广水市2023年九年级三月统一考试

英 语 试 题

（考试时间120分钟 满分120分）

注意事项：

1．答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡和试卷上。

2．选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，答在试卷上无效。

3．非选择题用0.5黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上，答在试卷上无效。

4．考试结束，监考人员将试卷与答题卡一并收回。

第一部分 听力（25分）

一、听力测试

**第一节（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）**

听下面五段小对话和对话后的问题，从每小题A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. A. A dictionary. B. A map. C. A book.
2. A. Susan. B. Henry. C. Joe.
3. A. Once a week. B. Once a half year. C. Once a year.
4. A. In the Zoo. B. At the airport. C. At school.
5. A. At 7: 40. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:20.

**第二节（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）**

听下面几段长对话和一段独白，每段长对话或独白后有几个小题，从每小题A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6-7小题。

1. When is the lesson?
2. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
3. Who will give the lesson?
4. Mr. King. B. Mrs. King. C. Miss King.

听下面一段对话，回答第8-9小题。

1. Where did the dialogue take place?
2. At the Bank of China. B. At the post office. C. In the street.
3. How many turns will the speaker go?
4. One. B. Two. C. Three.

听下面一段对话，回答第10-12小题。

1. What festival is it this Thursday?
2. Halloween. B. The Spring Festival. C. The Mid-Autumn Festival.
3. What do people do on that day?
4. Enjoy the moon. B. Eat dumplings. C. Visit relatives and friends.
5. How will Michael get to Wang Nan’s home?
6. By bike. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

听下面一段对话，回答第13-15小题。

1. How often does Susan have English classes at the night school?
2. Every day. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
3. What does Susan think of the study of English?
4. Easy. B. Hard. C. Interesting.
5. What does Susan enjoy doing most?
6. Listening. B. Writing. C. Talking.

听下面一段独白，回答第16—20小题。

1. What is the information about?
2. A pop singer. B. A pop concert. C. Weather report.
3. How long will the concert last?
4. Two days. B. Nine days. C. twenty-five days.
5. How many ways are there for people to buy tickets?
6. One. B. Two. C. Three.
7. What’s the price of a ticket?
8. 90 yuan. B. 180 yuan. C. 250 yuan.
9. How can’t you get a ticket?
10. Book online. B. Go to City Hall. C. Write a letter.

**第三节（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）**

听短文填写表格，每空一词。短文读两遍。

|  |
| --- |
| Nancy is an 21 girl. |
| The speaker and Nancy are in the 22 class. |
| Nancy likes Chinese classes and likes 23 Chinese with us after class. |
| Nancy’s father teaches us 24 well. |
| Nancy often goes 25 with her mother. |

第二部分 笔试（95分）

二、完形填空（本题共15分，每小题1分）

阅读下面短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项。

“I don’t want to go, Miss White. I'm frightened (害怕的), very frightened,” Monica told her teacher.

Monica was a very 26 girl. She always sat at the back of the classroom, 27 or taking notes. Every Monday morning, there would be a special show in her class and one student would be 28 to make a speech about his or her dream. Miss White hoped that Monica could have a try the next week. But she refused.

“I know that it seems 29 for you, but it will help you build up your confidence,” said Miss White. Monica was lost in thought.

The next day, Monica came to Miss White’s office. Miss White was 30 that she would take the chance. Miss White red-penciled her manuscript (手稿) of speech, corrected her 31 , and even helped with her body language. She advised Monica to practice, to 32 that she was speaking confidently in front of her class. 33 a whole week, Monica practiced speaking in front of her imaginary（虚构的）friends and teacher. Behind the locked door of her bedroom, she told them about her 34 .

Finally, Monday arrived. 35 Monica was called upon to give her speech, she 36 and walked to the front of the class without any notes, in a show of confidence. Monica's successful performance brought everyone a great 37 . The whole class clapped (鼓掌) for a full minute when she completed her speech. Miss White 38 . She had known that Monica would make it when she 39 took her first step to overcome (克服) her fear of speaking in public.

From that day, Monica’s life changed for the better. At the age of 23, she became a newsreader（新闻播音员). People who see her on television now will find it hard to 40 that she was once a shy girl who refused to speak up in class.

26. A. active B. lazy C. quiet D. polite

27. A. reading B. singing C. talking D. laughing

28. A. warned B. forced C. caught D. chosen

29. A. difficult B. important C. necessary D. interesting

30. A. mad B. glad C. bored D. afraid

31. A. instruction B. conversation C. explanation D. pronunciation

32. A. realize B. examine C. imagine D. introduce

33. A. By B. For C. With D. Along

34. A. job B. hobby C. dream D. promise

35. A. When B. Until C. Since D. Though

36. A. woke up B. looked up C. stood up D. dressed up

37. A. secret B. thought C. decision D. surprise

38. A. agreed B. smiled C. answered D. regretted

39. A. easily B. luckily C. quickly D. bravely

40. A. expect B. believe C. discuss D. express

三、阅读理解（本题共30分，每小题2分）

**A）阅读A、B、C、D四篇短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| My role model is my neighbor Ms. Li. She is in her eighties now, but she is still young at heart. I often see her riding her bike in the park and she also spends time doing volunteer work. She helps me understand that people won’t be old if they still have a great love for life.  Adam | Norman Bethune was a Canadian doctor. In 1938, Dr. Bethune came to China and helped treat the wounded. He often worked very hard without resting. Once, he managed to save over one hundred lives in sixty-nine hours. He is still remembered in both China and Canada today. So he is my role model.  Peter |
| I miss Mrs. White most after primary school. She was our math teacher and always patient with us. She helped us to work out the answers ourselves, no matter how difficult the questions were. So Mrs. White is my role model, and I want to be a teacher like her in the future.  Betty | Yuan Longping is my role model. He is one of the greatest agricultural (农业的) scientists of our time. He worked hard to grow better rice to solve the problems of food shortage. It is sad that Mr. Yuan has left us, but his dreams are carried by many plant and agricultural researches.  Emma |

1. Who is Emma’s role model?
2. Ms. Li . B. Mrs. White. C. Norman Bethune. D. Yuan Longping.

42. What does Betty want to be in the future?

A. A teacher. B. A scientist. C. A doctor. D. A volunteer.

43. What do we know about Ms. Li?

A. She worked in a hospital. B. She solved the food problems.

C. She is old in age but young at heart. D. She is very patient with her students.

B

What does it mean to be green? “Green” is more than just a color. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment. Why is it green? Plants are green, and without them, the earth wouldn’t be such a lovely home for us. Every day, people make a lot of **trash** and pollution. What can you do? Here’s a four-step guide to being green:

◆Reduce the amount of things you use and throw away.

When you use less of something, you do a good thing for the earth. For example, if you take a shorter shower, it means that you will use less water and less fuel(燃料).

◆Reuse things whenever you can.

Sometimes people call our society a “throwaway society”. That means that we are quite used to throwing away old things and buying new things. Many times, even if you no longer need something, someone else just might need it. For example, if you are in Grade Two, why don't you give your used books to a student who is in Grade One now?

◆Recycle bottles, paper, books and even toys.

Recycling is easy. Many people will pick up your used things around your house. Tell your mom or dad that you want to recycle things and help remind others which things can be recycled.

◆Enjoy the earth—walk in the woods, plant a tree, and eat some of the delicious food that it produces.

44. The first paragraph tells us .

A. how the earth is polluted B. how we can protect the earth

C. the meaning of “green” D. about the environment

45. What does the underlined word “trash” mean?

A. Litter. B. Enemy. C. Hope. D. Advice.

46. Why do people sometimes call our society a “throwaway society” ?

A. Because many people like using more of something.

B. Because people like giving their things to others.

C. Because people like buying too many things.

D. Because people like throwing old things away.

47. Next time you turn off lights that you’re not using, we can say that you are .

A. recycling water B. saving electricity

C. reusing water D. wasting money

C

While I was jumping rope, my smartphone took a fall to the floor which created cracks（裂缝）on my screen. However, the music kept playing. 30 minutes later, I could see only one-tenth of my screen while the rest was black. The next morning, I decided not to use it for 24 hours. I felt a sense of calm that day, which led to my not using it for one week. One week ended up becoming 60 days in total without my smartphone. Here are some advantages I noticed in this challenge.

**—You’ll become “bored”**

Without my phone, I became bored, but my mind went through all kinds of topics. Boredom (无聊) is a perfect way to create new ideas on a business or project. When you are bored, you allow your mind to relax to reach all possibilities.

**—You’ll be able to reduce your “work” hours**

A survey found that adults checked their smartphones 85 times a day, or once every 10 minutes. As I learned in my challenge, by not having my smartphone, I fell into deep work more easily, so I completed my tasks in a shorter time.

**—You’ll improve your mental health**

Without my phone, I avoided reading negative (负面的) news and comments. While that helped make a big improvement in my mental health, the biggest reason for it was truly communicating with people. It brought me more connections with humans in the real world. I went to more dinners with friends and asked more questions to strangers.

48. What happened to the writer’s smartphone?

A. It was lost. B. It had no sound.

C. Its music stopped playing. D. Its screen was mostly black.

49. How long did the writer stop using the phone in the end?

A. For 24 hours. B. For one week. C. For one month. D. For sixty days.

50. Boredom is a good way for the writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to create new ideas B. to start a business

C. to set up a project D. to relax the body

51. Without the smartphone, the writer could finish the work .

A. more terribly B. more quickly

C. more carelessly D. more comfortably

D

Bringing a giraffe into the world is **a tall order**. A baby giraffe is born 10 feet high and usually lands on its back. Within seconds it rolls over its legs under its body. Then the mother giraffe rudely introduces its children to the reality(现实) of life.

In his book, A View from the Zoo , Gary Richmond describes how a new-born giraffe learns its first lesson.

The mother giraffe lowers her head long enough to take a quick look. Then she puts herself directly over her child. She waits for about a minute, and then she does the most unreasonable (不合情理的) thing. She throws her long leg and kicks her baby, so that it’s sent sprawling (四脚朝天).

When it doesn’t get up, the process is repeated again and again. The struggle to rise is important. As the baby giraffe grows tired, the mother kicks it again. Finally, it stands for the first time on its shaky (摇晃的) legs. Then the mother giraffe kicks it off its feet again. Why? She wants it to remember how it got up. In the wild, a baby giraffe must be able to get up as quickly as possible to stay with its group, where there’s safety.

Another writer named Irving Stone understood this. He spent a lifetime studying greatness, writing stories about such men as Michelangelo, Vincent van Gogh, Sigmund Freud, and Charles Darwin.

Stone was once asked if he had found something that runs through the lives of all these great people. He said, “I write about people who sometime in their life have a dream of something. They’re beaten over the head, knocked down and for years they get nowhere. But every time they stand up again. And at the end of their lives they’ve realized some small parts of what they set out (着手) to do .”

1. What does the underlined part “a tall order” in Paragraph 1 mean?
2. A happy thing. B. A difficult task.

C. A big dream. D. A beautiful scene.

1. What does the book A View from the Zoo talk about?

A. A new-born giraffe’s first lesson. B. A mother giraffe’s story.

B. The lives of some great people. D. The way for a giraffe to stand up.

1. Why were some great people mentioned in the passage?
2. Because they all worked hard.
3. Because they all liked to read some special stories.
4. Because they were born with some illnesses.
5. Because they were similar to giraffes in some ways.
6. Which of the following statements is True according to the passage?
7. This passage is a description of giraffes’ living habits.
8. Baby giraffes can’t stand up until three months old.
9. Irving Stone spent a lifetime studying and writing stories about great people.
10. The great people can’t stand up after they’re knocked down for years.

**B)阅读短文，从文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，每个选项只能用一次。**

Courage is often thought to be one of the important spirits everyone needs. Then what is courage? 56 One isn’t necessarily born with courage, but one is born with potential (潜力). Kids build courage as they are growing up.

Many people talk about connections between courage and fear. 57 If there is no fear, there is no need for courage. That is to say, courage is the ability to do what makes you feel afraid. Courage doesn’t only mean great actions such as saving one's life or taking a big risk.

58 For example, we show courage when we raise our hand to answer a hard question during class or try a new sport.

Courage is in everyday choices we make. Can you be kind to the new kid in class? 59 Or can you stand up for someone in need? Often, these things don't come with praise, but they need courage.

60 When we become brave enough to face failure, we’ll be more willing to try new things and try again after we fail. Courage doesn’t always shout. Sometimes courage is the little voice at the end of the day that says, “I'll try again tomorrow.”

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| --- |
| A. It is the ability to do something difficult.  B. Courage always stands side by side with fear.  C. Can you listen to the new person in your group?  D. Learning to fail is another important part of courage.  E. Courage also means the smaller actions of our everyday lives |

四、单词拼写（本题共5分，每小题1分）

根据句子意思和音标、首字母提示填词，每空一词。

61. The room is too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ˈdɜː(r)ti]. Let’s clean it now.

62. The hotel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [bɪˈtwiːn] the park and the bank.

63. Jack usually l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home at 6:30 and gets to school at 7:00.

64. She b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a box of chocolate to school last Monday.

65. Amy likes singing. She wants to be a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

五、完成句子（本题共10分，每小题2分）

根据所给汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

66. 这学期我们为你们准备了一些有趣而滑稽的事情。

We have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you this term.

1. 老师说数学有用，但是我认为数学很难。

The teacher says math is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I think it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 玛丽正在和她爷爷下棋。

Mary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her grandfather.

1. 我喜欢熊猫因为他们非常可爱。

I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they’re very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 昨天孩子们在湖边搭起了帐篷。

The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tent by the lake yesterday.

六、短文填空（本题共10分，每小题1分）

从方框中选择适当的单词，并用其适当的形式完成短文，每词只能用一次，每空一词。

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| --- |
| bad minute luck person fear teammate write you careful fail |

Peter kept his eyes on the grounds. He felt like there was a heavy weight on his shoulders as he walked home alone. It was the 71  day of his life. His mind would not stop thinking about what happened only just an hour ago on the soccer field. How could he have missed scoring that goal? He had let his whole team down. His stupid mistake made him angry. His team had lost the game because of him. He was really worried that his coach might kick him off the team.

As soon as he walked through the door, his father asked, “What's wrong, son?” Peter’s feeling were 72 all over his face. “I lost the game,” Peter replied. Then he went into his room without another word. Ten 73 later, Peter heard his father knocking on his bedroom door. He opened the door to let him in.

“Look, Peter. I don’t know what happened. But whatever it was, don't be too hard on 74 .”

“I lost the game, Dad. I 75 my team. They’ll probably never let me play again.”

“Soccer is about team effort. You’re not the only reason your team lost. If you have a good team, you should support each other. Besides, winning or losing is only half the game. The other half is learning how to communicate with your 76 and learning from your mistakes.

Peter didn't say anything, but what his father said made him think 77 .

The next day, Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than 78 in his heart.

“Hey, guys,” he said to his teammates. “I’m really sorry about yesterday. We were so close to winning that game. But I think if we continue to pull together, we’re going to win the next one.”

To his surprise and relief, his teammates all nodded in agreement.

“Yeah,” they said, “don't worry about it. It's never just one 79 fault. We should think about how we can do better next time. ”

Peter smiled. It made him feel 80 to know that he was on a winning team.

七、书面表达（本题共15分）

根据下面提示写一篇80词左右的短文。

张兰是我的好朋友，在孝感上学。她每天早上6:30起床然后在家吃早饭，7:00去上学，午餐在学校吃，晚上放学回家和父母一起吃晚饭。她的家距离学校约3千米，她通常骑自行车去上学，大约用20分钟，但下雨时她乘出租车，大约5分钟。在学校她要学九门功课，她最喜欢数学。她的父母在离家8千米的一家医院工作，每天开汽车上班，大约要10分钟。他们都很忙，但都很快乐。

注意：

1. 文章内容必须包含所给的全部提示要点，并且适当发挥；

2. 表达清楚，语句通顺，行文流畅，字迹工整，卷面整洁；

3. 词数80左右；

4. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校等个人信息，否则不予评分；

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