**开州区2022~2023学年度（上）九年级期末质量监测**

**英语试题**

**（全卷分为两卷，共九个大题，满分150分，考试时间120分钟）**

**第Ⅰ卷（共95分）**

**I.听力测试。（共30分）**

**第一节（每小题1.5分，共9分）**

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子，从A、B、C三个选项中选出最恰当的答语，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

（ ）1. A. Sounds great. B. By listening to tapes. C. I do that sometimes.

（ ）2. A. It's fun. B. I love the races. C. Never mind.

（ ）3.A.OK, give me. B. Here you are. C. Thanks a lot.

（ ）4. A. Yes, I do. B. Yes, she did. C. Yes, I did.

（ ）5. A. Cotton. B. You're right. C. In China.

（ ）6. A. By Bell. B. In1876. C. In the US.

**第二节（每小题1.5分，共9分）**

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

（ ）7.A.In the classroom. B. In the cinema. C. In the hospital.

（ ）8. A. Jack. B. Lucy. C. John.

（ ）9. A. The music that has great lyrics.

B. The music that he can dance to.

C. The music that isn't too loud.

（ ）10. A. Bow. B. Shake hands. C. Kiss.

（ ）11. A. By watching videos.

B. By making word cards.

C. By working with a group.

（ ）12. A. To England. B. To her grandparents home. C. To Hong Kong.

**第三节（每小题1.5分，共6分）**

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听第一段材料，回答第13和14小题。

（ ）13.What did Ted look like?

A. Tall. B. Short. C. Thin.

（ ）14.What does Ted's hair look like now?

A. Long. B. Straight. C. Curly.

听第二段材料，回答第15和16小题。

（ ）15.Where does the conversation probably happen?

A. In a factory. B. In a supermarket. C. In a park.

（ ）16.Which floor is the restroom on?

A. The first floor. B. The second floor. C. The third floor.

**第四节（每小题1.5分，共6分）**

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

（ ）17. countries produce tea now.

A. More than 50 B. Less than 30 C. More than 45

（ ）18. kinds of tea are mentioned.

A. Two B. Three C. Four

（ ）19.The tea trees for green tea are grown in .

A. the cold area B. the dry area C. the warm area

（ ）20.People will the green tea leaves after they are picked.

A. boil B. water C. dry

**Ⅱ.单项选择。（每小题1分，共10分）**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

（ ）21.Playing computer games a lot can get in way of our studies.

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

（ ）22.The grapes are so that my teeth can't stand them.

A. crispy B. salty C. sour D. delicious

（ ）23. —Where's Mike?

—I'm sure. He in the library. He loves reading.

A. isn't B. mightn't be C. can't be D. must be

（ ）24.I met Mr. Zhang in the bookstore.

A. by mistake B. by the way C. by accident D.by myself

（ ）25.He went out of his way some flowers for his mother.

A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. bought

（ ）26.There are a lot of things I need to prepare before the trip.

A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

（ ）27. wonderful news report he wrote! All of us were proud of him.

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

（ ）28.If you are over 18 years old. You to drive a car in China.

A. can allow B. can't allow C. can be allowed D. can't be allowed

（ ）29.—Did you use to get up very late?

—Yes. But now I getting up early.

A. use to B. used to C. is used for D. get used to

（ ）30. —What about volunteering in an animal hospital?

—That sounds great! But I don't know .

A. what should I do B. what I should do

C. why should I do D. how should I do

**Ⅲ.完形填空。（每小题1.5分，共15分）**

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Ethan woke up suddenly. He knew nothing 31 himself. He did not know where he was or how he had gone there. He stood up and walked out of the forest. There was a small town. He tried to look for help, 32 when he entered a store, he passed out(晕倒) again.

Ethan woke up again in a hospital. He 33 many things. He knew his name was Ethan. He worked for the FBI and he came to that area to 34 two of his colleagues (同事) who had disappeared. He met a car accident on his way. That must be why he was in the 35 .

But soon he found the hospital was strange. It was too 36 .Hemet only one nurse and he never saw any other patient. He escaped from (逃离) the hospital. Then he met more 37 .He found one of his colleagues died, and when he met the other one, she even said she did not 38 him! Ethan got a car and tried to drive away. But no matter which way he went, he 39 drove back to the town!

This is the beginning of a popular TV show, Wayward Pines (《怪松镇》). Do 40 think the story is interesting? Come and see what would happen next!

（ ）31.A.with B. about C. like D. after

（ ）32.A.because B. so C. although D. but

（ ）33.A.invented B. tried C. remembered D. forgot

（ ）34.A.look for B .wait for C. play with D. live with

（ ）35.A.hospital B. forest C. office D. show

（ ）36.A.noisy B. quiet C. cheap D. bad

（ ）37.A.changes B. customs C. mysteries D. relatives

（ ）38.A.hate B. like C. know D. see

（ ）39.A.hardly B. maybe C. never D. always

（ ）40.A.you B. I C. they D. we

**Ⅳ.阅读理解。（41-43小题，每小题1分，44-59小题，每小题2分，共35分）**

阅读下列材料，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A

When you are learning a language, listening, speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. When you read, you can not only learn some new words, but also learn how to use them. Here are some good reading tips.

Firstly, try to read at the right level. Read something that you can understand. If it is too hard for you, it is not interesting.

Secondly, try to understand the new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, don't use a dictionary. Instead, try to guess their meanings as you read. Mark them with a pencil. Then look them up in a dictionary when you finish reading, and write them in your own vocabulary book. Try to remember them.

Thirdly, try to read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes or half an hour every day is better than two hours every Sunday. For example, you can read before you go to bed, or after you get up or at lunchtime.

Lastly, read something that interests you. Choose a newspaper, a book or a magazine about a subject that you like. It will be easy enough for you to understand.

（ ）41.There are tips about good reading.

A. six B. five C. four D. three

（ ）42.If you meet a few new words on a page while reading, you can .

A. stop reading B. guess the meanings at first

C. write them down at once D. look them up right away

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

A. Reading is also helpful to learn a language.

B. You should read for long once a week.

C. When you read, you can only learn some new words.

D. Try to read something hard to make your English better.

B

The Chong yang Festival is a traditional Chinese festival.

It is celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month. It’s also called the Double Ninth Festival.

The festival started as early as the Warring States Period. It has a history of more than 2000 years. Among the numbers from zero to nine, nine is the biggest odd number(奇数). People believe that two “ninths” meeting together stand for a long life. So it is a special holiday for Chinese people to show love and respect for their elders. They hold many kinds of activities in honor of old people to wish them good health and along life.

The festival comes during the golden time of fall. On the day, people traditionally drink chrysanthemum(菊花) wine, eat Chong yang Cakes and climb mountains. They also carry a kind of plant with them. Its name is zhuyu. People in ancient times believed that the plant could drive away evil(邪恶的) spirits and prevent them catching an illness in winter.

（ ）44.The Double Ninth Festival is on .

A. the 15th day of the first lunar month B. the 3rd Sunday of June

C. the 9th day of the ninth lunar month D. the 15th day of the fifth lunar month

（ ）45.The Double Ninth Festival has a history of .

A. more than 2000 years B. less than 500 years

C. more than 5000 years D. less than 50 years

（ ）46.People believe two “ninths” stand for .

A. getting together B. a long life C. peace and love D. love and missing

（ ）47.People hold many kinds of activities except in this day.

A. drink chrysanthemum wine B. climb mountains

C. eat Chong yang Cakes D. enjoy the moon

C

Many people ask me what my favorite invention is. I find it very hard to answer them, because there are so many things in my life that I can choose. However, I have chosen a pen. Don't you think it's surprising?

I know that to most people a penis very boring, but, to me, it stands for possibility(可能). There are so many things you can do with a pen. You can write a novel or a song, record information, or draw a picture.

A pen is like the beginning of something amazing to me. Every day, I write a new page with my pen, and I am slowly making a path(路) for my future. Maybe I will be a scientist and change the world with my **discoveries**. Maybe I'll become a musician and touch people's hearts with my music. Or perhaps I will be a writer and move people through words, or a teacher to help children grow into the kind of people that they want to be.

There are so many possibilities as to what I will do with my life, but I know that with the pen in my hand, I will write a good future for myself. Tell me what future you will write for yourself

（ ）48.People may feel after they know the writer's choice.

A. bored B. interested C. excited D. surprised

（ ）49.The underlined word “**discoveries**” means “ ”in Chinese.

A.力气 B.汗水 C.理智 D.发现

（ ）50.The writer wants to tell us .

A. why a penis the most important invention for him

B. what a pen can help him do

C. why he wants to have a good pen.

D. what person he will become in the future

（ ）51.Where does the passage most probably come from?

A. A grammar book. B. A science website.

C. A dictionary. D. A sports magazine.

D

Most people learn the importance of the magic words “please” and “thank you” at a very early age. As you go throughlife, you see better things happen when you don't forget to say them, and that people warm up to you more quickly. Here are some of the most common expressions.

**Please**. This is one of those words that can show good manners. Anytime you ask for something, it's always a good idea to add this word to soften(态度缓和) the request.

**Thank you**. When someone does something nice for you or gives you a gift, you should always say, “Thank you,” even if it's something you dislike. Not doing so gives the impression that you feel entitled(有资格的) to whatever it is.

**May I...**? The expression “May l...?” puts you on the same side as the person you are speaking to. For example, when you say, “May I see that book?” you give the persona chance to share what he is looking at.

**Excuse me.** This expression is used when you are asking forgiveness(原谅) for leaving the table, coughing, or troubling somebody.

**Pardon me.** This expression can be exchanged with “Excuse me.” The expression “Pardon me.” sounds more formal (正式).

Polite language is always helpful. ▲ peaking to others politely won't make others unhappy. It might actually win you a few friends and help you get ahead in different situations.

（ ）52.If you add “ ”to your request, you will get what you want more easily.

A. sorry B. please C. sure D. pardon

（ ）53.You can say the expression “**Excuse me.**” when .

A. you receive a present you don't like

B. you want to borrow your brother's textbook

C. you have to go to the restroom in a meeting

D. you are hungry and ask for food from Mom

（ ）54.Which of the following sentences can be put in ▲ .

A. Why is it polite? B. Why should we stop it?

C. Why not use it? D. Why do you keep on?

（ ）55.The structure(结构) of the passage is

A.①；②③④⑤⑥；⑦ B.①②③；④⑤⑥；⑦

C.①；②③④；⑤⑥⑦ D.①②③；④⑤；⑥⑦

E

When two people meet, there are a lot of ways of greeting. The ways-of greeting are not always the same in different countries.

In America, two people usually greet each other with a handshake. It is away to show respect to the other person. Athletes from opposite teams shake hands before a game **for the same reason.** However, most Americans don't shake hands when they meet people they have already known well. When American friends meet each other, they might only wave, or maybe just nod their heads.

In New Zealand, there is a special way of greeting called “Hongi”. In the greeting two people press their noses and foreheads together and close their eyes. This is an old tradition that comes from the Maori who were the first people to live in New Zealand. Even today, many New Zealanders still press their foreheads when they meet.

In Japan, people bow to each other every time they meet. Even family members bow to each other. People decide how low to bow depending on how respected the other person is.

Today, new ways of greeting are created all the time. People can do this with a quick “hi”, a handshake, or even a simple smile. The important thing is that the people they are greeting understand them.

（ ）56.How low does one Japanese bow to the other?

A. It depends on how respected the other person is.

B. It depends on how old the other person is.

C. It depends on how successful the other person is.

D. It depends on how tall the other person is.o10b

（ ）57.The underlined part “**the same reason**” refers to .

A. showing love B. showing respect

C .thanking each other D. introducing each other

（ ）58.We can learn from the third paragraph that .

A. it's impolite to press one's nose in New Zealand

B. Hongi is a kind of traditional food in New Zealand

C. the Maori used to be an old village in New Zealand

D. Hongi is an old tradition in New Zealand

（ ）59.What is the best title of the passage? .

A. Different Ways of Greeting

B. How To Be a Polite Person

C. How To Show Respect To Others

D. Ways of Saying Hello in Different Languages

**Ⅴ.口语应用。（每小题1分，共5分）**

阅读下面对话，从方框内7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A: What are you going to do tomorrow morning, Nancy?

B: 60 She's just g other driver's license.

A: I'm afraid you can't go with her. 61 They aren't serious enough at that age.

B: But I have to go shopping. My clothes are too old. 62

A: What clothes do you want to buy? Maybe I could go with you and give you some advice.

B: Oh, no, Mom! 63

A: Well, I just want to make sure you get nice things.

B: Thank you, Mom. 64 I'm old enough to decide for myself.

A: OK. Enjoy yourself tomorrow morning.

B: Thank you.

|  |
| --- |
| A. I need to buy some new ones.  B. But I think I can decide which one to buy.  C. I'm going shopping in Carla's car.  D. How will you go to the shop?  E. I don't think teenagers should be allowed to drive.  F. I think I should be allowed to choose my own clothes.  G. If you want to drive, you mustn't drink. |

**第Ⅱ卷（共55分）**

**Ⅵ.任务型阅读。（65-67小题，每小题2分，68小题3分，共9分）**

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题。

I'm a boy. I used to be not active in class. I was afraid to answer questions in class and I found that a lot of my classmates were just like me. When the teacher asked a question, I always lowered mi y head because I was afraid that the teacher saw me.

One day, in a foreign language class, Mr. Black gave us a lesson. He wanted us to be active in class, so he asked us some questions, but no one answered. “Let me tell you a story first,” he said.

“When I came to the United States to study, the university often invited famous people to make speeches. Before the beginning of every speech, I found an interesting thing. The students around me always took a cardboard(卡纸板) folded in half, wrote their names on it with the most eye-catching(引人注目的) color, and then placed the cardboard on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see and call a listener's name directly.” “I couldn’t understand that. My classmate told me the speakers were all top people, who meant chances. When your answer surprised him, it mean the might give you more chances. In fact, I really saw a few students got great chances because of that.”

After listening to the story, I understood that the chance will not find you itself. You must show yourself all the time so that you can find a chance and then catch it.

65. Did the writer like to answer questions in the past?

66. What did Mr. Black want the students to do in class?

67. Why did the students write their names on the cardboard?

68. Do you catch the chance if you can discuss with famous people? Why or why not?

**Ⅶ.完成句子。（每空1分，共10分）**

根据所给提示，完成句子。每空一词，含缩略词。

69. I used to be on the soccer team.（变成否定句）

I to be on the soccer team.

70. The model plane was made of used wood and grass.（对划线部分提问）

the model plane made of?

71. They sold the fridges at a low price.（改为同义句）

The fridges at a low price by them.

72.简很有礼貌，她从不和父母顶嘴。（完成译句）

Jane is very polite, and she never to his parents.

73.最大的遗憾并不是每个人都有这样的机会。（完成译句）

a great that not everyone can have such a chance.

**Ⅷ.短文填空。（每空2分，共16分）**

根据下面短文内容，在短文的空格处填上一个最恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

Have you ever wondered why malls, restaurants, and even theaters have music played? Just think about 74

you felt when you heard music played at these places. Music can improve how a person feels. Some music can

75 the hearts of people.

Playing the right kind of music can help people feel better. There are times in our life when everything can seem difficult. Studies have shown that music is 76 in such situations. Music also plays a great role in making you feel less anxious(焦虑的).

Music is often known as an international language. We may not know the language another person is speaking,

77 most of us respond(响应) to music in the same way.

78 is one of the best ways to improve your feelings, but this can depend on the kind of music you listen to. While happy music can make you feel better, 79 music may lower your feelings. Listening to classical(古典的) music can often make you feel full of energy. Soft music can be the perfect way to relax 80 the end of the day.

If you know what kind of music is right for you, you can make full use of it to 81 your feelings. The right kind of music can be the perfect way to help you feel happier.

74. 75. 76. 77.

78. 79. 80. 81.

**X.书面表达。（满分20分）**

升入九年级之后，你的周末生活有没有发生变化?你有没有经常和父母争执周末是否可以外出活动?请以“Should teenagers be allowed to go out on weekends?”为题，根据所给提示写一篇英语短文。

要求:

1.80-120词，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

2.文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

参考信息:

1.九年级前你周末常做什么?现在周末常做什么?

2.你有没有经常和父母争执周末是否可以外出活动?

3.你认为青少年周末应允许外出吗?谈谈你的看法。

4.……

Should teenagers be allowed to go out on weekends?

My weekend has changed a lot. Before Grade Nine,

**开州区2022~2023学年度（上）九年级期末质量监测**

**英语试题参考答案及评分意见**

**第Ⅰ卷（共95分）**

**I.听力测试。（共30分）**

1-6 BABCAB 7-12 BBBACC 13-14 BC 15-16 BC 17-20 ABCC

**Ⅱ.单项选择。（每小题1分，共10分）**

21-25 CCDCA 26-30 BACDB

**Ⅲ.完形填空。（每小题1.5分，共15分）**

31-35BDCAA 36-40 BCCDA

**Ⅳ.阅读理解。（41-43小题，每小题1分，44-59小题，每小题2分，共35分）**

41-43 CBA 44-47 CABD 48-51 DDAB 52-55 BCCA 56-59 ABDA

**V.口语应用。（每小题1分，共5分）**

60-64 CEAFB

**第Ⅱ卷（55分）**

**Ⅵ.任务型阅读。（65-67小题，每小题2分，68小题题3分，共9分）**

65. No. /No, he didn't.

66. To be active in class.

67. Because they want to answer questions and make the speaker see and call their names directly.（答案不唯一，言之有理即可）

68.言之有理即可。

**Ⅵ.完成句子。（每空1分，共10分）**

69.didn't use 70.What was 71.were sold 72.talks back 73.It's pity

**Ⅷ.短文填空。（每空2分，共16分）**

74.how 75.touch 76.helpful 77.but 78.It 79.sad 80.at

81.change/improve

**Ⅸ.书面表达。（满分20分）**

略