

2023-2024 学年湖北省武汉市九年级下学期高考英语试题（一模）

第I卷 (选择题共 80 分)

第一部分 听力部分

一、听力测试 (共三节)

第一节 (共 4 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 4 分)

听下面 4 个问题。每个问题后有三个答语, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每个问题后, 你都有 5 秒钟的时间来作答和阅读下一小题。每个问题仅读一遍。

1. A. It will be rainy. B. Sunday. C. Good idea!
2. A. Grammar. B. It is interesting. C. Mr. Zhang.
3. A. She was angry. B. She stayed up last night. C. She forgot her bag
4. A. Yes. I like it. B. It's fantastic C. It's a long story.

第二节 (共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 7 分)

听下面 8 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选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来作答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

5. Where are the speakers going?
A. To a shop. B. To a restaurant. C. To the railway station.
6. How old is the girl now?
A. 15. B. 16. C. 17.
7. Why was the boy late for school?
A. Because there was a traffic accident.
B. Because the boy got on a wrong bus
C. Because the boy missed the bus.
8. What happened to the woman's aunt last Friday?
A. Her car was broken. B. She had a traffic accident. C. She planned to buy car.
9. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The girl was late for school.
B. The girl forgot to take her school bag to school
C. The girl lost her backpack.

10. What did the boy do last night?

A. He studied B. He watched TV. C. He had a chat with his friends

11. Why did Tom make the dinner last night?

A. Because he wanted to learn cooking.

B. Because his mother was ill.

C. Because his mother had no more energy to cook.

12. How does the woman feel about the man's explanation?

A. Angry. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied.

第三节 (共 13 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 13 分)

听下面 4 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
中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后,
各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间, 每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

13. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. To wait for her. B. To respect the old C. Not to cut in line

14. Where does the man want to go?

A. To the White House. B To Georgetown C. To a bus stop.

15. What's the relationship between the speakers probably?

A. Strangers. B. Neighbors C. Friends.

听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

16. What did the boy do last night?

A. He went to look for his bike. B. He watched a match till late. C. He mended the alarm clock.

17. How does the boy usually go to school?

A. By bike. B. By bus. C. On foot

18. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The Chinese teacher began her class ahead of time.

B. The boy forgot to take his school bag.

C. The boy is always late for school.

听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

19. When does the conversation probably happen?

A. At 6 a. m. B. At 2 p. m. C. At 6 p. m.

20. What does the man suggest?

A. We had better not smoke.

B. We should try our best to obey the traffic rules.

C. We should take the bus or subway to go to work.

21. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man and the woman go to work together

B. The woman can't sleep well now because she has to look after her baby.

C. The sun is so red because of the clean air.

听下面一段独白，回答四个小题。

22. Why did Bertha refuse the young man?

A. Because she doubted his love.

B. Because she wasn't satisfied with him.

C. Because the young man was ugly.

23. What can we know about Bertha?

A. She was very beautiful and had a boyfriend.

B. She was not confident about herself.

C. She was not realistic on the marriage

24. Why did John leave the house at last?

A. Because he would marry another girl.

B. Because he needed to buy a TV first.

C. Because he felt hopeless for marrying Bertha.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Bertha wouldn't marry John.

B. John would come to Bertha's home again.

C. Bertha could find the man she was looking for.

第二部分 笔试部分

二、单项选择 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。将代表该答案的字母在答题卡

上相应的位置涂黑。

1. —Do you mind if I clean the blackboard?

—_____.

- A. No, please don't B. Yes, of course not C. No, really D. Yes, I
mind

2. —Tim has difficulty in making decisions.

—_____. He's still thinking about whether to take the job.

- A. That's it B. Never mind C. All right D. It's a
shame

3. —How was your interview yesterday?

—_____. They only wanted someone with experience.

- A. Come on B. All right C. Thank you D. Don't
mention it

4. —There is no better sports than swimming in _____ days.

—I agree.

- A. cat B. dog C. monkey D. mouse

5. In Class One, about ninety percent of the students are sure of passing the PE Test. But _____
ten percent still need to practice more to reach the goal.

- A. another B. the other C. others D. other

6. —What a cute koala! It's hard to believe this is just a teapot.

—Well, it's a work of art but it is also _____ for tea making.

- A. natural B. personal C. practical D. general

7. —Those ballet dancers looked so beautiful!

—Yes, especially while the girls were _____ their legs in the air!

- A. dropping B. landing C. tying D. kicking

8. —Do you like your new job?

—Yes. But what _____ me is having to do the same thing all day long.

- A. brings B. calls C. gets D. drops

9. The government is _____ elevators in the old buildings of some communities so that people,
especially the elderly can go up and down easily.

A. putting in B. putting out C. putting away D. putting through

10. The idiom “Be an Armchair Strategist (战略家)” tells us _____.

A. where people should sit B. when should people sit down
C. which armchair can be comfortable D. how important practice is

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My first-grade teacher, Mr. Gunderson, once told my class a story. A father is killed in a car accident and the son is _____11_____ hurt. But when the boy arrives at the _____12_____ the doctor on duty says, “I can’t _____13_____ an operation on this patient. This is my son!” Mr. Gunderson asked, “Who is the doctor?” Hands went up and my classmates shouted out _____14_____ but they didn’t arrive at the correct answer. Mr. Gunderson didn’t let me _____15_____ because he knew it would be very easy for me to understand that the surgeon was the boy’s _____16_____. I suppose that Mr. Gunderson’s puzzle would be a lot easier for today’s first graders.

Being a doctor at that time, my mother was considered very _____17_____ because female doctors were rare then. However, to my sister and me, she was and is just Mom. When we were kids, we came home from school to a _____18_____ who watched us until our parents came home. Mom took Friday off so she could spend more time with us, and we could tell that she felt _____19_____ about not being home more often.

My younger sister and I figured at a fairly young age that this was Mom’s weak spot, and we _____20_____ it pitilessly whenever we wanted a new toy or snacks. I wish I had _____21_____ doing that the first time Mom told me about one of her _____22_____ who had died, but I’m sure I didn’t. I can’t imagine what it’s like to spend all day taking care of other people’s _____23_____ children, some of whom are not going to _____24_____ it, and then come home to find that your own kids are acting like that. We were just like spoiled brats (顽童) then. I suppose she could have found our guilty weak spots to make us obey, but she never did. I think I’d better _____25_____ her for that.

11.

A. simply B. seriously C. usually D. gradually

12.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| A. school | B. station | C. hospital | D. room |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|
- 13.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| A. send | B. present | C. clear | D. perform |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
- 14.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. guesses | B. instructions | C. explanations | D. suggestions |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
- 15.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A. answer | B. conclude | C. question | D. require |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
- 16.
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| A. stepfather | B. grandpa | C. mother | D. uncle |
|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|
- 17.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. special | B. wealthy | C. average | D. urgent |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
- 18.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. member | B. passenger | C. passer-by | D. babysitter |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
- 19.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| A. angry | B. curious | C. careful | D. sorry |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|
- 20.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. kept away from | B. took advantage of | C. pulled down | D. took out |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
- 21.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. stopped | B. continued | C. considered | D. imagined |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
- 22.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| A. workmates | B. patients | C. relatives | D. friends |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
- 23.
- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. sick | B. educated | C. naughty | D. respectful |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|
- 24.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| A. mention | B. prefer | C. make | D. require |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
- 25.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| A. judge | B. hate | C. admire | D. thank |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

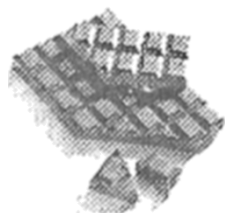
阅读下列三篇材料，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Education in Ancient Greece



From the ages of seven to fifteen, boys in most ancient Greek city states went to school, where they learnt to read and write. In school, boys mostly wrote on a tablet (a wooden frame filled with beeswax 蜂蜡) using a stylus. When they wanted to start again, they held the wax near to the fire so it melted away (融化) what they had written. They also learnt about music and how to play an instrument, such as a lyre. In addition, boys were taught maths and physical skills.



The Olmecs passed their cacao knowledge to the Ancient Maya of Mexico and Central America, who made chocolate into a spicy drink used in ceremonies. Cacao (可可) started to become very valued. Later the Aztecs used cacao for trade and the cacao seeds as a form of money. In 1502, Christopher Columbus was the first European explorer to come into contact with cacao beans when he and his crew captured a trade ship. He supposed the beans were a type of almond (杏仁) and brought them back to Europe.

The New Timelines Product



The book's catalog (目录) is artfully rainbow-colored, dividing different historical periods into 10 chapters. As you turn the pages, you can clearly see the rainbow colors corresponding to (相对应) each historical period, which is very visual and easy to look up. You can not only learn about nearly 1500 important historical events and people, appreciate classic famous quotes, but also appreciate about 1000 exquisite pictures of cultural relics and works of art.

26. In which SECTION of the newspaper can we read the news?

- A. HISTORY B. PEOPLE C. FOOD D. SCIENCE

27. What could students in Greece do when they felt the need to rewrite?

- A. Write on a tablet. B. Heat it up using fire. C. Fill with beeswax. D. Melt away a stylus.

28. The best heading for the second piece of news would be _____.

- A. The Explorer of Cacao B. New Trade Cacao C. The Birth of Cacao D. How to Make Cacao

29. Which of the following can best describe picture 3?

- A. The colorful history book B. The covers with timeline
C. The different periods of history D. The works of art

30. What can we learn from the book?

- A. There are many beautiful rainbows in the book.
B. The rainbow color is used to look up historical periods easily.
C. There are 10 different historical periods in the book.
D. You can learn 1500 events at least.

Every living thing needs to reproduce. Reproducing means creating more members of your group. In order for plants to reproduce, they have to spread their seeds (种子) to other areas. Plants have developed all kinds of ways to do this.

The simplest way is **gravity**. Many seeds are inside of fruit. When fruit gets too heavy, it falls from a tree to the ground. Sometimes animals will pick up the fruit and drop it in another area. That helps move the seed even farther away. Apples spread this way.

Other plants use wind to spread their seeds. Dandelions (蒲公英) are a good example of this. Dandelion seeds are so light that when wind blows, it carries dandelion seeds to new places. Maple (枫树) seeds also use wind. Their seeds are connected with long, thin leaves that look like wings. When the seed falls from the tree, its “wings” help it fly farther from the tree.

Some animals help plants spread their seeds. The animals eat the seeds. While the seed is in the animal’s body, it stays whole, when the seed leaves the animal, it’s in a new place.

Ants also help spread seeds. Some seeds have a special smell that attracts ants. The ants bring the seeds back to their home, which of course is underground. They only eat part of the seed. They leave the rest of the seed underground. After that, the seed can start growing.

31. What does the word “gravity” mean in the second paragraph?

- A. The action that makes animals drop seeds.
- B. The help that moves seeds even farther away.
- C. The need that comes from animals and plants.
- D. The force that causes fruit to fall to the ground.

32. How do maples spread their seeds?

- A. They use ants.
- B. They use wind.
- C. They use smells.
- D. They use animals.

33. What do ants do to help spread seeds?

- a. They only eat part of the seed.
- b. They help seeds fall from the tree.
- c. They carry seeds to the underground home.
- d. They pick up the fruit and move it far away.
- e. They leave the rest of the seed underground.

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

34. What is the genre (体裁) of this passage?

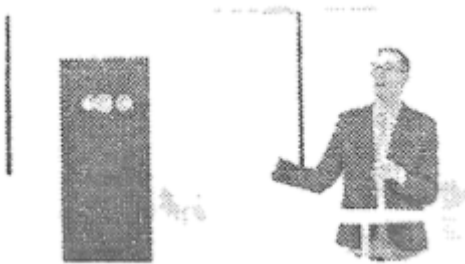
- A. A mystery which creates more members of the group.

- B. A description which gives facts about the plant.
- C. An argumentation which confirms the point is correct or not.
- D. A comedy which makes people laugh.

35. What's the best title for the text?

- A. How Plants Spread Seeds?
- B. Why Animals Pick Up Seeds?
- C. How Wind Helps Seeds Spread?
- D. Why Seeds Have a Special Trip?

C



Have you ever shouted at your computer because it wasn't working? Of course, your computer can't "shout" back. But AI researchers have been working on computers that can argue and perhaps even win debates (辩论) with humans.

IBM scientists recently published a paper in *Nature* about their new AI system—Project Debater. It can debate with people in front of a live audience (观众). After listening to arguments from its opponent (对手) the system can search around 400 million online articles in less than five minutes. And then it looks for ideas that can support its own argument.

Testing on the system began in 2019. When it debated with Harish Natarajan, a professional debater who holds the world record for the most debate competition victories. The topic was about subsidizing preschool (资助幼儿园)—and Project Debater argued to support this idea. Although Project Debater lost the debate in the end, the audience said it performed very well. Interestingly, 58 percent of the audience said that Project Debater increased their knowledge about the topic—only 20 percent said the same about Natarajan.

According to *Scientific American*, results show that the system is able to form logical statements (有逻辑的陈述). However, ____★____. Their goal is to help humans make better decisions, according to Ranit Aharanoy, manager of the Project Debater team. "It can debate both sides, so it can very quickly help you understand both sides of the problem, thus you can have a wider view of the problem

and make a more thoughtful decision.” Aharanoy said.

Let’s wait and see how the Project Debater will develop in the near future.

36. According to paragraph 2, which one below is not the way of Project Debater working?

- A. It writes ideas that can support its own argument. B. It listens to its opponent’s arguments.
C. It searches online articles. D. It debates with its opponent.

37. In the debate with Harish Natarajan in paragraph 3, Project Debater _____.

- A. argued to support subsidizing preschool B. won the debate in the end
C. set a world debating record D. often argued against itself

38. Which of the following can be put in ★ _____?

- A. forming logical statements is not easy.
B. some people didn’t believe Project Debater.
C. they can develop better system.
D. winning a debate is never the researchers’ goal.

39. The underlined word “it” refers to _____?

- A. Project Debater team B. The new AI system C. The logical statement D. The wider view

40. What is the author’s attitude to the Project Debater?

- A. Doubtful. B. Positive. C. We don’t know. D. Negative.

第II卷 (非选择题共 40 分)

五、词与短语填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 用方框中所给的单词或短语填空, 使短文在结构、句义和逻辑上正确。 (提示: 方框中有两个单词或短语是多余的。)

photos / recognized / sunny / recalled / explained / rainy / focusing on



Recently, The Clear Plate program in China is _____ 41 _____ the issue of food waste. After a meal,

users take 42 of their clean plates, post these in a social media platform WeChat, collecting points, once the image is 43 by the artificial intelligence (人工智能) and then turn their points into gifts or charity donations, programmers 44. “For our parents, they can still recall the days without food. ‘Cleaning your plate’ is about saving some food for a 45 day. For us young adults, it is a green and low-carbon lifestyle.”

六、综合填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据上下文或括号内单词等提示, 在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A poor young man went to Paris, 46 (expect) that his father’s friend could help him find a business for living.

“Are you good at maths?” his father’s friend asked him.

The young man 47 (shake) his head.

“How about your history?” “How about your law?”

The young man lowered his head sadly.

His father’s friend asked again and again, but the young man could only shake his head. He himself couldn’t find out any 48 (disadvantage).

“Then write down your address first.”

The young man wrote his address and turned to leave, but he 49 (stop) by his father’s friend. “Your name is written very 50 (beautiful), which is your advantage. You shouldn’t satisfy 51 (your) with finding a job for living”.

Many years later, the young man wrote the classical work that was well-known in the world. He was Alexandra Dumas (大仲马)—a famous French writer of the 18th century.

There are many ordinary persons in the world 52 all have many small advantages, but they can’t find them. 53 fact, there is a gold mine in every ordinary life. 54 you’re willing to dig, you will dig out 55 (treasure) that surprise yourself.

七、书面表达 (共 1 大题, 满分 20 分)

56. 你校文化社团将举办主题为“Festivals around the world”的讲座, 负责人 Tony 邀请你分享一个中国传统节日。请你根据以下问题用英文向 Tony 做介绍。

What China’s traditional festival do you want to share and why?

How do you spend that holiday?

Do your friends do the same things as you?

Something more about it.

注意：文中不得透露个人真实信息；词数 100 词左右；开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Tony,

Thank you for inviting me to talk about one of China's traditional festivals at the lecture.

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A. To a shop. B. To a restaurant. C. To the railway station.
6. How old is the girl now?
A. 15. B. 16. C. 17.
7. Why was the boy late for school?
A. Because there was a traffic accident.
B. Because the boy got on a wrong bus
C. Because the boy missed the bus.
8. What happened to the woman's aunt last Friday?
A. Her car was broken. B. She had a traffic accident. C. She planned to buy car.
9. What can we learn from the conversation?
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B. The girl forgot to take her school bag to school
C. The girl lost her backpack.

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11. Why did Tom make the dinner last night?

A. Because he wanted to learn cooking.

B. Because his mother was ill.

C. Because his mother had no more energy to cook.

12. How does the woman feel about the man's explanation?

A. Angry. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied.

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听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

13. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. To wait for her. B. To respect the old C. Not to cut in line

14. Where does the man want to go?

A. To the White House. B To Georgetown C. To a bus stop.

15. What's the relationship between the speakers probably?

A Strangers. B. Neighbors C. Friends.

听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

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A. He went to look for his bike. B. He watched a match till late. C. He mended the alarm clock.

17. How does the boy usually go to school?

A. By bike. B. By bus. C. On foot

18. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The Chinese teacher began her class ahead of time.

B. The boy forgot to take his school bag.

C. The boy is always late for school.

听下面一段对话, 回答三个小题。

19. When does the conversation probably happen?

A. At 6 a. m. B. At 2 p. m. C. At 6 p. m.

20. What does the man suggest?

A. We had better not smoke.

B. We should try our best to obey the traffic rules.

C. We should take the bus or subway to go to work.

21. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man and the woman go to work together

B. The woman can't sleep well now because she has to look after her baby.

C. The sun is so red because of the clean air.

听下面一段独白，回答四个小题。

22. Why did Bertha refuse the young man?

A. Because she doubted his love.

B. Because she wasn't satisfied with him.

C. Because the young man was ugly.

23. What can we know about Bertha?

A. She was very beautiful and had a boyfriend.

B. She was not confident about herself.

C. She was not realistic on the marriage

24. Why did John leave the house at last?

A. Because he would marry another girl.

B. Because he needed to buy a TV first.

C. Because he felt hopeless for marrying Bertha.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Bertha wouldn't marry John.

B. John would come to Bertha's home again.

C. Bertha could find the man she was looking for.

第二部分 笔试部分

二、单项选择 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。将代表该答案的字母在答题卡

上相应的位置涂黑。

1. —Do you mind if I clean the blackboard?

—_____.

- A. No, please don't B. Yes, of course not C. No, really D. Yes, I mind

【正确答案】C

【详解】句意：——你介意黑板吗？——不，不介意。

考查情景交际。No, please don't 不，请不要；Yes, of course not 是的，当然不；No, really 不，不介意；Yes, I mind 是的，我介意。根据句意结合选项可知，此处答语应表达不介意用“No, really.”。故选 C。

2. —Tim has difficulty in making decisions.

—_____. He's still thinking about whether to take the job.

- A. That's it B. Never mind C. All right D. It's a shame

【正确答案】A

【详解】句意：——蒂姆做决定有困难。——是的。他仍在考虑是否接受这份工作。

考查情景交际。That's it 是的；Never mind 没关系；All right 好吧；It's a shame 真丢人。根据“He's still thinking about whether to take the job.”可知，答语应是表示对上句的赞同。故选 A。

3. —How was your interview yesterday?

—_____. They only wanted someone with experience.

- A. Come on B. All right C. Thank you D. Don't mention it

【正确答案】D

【详解】句意：——你昨天的面试怎么样？——别提了。他们只想要有经验的人。

考查情景交际。Come on 加油；All right 不要紧；Thank you 谢谢；Don't mention it 别提了。根据“They only wanted someone with experience.”可知，此处表示面试不顺利，选项 D“别提了”符合语境。故选 D。

4. —There is no better sports than swimming in _____ days.

—I agree.

A. cat B. dog C. monkey D. mouse

【正确答案】B

【详解】句意：——在三伏天没有比游泳更好的运动了。——我同意。

考查名词辨析和习语。cat 猫；dog 狗；monkey 猴子；mouse 老鼠。dog days 意为“三伏天”，是英文习语。故选 B。

5. In Class One, about ninety percent of the students are sure of passing the PE Test. But _____ ten percent still need to practice more to reach the goal.

A. another B. the other C. others D. other

【正确答案】B

【详解】句意：在一班，大约百分之九十的学生肯定能通过体育考试。但是另外 10%的人仍然需要更多的练习来达到目标。

考查不定代词的用法。another 另一个（三者或以上）；the other 两者中的另一个；others 其他人或物；other 其他的，修饰名词。根据句意可知，此处把全班学生分成两部分，表示两者中的“另……”应用 the other。故选 B。

6. —What a cute koala! It's hard to believe this is just a teapot.

—Well, it's a work of art but it is also _____ for tea making.

A. natural B. personal C. practical D. general

【正确答案】C

【详解】句意：——多可爱的考拉啊！很难相信这只是一个茶壶。——嗯，这是一件艺术品，但也适用于泡茶。

考查形容词辨析。natural 自然的；personal 私人的；practical 适用的，有用的；general 一般的。根据“It's hard to believe this is just a teapot.”可知，这件艺术品是个茶壶，可以用来泡茶。故选 C。

7. —Those ballet dancers looked so beautiful!

—Yes, especially while the girls were _____ their legs in the air!

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