

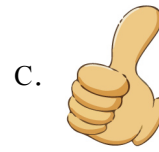
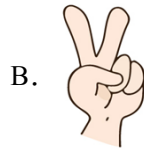
福建省宁德市 2023-2024 学年九年级上学期期末教
学质量检测英语试题（含听力）



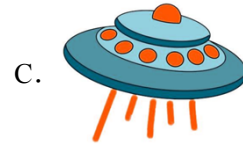
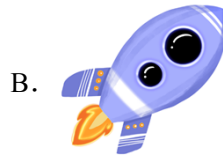
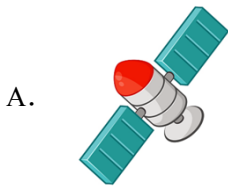
学校：_____ 姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 考号：_____

一、听力选择

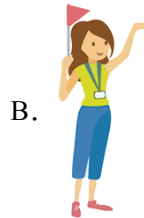
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6. What is Sam's problem?

A. Speaking.

B. Writing.

C. Pronunciation.

7. Who is going to see Nancy off?

- A. Her cousin. B. Her friend C. Her classmate.
8. What is used to produce electricity in Helen's hometown?
A. Wind. B. Sea waves. C. Sunlight.
9. Where did Lily spend her summer holiday?
A. In a shopping center. B. In a community. C. In a school library.

听对话，回答以下各小题。

10. What did Ben do today?
A. He gave a talk. B. He collected cans. C. He sold newspapers.
11. How does the woman like Ben's day?
A. Interesting. B. Important. C. Special.

听对话，回答以下各小题。

12. Who is the engineer?
A. Mike's mother. B. Mike's grandmother. C. Mike's father.
13. What is the relationship (关系) between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Doctor and patient.

听对话，回答以下各小题。

14. Where is John's machine made?
A. Shanghai. B. Hongkong. C. Guangdong.
15. What do the speakers mainly talk about?
A. John's business. B. The new machine. C. Noodle making.

二、听力填空

听短文，根据你所听到的短文内容，完成下面表格，每空一词。短文读三遍。

Situations	the British	the Americans
When being knocked into (撞上)	Say "sorry" <u> 16 </u> the other person does	Be <u> 17 </u> with the person

When going out for ___ 18___	Dress up	Wear a normal ___19___
When taking a taxi	___20___ an address to the driver and then remain silent	Direct (指引) the driver all the time.

三、单项选择

21. —I saw a chemistry book on my desk. Do you know whose book it is?

—Oh! _____ book is mine.

- A. A B. An C. The

22. —The crying baby looks _____.

—Yeah, she is comfortable in her mom's arms.

- A. sleepy B. bored C. thirsty

23. Keep quiet in the reading room, _____ you will disturb others.

- A. and B. or C. but

24. —Never tell strangers _____ personal by WeChat.

—OK. I'll keep it in mind.

- A. something B. anything C. everything

25. —I wonder why you seldom answer questions in English classes.

—I want to, but I _____ not speak English in public.

- A. dare B. must C. need

26. —Mom, Tommy broke my crayon again.

—Never mind, sweetie. _____, he is only two years old.

- A. After all B. For instance C. In short

27. —May I speak to Li Ming?

—Oh, he isn't in. He _____ Ningde Science and Technology Museum.

- A. has been to B. has gone to C. has been in

28. —I am really moved by the film *Beyond the Clouds*.

—Me too. It _____ touched my heart.

- A. deeply B. hardly C. suddenly

29. The three astronauts _____ into space by the ShenzhouXVII manned spaceship on October 26th, 2023.

- A. sent B. are sent C. were sent

30. —The study shows daily breakfast should include fruit, eggs and milk.

—Yes, these can offer us necessary _____.

- A. courage B. product C. energy

31. —How time flies! We'll leave school in a few months.

—Yes, we ought to _____ the rest of time.

- A. limit B. value C. control

32. My uncle loves doing some research _____ his spare time.

- A. on B. at C. in

33. —Mom, what time is George arriving at the airport?

—At 3:00 p. m. Let's drive to _____ him _____.

- A. wake; up B. pick; up C. call; up

34. The new 5G mobile phone _____ was developed by Huawei Company sells well.

- A. who B. what C. which

35. —The 33rd Summer Olympics will be held in 2024. Could you tell me _____?

—Yes. In Paris, France.

- A. where it will be held B. when it will be held C. how it will be held

四、完形填空

Molly Burke was not born blind. Doctors said she had a terrible eye disease that would slowly ___36___ her eyesight (视力). In Grade 1, she learned to read Braille (盲文), ___37___ she could still see.

By age 14, Molly was completely ___38___. What's worse, some girls who were once her friends started bullying (霸凌) her. Finally, Molly became ___39___ and upset. Her high school years were not easy.

After she ___40___ high school, Molly thought about what she wanted to do before going


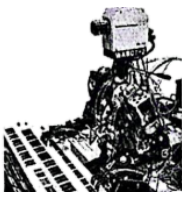


to college. Her brother was working in a children's home in Africa, and 41 wanted to do something meaningful, too. Then she found out about *Me to We*, a(n) 42 that has been helping people through volunteering and developing leadership skills. She joined the organization on a youth trip to Kenya to help build a school. While there, she 43 at a girls' school. Molly now knew what she wanted to do next—to be one of the speakers at *Me to We*.

Molly has been speaking to schools in America and Canada about Bullying. Her 44 ? Be strong! During a speech, she spoke to about 20,000 people. They stood up and applauded (鼓掌) 45 after her speech. Her father said, "Molly has a real ability to help others who are going through something whether it's a disability, or bullying, or challenges."

36. A. take away B. help with C. escape from
37. A. so B. although C. but
38. A. deaf B. mad C. blind
39. A. positive B. disappointed C. pleased
40. A. finished B. reached C. refused
41. A. he B. they C. she
42. A. club B. program C. organization
43. A. spoke B. performed C. bowed
44. A. question B. suggestion C. reason
45. A. wildly B. lightly C. bravely

五、阅读理解

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

1960s—1970s	1980s—1990s	2000s—2010s	Now
			

The first	WABOT-2 could	A driverless car	Virtual assistants
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industrial robot started working in a car factory. Another robot called “Shakey” could move and follow basic instructions.	communicate with a person, read music and play an instrument. Deep Blue became the first computer to beat a world champion (冠军) chess player. Computers were able to do translations by learning languages on the Internet.	was able to pass a driving test in the USA. ASIMO was the first robot that could walk as fast as a human in 2000. It served food in a restaurant.	(虚拟助手) on phones and at homes are able to understand human speech and to learn people’s habits and preferences. Computers can now score higher marks than humans in reading tests.
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46. How many robots are mentioned between the 1960s and the 1970s?
 A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.
47. Which robot could not only communicate but also read music?
 A. Shakey. B. WABOT-2. C. ASIMO. D. Sophia.
48. According to the text, what was ASIMO used for?
 A. Working in a car factory. B. Passing a driving test.
 C. Serving food in a restaurant. D. Beating a chess player.
49. Which word can best describe the present virtual assistants?
 A. Honest. B. Smart. C. Careful. D. Patient.
50. In which part of a newspaper can we probably read the text?
 A. Science. B. Sports. C. Health. D. Travel.

Learning history can help us better understand the present and make us wiser (智慧的). If you have trouble in matching the story with its time, maybe you can memorize (记忆) them by making a timeline. Here are some tips to help you make a timeline.

Firstly, make a list of important dates. Pull key dates from your reading materials and class notes. Make sure they are in chronological (按发生时间顺序排列的) order.

Secondly, organize your timeline. Draw a line from one side of your page to the other. Next, begin listing your dates from the oldest to the latest. Then, draw a box under each date, and fill it with the key information. Make sure it includes information about important people, events and places.

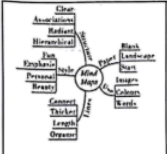
Thirdly, keep going in time. Continue filling in your dates in your timeline along with details of what happened and why it is important. Make the connections among events, people and places by drawing arrows (箭头). Use different colors to make the timeline look memorable. This can also help you quickly find important names, themes or other key terms that appear in your timeline more than once.

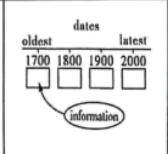
Fourthly, test yourself. Once you have finished your timeline, put it away and try to recreate it from your memory. This will tell you what you really know. If you don't get everything right for the first time, go back to brush up on the parts that you missed. Once you recreate everything from the beginning, you will know that you have your history information memorized.

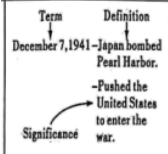
51. Why does the writer think the timeline is more useful?

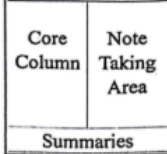
- A. Because it trains readers to make them wiser.
- B. Because it makes readers understand the present.
- C. Because it helps to memorize information effectively.
- D. Because it connects the story to its time more closely.

52. According to Paragraph 3, we can draw a timeline like Picture _____.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

53. What makes the timeline easier to memorize in Paragraph 4?

- A. Drawing arrows.
- B. Making notes.
- C. Using different colors.
- D. Filling in the dates.

54. The underlined phrase "brush up on" means "_____".

- A. avoid
- B. review
- C. create
- D. discover

55. The writing purpose of the text is to _____.

- A. show the importance of history to readers
- B. encourage us to learn more about history

57. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. The activity is done in groups. B. The students don't have any challenges.
C. The cucumber frames are easy to build. D. The tools are not suitable for the students.
58. Which of the followings is the students' opinion on labor?
A. Experiencing farm life is tiring. B. Labor can enhance learning skills.
C. Labor has an effect on their daily life. D. Farming is something hard to achieve.
59. From the end of the passage, we can predict (预测) that _____.
A. students may enjoy the fruit on the farm B. more farming activities will be organized
C. there may be a vegetable garden in the school D. teachers may build a fruit garden in the school
60. What does the passage mainly tell us?
A. Parents are satisfied with the amazing activity.
B. The class hold a common and wonderful activity.
C. Students finish their practical homework perfectly.
D. Students learn a lot from the meaningful farm experience.



In many people's eyes, plants are quiet and inactive. They can't talk. They can't walk. And they can't think like us.

Or can they? A new TV show, The Green Planet, gives us a new look at plants. Shown on Jan. 10th on Bilibili, it uncovers the wonderful way that plants behave.

Plants compete against each other to live. Each plant has its own ways of protecting itself. In the rainforest, different kinds of plants race for sunlight. The forest floor is described as a "war field" in the show as only two percent of the sunlight gets through it. Some plants spread their big leaves to reach light. But they are caught up in a vine (藤本植物) that tries to get a ride. Finally, they are both over-taken (超过) by a fast-growing tree. As the tree has smooth hairs on its leaves, the vine can't get a hold. Similarly, some trees try to protect themselves in other ways.

Plants also help each other and even communicate. In deserts, the roots of Euphrates poplar

(胡杨) are connected. If a tree finds water, it will share it with others through the roots. Studies also show that plants use fungus (真菌) as a way to “talk” to each other. It’s kind of like how Wi-Fi works. If a tomato plant gets a leaf disease, it can tell nearby plants about it. How amazing the plants are!

The TV show not only lets us marvel (惊叹) at the magic plant world but pushes us to understand that plants are important. “Plants are the needs of all life including ourselves. We depend on them for every mouth of food that we eat and the air we breathe,” said David Attenborough, host of the-show. It’s time to look after wild plants just as carefully as our houseplants.

61. What is the show The Green Planet mainly about?
- A. Why plants can’t talk and think. B. Where wonderful plants are.
C. How people change the plants. D. What great behaviors of plants are.
62. How does the writer prove the first sentence in Paragraph 3?
- A. By listing numbers. B. By giving examples.
C. By raising questions. D. By making comparison.
63. Which of the followings is TRUE according to the text?
- A. A vine can catch up in any other plant.
B. Plants use Wi-Fi to communicate with others.
C. 98%of sunlight can get through to the forest floor.
D. Fungus is a good tool for some plants to “talk”to others.
64. According to David, we can infer (推断出) that _____.
- A. People can eat and breathe with the help of plants
B. Wild plants produces all the food for lives on earth
C. The plants in the TV show surprises David a lot
D. Humans can do something to protect wild plants
65. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Amazing Plants B. Plants Never Talk C. Let’s Protect Plants D. Plants Are Important

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整。

Progress means the act of going forward. 66 By setting and actively working towards our goals, we can make progress in our life.

To make more progress in life, start looking at problems in a different way. Whatever happens, if we think positively, it can be useful and helpful. 67 After we solve problems one after another, we can make more progress and become stronger.

Having confidence is helpful for making progress. Confidence comes from different places such as proper education, training or having good relationships. We should also stay with people who believe in our success and actively support us. 68

Slow progress is still progress. Just as the old saying goes, "It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop." Progress usually comes a lot more slowly than we expect (期望). 69 The important thing is that we keep remembering our goals and taking steps towards them. The actual speed isn't important.

70 Most progress often comes with setbacks(挫折) along the way. Sometimes, maybe it feels like we're taking one step forward and three steps back. Progress doesn't always happen in a straight line. As long as we keep working, we will achieve higher levels.

- A. The road to progress is not always smooth.
- B. Even if progress is slow, try not to be worried.
- C. These people can help push us towards progress.
- D. We need to know that problems are part of our life.
- E. Making any kind of progress can make us healthy and happy in life.

六、情景运用

71. 你想知道电灯泡是谁发明的, 可以这样问:

_____ light bulbs?

72. 你了解印度的人口是多少, 可以这样问:

_____ of India?

73. Tina 告诉妈妈, 她的梦想是考入理想的高中, 妈妈会这样祝福她:

I hope _____.

74. 爸爸说中国是航天事业最发达的国家之一, 你可以这样肯定他的话:

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