

2023—2024 学年度（上学期）期中质量监测·九年级英语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

亲爱的同学们：

本试卷由 6 部分组成，满分 120 分，答题时间 120 分钟。祝你们取得优异成绩！

注意事项：

答题时，考生务必按照考试要求在答题卡上的指定区域内作答，在草纸、试卷上答题无效。

一、听力（共 25 分）

I. 听句子，根据你所听到的句子，选择最佳答语。（5 分）

1. A. By reading the textbook. B. By subway. C. By hand.
2. A. You're welcome. B. The same to you. C. No problem.
3. A. It is very good. B. It's beside the bookstore. C. It closes at 9:00 p.m.
4. A. Yes, he did. B. Yes, he does. C. Yes, he is.
5. A. It's made in China. B. It's made of steel. C. It's made by hand.

II. 听对话，根据你所听到的对话和对话后的问题，选择最佳答案。（5 分）

6. A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
7. A. It's in March. B. It's in April. C. It's in May.
8. A. Size S. B. Size M. C. Size L.
9. A. On River Street. B. On Long Street. C. On Main Street.
10. A. To work with a group. B. To join an English Club. C. To have conversations with friends.

III. 根据所听到的描述，选出与其相符的图片。其中有一幅图片是多余的。（5 分）



A



B



C



D



E



F

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

IV. 听较长对话，选择最佳答案。（5 分）

听第一段对话，作答第 16~17 小题。

16. What is Candy's skirt made of?
A. Cotton. B. Wood. C. Silk.
17. Where did Candy's mother buy the skirt for her?
A. In Shanghai. B. In Macao. C. In San Francisco.

听第二段对话，作答第 18~20 小题。

18. How long has Jacob been in China?

- A. For four years. B. For five years. C. For six years.

19. What festival does Jacob like best?

- A. The Lantern Festival. B. The Spring Festival. C. The Dragon Boat Festival.

20. Why does Jacob like the festival?

- A. Because it's fantastic. B. Because it's interesting. C. Because it's relaxing.

V. 听短文，根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。(5 分)

21. Annie is _____ now.

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

22. Annie used to have _____ hair.

- A. short B. curly C. long

23. Annie plays _____ now.

- A. badminton B. soccer C. tennis

24. Annie used to be _____.

- A. outgoing B. quiet C. serious

25. Annie is _____ the speaker.

- A. as tall as B. shorter than C. taller than

二、基础知识 (共 15 分)

VI. 单项选择。(15 分)

26. AI plays _____ important role in our lives.

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

27. Japan started putting nuclear-contaminated water (核污染水) into the ocean _____ Aug 24.

- A. on B. at C. of D. in

28. —Alice plays basketball so well! Who taught her?

—She learnt it by _____.

- A. she B. her C. herself D. hers

29. —I don't know how to _____ the old books.

—Why don't you give them away to the kids in poor areas?

- A. put on B. deal with C. talk back D. make up

30. —Have you heard of the UN Chinese Language Day?

—Of course. Chinese _____ by more and more people around the world.

- A. spoke B. speaks C. was spoken D. is spoken

31. —I wonder _____ I should do next.

—You should turn on the blender.

- A. what B. when C. where D. who

32. Look! There _____ many strangers in our classroom.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

33. Have a try, _____ you will never know what you can achieve.

- A. or B. and C. but D. so

34. _____ terrible news! About 2,000 artifacts (文物) were stolen from the British Museum in August.

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

35. Before _____ a new word in a dictionary, we'd better try to guess the meaning.

- A. looking after B. looking at C. looking up D. looking for

36. — _____ did you stay in Weihai during this summer holiday?
— For 6 days. I love the parks there very much.
A. How long B. How soon C. How far D. How often
37. We should avoid _____ smart phones for too long. It's not good for our health.
A. use B. uses C. using D. to use
38. —Jerry, can you tell me _____ during the Mid-Autumn Festival this year?
—Sure. We ate mooncakes and admired the moon.
A. what you will do B. what you did C. what will you do D. what did you do
39. Clara _____ a lot of knowledge about pandas since she fell in love with panda He Hua.
A. learns B. was learning C. has learnt D. will learn
40. —We will go to Changchun Library tomorrow, and I'd like you to join us.
— _____ I just want to borrow some books about Li Bai.
A. That sounds difficult. B. What a pity! C. Pardon? D. Great!

三、交际运用 (共 5 分)

VII. 根据对话内容，用方框内所给的选项补全对话，其中有一项是多余的。(5 分)

A: Hello, is that Mr. Wu?

B: Yes, speaking. 41

A: I'm from EMS. Your package (包裹) is here. Are you at home?

B: Sorry, I'm at work right now. 42

A: In fact, this package needs your signature (签名). I can wait for you here.

B: 43 I can't leave my office.

A: I see. 44

B: That's great. Then can you bring it at 7:00 p.m. tomorrow?

A: All right. 45

B: Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. What's up?</p> <p>B. See you then.</p> <p>C. What time is it?</p> <p>D. But I'm quite busy at work now.</p> <p>E. Can I bring the package tomorrow?</p> <p>F. Could you leave the package at the door?</p> |
|--|

四、阅读 (共 45 分)

VIII. 完形填空 (15分)

阅读短文，掌握其大意，然后从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Do you like hot pot (火锅)? Do you want to eat it especially on a cold winter evening? As we all know, hot pot is one of the famous 46 in China. It has been 47 for ages, because it is not only free-for-all but also easy to 48.

Diners can 49 different foods to the broth (汤) to cook, from vegetables to meat, from noodles to seafood. You can put 50 into it.

Hot pot is a(n) 51 diet, because it can make us warm in cold winter and make us cool in hot 52.

But eating hot pot is much 53 than just an enjoyment for our taste and health. It's also a celebration of life and friendship. For many Chinese people, eating hot pot is usually a(an) 54 event. A survey showed that about 40.2 percent of Chinese usually eat hot pot with 55 friends.

It's always a good time when a group of people 56 around a table to eat, talk and drink 57. As the food continues to boil in the broth, they keep drinking and 58 with each other. The atmosphere (气氛) makes the time 59. No food other than hot pot can represent how much Chinese like to gather together to enjoy happiness.

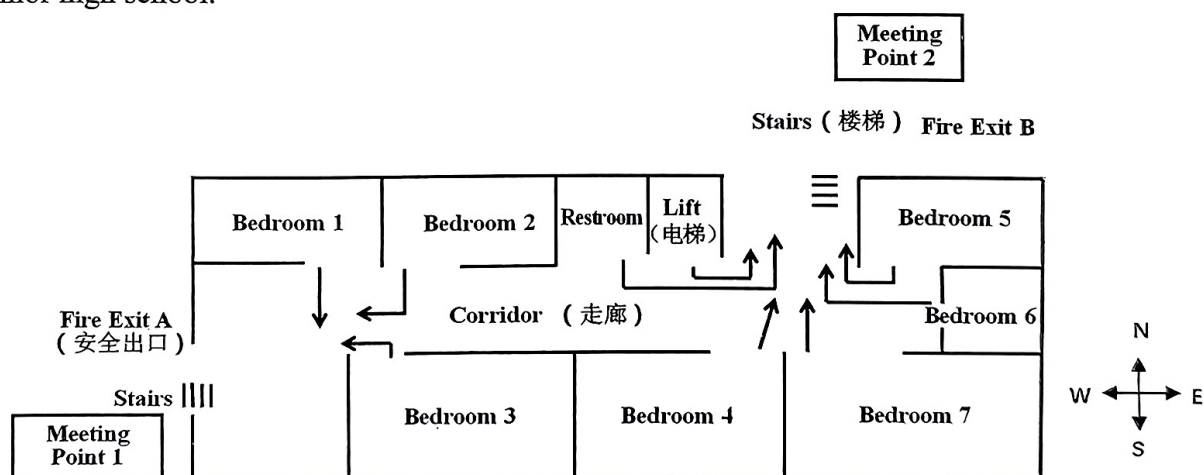
As a popular saying goes, "There's nothing to 60 after having a hot pot. If you are still worried, then go for it twice." So if you feel empty or lonely, why not cook a hot pot to fill your stomach and heart as well?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 46. A. machines | B. meals | C. festivals | D. activities |
| 47. A. exciting | B. helpful | C. interesting | D. popular |
| 48. A. play | B. cook | C. drink | D. sell |
| 49. A. add | B. fix | C. work | D. make |
| 50. A. somebody | B. somewhere | C. anything | D. anyone |
| 51. A. relaxing | B. amazing | C. understanding | D. boring |
| 52. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 53. A. longer | B. shorter | C. more | D. less |
| 54. A. careful | B. international | C. educational | D. social |
| 55. A. its | B. her | C. his | D. their |
| 56. A. sleep | B. jump | C. sit | D. sing |
| 57. A. sadly | B. quickly | C. happily | D. carefully |
| 58. A. talking | B. playing | C. singing | D. dancing |
| 59. A. warm | B. hard | C. cold | D. sad |
| 60. A. talk about | B. worry about | C. think about | D. care about |

IX. 阅读理解 (30 分)

(A)

The map gives the general instruction of fire escape (逃跑) in a student accommodation (住所) of a junior high school.



The layout (布局) of the accommodation mainly includes bedrooms with corridors linking (连接) them with stairs and fire exits.

In general, there are two possible fire escape routes (路线) for students to escape from danger. The one on the right side can help more students to escape compared with its left. When we come to a new place, we should learn about the escape routes.

根据短文和图表内容，选择最佳答案。(5分)

61. Fire Exit A is in the _____ of the map.
A. north B. east C. west D. middle
62. Fire Exit B is for the bedrooms except (除了) _____.
A. bedroom 3 B. bedroom 4 C. bedroom 5 D. bedroom 6
63. The lift is _____ the restroom.
A. in front of B. next to C. across from D. behind
64. There are _____ possible fire escape routes for students to escape from danger.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
65. From this passage, we can know _____.
A. Fire Exit A is beside Meeting Point 2
B. Fire Exit B is at the left side of the corridor
C. the left fire escape route helps fewer students to escape
D. people come from the lift can use Fire Exit A to escape

(B)

My grandpa took me to New York two weeks ago. We visited many places of interest there. I enjoyed my holiday very much until the day we flew back to Beijing.

When my grandpa and I got to the airport, we had to check in for the flight (航班). But just when we were ready to check in, I remembered leaving something in the restroom. I had to go back to look for it.

When I came back, I couldn't find my grandpa. The airport radio said something, but I couldn't understand what they said. Was the plane leaving? I was so afraid that I was close to tears. What could I do? Who would help me?

I wanted help, but I didn't think people would understand me because my English was very poor. As I was thinking about this, two men walked towards me. They looked like Asian people. I asked them where they were going, but sadly they said Japanese, not Chinese. Time kept flying, and I became more and more worried. I knew I had to overcome my fear and ask someone for help.

I walked over to an American, "Sir, I'm lost. I need your help." I started with my poor English. The man smiled at me and asked, "Could you tell me where you are going?"

"Beijing, China," I answered nervously.

"Well, the gate number for that flight is 21."

Maybe that was where my grandfather was! I ran off at once. I even forgot to thank him.

To my great joy, my grandpa was standing at the gate, waiting for me. I jumped into his arms and couldn't help crying out with happiness.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。(5分)

66. What happened when the writer came back from the restroom?
A. The plane left. B. He couldn't find his grandpa.
C. He couldn't help crying. D. His grandfather went away from the airport.
67. Who helped the writer at last?
A. A Chinese. B. An American. C. A Japanese. D. An airport staff.
68. What does the underlined word "overcome" in the passage probably mean?
A. Be brave to do something. B. Pay attention to something.
C. Be afraid of something. D. Succeed in dealing with a problem.

69. Which is the right time order of the following facts?

- ① The writer met two Japanese.
- ② The writer talked with an American.
- ③ The writer went back to the restroom.
- ④ The writer jumped into his grandpa's arms.

A. ①④③② B. ②①④③ C. ③①②④ D. ③①④②

70. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. A happy holiday. B. A beautiful airport.
C. An unforgettable experience. D. A helpful stranger.

(C)

Every country has its special festivals, so does Spain (西班牙). Spain is famous for its Tomato Festival, called La Tomatina.

It happens in a small town Bunol on the last Wednesday of August every year. During the festival there are all kinds of activities but the most exciting part is the tomato fight. It takes place at the end of the long celebration. You are encouraged to throw tomatoes in the fight.



There're many stories about how the festival began. One of the stories goes that during the 1940s, some friends started a tomato fight, while another story is about a local band. Anyway, everyone in Bunol seems to have a different story.

Before the tomato fight, there are parades (游行), musical bands, street parties and so on. On the day of the fight, shopkeepers cover their windows and doors in order to keep away from the tomato fight. At the same time, a lot of tourists and local people come to the town square together. Then large trucks full of tomatoes arrive. From the back of the large trucks, a great town band starts to throw tomatoes at others. Then the crowds fight back, throwing the tomatoes at anything and anyone. Soon the streets are in the sea of red tomato juice.

Everyone is supposed to follow a small number of rules: You must squash (压烂) the tomato before throwing it and you are only allowed to throw tomatoes.

It is usually over in less than half an hour. Everyone then sets off to the river to clear up. Sounds like fun!

根据短文内容, 判断句子正 (T)、误 (F)。(5 分)

71. La Tomatina is held in September every year.
72. The most exciting activity of the festival is the tomato fight.
73. The stories about how the festival began are the same according to the passage.
74. On the fighting day, people can throw anything at others.
75. This passage mainly talks about the Tomato Festival in Spain.

(D)

Everyone deals with stress. It is a part of human nature, and nobody can avoid it. 76

Find something interesting in the material you are learning.

A lack (缺少) of interest makes studying more difficult. 77 To fix this problem, try to find some interesting points from the homework. This way, your work will seem less boring.

78

Have you ever burned the midnight oil to finish your homework on the last day of a holiday? This probably makes you feel bad. Try to put what you need to get done on paper instead of keeping it in

your head can be helpful. It will stop you worrying about the lack of time you have.

Make time for yourself.

Try not to spend all of your time doing nothing but studying. Taking a walk with your dogs or making some cookies will not decline (降低) your grades. Dancing to your favorite artists' new music is also a good way. 79 Because you have a lot of work doesn't mean you should become a robot.

Ask for help.

Sometimes, you can't solve a problem alone. 80 Ask a teacher or a friend for help if necessary. That way, you will feel much better.

Remind yourself that life moves on.

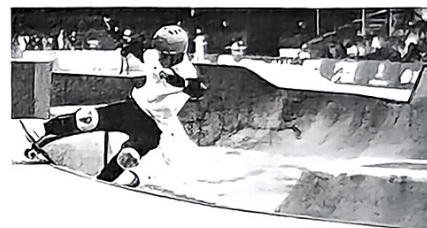
If you find yourself in a state of panic (悲观的), take a deep breath and tell yourself that better days are sure to come. Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.

阅读短文, 把 A~E 五个句子填入文中空缺处, 使短文内容完整。(5 分)

- A. Make a study plan.
- B. Helplessness always makes things worse.
- C. Take these short breaks to relax yourself.
- D. But we can still take some steps to make us feel better when face it.
- E. When you are bored at doing something, it will probably take longer to do.

(E)

China's 15-year-old Chen Ye won gold in the men's park final of skateboarding (滑板男子碗池决赛) at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou.



Chen Ye started getting into this sport in 2016. One day he went to a sports store, and he saw a skateboard. He decided to give it a try. Although it was really challenging to stay on the board in the beginning, Chen found it very interesting. Every time he did some difficult tricks, he felt the joy of making breakthroughs (突破).

Gradually, Chen needed a better skatepark (滑板场) for training. To meet the need, his father decided to make a skate bowl himself. He worked on it late into the night, sometimes until three or four in the morning. Chen is really thankful for his father's support.

As a junior high school student, Chen needed to find a balance between his schoolwork and skateboarding. His only "privilege (特权)" was being free from PE classes, during which he would do schoolwork because he needed to practice in his own skate bowl for hours after returning home.

He trained in the morning, studied in the afternoon and sometimes had to have extra (额外的) classes with the teachers' help. While getting ready for the competition this year, Chen even disagreed with his father over his study plans. He wanted to train for more hours at night.

Looking at the seven years of learning skating, Chen said this experience made him stronger and more determined (坚定的) to do something he truly loves.

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。(10 分)

- 81. When did Chen Ye start getting into his sports?
- 82. What did Chen Ye think of staying on the board in the beginning?
- 83. Why did Chen Ye's father make a skate bowl himself?
- 84. What did Chen Ye do during PE classes?
- 85. What made Chen Ye stronger and more determined?

五、语言运用 (共 10 分)

X. 短文填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个恰当的单词，或用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空，使短文内容完整。

For London's Chinese community (社区), Chinese New Year is a big event. 86 Chinese New Year, people make sure their houses are clean and tidy, buy new clothes and have their hair cut to bring good luck for the new year. London has the 87 (big) celebration outside of Asia. 88 (it) date changes every year, because the exact date of Chinese New Year is set according to lunar and solar calendar (阴历和阳历). 89 (thousand) of people go to watch Chinese 90 (tradition) lion and dragon dances.

In 91 (center) London, there are fireworks and stage performances with all kinds of acts and special guests. Chinatown is 92 (fill) with excitement. The streets are decorated with lucky red lanterns. 93 you're considering eating in one of Chinatown's excellent Chinese restaurants, however, book (预订) a table 94 (one), because you won't find one on that night.

For young Chinese people studying or working in the UK, chatting online is a good 95 to join big family celebrations back home. Those missing home might also make dumplings for friends in Britain or organize an evening of karaoke, another popular way of celebrating.

六、书面表达(共 20 分)

XI. (A) 假如你是李华，你的外国朋友 Pam 对中文很感兴趣，写信向你询问该如何学好中文。请你给她写一封回信，向她介绍学习中文的方法。(5 分)

- 要点：1. 培养学习中文的兴趣；
2. 多看中文电影；
3. 尽量用中文与别人交流；
4. 从错误中学习。

要求：要点齐全；表述通顺；简洁得体。不少于 40 词。

Dear Pam,

Yours,

Li Hua

(B) 回首两年多的初中时光，你在学习和生活中一定取得了不少进步，比如学业知识、生活技能、人际交往、饮食锻炼、性格塑造等方面。请结合你的亲身经历谈一谈自己的进步。(15 分)

- 要点：1. 选取 1—2 个方面；
2. 结合你的亲身经历，谈一谈自己的进步；
3. 你是如何取得这些进步的以及你的感悟。

要求：1. 词数：不少于 80 词；

2. 文中不得出现真实的校名和人名。

2023—2024 学年度（上学期）期中质量监测
九年级英语答题卡

姓 名 _____
班 级 _____
准考证号 _____

条形码粘贴处

缺考标记，考生
禁填！由监考负
责用黑色字迹的
签字笔填涂。



注
意
事
项

1. 答题前考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚。
2. 请将准考证条形码粘贴在〔条形码粘贴处〕的方框内。
3. 选择题必须用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔填写，字体工整。
4. 请按照题号顺序在各题的答题区域内作答，超出范围的答案无效，在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液。

正确填涂

错误填涂



一、听力（每题 1 分，共 25 分）

- | I | II | III |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 [A] [B] [C] | 6 [A] [B] [C] | 11 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] |
| 2 [A] [B] [C] | 7 [A] [B] [C] | 12 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] |
| 3 [A] [B] [C] | 8 [A] [B] [C] | 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] |
| 4 [A] [B] [C] | 9 [A] [B] [C] | 14 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] |
| 5 [A] [B] [C] | 10 [A] [B] [C] | 15 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] |
-
- | IV | V |
|----------------|----------------|
| 16 [A] [B] [C] | 21 [A] [B] [C] |
| 17 [A] [B] [C] | 22 [A] [B] [C] |
| 18 [A] [B] [C] | 23 [A] [B] [C] |
| 19 [A] [B] [C] | 24 [A] [B] [C] |
| 20 [A] [B] [C] | 25 [A] [B] [C] |

二、基础知识（每题 1 分，共 15 分）

- | VI | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

三、交际运用（每题 1 分，共 5 分）

- VII
- 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]
42 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]
43 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]
44 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]
45 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F]

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

四、阅读（46-80 每题 1 分，81-85 每题 2 分，共 45 分）

VIII

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 51 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 50 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
-
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 56 [A] [B] [C] [D] | |
| 57 [A] [B] [C] [D] | |
| 58 [A] [B] [C] [D] | |
| 59 [A] [B] [C] [D] | |
| 60 [A] [B] [C] [D] | |

IX (A)

(B)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 61 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 66 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 62 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 67 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 63 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 68 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 64 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 69 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 65 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 70 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

(C)

(D)

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 71 [T] [F] | 76 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 72 [T] [F] | 77 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 73 [T] [F] | 78 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 74 [T] [F] | 79 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 75 [T] [F] | 80 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |

(E)

81. _____.
82. _____.
83. _____.
84. _____.
85. _____.

五、语言运用（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

X

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 86. _____ | 91. _____ |
| 87. _____ | 92. _____ |
| 88. _____ | 93. _____ |
| 89. _____ | 94. _____ |
| 90. _____ | 95. _____ |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

六、书面表达（小作文 5 分，大作文 15 分，共 20 分）

XI (A)

Dear Pam,

Yours,
Li Hua

(B)

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效