

## 2023 年九年级第一次学习效果检测

### 英 语

说明:1. 全卷满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 请将答案写在答题卡上,否则不给分。

#### 一、听力理解(每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话,然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice.

B. Some oranges.

C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后,你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. Who is the boy going to visit?

A. His mother.

B. His father.

C. His grandfather.

2. When does Tom usually read books?

A. On weekends.

B. After school.

C. Every morning.

3. Why did Bob fail the exam again?

A. He didn't take the exam in time.

B. He was always late for class.

C. He spent too much time playing computer games.

4. Which pen does the girl buy?

A. The red one.

B. The black one.

C. The purple one.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. She enjoyed herself yesterday.

B. She went to swim yesterday.

C. She thought it was boring yesterday.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第 1 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

6. How will the speakers go to Disneyland this Sunday?

A. By train.

B. By car.

C. By plane.

7. Where are they going to meet?

A. In the town square.

B. At the school gate.

C. At a bus stop.

请听第 2 段对话,回答第 8、9 小题。

8. What's wrong with the boy?

A. He has a cold.

B. He has a fever.

C. He has a headache.

9. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Mother and son.



请听第3段对话,回答第10至第12小题。

10. Who did the boy want to buy a present for?  
A. Miss Wen. B. His mother. C. His father.
11. How much is the handbag?  
A. 70 dollars. B. 50 dollars. C. 40 dollars.
12. What will the boy buy?  
A. The flowers. B. The handbag. C. Orange scarf.

请听第4段对话,回答第13至第15小题。

13. Why does Mr. Smith call Mrs. Green?  
A. To let her read stories for Tom.  
B. To advise Tom to stay after class for English.  
C. To ask her to help Tom with English.
14. Who is Mr. Smith?  
A. Tom's classmate. B. Tom's teacher. C. Tom's father.
15. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. Tom is a very lazy school boy.  
B. Tom doesn't like English at all.  
C. Mr. Smith is trying to help Tom.

C) 请听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

16. There will be a \_\_\_\_\_ competition with a team from Xinhua Middle School.
17. The competition will be held in 4 weeks, on \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Gary thinks they should practice at least \_\_\_\_\_ a week to help them prepare for the competition.
19. If you are, and you've got time to take part in the \_\_\_\_\_, please let Gary know.
20. You can go to the gym to find Gary, or you can call the number \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、单项填空(每小题1分,共8分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —What about your new class?  
—Not good. There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ I have to follow.  
A. plans B. rules C. questions D. messages
22. —Could you please give me a hand, Jim?  
—Wait a minute, Mom. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle.  
A. repair B. am repairing C. will repair D. have repaired
23. Look after the little baby \_\_\_\_\_. She is too young to take care of herself.  
A. easily B. carefully C. quietly D. happily
24. There are less than 3000 pandas in the world. We should \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. protect B. collect C. punish D. forget
25. —You've changed a lot, Timmy! You used to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
—I've been exercising these months, so I lost 20 pounds.  
A. fatter B. fattest C. thinner D. thinnest
26. The performance was a great success. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. moved B. are moved C. were moved D. were moving





27. \_\_\_\_\_ Lily tried her best to study math, she still didn't pass the test.  
A. If B. Or C. Although D. Unless
28. With Mrs. Smith's help, Jack's English \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. Now he can get good grades in English exams.  
A. improves B. will improve C. improved D. has improved

### 三、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 26 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In any environment: forest, mountain, water—you 29 see the big animals first: birds, mammals (哺乳动物), fish. But 30 your feet, on land or in the water, there are many 31 organisms (生物体): insects, tiny plants, tiny sea lives. They seem 32, but in fact, these sea lives and ground dwellers (居民) are "the heart of life on Earth", says naturalist E. O. Wilson. 33 them, our world would change completely.

Most organisms on Earth live on the 34 or just below it. Here they are part of an important cycle. Plants and animals fall to the ground when they 35. Later, tiny insects and other organisms 36 the dead plants and animal materials. This process 37 returns nutrients (营养物) to the soil 38 gives plants energy. 39 can then help to maintain (维持) a healthy environment for humans and other animals.

40 most ground organisms are of great importance, scientists know 41 about them. To learn more, photographer David Littschwager went to different places around the world. In each place, he put a green 12-inch (=30.48 cm) cube (立方) on the ground or in the water. Then he and his team counted and photographed the organisms that lived in or moved through the cube. Often they 42 hundreds of them, some only a millimeter (毫米) in 43. "It was like finding little treasure," he says.

- |                  |             |              |               |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 29. A. sometimes | B. always   | C. hardly    | D. never      |
| 30. A. on        | B. under    | C. behind    | D. above      |
| 31. A. bigger    | B. taller   | C. smaller   | D. heavier    |
| 32. A. normal    | B. amazing  | C. beautiful | D. unhealthy  |
| 33. A. By        | B. From     | C. Without   | D. Through    |
| 34. A. plant     | B. water    | C. ground    | D. mountain   |
| 35. A. die       | B. grow     | C. sleep     | D. arrive     |
| 36. A. give up   | B. cut out  | C. depend on | D. break down |
| 37. A. clearly   | B. probably | C. finally   | D. suddenly   |
| 38. A. or        | B. and      | C. so        | D. but        |
| 39. A. Plants    | B. Animals  | C. Insects   | D. Scientists |
| 40. A. Since     | B. Before   | C. Whether   | D. Though     |
| 41. A. much      | B. little   | C. nothing   | D. everything |
| 42. A. made      | B. beat     | C. received  | D. discovered |
| 43. A. danger    | B. total    | C. size      | D. height     |

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

kilometer proud youngest fly but on an himself cause make tradition

The British-Belgian boy, Mack Rutherford, 17, just did a big five-month trip by plane all by 44. He landed at an airport in Bulgaria on Aug. 24th. He got two Guinness World Record cer-



tificates (证书) for it. He became the 45 person to fly solo (单独地) around the world.


Rutherford 46 across 52 countries and regions and got to see some amazing things. His trip around the world started in Sofia on an ultralight plane called Shark, which can travel at the speed of 300 47 per hour. Rutherford first planned 48 the trip in three months, 49 it lasted longer because of several barriers, including rainstorms, sandstorms and extreme heat. Most of the delays (延期) were 50 by waits to get permits and other documents required to continue the flight plan.

Flying is a 51 in his family. Many people in his family are pilots. His older sister, Zara, became the youngest woman to fly solo around the world earlier this year. She gave him advice 52 his trip. Rutherford's father said he was extremely happy and 53 of his children. He also said that such 54 event helps show other children they should follow their dreams.

#### 四、阅读理解(每小题2分,共46分)

A) 请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Welcome to Sunshine Cinema!	
	<p><b>Prices:</b></p> <p>\$ 20 per child or adult (day shows); \$ 25 per child or adult (evening shows).</p> <p><b>Packages:</b></p> <p>\$ 30 for 2 tickets for 2 children; \$ 35 for 2 tickets for 2 adults (day shows); \$ 45 for 2 tickets for 2 adults (evening shows). Children under 1.2 meters; free.</p> <p><b>Notice:</b></p> <p>1. Enjoyed by the age of 3 and above. 2. People can leave children over eight alone in the cinema. 3. No snacks in the cinema. Please visit <a href="http://www.sunshinecinema.com">www.sunshinecinema.com</a> for more information.</p>
<p>Movie: <i>Zootopia</i> Date: July 1st—August 31st. From Monday to Friday: 2 p. m. , 6 p. m. From Saturday and Sunday: 10 a. m. , 3 p. m.</p>	

55. When can we watch *Zootopia*?

- A. At 10 a. m. on Sundays, June.                      B. At 6 p. m. on Saturdays, July.  
C. At 2 p. m. on Tuesdays, August.                  D. At 3 p. m. on Fridays, September.

56. What is the price of an adult ticket during the daytime?

- A. \$ 20.                      B. \$ 25.                      C. \$ 30.                      D. \$ 35.

57. Which of the following is true according to the ad above?

- A. Everyone has to pay to see the film.  
B. Children under 3 aren't allowed to watch the movie.  
C. People can enjoy kinds of snacks while watching the movie.  
D. Mr. Green and his wife will pay at least 40 dollars for the movie.

#### B

Born in 1706, Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. He was an American leader. He





was an inventor and a scientist. But Ben's first job was a printer. Ben always loved books and reading. That is why his parents thought that being a printer would be a good job for him.

When Ben was twelve years old, he went to work. He was an apprentice(学徒). He worked with his older brother, James. James was a printer, and Ben learned the trade. He learned to use the printing press. He did other tasks around the printing shop, too. He also learned how to work with customers. He was a fast learner. James started a newspaper called *The New England Courant*. Ben printed the pages and got people to buy the paper. Ben did a good job as a printer. Then in 1728, he was ready for his own print shop.

Ben and a friend moved from Boston to Philadelphia. Ben got a new job as a printer. After a few years, he opened his own shop and took over a newspaper called *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. It soon became very popular. Then, he printed an almanac(年鉴). Almanacs are printed every year. They have facts about many things. Franklin called his almanac *Poor Richard's Almanack*.

Ben believed that newspapers should be for everyone. He wanted people to be able to get new ideas. He wanted people to get the news. So he put cartoons and pictures in his newspaper. That way, even people who could not read could still know what was going on.

Most people think of Benjamin Franklin as a famous scientist and inventor. They also think of him as an American leader. He was all of those things. But before any of them, he was a printer.

58. When did Benjamin Franklin start to work?

- A. In 1706.                      B. In 1718.                      C. In 1720.                      D. In 1728.

59. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*.                      B. *The New England Courant*.  
C. *Poor Richard's Almanack*.                      D. Ben's own shop.

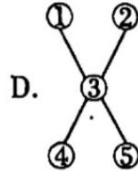
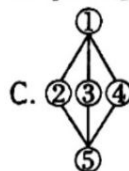
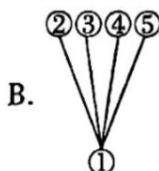
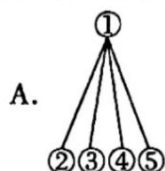
60. Why did Benjamin Franklin put cartoons and pictures in his newspaper?

- A. He was interested in cartoons.  
B. It made the newspaper interesting.  
C. It helped him make a lot of money.  
D. Everyone could get the news in this way.

61. What is the correct order about Benjamin Franklin?

- a. He printed an almanac.  
b. He opened his own shop.  
c. He moved from Boston to Philadelphia.  
d. He worked as an apprentice in the print shop.  
e. He took over a newspaper called *The Pennsylvania Gazette*.  
A. c - d - a - e - b                      B. c - d - b - a - e  
C. d - c - b - e - a                      D. d - b - c - e - a

62. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



C

If you have to describe yourself to someone else, what will you say? It can be difficult to see yourself from the outside, but knowing who you are, namely self-awareness, can help you understand feelings and make friendships closer.

Self-awareness means having a good understanding of our own character, that is, having the



ability to see ourselves clearly. If you're self-aware, you may know that you love playing an instrument because you do well in it, and music makes you happy, or that you prefer watching TV on your own because it helps you relax.

Knowing what you like and dislike, what you do well in and what you find difficult allows you to make better decisions about friendships, schoolwork and so on. You learn to trust your own feelings more, which builds confidence (信心). The World Health Organization says self-awareness is one of ten important life skills that help young people live happier, healthier lives. Being self-aware doesn't mean only thinking of yourself. By understanding your own feelings, you will better understand other people, too.

How do you learn to be self-aware? It's a good way to ask questions. But ask yourself questions that start with "What" instead of "Why". So if you don't understand why you keep arguing with a friend, ask yourself what you disagree with instead of why you're arguing.

Learning to be more self-aware is a skill, which means you learn it as you grow. So be bold and try out new things, like playing a new sport or listening to different kinds of music. Don't be afraid to dislike something—discovering what you find difficult is a key part of learning more about yourself.

63. Which of the following statements shows you are self-aware?
- A. Knowing your personality well. B. Knowing you prefer watching TV.  
C. Knowing how to play an instrument. D. Knowing how to make friendships closer.
64. Why does WHO believe self-awareness is an important skill?
- A. It helps to make better decisions. B. It helps the young build confidence.  
C. It stops you only thinking of yourself. D. It helps to improve young people's lives.
65. What is the 4th paragraph mainly about?
- A. The way of being self-aware. B. The result of being self-aware.  
C. The reason of being self-aware. D. The problem of being self-aware.
66. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- A. It can be hard for you to know yourself well from others.  
B. It takes a lot of time and energy to develop close friendships.  
C. It is important and necessary for you to make a right decision.  
D. It is a must to stick to your opinions when arguing with others.
67. Where can we probably read the passage?
- A. In an advertisement. B. In a history book.  
C. In a health magazine. D. In a news report.

#### D

Most people suffer from it from time to time—the room starts to spin or one feels strangely light-headed. These feelings are commonly known as dizziness (眩晕).

Feeling dizzy may not be an illness. ▲ Not getting enough sleep, suffering from heart problems or spinning for a long time can all lead to dizziness.

However, the figure skaters seem different. When the music is on, they glide (滑行), jump and spin. One turn, two turns, three turns...It seems that they never get dizzy no matter how many times they spin. Why?

We often feel dizzy and lose balance after spinning around. This is because when we move our heads during a spin, our eyes start to move in the opposite direction. They reach their limit before our head finishes a full turn, so they turn back to a new starting point. When our eyes repeat this, we get dizzy.

Figure skaters don't have any super power. They get dizzy, too. Their secret is lots of practice. As they train more, their brains get used to the feeling.

Skaters also have methods to help them feel less dizzy. One method is called "opposing eye





movement". It's like the eye movement when we watch a moving train pass in front of us while our heads stay still. Skaters can train themselves to have this eye movement when they spin. This can offset (抵消) the dizziness.

There are also other methods. The first one is keeping a uniform speed (匀速). We feel dizzy when our brains feel changes in speed. Skaters can also pick one point to stare at as they stop turning. Some skaters will design a dance move at the end of a long spin. This provides a little break while the dizziness passes.

68. What does the underlined word "spin" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Jump up and down.
- B. Be full of noise.
- C. Turn round and round rapidly.
- D. Be filled with terrible smell.

69. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank "▲" in Paragraph 2.

- A. It can be treated easily.
- B. Some people never feel dizzy.
- C. We don't need to care about it.
- D. There are many reasons for dizziness.

70. How many methods for fighting dizziness are introduced in the last two paragraphs?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

71. What's the writer's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To introduce some famous skaters.
- B. To give us some advice on skating.
- C. To offer us some ways to become figure skaters.
- D. To explain how skaters deal with dizziness.

72. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Why don't skaters get dizzy?
- B. When will people feel dizzy?
- C. How can skaters become better?
- D. What can help us end a long spin?

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中, 使短文意思通顺、结构完整, 并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

Flying discs are fun toys. 73 On the lifestyle platform (平台) Little Red Book, there are more than 10,000 posts about disc games, talking about things like rules and dress codes (着装要求).

74 It is easy for anyone to throw a disc almost anywhere they want to, from a field to a beach. Boys and girls can also play together, making it a good activity to socialize (社交). All these characteristics make the flying discs popular with young people today.

For those who want to compete, there are many choices. They can try the team disc sport called "ultimate". Unlike other games, ultimate encourages honesty and fair play. 75 You must overcome your desire to cheat. In another game called "disc golf", players try to hit faraway targets (目标) with a disc. Like in golf, the lowest number of throws wins.

In fact, young people enjoyed this fun activity almost a century ago. They started with pie tins (馅饼烤盘), which inspired the birth of the toy. The Frisbie Pie Company in Connecticut, US, sold pies to Yale students. The students soon found that the empty pie tins could be tossed (扔) around. 76

In 1948, a man named Walter Morrison made a plastic disc with his partner Warren Franscioni.

77 The discs quickly became popular in the US.

- A. There are no judges (裁判).
- B. They are becoming popular in China.
- C. Flying discs are very beginner-friendly.
- D. They had great fun with them in the 1930s.
- E. However, you can cheat others during the play.
- F. Some people think flying discs are hard to play.
- G. It could fly further and more accurately (准确地) than a pie tin.



### 五、补全对话(每小题1分,共5分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

(Alice and Mark are talking in a gift shop. A = Alice, M = Mark)

A: Good afternoon. 78. \_\_\_\_\_

M: Well, Mother's Day is coming and I want to give my mom a surprise. What do you recommend (推荐)?

A: 79. \_\_\_\_\_ We have all kinds of gifts that will meet any of your needs. This scarf is warm and fashionable in winter.

M: Do you have any handicrafts(手工艺品)? My mom always loves something like that.

A: Sure. Look at this dog in the window. It is made of clay. 80. \_\_\_\_\_

M: Wow, it looks quite cute. But do you have ones in other colors?

A: Yes, we also have white ones. 81. \_\_\_\_\_

M: Fine. I'll take them. How much are they?

A: \$30 for one. 82. \_\_\_\_\_

M: Here's \$45. Thanks a lot!

A: You are welcome. Have a nice weekend!

- A. What can I do for you?

B. Please choose by yourself.

C. But there are only two left.

D. You come to the right place.

E. What's the matter with you?

F. And you can get 50% off for the second one.

G. And it's one of the best-selling gifts in our shop.

### 六、书面表达(15分)

运动使人健康、快乐。在本卷阅读理解B)部分中,我们了解了飞盘运动。为了鼓励同学们参加体育运动,学校英语广播站开展“Love for Sports”征文活动,请你给该征文活动投稿。

写作要点:1. 你最喜爱的运动是什么?为什么?

2. 这项运动的规则或注意事项是什么?

3. 这项运动能给我们带来哪些好处?

要求:1. 短文应包括提示中所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;

2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名、校名和地名;

3. 词数80—120,短文开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Doing sports makes our life healthy and colorful. I would like to introduce my favourite sport to you. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

