

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. What sports is the boy interested in?
 A. Swimming. B. Football. C. Tennis.
16. How old is the boy?
 A. 9. B. 11. C. 12.
17. How much is the weekly card?
 A. 10 pounds. B. 30 pounds. C. 90 pounds.

听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. How long is the Arts Centre open?
 A. For one month. B. For two months. C. For three months.
19. What can students do in the Arts Centre in the morning?
 A. Draw pictures. B. Take photos. C. Fly kites.
20. When should students hand in their money?
 A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.

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。

- D 21. Beijing is capital city of China. It's ancient city full of places of interest.
 A. a; an B. a; the C. the; a D. the; an
- B 22. Her hometown is famous for tea and is famous for rice.
 A. Her; my B. Her; mine C. Hers; my D. Hers; mine
- D 23. The players train in difficult to learn how to solve problems and to work in a team.
 A. exhibitions B. inventions C. operations D. conditions
- C 24. Making mistakes in class is to all, so be brave to face it.
 A. exact B. terrible C. common D. strange
- A 25. Jenny finished her speech and everyone stood up and cheered.
 A. successfully B. especially C. nearly D. hardly
- B 26. Poems influence people a lot. For example, the poems of Du Fu are still meaningful today.
 A. control B. influence C. separate D. refuse
- A 27. In China, Dr Bethune helped treat wounded soldiers. He often worked very hard taking a rest.
 A. without B. against C. below D. towards
- D 28. If you make a promise, you keep it.
 A. shouldn't B. needn't C. might D. must
- C 29. Since 2021, our school has provided all kinds of after-school services for students.
 A. will provide B. was providing C. has provided D. provided
- A 30. The scientists won't stop working the experiment succeeds. They're great.
 A. until B. because C. although D. as soon as

英语试卷 第 3 页 (共 12 页)

31. We'd better plant some trees in our garden. Trees can the water the earth away.
 A. compare; with B. stop; from C. show; around D. cut; off
- C 32. Students to use the brush pens in school and it helps them better understand Chinese culture.
 A. taught B. will teach C. are taught D. were taught
- D 33. When astronauts go on spacewalks, they wear spacesuits themselves safe.
 A. keep B. kept C. keeping D. to keep
- B 34. — Could you tell me ?
 — In Nankai University. It's well-known all over the world.
 A. when your sister entered the university B. where your sister is studying
 C. when did your sister enter the university D. where is your sister studying
- A 35. — Happy birthday, Mum. Here's your birthday present.
 — Oh, you remembered! !
 A. What a surprise B. Don't be silly
 C. You can't be serious D. Wait a moment

三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

Have you ever heard of the story about Yu Boya and Zhong Ziqi? Their friendship is a good 36 of the ideal (理想的) Chinese friendship. Here is the story.

During the Spring and Autumn Period, there lived a great musician named Yu Boya. He played the musical instrument guzhen very well. 37, most people couldn't understand his music.

One day, Boya went travelling by boat. On his way, he met with a heavy 38 and stopped the boat by the riverside. When the rain stopped, seeing the beautiful scenery (景色), he was very happy. So he took out his guzhen and began to play. As he was throwing himself into playing music, he suddenly 39 that somebody was listening to him by the riverside. Boya came out of the boat and saw a person enjoying his music. That person was Zhong Ziqi. Boya 40 him to his boat and played for him. He played one tune (曲子) that described the high mountain and another that described the running water. Zhong understood 41 of them and admired (钦佩) Boya for his musical talent (天赋). Boya was very 42, and said, "Dear friend! Only you can understand my music!"

They 43 that they would meet again in the same place the next year. The following year, Boya arrived on time, 44 he didn't see Zhong. Later, he learned that Zhong had died of an illness. Boya was so sad that he broke his guzhen and decided 45 to play it again.

Later, the term zhiyin began to be used to describe a very close friend.

英语试卷 第 4 页 (共 12 页)

36. A. rule B. part C. example D. plan
 37. A. Recently B. Certainly C. Suddenly D. Unluckily
 38. A. rain B. boat C. instrument D. fish
 39. A. noticed B. considered C. needed D. ordered
 40. A. sent B. invited C. realised D. threw
 41. A. none B. both C. all D. neither
 42. A. angry B. excited C. nervous D. tired
 43. A. agreed B. completed C. minded D. explained
 44. A. if B. so C. but D. because
 45. A. only B. just C. once D. never

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

Here are four wonderful books for you!

| | |
|--|--|
| Happy Here By 10 black British writers | 40. With an introduction from bestselling writer Sharna Jackson, <i>Happy Here</i> includes stories and poems by 10 black British writers. The book is about joy (快乐), home and family. Price: \$6.99 |
| Rainbow Grey By Laura Ellen Anderson | Ray Grey lives in the magical Weatherlands, high in the sky. A trip to the Earth turns Ray Grey into Rainbow Grey. With the help of her best friends, she must use what she has to save the world... The story is as colourful and beautiful as a rainbow (彩虹). 41. Price: \$5.94 |
| Love From Joy By Jenny Valentine | 10-year-old Joy needs to fix a difficult situation. Her new best friend Benny hasn't been himself for a long time. With the help of her kindness, can Joy find a way to put the smile back on his face? Price: \$5.75 |
| The Little Book of Joy By Joanne Ruelos Diaz | 42. There are lots of ideas for finding happiness in this pocket-sized book, which will help you bring joy to every day of the year. Take inspiration (灵感) from the birthdays of famous people, discover the pleasures of writing letters, celebrate holidays from around the world, and even find joy on a rainy day. Price: \$19.99 |

46. Who gives an introduction of *Happy Here*?
 A. Ten black British writers. B. Laura Ellen Anderson.
 C. Sharna Jackson. D. A ten-year-old girl.

47. What's *Rainbow Grey* mainly about?
 A. Saving the world.
 B. Travelling through the sky.
 C. Learning from famous people.
 D. Helping bring happiness back to someone.
48. How much will you pay if you buy *Love From Joy* and *Rainbow Grey*? $5.94 + 5.75$
 A. \$11.69. B. \$12.74. C. \$19.99. D. \$25.93.
49. In which book can you learn lots of ideas about how to find happiness?
 A. *Happy Here*. B. *Love From Joy*.
 C. *Rainbow Grey*. D. *The Little Book of Joy*.
50. You might see this material in _____.
 A. a personal diary B. a news report
 C. a travel guidebook D. a children's magazine

B

51. Last Sunday morning, Linda and Tom argued (争论) with each other while they were doing homework. Hearing their argument, Father came and asked, "What's wrong?"

Tom said, "Dad, she is not listening to me."

Linda said, "Dad, why should I listen to him? What he is saying is wrong."

52. Both of them didn't want to listen to each other. To reconcile the two, Father called them to his room. He asked Tom to stand on one side of a desk and asked Linda to stand on the other side. He asked them to close their eyes and then took out a ball from a drawer (抽屉). He placed it in the centre of the desk. After that, he told them to open their eyes and asked, "What colour is this ball?"

Tom said, "White."

Linda said, "Black."

Their answers were different and they again started arguing. Seeing this, Father asked them to exchange positions (互换位置) and again asked, "What colour is the ball?"

Tom said, "Black."

Linda said, "White."

They were surprised and realised that both of them were right.

Father explained, "This ball is made of two colours. It looks white from one side and black from the other. Both of your answers are correct. The only difference is your point of view (视角). Life is like that too."

Both Tom and Linda nodded their heads.

- A 51. What happened last Sunday morning?
 A. Linda and Tom had an argument.
 B. Father got angry with Linda and Tom.
 C. Father found something unusual in his room.
 D. Linda and Tom had difficulty doing their homework.
- D 52. The word "reconcile" in the passage means "_____".
 A. let people feel happy B. ask people to work hard
 C. advise people to do sports D. make people become friends again
- B 53. How many times did Father ask Linda to tell him the colour of the ball?
 A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times. D. Four times.
- D 54. Which of the following words can be used to describe Father? *狡猾*
 A. Proud. B. Rude. C. Honest. D. Wise.
- D 55. What does the writer want to tell us through the story? *劝*
 A. We should do things to the end.
 B. We should believe in ourselves.
 C. We should be kind to people around us.
 D. We should think from a different point of view.

C

Writing a wish-list to parents and waiting to open presents — festivals are often about enjoying treats. Although it can be fun, it's easy to overlook other people in all the excitement. So we should care about the others' feelings. Did you know that giving to others could actually make you happier?

Giving means offering something free to a family member, a friend, a stranger or a whole community. Choosing a thoughtful gift is one common way to give during some festivals, but giving is about much more than presents. "Giving isn't just about physical things; it can be something as simple as giving your time to people," explains Georgina Bennett from the organisation (组织) Action for Children. "For example, helping family and friends with jobs around the house or helping an elderly neighbour cross the street is giving too."

Scientists have found that pleasure centres in our brain (大脑) become active when we give to others. "First of all, giving can boost (使增长) our happiness," explains Bennett. According to some scientists, people who give to others report greater happiness than those who treat themselves. What's more, giving can also help us feel more connected to other people.

Now you may want to give to others, but how? "There are lots of things that you can do. They may not cost anything or the cost may be really small," advises Bennett. "For example, giving your time by playing with younger relatives or helping with the family pet. Baking (烘焙), writing letters to loved ones or donating (捐赠) toys and clothes are other ways to give during some festivals. Even simple things like giving food you no longer need to your local food bank can make a really big difference."

- C 56. The word "overlook" in the passage means "_____".
 A. stop to help B. want to warn C. fail to notice *忽视* D. plan to invite
- A 57. In Paragraph 2, the writer uses Bennett's words _____.
 A. to show that giving comes in different forms
 B. to tell how to choose gifts for different people
 C. to explain the reason why people give others
 D. to show that we should care about our family and friends
- B 58. How many advantages of giving are mentioned in Paragraph 3?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- A 59. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
 A. Possible ways to give to others. B. Why donating things is popular.
 C. The influence of giving to others. D. How some festivals are celebrated.
- C 60. What is the best title of the passage? *劝*
 A. Accept suggestions B. Celebrate festivals
 C. Enjoy giving D. Choose presents

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)

- A. How can I find them?
 B. What do you think of it?
 C. How much did you pay for the visit?
 D. I want to visit the National Museum of China.
 E. Can you share other online resources (资源) with us?
 F. You have to stop to have a rest, or your eyes may be hurt.
 G. By the way, how long have you spent visiting the museum?

- A: Hi, Matt. What are you doing now?
 B: Hi, Carl. I'm visiting a museum online.
 A: Visiting the museum online? 61 B
 B: It's unbelievable. I can take a 360-degree look at the museum.
 A: That sounds cool. I've never heard of it before. E 62
 B: Of course. You can also visit online libraries and go to cloud concerts for free!
 A: Wow, great! 63 A
 B: You can visit their official websites like the National Museum of China, the National Library of China and the National Centre for the Performing Arts.
 A: Thanks. 64 G
 B: For three hours.
 A: What a long time! F 65
 B: You're right. Let's go for a walk.



河北区 2023~2024 学年度九年级总复习质量检测 (一)

英语
第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色字迹的签字笔将答案写在“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. 孩子们都正在安静地读书。

The children are all reading books in silence.

67. 昨天下午我注意到了这个问题。

I paid attention to this problem yesterday afternoon.

68. 外国友人用了一周的时间在天津观光。

The foreign friends spent a week going sight seeing in Tianjin.

69. 这座博物馆是为了纪念为国牺牲的英雄们而建的。

The museum was built in memory of the heroes who died for the country.

70. 安娜正在搜寻一些关于中国首趟熊猫主题旅游列车的信息。

Anna is searching for some information about China's first panda-themed tourist train.

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。

Dr Reyes Guana is the head teacher of Byron Union School District in Northern California, the US. He has a big title (头衔) now, but Guana never forgets his beginnings.

Guana was born in a poor Mexican family with eight children. His parents always had two jobs to make ends meet. As a boy, Guana was very quiet in school. He had a good relationship with the school cleaner. He called her "Star" because she wore a T-shirt with a star. The boy liked how Star made everything clean. He told her that he liked her job. "Whatever you want to do, make sure you go to college," Star said.

Guana also looked up to the school headmaster, who was tall and friendly. The school headmaster said that his job was to help the students and teachers. "When I grow up, I want to do what you're doing," Guana said. "Well, if you stick to your dream, you'll get there," the headmaster replied.

And Guana did get there. But it was really a long journey. At first, he followed in Star's footsteps and was cleaning schools. He worked at three schools in order to make enough money to pay for his college education. He held that job for four years and then worked his way up to being a school safety monitor. After that, he worked as a teacher for a few years. And in 2019, he became a head teacher.

Guana never forgets where he came from. He helps the students from poor families and shows respect (敬意) for every school staff (教职员工) member. He always invites everyone to school parties, including those who clean the floors and those who drive the school buses.

71. Although Guana has a big title now, he never forgets his beginning.

72. According to the school headmaster, his job was to help the students and teachers.

73. At first, Guana followed in Star's footsteps and was cleaning schools.

74. After Guana worked as a teacher for a few years, he became a headteacher in 2019.

75. Guana always invites cleaners and school bus drivers to school parties.

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。

Long long ago, people around the world did not have money. They traded animals or plants for things they wanted.

In China, in about 1200 BC, people used shells (壳) to buy what 76 they wanted. Later, in about 1000 BC, metal (金属) money appeared 77. Metal tools like 78 knives were first used as money. The early metal money then developed into the original (最早的) coins. In about 100 BC, Chinese people began to make money out of animal skin (皮). The first paper money was made from white deerskin (鹿皮). In all, China experienced more than 500 years of using the early paper money.

Outside of China, the first coins were made out of gold or silver. In about 700 BC, people made the first metal coins. These early coins were first seen in Lydia, which is part of Turkey now. The shape of these coins is round 79. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. After coins were made in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece began making coins. The coins were very strong and would not be easily 80 broken. At the beginning of the 19th century, gold became popular 81 in England and the US. More and more people began to use it. Later, paper money came into use, and it has been used for several hundred 82 years.

Money changes 83 with time. Today, electronic technology 84 develops rapidly. It's convenient for us to pay over 85 the Internet. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier.

九、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

86. 假如你是李华, 请你给英国笔友 Kevin 写一封电子邮件, 讲述你班同学王亮的人故事, 并谈谈感受。

- (1) 上周六, 王亮在街上拍着篮球, 走过一个摆满花盆的架子。
- (2) 不巧, 他手中的篮球飞向花架, 打碎了一个花盆。
- (3) 他站在原地, 思考片刻。
- (4) 随后他把钱和纸条放在打碎的花盆下。
- (5) 他在纸条上道歉并留下了电话号码。
- (6) 你很感动……

参考词汇: 拍 (球) pat ✓
花盆 a flower pot ✓
纸条 a slip of paper ✓

要求:

- (1) 词数: 80~100 个。
- (2) 电子邮件的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥。

Dear Kevin,

How are you? I'd like to share a story with you.

Last Saturday, my classmate Wang Liang

此处不能答题

Do you have a story to tell? Hope to hear from you.