**2022-2023学年第一学期末九年级教学质量检测**

**英语试题**

1. **本试题共150分。考试时间为120分钟。**
2. **答卷前务必将姓名、班级写在答题纸上。所有试题的答案都写在答题纸上，考试结束，试题和答题纸一并收回。**

**一、听力部分（共25小题，计30分;每小题约有8秒钟的答题时间）**

**I. 录音中有五个句子，每个句子听两遍，然后从每小题A、B、C中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。（5分）**

( )1. A. He is fifty. B. For two weeks. C. It is two meters long.

( )2. A. Yes, I would. B. It's very kind of you. C. No. I'll do it right now.

( )3. A. It's a pleasure. B. Sure.It's over there. C. You're welcome.

( )4. A. Either of them is good. B. Neither, I like Chinese better.

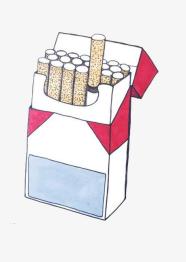
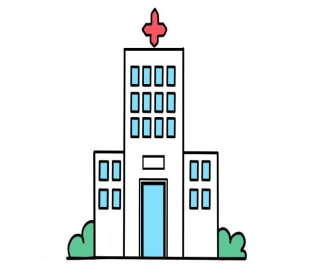
C. I prefer Chinese to math.

( )5. A. I fell off my bike and hurt my knee.

B. I've had an allergy(过敏) since I was seven.

C. OK, that's a good idea.

**II．录音中有三个句子，每个句子对应一幅图片，每个句子听两遍，然后选择与句子内容相对应的图片。（3分）**

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 

A. B C

**III. 录音中有五组对话，听对话两遍后，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。（5分）**

( )9. What does the girl have to do?

A. To buy clothes. B. To fold the clothes. C. To clean the room.

( )10. Who is ill in hospital?

A. Mike. B. Mike's friend. C. Mike's cousin.

( )11. What kind of noodles does the man want?

1. Beef noodles. B. Tomato noodles. C. Tofu noodles.

( )12. Where are the speakers going next Sunday?

A. To the park. B. To the zoo. C. To the museum.

( )13. Which subjects is Joe good at?

A. Science and math. B. Chinese and English. C. Science and English.

**IV．录音中有一段长对话，听对话两遍后，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。(4分）**

( )14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Jobs. B. Hobbies. C. Friendship.

( )15. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a museum. B. At the man's home. C. In the woman's house.

( )16. How many fans has the woman got?

A. About sixty. B. About seven. C. About six.

( )17. What does the man collect?

1. Stamps and fans. B. Money and fans. C. Money and stamps.

**V. 录音中有3小段独白，听独白两遍后，根据独白内容，将信息配对。（3分）**

( )18. Lisa A.give books away to the library.

( )19. Lucy B.volunteer to clean up the school.

( )20. Lily C. write a letter to the younger schoolmates.

**VI. 听力填表。听短文，完成下面的表格。短文读两遍。(10分)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A plan** | |
| **Time** | We will hold an English Corner on next 21.\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon. |
| **Place** | In the 22.\_\_\_\_\_\_Room. |
| **Weather on that day** | It will be 23.\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Teacher to come to the corner** | We will invite an 24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher,Jack. |
| **About new members** | Write down their 25.\_\_\_\_\_\_ and classes. |

**二、阅读理解（共20小题，计50分）**

**阅读下列短文，然后从每小题A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。**

**A**

Reading is important and useful for us to learn English. Most of my classmates love reading English novels after class. Because we think it is interesting. We also love to act them out with our own words after reading. It can improve our ability of using English a lot, too. We have made a survey about the after-class English reading in our class. Here are the results.

****

26．Most students love reading English novels because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. important B. useful C. interesting D. A, B and C

27．Which is the most popular book in our class according to the survey?

A. *David Copperfield.* B. *Treasure Island.* C. *Vikings.* D.*King Arthur*.

28．How many writers are from England in the form?

A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.

29．The writer of *David Copperfield* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.Charles Dickens B.Louis Stevenson C.Victoria Bradshaw D.George Gibson

30．Which of the following is TRUE?

A. *Vikings* is the least popular book in my class.

B. We have made the survey in the whole school.

C. All of my classmates love reading English novels.

D. Reading and acting can improve our ability of using English.

**B**

There are four great inventions from ancient China.

The compass (指南针）is a great gift to the world. Before it was invented, sailors had to depend on the stars to find directions. After it was invented, the oceans were open to travel.

Paper­making is one of the greatest inventions. During the Western Han Dynasty (202 B.C.~ 9 A.D.), paper was made in some places in China. It was developed in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25 A.D.~ 220 A.D.) by Cai Lun. He made paper with bark(树皮), old cloth and so on.

It is said that in the third century a Chinese man wrote about how to make gunpowder(烟花). At first, it was used for making fireworks(烟花). At the end of the Tang Dynasty, people began to use it in wars. The way of making it was brought to the Arab world and Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Printing was developed in 1041~1048 in the Song Dynasty. A man named Bi Sheng carved characters(字符) on pieces of clay and wood. Then he put ink on them. After the characters were printed on paper, the pieces of clay or wood could be used again. This technology then spread to Korea, Japan and Europe.

31．After the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was invented, the oceans were open to travel.

A. gunpowder B. compass C. printing D. paper­making

32．Printing was developed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Song Dynasty B. he Tang Dynasty C. the Han Dynasty D. the Yuan Dynasty

33．The underlined word “carved” in this passage means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. 切开 B. 打印 C. 雕刻 D. 复制

34．Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. Before the compass was invented, sailors had to depend on the stars to find directions.

B. Paper was invented in the Eastern Han Dynasty by Cai Lun.

C. After the characters were printed on paper, people can use the pieces of clay or wood again.

D. Printing was developed in the Song Dynasty by a man named Bi Sheng.

35．The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Four Great Inventions of modern China.

B. The Four Great People of ancient China.

C. The Four Great Inventions of ancient China.

D. The Four Dynasties of ancient China.

**C**

In Beijing Winter Olympics, the most popular design (设计) with kids and teenagers is Bing Dwen Dwen, a panda in an ice shell (壳) . It looks like an astronaut in a space suit (太空服), it’s a perfect design which puts winter sports and modern technology together.

Bing Dwen Dwen puts up its left hand to say, “Hello!” It has two red hearts on its hands, showing kindness and love. The colorful lines around its head look like the tracks (赛道). They refer to (指代) Beijing’s National Speed Skating Oval, known as the “Ice Ribbon” (冰丝带), they also refer to 5G technology.

According to the designer Cao Xue, Bing Dwen Dwen was chosen from 5816 designs around the world. The idea first came from the traditional Chinese snack (小吃), bingtanghulu. However, a simple snack can’t stand for a country by itself. Cao’s team then tried many plants and animals, finally going with a panda. “What can better stand for China than our national treasure?” said Cao. They once made three designs, and Cao asked his 9-year-old son to choose his favorite, “After his first glance, he chose Bing Dwen Dwen without thinking twice.” Cao said.

Now Bing Dwen Dwen has been made into many kinds of toys and plastic models. It is printed on notebooks, bags and so on. It brings lots of joy to the world.

1. Winter sports and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make the design perfect.

A. space suits B. national treasures C. colorful lines D. modern technology

37. From the second paragraph we can learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what the colorful lines refer to B. why people like the “Ice Ribbon”

C. when the “Ice Ribbon” was finished D. how Bing Dwen Dwen was designed

38．The design idea of Bing Dwen Dwen first came from a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. snack B. animal C. toy D. plant

39．Finally Cao’s team chose the panda to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. print it on notebooks B. make it into models

C. stand for China better D. put up the signs

40．The underlined word “glance” in the passage means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. quick look B. beautiful word C. interesting story D. loud shout

**D**

You probably see a lot of things made of plastic, like bottles and bags every day. What happens when that plastic gets thrown away? Scientists say much of it ends up in oceans and causes problems for creatures (生物) like fish and birds.

“Plastic puts ocean creatures in danger,” says Allison Schutes of the Ocean Conservancy. That’s a group that works to protect the world’s oceans.

A recent study shows that each minute, enough plastic reaches the ocean to fill up on garbage truck! That same study predicts (推测) that by the year 2050, our oceans will have more plastic than fish.

All that plastic is bad news for ocean life. Some ocean creatures die when they get tangled (使缠结) in pieces of plastic. Others accidentally eat it and die, too.

Most scientists say taking out all the plastic that’s already in the ocean would be impossible. Instead, they say the best way is to prevent more plastic from getting there.

Many groups are already taking action. They organize cleanups on beaches to pick up litter before it reaches the ocean. For example, volunteers from the Ocean Conservancy collected more than 16 million pounds of it last year!

Experts also encourage people to use less plastic. Many cities and towns in America have banned plastic shopping bags. Experts also suggest that people drink out of reusable (可重复使用的) bottles and try reusable shopping bags.

“These seem like small things,” says Schutes, “but they can help make a big difference.”

1. It is predicted that（根据预测）by the year 2050, there will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. no fish in the oceans B. no plastic on the beaches

C.more plastic than fish in the oceans D. more reusable shopping bags than plastic ones

1. How many examples are given to show that plastic is dangerous to ocean creatures?
2. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
3. What does the underlined word “banned” in Paragraph 7 probably mean in Chinese?

A. 生产 B. 发明 C. 销售 D. 禁止

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

A. Plastic does no harm to the sea animals.

B. It is possible to take out all the plastic from the ocean.

C. Volunteers collected less than 16 million pounds of plastic last year.

D. People have already taken some actions to deal with the plastic in the ocean.

45. What would be the best title for the text?

A. A sea of plastic B. Litter in towns and cities

C. Ocean creatures in danger D. A group that protects oceans

**三、短文还原（共10分，每题2分）**

**阅读短文，从短文下面的六个句子中选择五个还原到短文中，使短文通顺完整、衔接自然。**

There are certain foods which should never be stored(储存) in the fridge. Some of them may surprise you.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The cold temperature will make it hard. If you have made sandwiches with the bread, then you can store them in it.

We all love to have tomatoes. 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The cold air in the fridge stops the ripening(成熟) process. And as we all know, ripening is what gives every tomato more taste. For best results, keep them out.

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It needs no help from us. Putting it in your fridge will in fact increase the speed of the crystallization(结晶). This will make honey harder or nearly impossible to use.

If you haven't opened your watermelons, then there's no need to put them in your fridge. Research has shown that watermelons can be stored at room temperature. 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Watermelons that have been cut open should be put in the fridge. What's more, they should be covered.

Cucumber(黄瓜) enjoys room temperature. 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cool temperature can make cucumber's skin(表皮) go bad faster, so find a dry and cool place at room temperature for your cucumber.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Do remember that they must be whole. 2. There's no reason to keep honey in a fridge. 3. The fridge is not a good place for storing it.. 4. Nothing makes bread dry faster than your fridge. 5. It's a good way to keep the fruits and vegetables in the fridge. 6. But storing them in the fridge will cause them to lose the taste. |

**四、综合填空（共20 空， 每空1.5分，计30分）**

**A**

**阅读短文，从每个方框中的11个词汇中选择10个意义相符的词汇，必要时进行词形变化，填入空白处。**

|  |
| --- |
| **anyone king he although wealth good other what in happy bad** |

The Shirt of a Happy Man

A long time ago, in a rich and beautiful country, there lived an 51. \_\_\_\_ king. He slept 52.\_\_\_\_\_\_and didn’t feel like eating. His face was always pale as chalk. He often cried for no reason. This made the queen and his people worried.

One day, a doctor was called in to examine(检查) the king. But he found nothing wrong with his body. “It’s all in his mind. Neither medicine nor rest can help 53.\_\_\_\_\_. What he needs is the shirt of a happy person to wear. That’ll make him happy.’

The prime minister(首相) was called to the palace. But when they explained the 54.\_\_\_\_\_\_situation(情况) to him, he said, “55.\_\_\_\_\_I have a lot of power, it doesn’t make me happy. I’m always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position(地位）.

Then, the king’s banker(银行家) came to the palace. “Oh, I’m afraid I’m not happy either,” he said. “I have a lot of 56.\_\_\_\_\_, but I’m always worried about losing my money. 57.\_\_\_\_\_\_tries to steal my money every day.”

Next, the palace singer came to the king’s room. But this was 58.\_\_\_\_\_he said: “It’s true that I’m famous and everyone loves my songs. But I’m not happy because I’m always worried about being followed by59.\_\_\_\_\_\_. I cannot be free!”

Finally, the king’s top general was told to go out and find a happy man 60.\_\_\_\_ three day’s time.

**B**

**阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从下面方框内所给11个动词中选择10个意义相符的词，必要时进行词形变化（可添加助动词者情态动词），填入空白处。**

|  |
| --- |
| **point choose understand be jump move take catch dance tie not run** |

A farmer had some dogs to sell. He painted a sign advertising(广告) the dogs. A little boy came up to him and said, “Sir,I want to buy a dog.”

“Well,”the farmer said," but they 61.\_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.” The boy 62.\_\_\_\_\_ some changes(零钱) out of his pocket, “I've got thirty-nine cents.Is that enough to take a dog?”

“Sure. I have six dogs. You 63.\_\_\_\_\_ any of them.” Then the farmer whistled(吹口哨）,“Dolly!”

At once,Dolly ran out of the doghouse followed by four little dogs. Then the little boy's eyes 64.\_\_\_\_\_ with happiness.

But the boy saw another little dog 65.\_\_\_\_\_ out slowly. This one was the smallest. She was trying her best 66.\_\_\_\_\_ up with the others...

“I want that one,”the boy said, 67.\_\_\_\_\_ to the last one. The farmer was surprised.“She 68.\_\_\_\_\_ and play with you like other dogs. Will you still want to buy her?" he said kindly.

Hearing that,the little boy rolled(卷起) up one leg of his trousers. A steel brace(支架) 69.\_\_\_\_\_on both sides of his leg. Looking up at the farmer, he said,“So you see,Sir. I can't walk very well myself, I 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_ her. So we will be good friends.”

**五、阅读表达 (共5小题，计10分)**

**阅读短文，根据题目要求完成各小题。**

In China, the 12th month of the lunar calendar(阴历) is called Layue. The month is full of interesting festivals and customs.

Laba Festival, which is on the 8th day of Layue, is the first festival in this month. From this day on, people begin to get ready for the Chinese New Year.

On Laba Festival, people eat hot Laba porridge（粥）. There are usually eight things in the porridge: rice, red beans, peas, dried lotus seeds, dates, and three different kinds of fruits and nuts. The porridge is not just good for your health, but a blessing for the coming of Chinese New Year.

Laba porridge. is not the only tasty food in Layue. Laba garlic(腊八蒜) is popular in the north. People begin to soak（浸泡） garlic in vinegar（醋） from that day on, and eat it with dumplings during the Chinese New Year. While in the south, people like making sausages.

Another major celebration before Spring Festival is Xiaonian. It is usually on the 23rd or 24th day of the last lunar month. Traditionally it is an important day when people offer sacrifices to the Kitchen God who looks after the family.

Don't forget to clean your home. This is also an important thing to do to prepare for the Chinese New Year. It means sweeping away the dust of the old year and welcoming a fresh start. Now, the last thing for you to do is to wait for the coming Spring Festival.

71.When is Laba festival?

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

72.List things in Laba porridge.(At least 4)

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

73.What do people do on Xiaonian?

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

74.Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

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

75.Give the passage a proper title.

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

**六、书面表达。( 20分 )**

**你班本周五下午将开展以“家庭环保活动”为主题的英语班会。请你根据以下要点提示，用英语写一篇短文，谈一谈在日常生活中你和你的家人是如何做到绿色环保、低碳生活的，为班会上的发言做准备。**

**要点提示：**

**(1)绿色出行；**

**(2)节约用水；**

**(3)……**

**参考词汇：public transport公共交通工具**

**作文要求：**

**(1)语句通顺、意思连贯、语法正确；**

**(2)包含所有要点提示，可适当发挥；**

**(3)不少于100词(发言稿的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数)。**

**Good afternoon, everyone! My family and I do small things to improve the environment.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**That’s all. Thank you for your listening!**