**河南省开封市第五中学 2023-2024 学年上学期九年级九月份月考英语**

一、听力理解(20 小题， 每小题 1 分， 共 20 分)

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题， 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

( )1. What does the girl advise the boy to do?

A. Keep a diary. B. Read aloud.

C. Do more homework.

( )2. How long has the girl learned English?

A. For 5 years. B. For 10 years.

C. For 15 years.

( )3. Why did the boy say sorry?

1. He made some pronunciation mistakes.
2. He made some grammar mistakes.
3. He made some spelling mistakes. ( )4. What's Mary's problem?
4. She can't read fast.
5. She is careless.
6. She reads more books. ( )5. When is the report?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday.

C. On Sunday.

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题， 从题中所给的A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话， 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

( )6. What's Evan's favorite subject?

A. English. B. Math. C. Chinese.

( )7. How does the woman learn English words?

1. By making word cards.
2. By listening carefully.
3. By joining an English club.

听下面一段对话， 回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

( )8. What's the matter with Paul?

1. He forgot to do his homework.
2. He failed the English test.
3. He couldn't find his English textbook. ( )9. When can Paul join the girl's group?

A. Next Monday. B. Next Tuesday.

C. Next Friday.

听下面一段独白， 回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

( )10. What does Tom do every day to study English?

1. Read English magazines and listen to English songs.
2. Listen to English on the radio and practice speaking.
3. Watch English movies and read English novels. ( )11. What is difficult for Tom?
4. To remember English words.
5. To study grammar.
6. To use English words.

( )12. How does Tom feel when he speaks English?

A. Excited. B. Confident. C. Nervous.

听下面一段对话， 回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

( )13. What does the girl find the hardest in English?

A. Listening. B. Reading. C. Writing. ( )14. What does the boy advise the girl to do?

A. Listen to songs. B. Listen to tapes.

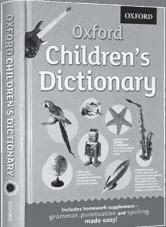
C. Watch movies.

( )15. Which is true according to the conversation?

1. The boy is the girl's pen pal.
2. The girl always gets good grades in English.
3. The boy thinks a pen pal can help improve the girl's written English.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。

A.  B.  C. 

16.

19.

17.

20.

1. E.

18.

二、阅读理解(20 小题， 每小题 2 分， 共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料， 然后按文后要求做题。

# A

If you have problems describing people, don't worry! We'll use popular film characters to help you learn some useful words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Naive**  Meaning: If someone is naive, they have little experience and believe good things will always happen.  Example: In the film *Elf* ， Buddy is a naive  person.He grows up with elves ( 精灵). One day, he goes to New York City but finds things very different there.  Director: Jon Favreau | **Loyal**  Meaning: If you're loyal, you always give support to a person or a group and help him or them and act honestly.  Example: In the film *Toy Story,* Woody is loyal to his friends and the owner, Andy.He stays with Andy, even when Andy grows up and goes to college.  Director: John Lasseter |
| **Demanding**  Meaning: If someone is demanding, they are not easily satisfied or pleased.  Example: In the film *The Devil Wears Prada,* Miranda is very demanding.She always works very hard, and expects others to do the same.  Director: David Frankel | **Talented**  Meaning: If you're talented，  you have a natural ability to do something well. Example: In the film  *McFarland, USA,* Coach White notices some talented runners in his PE class.He forms a cross­country group that races against other schools.  Director: Niki Caro |

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

( )21. Which story takes place in New York City among these films according to this passage?

A. *Elf*. B. *Toy Story*.

C. *The Devil Wears Prada*. D. *McFarland*，*USA*. ( )22. Who always gives support to friends according to the films?

A. Buddy. B. Woody.

C. David Frankel. D. Niki Caro.

( )23. What does the underlined word “Demanding” mean in Chinese?

1. 天真的 B. 需要的

C. (工作)要求高的 D. 有才能的

( )24. Which word is used to describe a person with a natural ability to do something well?

A. Naive. B. Loyal.

C. Demanding. D. Talented. ( )25. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?

A. Sport. B. Travel.

C. Environment. D. Language.

# B

Li Ting, 15, from Shanghai, was preparing a talk on some western festivals.She searched online for certain information and made PPT.Wu Qiong, her classmate, was doing his chemistry homework carefully.But he couldn't work out the last problem even if he tried his best.So he took out his mobile phone, opened a special app, and searched the problem.Solutions soon appeared on the screen in several seconds.

Nowadays, many students do homework with the help of the Internet like Li and Wu.They search for information online, use apps or discuss through QQ and WeChat.

“It's convenient ( 方 便 的 ). You don't have to wait for your teacher to explain it to you face to

face, ”according to Wu.“You can also learn by seeing how others work them out.What's more, it improves the students' abilities.And it's especially true for new kinds of homework.I am quite skilled at finding information online and using Microsoft Office.”

However, this trend(趋势) also causes problems.Some lazy students just copy the answers online without

thinking.Even some ask their classmates to do homework for them.And their teachers may not know the fact.

Anyhow， knowing how to use the Internet is important.The key is to have good self­control.When you come across a difficult problem, think about it by yourself first.Be sure to understand the reasons behind the answers after you have turned to the Internet, or you won't make progress.If you are not sure about your self­control, ask your parents for help.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

( )26. What homework was Wu Qiong doing?

A. Physics. B. Chemistry.

C. Science. D. Writing.

( )27. Which of the following ways is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. QQ. B. WeChat.

C. A learning app. D. DingTalk. ( )28. According to Wu, which of the following is true?

1. The new learning way is difficult.
2. Students should use the new learning way.
3. Students should study with the teacher face to face.
4. Students could copy others' homework online.

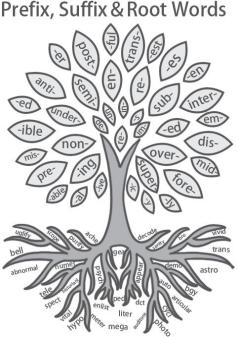
( )29. When a student uses the Internet, what must he do?

1. Have an app.
2. Have a mobile phone.
3. Ask his parents beside him.
4. Have good self­c ontrol.

( )30. What's the main idea about the passage?

1. How to learn a language.
2. How to do homework.
3. The new way of learning.
4. A new computer app.

# C[创新题]

A tree has roots.People have roots too.If you get to the root of a problem, you will solve it.It's the same thing with words.Dig deeply into a big, unfamiliar word and you will understand where it came from.

As readers, especially those reading in a second language, we need to deal with the text as if we were detectives (侦探) looking for information to unlock the unknown.Like any good detective arriving on the crime scene, the first thing to do when meeting a new and difficult word is to judge( 判断) the situation, to look at everything that is known and see if it helps us to understand what it means.

As you know, prefixes (前缀) and suffixes (后缀) can be added to the beginning or end of words to change the meaning.Know them, and you will have the word building ability.But root words are the key.Take time to learn a few of these, put them in your memory, and you will become a master word detective.

Let's look at one common root word used in English.“Alter” from the Latin word means “other”. When you meet this root word, you know that the bigger word has something to do with “other”. Examine the word “alternate”. Can you find the Latin root in it?

* If you and your friend like to eat out, first you pay and the other pays the next time.You are alternating paying.
* If you go to the movies on alternate Saturdays, you go on one Saturday, but not the other Saturday.
* If you have no alternative, you have no other choice(选择).

Learn as many root words as possible in the language you are studying.Then use your “rooting for words” skills.Like any new skill, practice and hard work are always paid back.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

( )31. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

1. The situation.
2. The crime scene.
3. A new and difficult word.
4. Everything that is known.

( )32. If Jim and Lily go to the movies, which one below is “alternating paying”？

1. They each pay half.
2. Jim pays every time.
3. They take turns paying.
4. Their parents pay for them.

( )33. How does the author explain his ideas about root words?

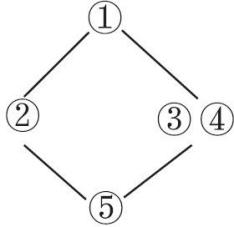
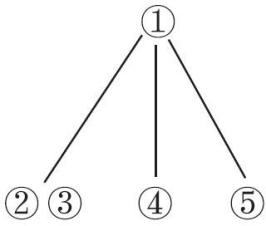
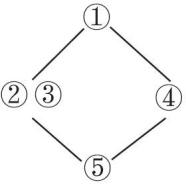
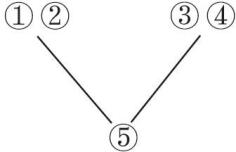
A. By giving a fact. B. By taking an example.

C. By telling a story. D. By having a discussion.

( )34. “Sen” from the Latin word means “old”. Which word uses this Latin root?

1. My brother is my **senior** by two years.
2. He was ill so he was **absent** from school.
3. A criminal was **sentenced** to death by law.
4. 60 students were **present** at the sports meeting.

( )35. Which of the following shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (①＝Paragraph 1 ②＝Paragraph 2，…)

* 1. B. C. D.

# D[原创题]

Most of the people think that successful learners must have some certain study habits. 36 answer is yes, please read the following words.

If your

Simon Gamble works at a university in England.His job is to help students have better study skills.“Being an active learner is the key to success，” he says.He also says that “one of the best ways to learn something is to imagine teaching it”. Why? Because you need to know something more when you teach it. 37 The schedule is not just for schoolwork.It is also be used outside the school.Students can use it for their home and life.

Kelly Louise Preece works for another college.She says it is important to have good study habits.You also have to follow basic(基本的) rules.That means finding the best studying environment.Taking notes is another good rule.You should also go out for walks when you are studying. 38 It is also a good idea to put breaks into your study habits.

Besides, when you get ready for the test, create a “to do” list( 清单). Split tasks( 分任务) into two parts. 39 Work out your study strengths and weaknesses.This will give you a better understanding of the problem you need to solve.

40 See what questions you can answer without looking at your books.

Work in a group.One of the best ways to learn is to imagine yourself teaching the lesson to someone else.Working in a group gives you the chance to do this and it is good practice.

根据材料内容， 从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项， 使文章意思通顺、内容完

整。

1. Test yourself.
2. His university says students should make a schedule(时间表).
3. One part needs attention right away and the other does not.
4. That can make you feel more creative.
5. Do you want to get them？

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三、完形填空(15 小题， 每小题 1 分， 共 15 分)

Karl Marx was born in Germany on May 5th, 1818. 41 he was a child, he was forced to leave his country again and again.He lived in Belgium, England and some other 42 .

His mother language was German and at school he learned French and English, but he felt his English was 43 .So he made up his 44 to improve his English.He began to work hard 45 it.He made so much progress 46 he could soon read English newspapers and write English articles.

However, there were 47 things that he thought were too difficult for him—the grammar and some of the idioms(习语). He often 48 himself by saying “ 49 I keep on trying, I'll make even greater progress.” At the same time, his close friend, Engels, often wrote to praise ( 称赞)him for his hard work in learning English.

In one of Marx's books, he gave people who were learning a foreign language some 50 on how to learn it well.He said a foreign language was 51 for a person to have a better future.He said a person should translate every word he/she heard into the foreign language he/she was learning.If he/she could do this, it would be 52 for him/her to use the language freely.

In April, 1841, he 53 his doctor's degree.After that, he began to write articles for a newspaper.He wrote

about the housing problems of poor people and their hard life. 54 he tried, he did his best.

During the 1840s, Marx and Engels wrote a book together.These words of theirs became very\_\_55 : “Working people of all countries, unite！”

( )41. A. When B. Before

C. After D. While

( )42. A. farms B. factories

C. schools D. countries

( )43. A. different B. boring

C. strange D. poor

( )44. A. idea B. knowledge

C. mind D. memory

( )45. A. of B. at

C. in D. for

( )46. A. that B. what

C. when D. how

( )47. A. two B. three

C. four D. five

( )48. A. protected B. encouraged

C. searched D. introduced ( )49. A. If B. But

C. And D. Though

( )50. A. examples B. meanings

C. money D. advice

( )51. A. unusual B. necessary

C. certain D. simple

( )52. A. clear B. brave

C. possible D. fit

( )53. A. discussed B. discovered

C. received D. gave

( )54. A. Whoever B. Whenever

C. Whatever D. However ( )55. A. secret B. proper

C. similar D. famous

四、语篇填空(15 小题， 每小题 1 分， 共 15 分) 第一节

阅读短文， 从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空， 使短文通顺， 意思完整。每空限填一词， 每词限用一次。

able with difficulty something use easy through learn provide enjoy

Films provide more than just fun.For many people, watching foreign language films is a way to develop their language skills.But some might meet with 56 when watching a film.If you are one of them, I'd like to give you some advice to help you get the most fun 57 watching a film in English.

Choose a film that you enjoy.

If you like action films, watch an action film, for example, *Star Wars*.If you like comedies, watch a comedy—anything with Hugh Grant (a British actor) in always 58 a laugh! It's simple enough.

Choose 59 that you are familiar (熟悉的) with.

It's best to start with something simple.In this way, you can understand the film 60 .Disney films such as *The Lion King* and *Tangled* are classic examples.Other cartoons such as *Up* and *The Lego Movie* are also

61 .

Ask friends for advice.

Perhaps your friends have already seen some English films.If so, they may be 62 to tell you what films are interesting.

If you need to, use the subtitles (字幕).

For beginners, subtitles are very useful.It's OK to use subtitles in your own language.But for stronger

63 ， why not consider 64 English subtitles? In this way, you can connect them 65 the words spoken on the screen, and it can help you develop your language further.

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第二节

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阅读短文， 根据语篇要求填空， 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

In language learning, it is OK to make mistakes.One American language expert advises that language learners should regard mistakes as chances of progress.So as English learners, we should not think that making mistakes 66 bad.

Let's take spoken English as an example.When you are speaking with an English speaker, the goal(目标)of

your conversation is to be able 67 communicate with him.Once you make a mistake, don't think too much about the mistake itself.The first problem is that you should consider whether it will cause trouble in communication.If yes, then you can start the second step— 68 to deal with your mistake and learn from it.

69 are two kinds of useful ways.The first is to look for mistakes.For example, a person gives 70 unusual reply to something you have said.You can then ask him why.The second works if you know an English speaker well. You can ask him for help when you get some communication problems with other English speakers.

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68.

五、补全对话(5 小题， 每小题 2 分， 共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景， 在每个空白处填上一个恰当的句子， 使对话的意思连贯、完整。

**A:** Hi, Jessica. You look tired.71. ?

**B:** I stayed up late last night.

**A:** What did you do?

**B:** 72. . You know, we have an English test today.I'm afraid of it because I'm not good at English.

**A:** Don't worry.The teacher says it won't be too difficult.

**B:** 73. ?

**A:** Sure.You can review the passages in the textbook and correct the mistakes in your homework carefully.

**B:** But I always have a lot of problems to correct.

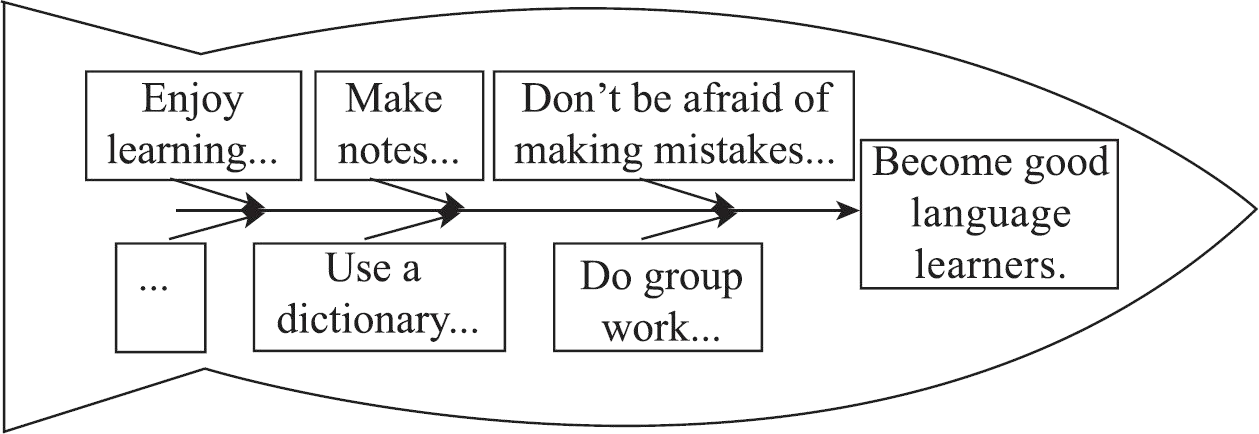
**A:** 74. . Our teacher is friendly and ready to help you.

**B:** OK.I will follow your advice.Thank you.

**A:** 75. .

六、书面表达(20 分)

学习一门新的语言不是一件容易的事情， 不过万事都有规律可循。请根据思维导图提示的语言学习经历和经验， 以 “How can we become good language learners？”为题， 写一篇英语短文。



要求：1.应包含思维导图提示中的所有要点， 可适当进行拓展；

1. 词数：100 词左右；
2. 书写工整规范；
3. 标题、首末段已给出， 不计入总词数；
4. 文中不得提及真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

# How can we become good language learners?

What makes a good language learner? There are some things that good language learners do and some things they don't do.

Don't forget than it's never too late to become a good language learner.