

德清县 2022 学年第一学期期末调研测试试题卷

九年级英语

卷 I

说明：本卷共三大题，43 小题，满分 61 分

一、听力（本题有 15 小题，其中 1-10 小题每题 1 分，11-15 小题每题 2 分，共 20 分）

注意：听力共分三节。答题时，请先将答案标在试卷上，听力部分结束后，请将答案转涂到客观题答题卷上。听每段对话或独白前，你都有五秒钟的时间阅读这一小题，听完后你将有五秒钟的时间回答这一小题。

第一节：听下面五段对话，每段对话后有 1 个小题，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does Peter learn English?

- A. By reading books. B. By listening to the tapes.
C. By watching English movies.

2. Who will the girl talk to if she has a problem?

- A. Her parents. B. An expert. C. Her teacher.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A movie. B. A picture. C. A magazine.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. On a plane. B. On a bike. C. In a taxi.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He can't go for a picnic. B. He isn't interested in picnics.
C. He will get ready for the picnic.

第二节：听下面两段较长对话，每段对话后有 2 至 3 个小题，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答第 6-7 小题

6. When are the speakers going to have the party?

- A. 6:15. B. 6:45 C. 7:15.

7. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Father and daughter. C. Boss and clerk.

听下面一段较长对话，回答第 8-10 小题

8. How many students took part in the story writing competition?

- A. 9. B. 20. C. 150.

9. What is Kate's story about?

- A. Her aunt's traveling. B. Her mother's traveling C. Her sister's traveling.

10. What book can Kate get at City Bookshop?

- A. Any story book. B. Any interesting book. C. Any book she wants.

第三节：听下面一段独白，独白后有 5 个小题，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。独白读两遍。

11. Where was the speaker at 6 p.m.?

- A. At home. B. On the bus. C. In the school.

12. What was the lady doing before she fell down?

- A. Making a call.
B. Sending a message.
C. Looking out of the window.

13. Who called 120?

- A. The driver. B. The speaker. C. The girl.

14. What is the girl's job?

- A. A nurse. B. A doctor. C. A medical student.

15. Why does the speaker share the story?

- A. To ask people to learn first aid.
B. To warn old people not to go out alone.
C. To encourage people to try to help others.

笔试部分（80 分）

二、完形填空（本题有 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，理解其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

When I was 15, life always felt boring. I didn't really 16 to notice the differences among the students in my school. But this view changed when my parents bought me a 17 for the Spring Festival.

Even though I didn't know 18 about photography, I showed great interest in the new 19. I kept taking photos for different people and plants.

Then after a month, I realized I had no ____20____ for taking pictures. My photos were clearly missing something and not creative. Soon, I became so ____21____ with myself that I gave up my new hobby.

During the summer vacation, I went for a walk on the railroad track. The tracks are a warm red color. It's an amazing sight to ____22____. Before the walk, I thought, "Maybe I should bring my camera", which hadn't been touched for weeks.

Surprisingly, this walk on the tracks has begun my ____23____ for photography. When I was walking on the train tracks, there was only nature around me. I realized ____24____ important it was to look at the details of things. I didn't worry about trying to ____25____ something beautiful. Instead, I just captured (捕捉) the beauty already around me.

____26____ months of studying outdoor scenes, I was finally able to create beauty of my own.

So far, my work has been published (发表) in two small magazines. They are ____27____ to me because they show how much my artistic abilities have grown: I went from ____28____ talent to being published. And my photos have become something I was ____29____ of.

Thanks to this gift from my ____30____, I now have a new way of looking at the world. I can enjoy the world better than others.


- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. care | B. hope | C. have | D. agree |
| 17. A. camera | B. computer | C. magazine | D. plant |
| 18. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 19. A. game | B. hobby | C. film | D. picture |
| 20. A. knowledge | B. time | C. energy | D. talent |
| 21. A. busy | B. angry | C. pleased | D. careful |
| 22. A. speak | B. listen | C. see | D. read |
| 23. A. hope | B. satisfaction | C. dislike | D. love |
| 24. A. whether | B. what | C. how | D. why |
| 25. A. create | B. catch | C. draw | D. enjoy |
| 26. A. When | B. Before | C. After | D. Since |
| 27. A. important | B. unpleasant | C. uncomfortable | D. relaxing |
| 28. A. million | B. thousand | C. hundred | D. zero |
| 29. A. proud | B. tired | C. afraid | D. nervous |
| 30. A. friends | B. teachers | C. parents | D. sisters |

三、阅读理解（本题有 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

阅读下面短文，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

With the impact of the epidemic (疫情), people like to shop online, and live streaming has become a new sales model. Here are three Live-streaming Rooms .

|  <p>Online shopping</p> <p>Live-streaming Rooms 直播带货间</p> | Li Wei | He Xing | Jia Jia & Qi Qi |
|--|---|---|---|
| | LI-NING T-shirts | Pu'er Tea | Hai'er Fridge |
| | 8:30a.m.—10:00a.m. On Sunday | 2:00p.m.—4:00p.m. On Monday | 7:00p.m.—8:30p.m. On Friday |
| | ¥150 each; ¥280 for two, cheaper. | 800 yuan for 1 kilo | 1999 yuan for one |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made of Xinjiang cotton sizes: XS, S, M, L, XL tele: 0826-3206666 tele: 0826-3206789 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made in Yunnan made by hand tele: 023-5109998 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WIFI connection dry and wet separation (干湿分离) tele: 010-7326888 |

31. Whose live-streaming room will you go if you want to buy some Pu'er Tea?
A. Li Wei's. B. Jia Jia's. C. Qi Qi's. D. He Xing's.
32. How much do you need to pay for two Li-Ning T-shirts and one kilo of Pu'er tea?
A. ¥300. B. ¥1080. C. ¥1100. D. ¥ 950.
33. Which one is RIGHT according to the passage?
A. We can buy Xinjiang cotton from Li Wei.
B. The Hai'er Fridge has a WIFI connection.
C. Li Wei's live-streaming room opens on Monday.
D. If we want to buy some T-shirts, we can call Jia Jia at 0826-3206666.

B

15 years ago, my parents bought a small house in the countryside, which they used for holidays. After my birth, they started to go to the holiday house more. We used to drive 3 hours to get to the quiet and lovely house every Friday evening.

During the week my parents worked in London. My two brothers and I went to expensive private schools and we were all very busy. We hardly saw each other. We had several babysitters (临时保姆) as my parents had to work long hours. The only time we could be together was the weekend, and that was my happiest time. However, every Sunday morning was pain because ▲. We all hated the idea of leaving our village friends and the beautiful countryside.

Last year my dad had had enough. He sold our big house near London and my parents gave up their jobs and long working hours. They bought a smaller car. We are now living in our holiday

house—two adults, three kids and a dog. My parents got jobs that allowed them to work from home. We never have babysitters.

The best change for me is that now I go with my brothers to a small local school. After school we get on our bikes and ride around to see friends. My life is just so different. We feel calm and happy. We have fewer things but for me it seems like we have so much more. I am so glad we have changed our way of life.

34. Which can be the best to put in ▲ in Paragraph 2?
- A. we had to leave the house then B. we had to stay here for another day
C. we could go to school again D. we could go back to the city home
35. What do we know about the present life of the writer's family?
- A. They just have one babysitter. B. The writer goes to a private school.
C. There are more things in their house. D. The writer's parents work from home.
36. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. My Life in London B. The Happiest Family Time
C. A Great Change in My Life D. Changes in the Countryside

C

①Open an app, place your order, and wait for your food to be delivered (递送) to your home—this is how many people eat in China these days. Delivery service has spread all over China's cities and rural areas. According to the latest data from the China Internet Network Information Center, about 421 million Chinese people use online food delivery services. That's about half of the total number of Internet users in China.

②Which group of people is ordering food online the most? It's **undisputed** that it's mainly young people. A recent report showed that 86.3 % of the service's users are between 20 and 34 years old. These people, who live in small families, are the main groups driving the development of the food delivery.

③Small families depend greatly on food delivery services. Chinese families have changed in size over the past 20 years. In 2002, only 7.7% of families were one-person family. But this number increased to 15.6 % in 2022. The percent of two-person families went up from 18.4 % in 2002 to 27.2% in 2022. For small families, cooking will be spent more time and will make wastes, so ordering food online has become more popular.

④The improvement of China's food delivery services has also attracted (吸引) more customers. According to Meituan's report, it takes to make a food delivery dropped from 38 minutes in 2016 to 29 minutes in 2022. Many delivery platforms (平台) are also offering more services, delivering products such as fruit, vegetables, medicine and flowers. As its services continue to improve, it's likely that the food delivery industry will keep growing.

37. What does the underlined word "**undisputed**" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. 不可公开的 B. 毫无疑问的 C. 无意义的 D. 不可能的
38. How does the write develop Paragraph 3?
- A. By telling a story. B. By listing numbers.
C. By giving examples. D. By asking questions.

39. What's this passage mainly about?

- A. The food delivery services.
- B. A food ordering app.
- C. Young people's eating habits.
- D. The improvement of China's food.

D

Liu Jichen, a student from Tsinghua University, has developed a WeChat (微信) mini-program called "Clear Plate". After a meal, users can open the mini-program and take a picture of their empty plates. Once the picture is recognized by the AI (人工智能), users can collect points and use them to buy gifts or buy charity (慈善) meals and then send them to children in poor rural areas.

In November 2020, Liu and his team, together with other organizations, organized the "Clear Your Plate" program for the third year. It has swept over 1,017 universities across the country.

The idea to develop such a mini-program came from Liu's experience in a canteen. In 2017, he found that a restaurant would give diners who finished off their food a card and offer small gifts after a certain number of cards had been collected.

"Technological innovation (科技创新) is a good way to reduce food waste," Liu thought. He organized a team of 20 members to work on the project at the end of 2017. To solve the AI's problem of identifying (识别) photos of empty plates, the team spent half a year collecting over 100,000 samples in canteens and restaurants. In 2018, the mini-program was officially put into use on Oct. 16th, World Food Day.

"There were so many unknowns in research and development. For our team members, the biggest challenge was whether we were confident enough to complete it," Liu said. They not only achieved their goal, but now, the mini-program has more than 5 million users, according to Liu. "We hope our efforts can start a new lifestyle among the young by encouraging them to cherish (珍惜) their food and develop the habit of saving food," Liu added.

40. What can we know about the "Clear Your Plate" mini-program?

- A. It is an exchange of food for rewards.
- B. Its 6 million users are mostly students.
- C. It helped reduce food waste by chatting with friends.
- D. Its purpose is to put an end to waste and encourage saving food.

41. What's the correct time order of the following events?

- ① The mini-program was officially put into use.
- ② The mini-program has more than 5 million users.
- ③ Liu found that a canteen would give diners a card.
- ④ Liu organized a team to work on the program "Clear Your Plate".

- A. ①③④② B. ③④①② C. ③②④① D. ②③④①

42. What challenge did Liu and his team face?

- A. They found it difficult to continue the program.
- B. They had difficulty gathering enough samples.
- C. They felt uncertain if they could complete the project.
- D. They don't have enough professional technical support.

43. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A guide book.
- B. A news report.
- C. A book review.
- D. A text book.

卷 II

说明：本卷共四大题，满分 39 分

四、任务型阅读（本题有 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，补全表格中所缺的信息。每空一词。

We Love Potatoes

Potatoes are very important food. 80% of a potato is water. People first grew potatoes in the mountains of South America. In the 16th century potatoes were brought to Europe. Today more than 100 countries grow potatoes.

Fast Food

Fast food is not a modern invention. Scientists say even ancient Greeks enjoyed takeout. In every town in ancient Greece, there were lots of snack stores and markets. People could buy any meal they wanted there. They could buy food like hamburgers and hot dogs. Today, the only new things about fast food are mass production (批量生产) and fast food chains (连锁店).

Museum of Fries (炸薯条)

The Frie Museum in Bruges, Belgium is the first museum that shows French fries in the whole world! The museum provides answers to such important questions as:

- * Where does the potato come from?
- * Were French fries invented in Belgium?
- * What's the secret of making good French fries?

Of course, the museum is not only about Q& A. It is also famous for inventions that have improved the making of French fries!

根据短文内容完成句子

44. 80 percent of a potato is made up of _____.
45. Potatoes are now grown in over _____ countries.
46. Fast food is actually a(n) _____ invention, and mass production and fast food chains are new things about fast food.
47. The Frie Museum is a museum for people to learn more about _____.

五、单词拼写（本题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和所给中文提示，在空白处写出正确的单词。每空限填一词。

Nowadays, more and more Chinese teenagers are becoming homebodies (someone who enjoys being at home). They _____ 48 _____ (很少) or never play sports outside. The problem should get plenty of _____ 49 _____ (关注、注意) of parents.

Pressure of heavy schoolwork causes this situation. Hu Mei, a homebody from Nanshan Language School in Shenzhen, is busy with lots of homework. "I don't want to get behind or _____ 50 _____ (不及格) the exam," she said.

Li Juan, another homebody, was _____ 51 _____ (出生) in 2002. She watches popular TV plays and plays with her _____ 52 _____ (可移动的) phone at home. She hates playing outdoor sports. Even if this isn't a problem, kids still _____ 53 _____ (更喜欢) indoor life. Wang Yi, 13, from No.50 Middle School in Anhui Province, often reads some _____ 54 _____ (长篇小说) about Harry Potter and surfs the Internet. "I like doing things at home better than _____ 55 _____ (出席) a concert outside," she said.

Foreign students think quite ____ 56 ____ (不同地). They don't like staying indoors at all. They spend their free time in ____ 57 ____ (公开的) places even if it just means going to the park or reading a book under the tree. Nice weather, little homework and rich after-school activities get them to do that.

六、语法填空 (本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词, 或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

What will happen if a family is without the Internet for a month? One American family decided to find out, so they sent an ____ 58 ____ (invite) to a leading US television station. In it, they expected that it ____ 59 ____ (send) a film group to record their everyday life without technology for a month.

When the film group met ____ 60 ____ Smiths, they noticed that Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith and their two sons were so crazy about technology ____ 61 ____ they hardly did things together. At mealtimes, no one was prepared ____ 62 ____ (sit) at the dining table for their food. "You see, everyone just runs into the kitchen, ____ 63 ____ (take) their food and then goes back to their bedrooms, and then their eyes are just fixed on their screen." Mrs. Smith explained. "Our family will become strangers to each other ____ 64 ____ we make a change!"

Returning to the normal life without the Internet was not easy, especially when all the family members lost ____ 65 ____ (they) in it. They had to make many changes. For example, the two brothers had to borrow books for their scientific projects ____ 66 ____ the school library, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith needed to go out shopping because they couldn't buy things online. Since the family picked up the new lifestyle, they have found that they can spend more time talking over meals instead of doing their own things ____ 67 ____ (silent).

Would they be able to go for long without using the Internet after the challenge?

七、书面表达 (本题共 15 分)

近年来学生近视率很高, 且越来越低龄化。请根据下表所提示的内容, 用英语写一篇短文, 并谈谈你的建议。

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 现 状 | 大约 70% 学生眼睛近视 |
| 主要原因 | 1. 用眼习惯不好; 2. 用眼时间太长等 |
| 预防方法 | 1. 做眼保健操; 2. 多进行体育活动 |
| 你的建议 | ... (至少一条) |

参考词汇: 近视的 shortsighted

注意: 1. 不能出现真实的姓名、学校等信息。

2. 词数: 80-100。开头句已给出, 可选用, 不计入总词数。

The survey shows that many students have become shortsighted at a very young age.
