

九年级调研检测

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共 8 页, 六大题, 满分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 本试卷上不要答题, 请按答题卡上注意事项的要求, 直接把答案填写在答题卡上。答在试卷上的答案无效。

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。

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。

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

Sunshine Middle School Sports Day Wechat Group

October 18, 2023

By: Jenny, 5:03 p. m.

I spent three months for the 100-meter running race. Last night, I was afraid that I would not do well in the race so I could hardly sleep! Luckily, my hard work paid off. I came first. That was exciting.

By: Miss Miller, 5:12 p. m.

Well done, Jenny! The Sports Day was successful! I would like to thank all our teachers and students. Today is an unforgettable day. Today is the 30th anniversary(周年纪念日) of our school's Sports Day! Also, today is my birthday.

By: Albert, 5:20 p. m.

Happy birthday, Headmaster! Before the Sports Day, I practiced hard for the high jump. When I knew I lost the competition, I felt upset. At that time, Mr. Smith saw me and hugged(拥抱) me. Thank Mr. Smith for comforting me! I will practice even harder next year and compete again!

By: Mrs. Lee, 5:31 p. m.

I enjoyed the Sports Day so much! I joined the three-legged race with my son. We nearly fell over during the race but we had a good time! I'm happy that the school held the race

because it could help to develop a good parent-child relationship(关系).

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

1. How did Jenny feel the night before the Sports Day?

- A. Happy. B. Excited. C. Nervous. D. Proud.

2. Whose birthday is on the same day as the Sports Day?

- A. Jenny's. B. Albert's. C. Mr. Smith's. D. Miss Miller's.

3. Why did Albert thank Mr. Smith?

- A. Because Mr. Smith practiced with him. B. Because Mr. Smith helped him feel better.
C. Because Mr. Smith gave him a birthday gift. D. Because Mr. Smith taught him high jump.

4. What did Mrs. Lee think of the three-legged race?

- A. She enjoyed it. B. It was dangerous.
C. She didn't care about it. D. It was just good for kids.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Jenny didn't win the 100-meter running race. B. Mrs. Lee didn't have a son.
C. The Sports Day fell on October 18. D. Mr. Smith is the headmaster.

B

In Los Angeles, a waiter served a group of teens. The waiter remembered his experience as a young high school student. So he made sure the teens had a nice experience at the restaurant. The waiter made sure of it. After serving all the teens and doing great job, he was left a tip (小费), only \$3.28. That was hardly enough to buy a cup of coffee. The waiter went home. And he felt unhappy for the students who did not know the value (价值) of hard work. He thought they looked down on people like him.

After several days, the waiter forgot about it. His life went on as usual. But ten days later, he received a letter from the teens.

"About a week and a half ago, on October 7, my three friends and I came to eat at this restaurant. It was an exciting experience for us to be here alone, and it was all new to us. And you were the best waiter in this restaurant. You were kind, helpful, and didn't treat us like babies! So I want to say thank you for making our 'grown-up' experience so amazing and fun. I would also like to say sorry on behalf of (代表) my group. Because we were new to all of this, our 13-year-old minds didn't exactly know how to deal with the bill (账单). The bill was reasonable (合乎情理), but we had completely forgotten (and didn't know, to be honest) what a tip even was and how much to give. So we emptied our pocket, and all our money added up to \$3.28. Having no idea of how small this really was,

we left. Later, we realized our mistakes and felt sorry. We knew we had to make it right. So together with this letter, you will find the correct 18% tip. Thank you for your help and kindness and also thank you for making our night fun. Thank you!"

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

6. How did the waiter serve the group of teens?

- A. He tried to make them pay more.
- B. He served them like other waiters.
- C. He treated them as babies.
- D. He tried to give them a nice experience.

7. Why did the group of teens leave \$3.28 as a tip?

- A. Because they looked down on the waiter.
- B. Because they didn't know what a tip meant.
- C. Because they weren't happy at this restaurant.
- D. Because they thought \$3.28 was enough.

8. Why did the teens write the letter later?

- A. Because they found \$3.28 was too small.
- B. Because they didn't pay for the bill.
- C. Because they missed the waiter.
- D. Because they had a hard time at the restaurant.

9. What do restaurant waiters mind most in America?

- A. What kinds of people they serve.
- B. What food people usually order.
- C. Whether they are given reasonable tips.
- D. Where people work.

10. What did the teens mainly want to say in the letter?

- A. They were thankful for the waiter's service.
- B. They had realized their mistakes and made it right.
- C. They had a wonderful experience at the restaurant.
- D. They wanted more customers to go to the restaurant.

C

While people usually consider New Year's Day as the beginning of a new year, the Chinese think differently. According to the Chinese calendar, we Chinese think the start of a new year is Chinese New Year.

①

Chinese New Year is a traditional and very important Chinese holiday. It is known as the Spring Festival.

②

Chinese New Year is celebrated through a number of traditions.

Red envelopes: Red is an important color in Chinese culture as it shows good luck and joy. Money is given in red envelopes. The amount (金额) people receive is usually a lucky even number, like two, six, eight and so on. The amount cannot have four, as in Chinese tradition, it means death.

Firecrackers: Firecrackers are popular during Chinese New Year. They are thought to scare off ghosts. Some countries have stopped the use of firecrackers because they can be dangerous.

Lion and dragon dances: These dances are performed by highly-skilled acrobats (杂技演员). The drums are played along with the dance, to frighten away bad spirits. The dragon dance is a highlight (亮点) of the festival around the world, and large crowds get together to watch it.

Food and families: It's common for Chinese families to have a big dinner the night before Chinese New Year. Many different kinds of delicious food will be prepared for the family get-together.

③

Each year is named after a different animal. It's said that twelve kinds of animals had a race to decide the order of the Chinese years. And then the name of each year depended on the order the animals finished the race. The rat won the race, with the pig coming in last.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

11. What's the topic of the passage ?

- A. Travel. B. Animals. C. Family. D. Festivals.

12. What's the best title of Paragraph 1,2,3 in the text?

- A: A folk story. B: How is it celebrated? C: Different animals. D: Why is it important?
E: What is Chinese New Year?

- A. ①e, ②d, ③c B. ①e, ②b, ③a C. ①d, ②b, ③a D. ①d, ②e, ③c

13. Which of the following is an even number?

- A. 2023. B. 9. C. 378. D. 110815.

14 Which is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Lion and dragon dances are easy to perform. B. The dragon dance is quite popular across the world.
C. Bad spirits are scared away by the dance and the crowds. D. The acrobats perform the dance and play the drums at the same time.

15. Which part of a newspaper does the text probably come from?

- A. Culture. B. Sports. C. Education. D. News.

D

Today we take a look at the word "smart". If someone says you are smart, what do they mean? Is it a good thing or something bad? 16 This is because the word "smart" has many meanings.

For example, someone could say you look smart or are dressed smartly. That means they like your physical appearance or what you are wearing.

But if something smarts, it can be unkind or hurtful, either physically or mentally (精神地). If you accidentally trip over a chair and fall down, you might shout, "Ow! That smarts!" Or if a friend says something that

hurts your feelings, you can say you are smarting from the hurtful words. 17

If you are standing too close to a campfire, you could say your eyes are smarting from the smoke of the fire. Here the word “smarting” means feeling a sharp pain.

18 If someone is “smart as a whip”, they are able to think very quickly.

19 Some people are considered street-smart. They may not have a strong education. But they are good at dealing with people and problems in the real world. Other people might be book-smart. This means they have spent many years in school. But they may not be so smart when dealing with people or real-world problems.

And then there is a kind of “smart” that means to talk or behave disrespectfully and impolitely. If you say something disrespectful to your parents, they might say, “Don’t get smart with me!” Here, “smart” means you’re impolite and rude by saying something unkind.

The kind of smart can also be used as a verb. 20

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。

- A. If you smart off to the wrong people, they could hit you in the face.
- B. But the most common meaning of “smart” is to be clever.
- C. The answer is not as easy as you might think.
- D. However, different people have different ways of being smart.
- E. In fact, maybe that person is no longer your friend.

三、完形填空（15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

Beauty in Common Things

Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art. These usually try to show the 21 that are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. The most 22 things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned 23 objects of beauty.

According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent 24 out to ask for help when in 25. Today, sky lanterns are 26 at festivals and other celebrations. They are made of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are 27, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as 28 symbols of happiness and good wishes.

Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy but it can be 29 to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. 30 the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.

Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very 31. The pieces are

usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or 32 story. The pieces are 33 shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, they are fired at a very high 34. They are then polished and painted. It takes several weeks to complete everything. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all 35 people have for life and beauty.

21.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| A. health | B. things | C. people | D. food |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|

22.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. special | B. strange | C. common | D. expensive |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|

23.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| A. into | B. around | C. off | D. out |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|

24.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| A. him | B. them | C. it | D. her |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|

25.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. safety | B. silence | C. trouble | D. public |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|

26.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| A. used | B. cut | C. read | D. thrown |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|

27.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| A. eaten | B. driven | C. lit | D. drawn |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|

28.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. sad | B. polite | C. direct | D. bright |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

29.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| A. different | B. difficult | C. proud | D. relaxing |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|

30.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| A. Among | B. During | C. Since | D. As |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------|

31.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| A. light | B. real | C. scared | D. useless |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|

32.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| A. international | B. historical | C. musical | D. magical |
|------------------|---------------|------------|------------|

33.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. carefully | B. quickly | C. widely | D. deeply |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

34.

A. speed

B. price

C. voice

D. heat

35.

A. European

B. African

C. Chinese

D. Asian

四、语篇填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

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。

even much they like watch activity meet in people
or

Changing Leisure(休闲的) Activities

Leisure activities are the kinds of things people like to do to relax and enjoy 36 when they are not working or going to school. Leisure activities play an important part in 37 lives. In the past, there were few leisure activities. Children often got together to play hide-and-seek. People 38 to play cards or chess in the street. Few people had chances to travel. 39 operas and listening to the radio were the main activities 40 their spare time.

As time goes by, Chinese people now have 41 time to spend on different kinds of leisure activities than before. A lot of people love both to play and to watch team sports 42 basketball or football. Many people stay at home having a rest, reading books and watching TV. Young people like to play games on computers 43 chat on the Internet. In recent years, more and more people love to travel during vacation. They go to visit some places of interest, and some people 44 make a tour abroad to see the world. Chinese people now have the time and chance to do more kinds of leisure 45.

Zibo is a city in Shandong Province. Recently, the city has been making the headline 46 its delicious barbecue (烧烤).

Barbecue in Zibo is a popular traditional food loved by locals and visitors. The meat 47 cooked over an open fire, making the meat crispy (酥脆的) on the outside while the inside stays juicy. You can also cook delicious vegetables 48 many other foods. When the foods are ready, people usually have them together with a kind of pancake, which makes the Zibo barbecue taste special.

Besides barbecue, Zibo is 49 city with a rich history and culture. It is home to many ancient places of interest. Zibo is also a city for modern industry. It is known for its industrial products like medicine, paper and textiles (纺织品).

Zibo is a city that has something for everyone. So why 50 plan a trip to this city and experience everything it has to offer?

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适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hi, Kate. Long time no see!

B: Hi, Jane. You have changed a lot. _____ 51 _____ But now you are thin.

A: So have you. You used to have long hair. _____ 52 _____

B: People surely change all the time. By the way, can we have dinner together?

A: Good idea. _____ 53 _____

B: I like hot food best. _____ 54 _____

A: Me, too. So we can go to the Sichuan Restaurant on Hongqi Road.

B: Shall we take a bus?

A: No, it's not far from here. _____ 55 _____ Walking is good for our health.

B: OK. Let's go.

六、书面表达（20 分）

56. 书面表达

每个人都生活在一个特定的环境，请以“**What I like about where I live**”为题，并根据以下要点和要求用英语写一篇短文，描述你的生活环境。

1. 要点：1) 你生活在什么样的环境；

2) 你喜欢这个环境的什么；

3) 你对这个环境有何期望。

2. 要求：1) 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称；

2) 词数 80 左右。

What I like about where I live

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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

【1~5 题答案】

【答案】1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

B

【6~10 题答案】

【答案】6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B

C

【11~15 题答案】

【答案】11. D 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A

D

【16~20 题答案】

【答案】16. C 17. E 18. B 19. D 20. A

三、完形填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

【21~35 题答案】

【答案】21. B 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. C 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. B 30. B 31.

B 32. B 33. A 34. D 35. C

四、语篇填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

【36~45 题答案】

【答案】36. themselves

37. people's

38. met 39. Watching

40. in 41. more

42. like 43. or

44. even 45. activities

【46~50 题答案】

【答案】46. for

47. is 48. and/or

49. a 50. not

五、补全对话（5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【51~55 题答案】

【答案】51. You used to be (a little) fat.

52. But now you have short hair.

53. What kind of food do you like best?

54. What about you?

55. We can walk there.

六、书面表达（20 分）

【56 题答案】

【答案】What I like about where I live

I live in a small and quiet city in Henan Province. Different from other cities, it has no skyscrapers or endless cars on the streets. People there are seldom late for their work and enjoy a slow and peaceful life. And that is what I like most about my city.

However, my city has her problems. She has no high speed train. I hope she will soon have high speed trains so that I can travel to other cities more easily!