安乡县2023年上学期期中质量监测问卷

九年级 英语 命题：校稿：

考生注意：1.请考生在试题卷首页填好准考证号及姓名.

2.请将答案填写在答题卡上，填写在试题卷上无效.

3.本学科试题卷共6页，三道大题，满分100分，考试时量90分钟.

**第一部分 阅读技能**（共20小题，每题2分，满分40分）

阅读下面5篇材料，从每题所给A、B、 C三个选项中，选出最佳选项回答问题。

A

It’s not just people that are practicing social distance(距离). Some famous brands are doing it, too. They have come up with creative slogans(口号) and fun branding ideas.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | As for McDonald’s, it changed the profile photo of its Brazilian Facebook page. The fast-food brand moved the two peaks of the”M”away from each other so that they no longer touch. The page also updated(更新) its cover video, showing the logo dividing into two and then joining back together. The video says: “ ▲ ” |
|  | Similarly, gaming hardware producer Razer has separated the three interlocking snakes of its traditional logo and made them into three individual snakes. The company has been encouraging users on social media(媒介) to play games at home as well. |
|  | Artists around the world are also offering their creative ideas. One of them added a face mask(口罩) to Starbucks’ double-tailed mermaid(美人鱼). What’s more, he has changed Nike’s “Just do it” slogan to “Just don’t do it.” Another sports fan moved the basketball player away from the traditional NBA logo and added space between the three lines of the Adidas logo. |

(　　) 1. Which of the following can be put in “ ▲ ”?

A. Nothing is impossible.

B. Let us make things better.

C. Separated for a moment to be always together.

(　　) 2. How did the artist change the Starbucks’ double-tailed mermaid?

A. By cutting off one tail.

B. By adding a face mask.

C. By joining the tails together.

(　　)3. What is the purpose of the creative slogans?

A. To make their company more popular.

B. To encourage people to create more slogans.

C. To encourage people to practice social distance.

(　　)4. How many famous brands are mentioned in the passage?

A. Three. B. Five. C. Six.

B

I had never been on a real roller coaster. Fear of speed, fear of heights: They just weren’t for me. I had ever got a kiddie-coaster when I was six. It was probably six feet tall, but I had it stopped even before we got up to the first slope.

So today I just waited for my friends while they took the 53 mph roller-coaster-riding. As they stepped off the ride, they tried to persuade (说服)me to follow them onto the next roller coaster.

“Come on, Lisi!” Jennifer said, “You’re so boring! Just come with us!”

“It’s not that scary,” added Jackie, “I’ll sit next to you.”

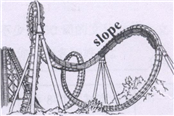
Finally, I gave in and agreed to get on the roller coaster. ▲ “It looks really big from down here,” I worried out loud. Finally, we reached the front of the line. I sat in a seat with Jackie. As soon as we started moving, I began to scream and held Jackie’s hand tightly.

We started to climb the slope toward the highest point of the ride. It felt as if something had broken. We started falling fast. The wind blew hard and it seemed like my face would blow off. I screamed so loud that I couldn’t hear myself anymore. I closed my eyes, never stopping my scream.

The ride came suddenly to a stop. I opened my eyes. We were back where we started! I hadn’t died! I stepped off the ride, tired and dizzy. My friends looked at me, searching for my reaction(反应). “Can we do that again?” I said in a low voice.

(　　)5. What happened when Lisi was on a kiddie-coaster at six?

A. She had it stopped.



B. She fell off the ride.

C. She screamed with joy.

(　　)6. Why did Lisi finally decide to ride the roller coaster?

A. Her friends persuaded her.

B. She loved trying new things.

Roller Coaster Ride

C. She disliked waiting for friends.

(　　)7. Which of the following is the best sentence to fill in the blank?

A. I thought I should calm down and be brave enough.

B. My friends were very happy with my decision.

C. As we stood in line, I got more scared.

(　　)8. What did the writer think of the roller coaster ride in the end?

A. It was safe but disappointing.

B. It was challenging but fun.

C. It was scary and dangerous.

C

Sophie Chen is a 14-year-old girl from Taiwan. When she was 6 years old, she did something amazing! She finished a 2,100-kilometer bike journey from Xi’an, the capital city of Shanxi, to Turpan (吐鲁番) in Xinjiang, with her parents. It took them two and a half months. Sophie became the youngest child in the world to have biked along the Silk Road. Chinese novel J*ourney to the West* inspired her to do so.

That is not all. Sophie wrote a book about the long journey with her father Jack Chen, a professional outdoor explorer. On April 26, the book’s English version *Biking the Silk Road: 6-year-old Sophie’s Fantasy Tour* came out in Beijing. New World Press published it.

Now Sophie studies at Ta Hwa High School. She sees the journey as a special experience in her life. She became more hard-working and learned history and geography better because of it.

On the way, she met many friendly local people and saw amazing things. She even picked some grapes! “The grapes in Xinjiang were so big and sweet. I have never seen them in Taiwan,” she said.  Still, it was not easy. “The biggest challenge was the bad weather and road conditions,” she said. She wrote in the book, “It was terribly hot in the Gobi Desert. I almost **got sunstroke** and could never have enough to drink.”

Sophie has biked in other countries, such as the United States and Turkey. This summer holiday, she plans to ride a bike from Greece to Portugal in Europe.

(　　)9. Where did Sophie Chen end her bike journey when she was 6 years old?

A. In Xi’an. B. In Turpan. C. In Taiwan.

(　　)10. Why did Sophie bike along the Silk Road?

A. Because she got inspiration from *Journey to the West*.

B. Because she wanted to write a book about it.

C. Because she liked eating grapes so much.

(　　)11. What is closest in meaning to the underlined words “**got sunstroke**”?

A. Became sick because of cold.

B. Became ill because of heat.

C. Became weak because of hunger.

(　　)12. How did the bike journey help Sophie Chen?

A. It helped her learn history and maths better.

B. It made her become more hard-working.

C. It helped her meet many old friends.

D

When looking at a pair of old chopsticks, most people would see nothing but waste. ▲

In 2016, Felix Back, a doctoral student at the University of British Columbia, Canada, found out people threw away about 100,000 pairs of chopsticks every day in Vancouver alone. He felt he needed to do something. So he **started** the company Chop Value in the same year. The company collected used chopsticks from restaurants, schools and shopping centers in Canada and the US and turned them into furniture and other artworks. Now in its seventh year with the rapid growth of the company, Bock employs(雇佣) 40 people, and using his special methods of steam and press machines, he has recycled 32 million pairs of chopsticks.

Bock takes pride in his work. And he hopes the idea behind Chop Value will help people rethink what they see as waste. “I believe every small action can help,” he said. “And I am happy that my business provides a new way for people.” Hundreds of restaurants across North America pay a small sum of money to Bock for the recycling of their used chopsticks. Bock doesn’t stop there. Now he is busy taking his business to more countries and has set up factories for recycling local wood like chopsticks in 10 countries.

(　　)13. Which of the following is the best sentence to fill in the blank?

A. But Felix Bock would see boxes, tables, shelves and so on.

B. They would throw the waste away and never use it again.

C. In fact, people have different opinions towards waste.

(　　)14. Which **“started”** in the following has the same meaning as in the passage?

A. I only started the book yesterday.

B. I can’t get the car started because the weather is so cold.

C. He started a health centre a month ago, and now everything goes smoothly.

(　　)15. How long has Bock managed his company Chop Value according to the passage?

A. One year. B. Six years. C. Seven years.

(　　)16. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. The new way to rethink what waste was.

B. The plan for recycling local wood.

C. The use of chopsticks.

E

While the start of a new school year is always exciting, this year was even more so for some students at White Cloud Primary School. They became the world’s first kids to be taught by an electronic teacher. This electronic teacher is not a human-like robot walking around the classroom. Instead, he is a computer-created head that appears on students’ computer or phone screens when needed. His name is Bill.

Created by technology company Smart Machines, Bill is able to show human-like behavior. He is designed(设计) to teach a special program which used to be taught by human teachers.

Just like human teachers, Bill is able to immediately answer the students’ questions and opinions about the topic. Thanks to computer cameras, he is also able to see and react (反应) to students’ physical actions. For example, if a student smiles at Bill, he answers by smiling back. This two-way exchange helps get the students’ attention. More importantly, it allows the program developers to improve Bill’s behavior and knowledge base when needed.

Frost, a Smart Machines spokesman, says, “What is interesting to me is the children’s reaction to Bill. He really draws their attention.” Frost thinks kids don’t find the experience of being taught by smart machines as strange as older people because **they** have grown in a time of computers and smart phones.

It is doubtful, however, that human educators will lose their jobs to Bill any time soon. For one, this talking head’s knowledge base is not large. More importantly, even the smartest computer programs can’t guess and react to all the unexpected situations that educators face daily.

(　　)17. How does the two-way exchange help the program developers?

A. It lets them correct students’ mistakes.

B. It allows Bill to answer more quickly.

C. It helps them know how to improve Bill.

(　　)18.What does the underlined word “**they**” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Older people. B. Kids. C. Smart machines.

(　　)19.What is Bill not good at doing?

A. Dealing with unexpected situations.

B. Answering students’ questions.

C. Understanding body language.

(　　)20.What is the best title about this passage?

A. Bill—A Computer-created Head

B. Bill—A Human-like Robot

C. Bill—A Computer Teacher

**第二部分 知识运用**（共两节，满分30分）

**第一节 完形填空**（共15小题，每题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In our neighborhood, there used to be a beggar(乞丐) who would walk from one house to another to beg for food and money. A little girl would watch    21    carefully from her window.

One evening, the girl asked her parents    22    some people drove the poor beggar away. Her father explained that a healthy man should not expect anyone else to    23    him. Her mother added, “Work can make him feel proud of himself. He should not    24    others.”

The next morning, the girl went to the door when the beggar came knocking. She asked him why he didn’t try to find a    25    to support himself. The beggar kept silent, and the girl told him to wait. She went into her house and soon came out, giving him all the    26    she had. The beggar took some of them and left.

The beggar was nowhere to be    27    for a few days after that. Somebody said he might have died. On hearing this, the little girl felt    28   . She was worried about the beggar.

Three years later, a well-dressed stranger took a big rocking horse out of his car and    29    it on the doorstep of the girl’s home. Seeing how    30    the girl’s mother looked, he explained that the rocking horse was a    31    for the little girl.

That evening, the girl    32    that it was the beggar who sent her the gift. He wrote a note explaining what had happened to him    33    he left. He had used the money to go into town to find work. And    34    he became the owner of a toy shop. He wanted the girl to know that it was she who made a    35    to him.

(　　) 21. A. us B. her C. him

(　　) 22. A. if B. how C. why

(　　) 23. A. pay B. support C. like

(　　) 24. A. laugh at B. depend on C. look after

(　　) 25. A. toy B. job C. shop

(　　) 26. A. coins B. chocolates C. cookies

(　　) 27. A. told B. seen C. hidden

(　　) 28. A. sad B. angry C. excited

(　　) 29. A. put B. threw C. dropped

(　　) 30. A. pleased B. relaxed C. surprised

(　　) 31. A. prize B. task C. gift

(　　) 32. A. discovered B. thought C. imagined

(　　) 33. A. before B. after C. when

(　　) 34. A. finally B. usually C. actually

(　　) 35. A. decision B. promise C. difference

**第二节 语法填空**（共15小题，每题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面的材料，在空白处填入适当内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式（1个或几个单词），使句子通顺正确.

36. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good weather it is!

—Yes. Let’s go out for a walk.

37. According to the report, the Chinese government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (provide) too much food and clothes

for the homeless people in Africa in the past ten years.

38. As a teenager, you should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your decisions and actions.

39. — You should learn how to make polite requests.

— That’s true. It’s very important to ask for help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(polite).

40. We will stay at home if my aunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to visit us tomorrow.

41. —Judy, you look so tired.

—Yes, I didn’t go to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12 o’clock last night.

42. —Did you still remember that terrible day?

— Of course. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(walk) on the street at the time of the rainstorm.

43. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (child) have cleaned the windows already, so the room looks much brighter.

44. If there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(little) pollution, the air in our city will be much cleaner.

45. The elephant is one of Thailand’s symbols. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(save) them.

On November 1, actress Rayza won the 33rd Flying Apsaras Award（飞天奖）for Best Actress for 46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she) role in the TV series Minning Town（《山海情》）. Minning Town tells the story of China’s poverty alleviation (扶贫) in Ningxia. Rayza plays 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brave and hard-working village woman. In 2001, when she was 15, she 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (choose) by a fashion magazine as a cover girl because of her beauty. But just being pretty was not enough for her, so she learned acting at the Beijing Film Academy. She started the acting career by 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) supporting roles. She put her heart into all her roles. “I’m not a talented actress, 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my dream has never changed.” she said.

**第三部分 写作技能**（共三节，满分30分）

1. **英汉互译** (共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分)

阅读短文，将文中划线部分译成汉语或英语。

What’s the most popular Winter Olympics design(设计) with kids and teenagers? 51. 那肯定是吉祥物。Bing Dwen Dwen, a panda in an ice shell, was chosen as the official mascot(吉祥物) for the Beijing 2022 Winter Games back in 2019.

52. “Mascots had to be cute and liked by 9-year-olds in order to be successful,” *said Cao Xue.* He chose Bing Dwen Dwen, which became the final mascot.

53. Bing Dwen Dwen was chosen from 5, 816 designs from 38 countries and regions(地区). The idea first came from a traditional Chinese snack bingtanghulu—fruit coated in syrup(糖浆), a simple snack cannot 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. “We don’t need to explain anything to have it understood across different cultures. “

However, there were already too many cartoon images of pandas out there so the mascot needed to be different. 54.Cao最初决定吉祥物应该是小熊猫而不是成年熊猫。 This is how they got Bing Dwen Dwen’s body shape. Its body has the same length(长度)as its head.

Cao’s team then collected all the panda designs they could find across the world to avoid similarities. They even visited the panda nature reserve(保护区)in Wolong, Sichuan. 55. “When we finally got Bing Dwen Dwen, our whole team was over the moon,” said Cao. “Now I can’t wait to see it greet the world at the Winter Games opening ceremony.”

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

**第二节 回答问题** (共5小题,每小题2分，满分10分)

阅读下面材料，然后根据材料内容简要回答下列问题。

Cindy: Dale, you always have much pocket money. You can afford to buy anything you like.

Dale : Don’t you have any pocket money, Cindy?

Cindy: No. I seldom ask my parents for money. I make money on my own. I take part-time jobs on vacation.

Dale: What do you do?

Cindy: The first job I did was to clean up tables at a restaurant last summer vacation.

Dale: How did you like your job?

Cindy: Actually, I had no idea of working in a restaurant. I was terribly busy and tired on the first day. I was running around to get a table ready for the waiting customers.

Dale: The tiring job must get you down.

Cindy: No, it didn’t. I still remember sitting down for dinner with my co-workers. People, at my age or ten years older, all sat together and talked about their days. All of a sudden, I felt so good to be a part of them.

Dale: Why did you have such a nice feeling?

Cindy: I used to be shy and I kept silent in conversations with my classmates.

Dale: You were only a listener.

Cindy: Yes. I just sat there silently. But now I have been able to grow into a person who is active to talk with people at school or anywhere else.

Dale: The job you do has given you so much, not only the money.

Cindy: Yes. This is a good experience for me.

56. Does Cindy have much pocket money?

57. What was Cindy’s first part-time job?

58. How did Cindy feel on the first day, good or upset?

59. What kind of person did Cindy use to be?

60. Why does Cindy say the part-time job is a good experience for her?

**第三节 基础写作**（共1小题，满分15分）

假如你是第二节（回答问题）材料中的Cindy，请写一篇80词以上的英文短文，介绍自己的第一份兼职工作经历，以便在英语课堂上分享。

注意：1. 要点包括Cindy兼职工作的时间，地点，经历，个人变化和感受。

2. 不得出现自己的姓名和校名等真实信息。

Hello, everyone! I am very happy to share my first part-time job experience with you.

That’s all. Thank you!

2023年上学期九年级期中考试英语答案

第一部分 阅读技能（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

1-5 CBCCA 6-10 ACBBA 11-15 BBACC 16-20 ACBAA

第二部分 知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节 完形填空（共15小题，每题1分，满分15分）

21-25 CCBBB 26-30 ABAAC 31-35 CABAC

第二节 语法填空题（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

36. What 37. has/have provided 38. for 39. politely 40.comes

41. until /till 42. was walking 43.children 44. less 45. to save

46. her 47. a 48. was chosen 49. playing 50. but

第三部分 写作技能 （共二节，满分30分）

第一节 英汉互译（共5小题，每题1分，满分5分）

51. It/That must be the mascot/a mascot/mascots.(直接用mascot扣0.5)

52. 为了获得成功，吉祥物得非常可爱，并且深受9岁孩子的喜欢。

53. 冰墩墩是从38个国家和地区的5816个设计中挑选出来的。

54. Cao first decided that it should be a baby panda instead of an adult one.

55. 当我们最终得到冰墩墩时，我们整个团队欣喜若狂。

**评卷参考：主要考查翻译能力，因此表达形式可以多样化。**

第二节 回答问题（共5小题，每题2分，满分10分）

56. No, she doesn’t.

57. To clean up tables at a restaurant.

58. Good.

59. She used to be shy and kept silent in conversations with her classmates.

60. Because she not only makes some money, but also becomes a better person/becomes active.

第三节 基础写作（满分15分）

这是作文评分标准，供大家参考。

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| 评卷参考 | 按5个档次给分，满分15分。评分时要以作文的整体谋篇和语言水平来评判。先确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，微调分数。最后，看其字数和卷面整洁程度，词数太少（不到70个词的）或**书写欠整洁的酌情扣1－2分**。  **各档次的给分范围和要求**：  第五档：（13－15分） 包含全部要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。  第四档：（10－12分）基本包含要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。  第三档：（7－9分） 包含部分要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。  第二档：（4－6分） 要点不明确；语言错误多，影响意思表达。  第一档：（0－3分） 错误百出，不知所云；白卷或文不对题。 |
| 基本要点： Cindy兼职工作的时间，地点，经历，个人变化和感受。 | |