of-date buttons.

A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides

( )12.The shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and all the clothes and shoes are sold 50 percent off.

A. closed down B. is closing down C. has closed down D. had closed down

( )13.Fran is an honest and capable clerk, I say it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I don’t get on very well with her.

A. even though B. as though C. as long as D. as far as

( )14.I don’t think the prices will go down this week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. What fun B. What a fun C. How fun D. How a fun

( )15.My grandpa has a lot of experiences. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is to listen to him telling stories!

A. What fun B. What a fun C. How fun D. How a fun

**II.阅读技能**（共五个部分，35小题，计50分）

1. 完形填空。阅读短文，掌握大意，从所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。（共20小题，计20分）

Dorothy Brown was very happy as she sat in the theatre listening to the music. Today her little daughter Lauren was giving her 16 concert. She had been 17 for this moment for years and years. “Now it is here 18 ,” she thought. “How beautiful her 19 is.” The song 20 her go back to the days when she was Lauren’s 21 . As a young girl, Dorothy wanted to be a concert singer. She studied 22 in France, Italy and the United States. “You 23 become a fine singer in the future.” her teachers told her. “But you must be 24 to study hard and work for many years. There will be 25 time for anything but music in your life.”

Dorothy was 26 at that time and she was 27 that music was all she wanted or needed to 28 her life. For almost a year Dorothy 29 nothing else. Then she 30 David, a young engineer travelling Europe. They soon fell in 31 . David asked her to be his wife. Dorothy also wanted to marry David. But she loved music, too. She didn’t know 32 to do. David was 33 her being a singer. He said, “If you want to be a singer, you must forget about getting married. You can’t 34 do both.” Thus her days were gone and would never return.

Now Lauren became a singer instead of her, which was her 35 .

( )16.A. new B. last C. first D. second

( )17.A. waited B. waiting C. wanted D. wanting

( )18.A. at least B. at first C. at last D. at the end

( )19.A. dress B. face C. hair D. voice

( )20.A. brought B. made C. took D. got

( )21.A. age B. friend C. mother D. teacher

( )22.A. French B. music C. piano D. dance

( )23.A. must B. need C. can D. have to

( )24.A. prepared B. learning C. driven D. waiting

( )25.A. some B. any C. enough D. no

( )26.A. eight B. eighteen C. eighty D. eighty-eight

( )27.A. lucky B. sure C. afraid D. fond

( )28.A. fill B. live C. lead D. take

( )29.A. heard B. heard of C. thought D. thought of

( )30.A. saw off B. learned from C. heard from D. met with

( )31.A. love B. feeling C. music D. touch

( )32.A. how B. what C. why D. when

( )33.A. in B. on C. for D. against

( )34.A. certainly B. possibly C. likely D. mainly

( )35.A. thought B. purpose C. hope D. will

B)阅读理解。(共5小题，计10分)

Some teenagers think that newspapers are boring and only for adults. But that’s not true. There are many interesting stories in the paper. You just need to make clear what you are looking at. “I spend about half an hour reading newspapers every day,” said 15-year-old Gao Ming from Beijing. “I’m interested in things happening at school.” School news is just one kind of news story in newspapers. There’s also world news from international problems to pop stars. Read the newspaper carefully, we’ll find different types of articles on the pages.

News stories — these stories are about events. Reporters try to show all points of a story to help readers understand what happened. Reporters try to speak to as many people as possible. They also use pictures and numbers to show the readers that the stories are true. The newspaper has lots of news stories on the news page and front page. When we read them, we learn more about the facts, not the writers’ ideas.

Opinion writing — opinion writing is usually about something happening right now. But it isn’t just facts. Here writers add their own opinions to the news. Writers pick only the facts that help back up their ideas. They make readers believe that they are telling the truth. This is usually the kind of story that gets people thinking. Go to “Speak Out” on Page Two for an example of opinion writing in Teenagers.

Advertisement — Don’t get happy too early when you read them. Those sweet words and lovely pictures are just ways to get us interested in their products! People have to pay to put advertisements in newspapers!

( )36.The underlined sentence in the first paragraph means that the readers \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.should understand interesting news stories

B.should know which kind of things to read

C.need to look at the school news first

( )37.Writers use some facts in opinion writings because they want us \_\_\_\_\_\_ their opinions.

A.to understand B.to remember C.to agree with

( )38.We can not find the facts of an event \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.in advertisements B.in the school news C.in opinion writing

( )39.In the writer’s opinion, we’d better be \_\_\_\_\_\_ advertisements in newspapers.

A.interested in B.against C.careful of

( )40.This passage mainly discusses how \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.reporters write different kinds of news

B.teenagers get interested in newspapers

C.readers can read newspapers in better ways

C)阅读理解。(共5小题，计10分)

How do you feel about nature? After spending hours indoors, do you feel better when you visit your local park? Most people think that nature is good for our bodies and brains. However, humans are spending more time inside and less time outside. In some countries such as the USA, only 10% of the teenagers spend time outside every day. Many doctors feel that this is a problem in the twenty-first century.

Some doctors find nature and health are interrelated. One example of this is the work of Dr. Matilda in Sweden (瑞典). The doctor gave people a maths test. During the test, their heart rates (率) were fast. After the test, one group of people were chosen to sit in a 3D-virtual-reality (虚拟现实) room for fifteen minutes with pictures and sounds of nature. Their heart rates were slower than the others’. Another good example of how nature is good for health comes from Canada. In Toronto, researchers studied 31, 000 people living in the city. In general, they found that healthier people lived near parks.

Because of studies like these, some countries and cities want nature to be part of people’s everyday life. In Dubai, for example, there are plans for a new shopping mall with a large garden so shoppers can relax outside with trees, plants and water. In Switzerland, “forest schools” are popular. Students study their subjects in the forests and do lots of exercise outside. And South Korea is another good example. It has new forests near its cities and around 13 million people visit these forests every year. So after building cities for so long, perhaps it’s now time to start rebuilding nature.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案

( )41.The underlined word “interrelated” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’’ in Chinese.

A.相互联系的 B.毫不相干的 C.相互排斥的

( )42.After the math test, the heart rates of the people who didn’t sit in a 3D-virtual-reality room were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heart rates of those who did.

A.slower than B.faster than C.the same as

( )43.Match the countries or cities with the information and choose the right answer.

①the USA a. Children study in the forests and do lots of activities outside.

②Dubai b. About 13 million people visit new forests near its cities every year.

③Switzerland c. A new shopping mall with a large garden will be built.

④South Korea d. 10% of the teenagers spend time outside every day.

A.①-a ②-d ③-b ④-c B.①-d ②-c ③-a ④-b C.①-d ②-c ③-b ④-a

( )44.Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A.Doctors find that many people don’t like spending time outside, which is a big problem in the twentieth century.

B.Canadian researchers found that healthier people lived near cities.

C.Dr. Matilda is a doctor from Sweden.

( )45.What’s the best title for the passage?

A.HOW TO LIVE LONGER

B.COUNTRY LIFE - HEALTHIER AND EASIER

C.NATURE - PART OF PEOPLE’S DAILY LIFE

D)阅读短文，从以下五个选项中选出合适的句子填在短文空缺处，使短文内容完整、连贯。（共5小题，计10分）

Known locally as sakura, the cherry blossoms in Japan are popular and tourists alike. For the Japanese, sakura hold much cultural and historical significance that goes deeper than their obvious beauty. 46 They are seen by many Japanese people as a reminder of the shortness of life, and a good excuse for a party.

Sakura are usually only in full bloom for about one week. 47 The flowers are so small and round that when they eventually start to fall, it's almost like watching snow fall from the skies.

While the cherry blossom season occurs between March and May each year, the specific time varies from region to region. Luckily, the Japanese Meteorological Corporation(JMC, 日本气象厅) has done all the work. 48 The predictions aren’t just looking at the weather months in advance; it also depends heavily on temperature patterns. Depending on how the patterns change over time, the JMC will release updated forecasts with the most up-to-date information.

49 There are a number of celebrations held in honor of the cherry blossom’ blooming, so you're likely to find a hanami party wherever you go. What makes up a hanami party, besides sakura viewing, is eating and drinking. Groups of people will set up camp in a park and have a picnic under the trees. Some bring home-cooked meals, some make food on the go and others buy pre-prepared food. 50

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| A. Many people hold flower-watching parties known as hanami.  B. The pink flowers have inspired poets, artists and soldiers for centuries.  C. Each year it posts forecasts of when the blooming will begin in each region.  D. It's pretty easy to plan your trip around the blooming sakura.  E. Most people bring beer or other drinks to mark the occasion.  F. If you manage to catch the tail end of the blooming, you'll see the beautiful event. |

46.\_\_\_\_\_ 47.\_\_\_\_\_ 48.\_\_\_\_\_ 49.\_\_\_\_\_ 50.\_\_\_\_\_

**III. 写作技能(共四个部分，计35分)**

A)词汇运用

一、单词拼写。根据英语首字母或所给汉语提示写出短文中所缺英语单词的正确形式。一空一词。(共5小题，计5分)

The Internet helps us in many ways. It can help us to relax after school and reduce 51.p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It can also help us get good scores and open our eyes because we can learn many things that we can’t learn from 52.b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Besides, it can also help us search for information very 53.q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, it has its disadvantages. It can make us feel tired and is bad for our 54.h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if we use it for a long time. Some students lose themselves in online games, which have a bad 55.i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their studies. Sometimes bad websites may mislead them.

I think we students should use computers wisely. More importantly, we should pay more attention to our studies.

51.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 52.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 53.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 54.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 55.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、综合填空。阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入适当的词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。(共10小题，计10分)

The sun is dying out. People all around the world build strong rockets 56 (move) Earth to a new star system. Yet the 2,500 57 (year) journey comes with unexpected dangers. In order to save humankind, a group of young people in this age stand out 58 (brave) and fight hard for everyone’s survival.

This is the background of the new Chinese film “The Wandering Earth”. The story happens in a 59 (China) family: grandfather Han Zi’ang, father Liu Peiqiang, and son Liu Qi.

At the beginning of the film, the United Earth Government announces its plans to save Earth and humankind. 60 (lead) the journey will be hard work. The father Liu Peiqiang volunteers to be part of the space station staff, a job 61 will keep him in space for almost twenty years. 62 the same time, his 7-year-old son Liu Wi doesn’t really understand what’s going on.

17 years later, Liu Qi grows up while his mother 63 (pass) away many years earlier. He has been raised by his grandfather, Han Zi’ang. Along with his adopted sister called Han Duoduo, he takes part in 64 work of protecting the Earth, too.

The film is exciting and full of love and inspiration. It 65 (encourage) everyone to fight for the common dream of humankind. The most inspiring word in the film is: “No matter where human history leads, we choose hope!”

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 58.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 59.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 60.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B)补全对话。根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意义连贯，完整。(共5小题，计10分)

A: Hi, where are you going for vacation?

B: I’m not sure. Maybe Shanghai.

A: 66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Everybody is going there to see the expo. But I’m afraid there might be too many people. I don’t like to be crowded.

A: 67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Perhaps I’m going to Hainan for the beaches and scuba-diving.

A: 68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: It’s a kind of diving. You have to wear a scuba so that you can breath in air.

A: How exciting! I’ve never done that before.

B: 69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: I’d better ask my parents for that. You know, I can’t go there alone.

B: You can go with us, if they say yes.

A: 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ll let you know as soon as I have the result.

B: Good luck, see you.

A: Bye, and please cross you fingers for that(wish me lucky).

C)书面表达。(计10分)

某英文报向中学生发出倡议，作为一名现代中学生，我们不仅要用丰富的知识武装自己，还需要有强烈的主人翁意识，假如你是李磊，请你以“How to be a modern student”为标题写一篇英语演讲稿。

要求：1）表达清楚，语法正确，上下连贯；2）必须包括所有相关信息，并作适当发挥；

3）词数：90词左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；4）不使用真实姓名和校名等。

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| 如何提升自我能力 | 1．多读书，好书即好友，不仅能提高知识，还能……  2．有良好的个人修养，如公共场所举止得体；不插队；…… （至少一点） |
| 如何增强主人翁意识 | 1．给予特殊人群力所能及的帮助，还可以在社区中心或图书馆作志愿服务；  2．有环保意识，……（至少一点） |

How to be a modern student

Hello, everyone. I’m Li Lei. How can we be a modern student? Today I’m glad to make a speech on it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Thanks a lot for your listening.

**英语试题答案**

1—5 DBCAD 6—10 CCBBC 11—15 BBADC 16—20 CBCDB

21—25 ABCAD 26—30 BBADD 31—35 ABDBC

36—40 BCACC 41—45 ABBCC 46—50 BFCAE

51.pressure 52.books 53.quickly 54.health 55.influence

56.to move 57.years’ 58.bravely 59.Chinese 60.Leading

61.that/ which 62.At 63.passed 64.the 65.encourages

66.That’s great!/ It must be exciting.

67.Then where are you going?

68.What’s that?

69.Are you going with me?

70.Thanks. That’s too nice of you.