

# 2023—2024 学年度第二学期九年级质量监测（一）

## 英语试卷

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）、第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷为第 1 页至第 8 页，第 II 卷为第 9 页至第 11 页。试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

答卷前，请你务必将自己的姓名、考试号、考点校、座位号填写在“答题卡”上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答题时，务必将答案涂在“答题卡”上，答案答在试卷上无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和“答题卡”一并交回。

祝你考试顺利！

### 第 I 卷

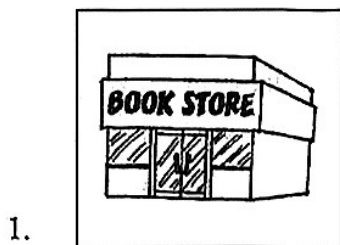
注意事项：

1. 每题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把“答题卡”上对应题目的答案标号的信息点涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号的信息点。

2. 本卷共五大题，共 80 分。

一、听力理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

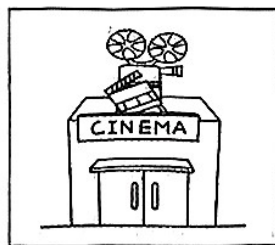
A) 在下列每小题内，你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。



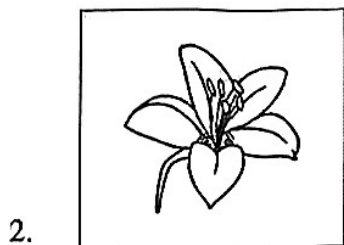
A.



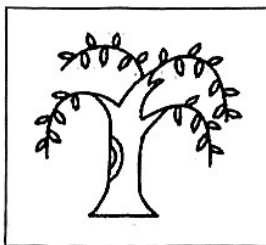
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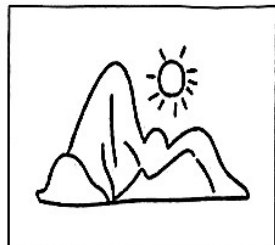
C.



A.

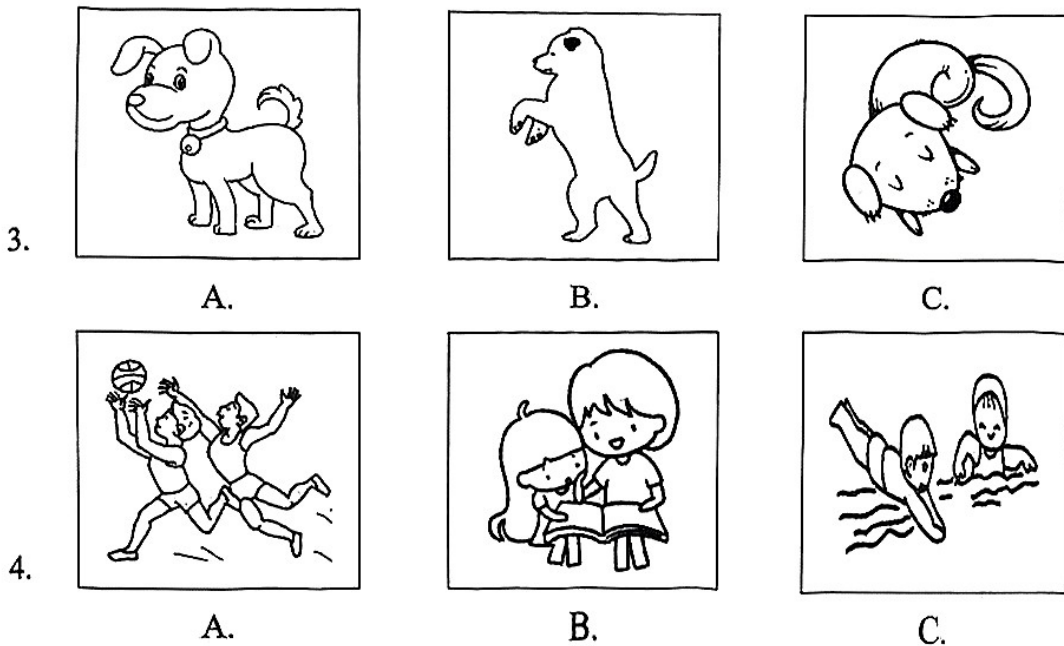


B.



C.





B) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问句。根据对话内容，从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找到能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

5. What are Jenny's favorite animals?

- A. Tigers. B. Giraffes. C. Pandas.

6. Where is Alex?

- A. In the library. B. In the dining hall. C. In the classroom.

7. What pet does Ted keep in his house?

- A. A dog. B. A cat. C. A rabbit.

8. What is Ben doing?

- A. Drawing a picture. B. Writing a story. C. Learning numbers.

9. What does Steve do to relax?

- A. He listens to music. B. He plays tennis. C. He takes walks.

10. What does Dave want to do?

- A. Read a book. B. Fly a kite. C. Go fishing.

11. How does Andy usually go to work?

- A. By bus. B. By car. C. By underground.

12. What color is Vincent's hair?

- A. White. B. Brown. C. Black.

13. When did the girl go to bed yesterday evening?

- A. At 9:30. B. At 10:30. C. At 11:30.

14. What is Daisy going to do tomorrow afternoon?

- A. Go to the zoo. B. Go to the cinema. C. Go to her uncle's.

C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。



听下面一段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. Where does Linda's dad work?  
A. At a TV station.      B. At a radio station.      C. At a bus station.
16. When does Linda's dad go to bed?  
A. In the morning.      B. In the afternoon.      C. At night.
17. What does Linda think of her dad?  
A. Great.      B. Strict.      C. Lazy.

听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Who is Kate?  
A. Lucy's mother.      B. Lucy's aunt.      C. Lucy's sister.
19. What did Kate have for lunch?  
A. Noodles.      B. Dumplings.      C. Beef.
20. What was the weather like when they went shopping?  
A. Rainy.      B. Snowy.      C. Sunny.

## 二、单项填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Don't speak in \_\_\_\_\_ loud voice. I'm listening to \_\_\_\_\_ radio.  
A. a; an      B. a; the      C. 不填; the      D. the; 不填
22. \_\_\_\_\_ was trying to pick up the snake when it bit \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A. Me; my      B. I; our      C. I; me      D. We; us
23. Her smiling made me feel happy. It was like a hidden \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tradition      B. treasure      C. journey      D. conversation
24. Do not stand \_\_\_\_\_ power lines when an earthquake happens.  
A. under      B. in      C. at      D. on
25. —I collect coins and notes, like British pounds and US dollars.  
—Coins? They must be really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boring      B. valuable      C. sweet      D. common
26. —Tom did \_\_\_\_\_ in his team.  
—Yes. He trained \_\_\_\_\_ this year than last year.  
A. better; hard      B. best; harder      C. best; hardest      D. well; hard
27. You \_\_\_\_\_ finish that work today. We've got enough time to finish it.  
A. can      B. can't      C. need      D. needn't
28. —There are too many books in your bag. It \_\_\_\_\_ too much.  
—That's OK, Mum.  
A. weighs      B. costs      C. tastes      D. offers
29. My classmate asked me to lie for her. But I refused \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. help      B. helped      C. helps      D. to help





38. A. manager            B. guide            C. coach            D. pilot  
 39. A. coffee            B. juice            C. tea            D. milk  
 40. A. foreign            B. local            C. sour            D. terrible  
 41. A. if            B. until            C. how            D. what  
 42. A. completed            B. separated            C. surprised            D. relaxed  
 43. A. Russians            B. Americans            C. Chinese            D. Japanese  
 44. A. finally            B. suddenly            C. recently            D. properly  
 45. A. helping myself            B. looking forward  
     C. paying attention            D. getting close

四、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面的材料, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Bringing chess to all**

Can middle school students be “teachers”? How will they teach? Li Ziqi, a 13-year-old boy from Chengdu Xichuan Middle School, Sichuan, volunteered to teach primary school students in a village.

Li joined a teaching activity in Xichang county, Sichuan, last summer. “I read the news that teachers were not enough in the village, so I wanted to give some classes to the kids there,” said Li. His teacher introduced him to the school.

“My third-grade students have subjects like Chinese and English every day, so I wanted to teach them chess,” Li said.

Li carefully gave 10 chess lessons with rules and real games. “Chess can help with kids’ logical (逻辑的) thinking. They love the chess classes very much,” said Li. “They now know that there are many ways of learning, not just learning from books. I feel so proud!”

46. Who is Li Ziqi?  
 A. An English teacher.            B. A 13-year-old student.  
 C. A volunteer teaching Chinese.            D. A primary school student.
47. Why did Li go and teach at a village school?  
 A. Because he wanted to be around kids.  
 B. Because his parents worked there.  
 C. Because he started a teaching activity.  
 D. Because the school didn’t have enough teachers.
48. What did Li teach?  
 A. Chess.            B. Chinese.            C. English.            D. News writing.
49. How many lessons did Li teach?  
 A. Three.            B. Ten.            C. Thirteen.            D. Fifteen.

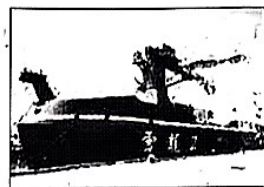


50. Why did Li feel proud?
- A. Because he trained the kids to win the game.
  - B. Because the kids were able to play chess.
  - C. Because he made some rules for the kids.
  - D. Because the kids knew more ways of learning.

**B**

**Doing research at the poles**

On Sept 5, China's 13th scientific expedition (考察) to the Arctic Ocean reached the North Pole region (北极点区域). You may want to know: What's the difference between doing research in the Arctic and Antarctica (南极)?



Research in the Arctic is more difficult than in Antarctica. Antarctica is mainly land. So scientists can set up research stations on the land. However, the Arctic is mainly an ocean. Scientists can only set up drifting (流动的) stations or stations on boats in the Arctic.

There are also other differences between the two poles.

The Arctic is at the north end of Earth. Canada, Norway, Russia and five other countries have land there. Antarctica is at the south end of Earth. There are no countries there. People from all countries and regions can go there.

They are both cold, but Antarctica is colder. The winds at the South Pole are very strong. They blow away the winds from warmer places. But winds at the North Pole are not that strong. They mix with air from warmer places.

51. How many scientific expeditions to the Arctic Ocean did China do before Sept 5?
- A. Thirteen.
  - B. Twelve.
  - C. Ten.
  - D. Five.
52. Why is it harder to do studies in the Arctic than in Antarctica?
- A. Because it is mainly land.
  - B. Because there are many research stations.
  - C. Because scientists are not allowed to enter Norway.
  - D. Because scientists have to use boats as research stations.
53. Which of the following is TRUE about Canada?
- a. Part of it is in the Arctic.
  - b. It is at the south end of Earth.
  - c. People there can go to Antarctica.
  - d. It has land in Antarctica.
- A. ab
  - B. ac
  - C. bc
  - D. bd
54. Why is the Arctic warmer than Antarctica?
- A. Because the winds there mix warmer air.
  - B. Because it is mainly an ocean.
  - C. Because the winds there are stronger.
  - D. Because it is in the north of Antarctica.



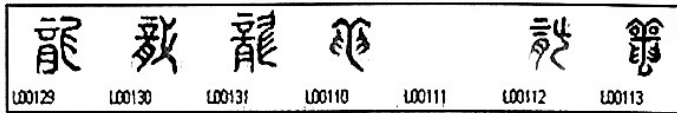
55. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Chinese scientists' studies of the Arctic.
- B. Research stations in the Arctic and Antarctica.
- C. Differences between the Arctic and Antarctica.
- D. The weather in the Arctic and Antarctica.

C

In 1972, Richard Sears, a young American began learning Chinese because of his interest in traditional Chinese culture. He was drawn to the ancient language so much that he went to China to study Chinese in the 1990s.

In 1994, Richard Sears decided to put the ancient Chinese characters online. Then, in 2002, he did it. That



is the beginning of the Chinese Etymology (汉字字源) website. “My website did not get much attention during the first few years. Until one day in 2011, it suddenly got a lot of attention. I got a few thousand emails, and a few million visitors and people started calling me ‘Uncle Hanzi,’” Sears said with a smile. Hanzi means Chinese characters. He has put more than 96,000 ancient Chinese characters onto the website. “When I study each character, I wonder what the ancient Chinese thought,” said Sears.

After visiting many Chinese cities, Sears learned more about China and ancient Chinese culture. He said when he came to China in the last century, few Chinese could speak good English. “However, you can hear English in many places in China now. Chinese language and culture were mysterious and not known by people in most countries then, but now, more and more people in the world are learning Chinese, even Chinese history, traditional Chinese medicine and so on.” Sears added.

Now, the 74-year-old American has made his home in China. “I believe my website will live on after I die, and I’m planning to write a book about my research. This will be my gift to China,” he said.

56. What does the underlined sentence (划线句子) “He was drawn to the ancient language”

mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Sears was interested in ancient Chinese.
- B. Sears had to study Chinese characters.
- C. Sears could draw Chinese characters well.
- D. Sears could speak ancient Chinese very well.

57. Chinese Etymology website went online when Sears was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

- A. 30
- B. 44
- C. 52
- D. 74



58. Which of the following is NOT right according to the passage?
- A. Sears decided to put the ancient Chinese characters online in 1994.  
 B. Sears' website got a lot of attention as soon as it went online.  
 C. Sears has put over 96,000 ancient Chinese characters on the website.  
 D. Sears' website has been popular since 2011 and he is well-known.
59. What can we infer (推断) from Sears' words "more and more people in the world are learning Chinese, even..." in Paragraph 3?
- A. More and more people intend to learn Chinese history.  
 B. Traditional Chinese medicine is becoming popular.  
 C. It is difficult for foreigners to learn Chinese and Chinese culture.  
 D. China has an increasing influence over the world.
60. The best title (题目) for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Great Changes in China  
 B. Beautiful Chinese Characters  
 C. American "Uncle Hanzi"  
 D. Travelling from America to China

五、补全对话 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。(选项中有两项是多余的)

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. I want to go with you.<br/>         B. Have a good day.<br/>         C. What about you?<br/>         D. Have you made a plan?<br/>         E. That's right.<br/>         F. How long are you staying?<br/>         G. You're welcome.</p> |
|---|

- A: The summer holiday is coming. \_\_\_\_\_ (61) \_\_\_\_\_
- B: Yes, I'm going to my home town.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (62) \_\_\_\_\_
- B: For about a month. \_\_\_\_\_ (63) \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I want to travel to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful place.
- B: \_\_\_\_\_ (64) \_\_\_\_\_ But I have to visit my grandparents in my home town.
- A: It doesn't matter. You may go to your home town as soon as the holiday begins.
- B: \_\_\_\_\_ (65) \_\_\_\_\_ Then I'll have time to go traveling.
- A: Yes. I'll wait for you until you come back.
- B: You're so nice! Thank you.





英语试卷

第 II 卷

注意事项：

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在“答题卡”上。
2. 本卷共四大题，共 40 分。

六、完成句子（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据所给中文意思完成句子，每空限填一词。

66. 他不能亲自参加会议了。

He cannot attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ .

67. 很高兴收到你的来信，麦克。

It's great to \_\_\_\_\_ you, Mike.

68. 我们应该学习如何实施基本的急救。

We should learn how to do basic \_\_\_\_\_ .

69. 人们见面时经常会握手。

People often \_\_\_\_\_ when they meet.

70. 我们太累了，很快就睡着了。

We soon \_\_\_\_\_ because we were tired.

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

On October 12, 2022, the students from all over the country had the third live class from China's space station. Shenzhou-14 members Chen Dong, Liu Yang and Cai Xuzhe gave the class to the students on the earth.

The astronauts did several experiments in the spaceship to show what happened in space microgravity (微重力). Liu Yang tried drinking mango juice with a two-meter straw (吸管) and she made it! Another experiment showed that a water ball became "lazy" after a small steel ball was put inside it... The astronauts also invited the students to do the experiments on



the earth. The students found the differences between space and the earth. "How interesting!" they said.

The astronauts also answered questions from the students like "how to become an astronaut" and "what kinds of plants they will grow in space in the future".

It was the first science class from the Wentian lab module and the third "Tiangong Class". The first and second were given by the Shenzhou-13 members in the station Tianhe core module. The classes made a lot of young people love space science.

71. On October 12, 2022, the students had the third \_\_\_\_\_ from China's space station.

72. Liu Yang tried using a two-meter straw to \_\_\_\_\_ and she succeeded.

73. The students were invited by the astronauts to \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth.

74. The students thought the differences between space and the earth were \_\_\_\_\_.

75. These classes from space made a lot of young people love \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 八、综合填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Do you ever find yourself standing in front of rubbish bins, not sure whether the piece of waste in your hand is recyclable or not? To s\_\_\_\_\_ (76) this problem, four Hong Kong high school students have i\_\_\_\_\_ (77) a smart rubbish bin that uses AI to sort (分类).

Connected to a computer, the bin uses a camera to tell the kind of the waste it receives and sorts it into plastic, paper, or o\_\_\_\_\_ (78) kinds. To make sure the bin can sort waste correctly, the team tested every product in the school shop and t\_\_\_\_\_ (79) at least 500 pictures of each one, so the AI system has a better rate of accuracy (精准度).

The i\_\_\_\_\_ (80) of the smart bin was born two years ago, when the students were in Grade Ten. At that time, people from the city crowded into their village because of the COVID-19. They left behind a lot of rubbish and c\_\_\_\_\_ (81) more pollution. "All the bins were full, and there was even rubbish on the mountain. We had to pick up the waste every weekend," the students recalled.

The students decided to develop a special recycling bin that would encourage people to protect the e\_\_\_\_\_ (82). They worked hard. The team would continue to work on their invention until 6 or 7 p.m. at school, a\_\_\_\_\_ (83) school ended at 2 p.m. From time to time, they met and worked together online.

"Our bin is now in its third generation (代). Before graduation, we h\_\_\_\_\_ (84) it can be widely used in the city," The students said. "Then it will be e\_\_\_\_\_ (85) than ever for people to recycle waste."



九、书面表达（本大题共 15 分）

86. 为了进一步增强中学生的安全意识，提高自我保护能力，学校即将开展以“安全”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请根据以下要点提示写一篇演讲稿。

- 要点：（1）遇到危险时，拨打报警电话求助。  
（2）慎重交友，不随便与陌生人交谈。  
（3）上网时，不要轻易告诉别人个人信息。  
（4）如独自一人在家，要与家长保持联系。  
（5）……（补充一点）

参考词汇：casually 随便地

要求：

- （1）词数：80~100 个。  
（2）短文的开头和结尾部分已给出，不计入总词数。  
（3）要点齐全，行文连贯，可适当发挥。

Dear friends,

As students, we should always keep safety in mind. But how can we keep safe?

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That's all. Thank you.

