

赵北中学 2019—2020 学年第一学期期中阶段性测试

九年级英语(人教版)

(本试题满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

听力部分(共 20 分)

一、情景反应(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

本题共 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中,选出与你所听到的信息相关联的一项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

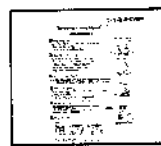
1. A.



B.



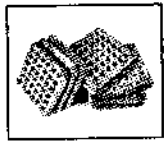
C.



2. A.



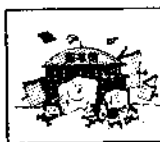
B.



C.



3. A.



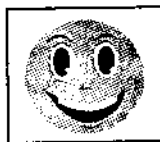
B.



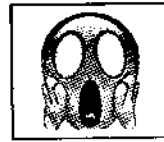
C.



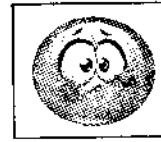
4. A.



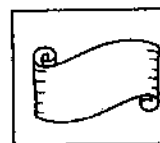
B.



C.



5. A.



B.



C.



二、对话理解(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

本题共 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

6. A. Bad.

B. Rainy.

C. Fine.

7. A. They are having a history class.

B. They are having a P. E. class.

C. They are having a music class.

8. A. By bus.

B. By air.

C. By train.

9. A. Mr. Brown.

B. Mrs. Brown.

C. Mrs. Green.

10. A. Books.

B. Computers.

C. Homework.

三、语篇理解(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据短文内容和所提出的 5 个问题,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

11. Where did Susan first meet Jenny?

A. In New York City.

B. In Los Angeles.

C. In Chicago.

12. What was Jenny's father?
A. A programmer. B. A teacher. C. A businessman.
13. How long did Jenny stay in Susan's city?
A. For one year. B. For six years. C. For ten years.
14. Where did Jenny go after leaving Susan's city?
A. To Washington. B. To Paris. C. To Chicago.
15. How did Susan get in touch with Jenny again?
A. By making a phone call. B. By talking on QQ. C. By writing a letter.

四、听力填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容完成下面表格, 并将获取的信息填到答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

Machines	Uses
All machines	Make things <u>16</u> and faster than people.
A washing machine	Help us <u>17</u> clothes.
A printing machine	Print a lot of books, <u>18</u> and other things quickly.
New transport	Help us travel faster than <u>19</u> .
The computer	Store information and <u>20</u> out math problems.

笔试部分 (共 100 分)

五、单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. I learn grammar by _____ grammar books.
A. read B. to read C. reading
22. Our teachers in new school are friendly. They treat us with _____ like mothers.
A. present B. warmth C. dessert
23. As we know, the only _____ to success is to work hard.
A. ability B. secret C. influence
24. Last October, the fourth World Internet Meeting discussed about the research on AI technology, which means there will be more AI _____ in our lives.
A. products B. promises C. problems
25. I wondered _____ you have finished making the paper cutting or not.
A. why B. if C. whether
26. Everyone _____ to Jim's birthday party except Lucy.
A. was invited B. was laid C. was warned
27. I want to ask how to _____ the environmental problem.
A. connect with B. deal with C. come up with
28. Chinese people _____ its traditional art forms.
A. are proud of B. are patient with C. are friendly to
29. He kept _____ in class though our teacher asked him several questions.
A. absent B. silent C. dead
30. — The WeChat game Tiao Yi Tiao is very popular. Can you tell me _____?
— We should always try actively to achieve higher and higher goals.
A. who is the game designed for B. how to get more information about it
C. what you can learn besides having fun

六、补全对话 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内所给的选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡相应位置涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: Hi, Simon! 31

B: The mobile phone.

A: 32
 B: Because I can do lots of things with it. Is it also your favorite invention?
 A: No, it isn't. 33
 B: Why?
 A: 34
 B: I see. There are many inventions in the world. 35
 A: I agree with you. I want to invent something useful one day.
 B: That sounds great. I hope you can achieve your dream.

- A. I like the Mp5 player best.
 B. When was the mobile phone invented?
 C. What's your favorite invention?
 D. And they have changed our life a lot.
 E. Do you listen to music on the radio?
 F. Because I can listen to music everywhere with it.
 G. Why do you like it best?

七、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

"If you agree with me, please Dianzan." Do you know Dianzan is one of the most popular words on the Internet? When you think someone's ideas are right, when you think someone's articles are 36, or when you are moved by what someone writes, you can *click* (点击) the praise sign. Anyhow, clicking the praise sign 37 that you agree with someone or praise someone.

Dianzan is a kind of Chinese Internet language. People 38 use it when they surf the Internet. There is a *function* (功能) of Dianzan in the QQ space. The QQ space has had the function 39 2010. It didn't become very popular until *Sina blog* (新浪博客) 40 the function of Dianzan. In recent years, it has become more and more popular. When the 2015 New Year came, Chinese leader Xi Jinping used the word Dianzan to praise and 41 his thanks to the great Chinese people.

Websites can know how many people support some ideas 42 counting how many people click the praise sign. Experts can know 43 teenagers are caring about through what they click the sign for. That can help them solve teenagers' problems. Clicking the praise sign is really an easy thing. Have you ever clicked the sign for anybody on the Internet?

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|
| 36. A. wonderful | B. terrible | C. hard |
| 37. A. offers | B. takes | C. means |
| 38. A. never | B. luckily | C. usually |
| 39. A. after | B. since | C. in |
| 40. A. broke | B. checked | C. started |
| 41. A. accept | B. express | C. create |
| 42. A. by | B. on | C. at |
| 43. A. that | B. where | C. what |

八、阅读理解 (这一部分共五篇短文, A 至 D 篇每篇短文后有五个小题, E 篇后有六个小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 52 分)

(A)

阅读下列图文, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The founder of Apple, Steve Jobs was not only one of the fathers of the personal computing time, but also one of the giants of the information age. Here are some of his greatest contributions.

Apple II

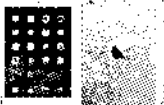

Jobs and Steve Wozniak founded Apple Computers Inc. in 1976. A year later, the Apple II was invented. This production was the world's first mass-market personal computer.



The iMac

Under Jobs' leadership Apple introduced the all-in-one iMac computer in 1998. The iMac became the first machine that offered only a CD-ROM slot.



<p style="text-align: center;">The iPad</p> <p>By 2010, Steve Jobs was confident the world was ready to have a tablet computer that would be great for watching movies and playing games. The touch-sensitive iPad is a great success.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">iPhone 4s</p> <p>iPhone 4s came out on October 4, 2011, in America. It looks like iPhone 4. It has a larger and wider screen and a slimmer yet wider case. It has a better camera and faster data transfer speed.</p> 
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44. When was the Apple II invented?
 A. In 1976. B. In 1977. C. In 1998.
45. When did the iMac first come out?
 A. In 1976. B. In 1998. C. In 2010.
46. Which one was the oldest?
 A. The Apple II. B. The iMac. C. The iPad.
47. From the passage, we can know that the iPad _____.
 A. has a better camera B. is great for watching movies C. has a CD-ROM slot
48. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 A. iPhone 4s' screen is the same size as iPhone 4.
 B. iPhone 4s has a larger and slimmer case than iPhone 4.
 C. iPhone 4s uses less time to transfer data than iPhone 4.

(B)

请阅读下面短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Dragon Head Raising Day: time for a haircut

China is a country with many colorful days and festivals. The Dragon Head Raising Day (Longtaitou) is one of them.

This special day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese *lunar calendar* (阴历). It stands for (代表) the start of spring and farming. This year, the day fell on March 9.

The dragon is important in Chinese culture. We Chinese people call ourselves the "descendants (传人) of the dragon". Therefore, people celebrate the Dragon Head Raising Day with many customs about dragons.

On the day in ancient times, people put *ashes* (灰) in the kitchen. This was to "lead the dragon into the house". People believed that with the help of the dragon, they could have a good *harvest* (收成) in autumn.

Also, people eat special foods on that day. The foods are usually named after dragons. For example, people eat "dragon *whisker* (细须)" noodles and dumplings called "dragon teeth".

Today many customs have *faded away* (消退). But one that has remained is the cutting of hair. It was said that a haircut during the first lunar month may bring bad luck to the mother's brothers. So many people have their hair cut on the Dragon Head Raising Day.

49. The Dragon Head Raising Day is one of the _____ festivals.
 A. English B. French C. Chinese
50. _____ was the Dragon Head Raising Day this year.
 A. March 9 B. February 2 C. March 4
51. On the day in ancient times, why did people put ashes in the kitchen?
 A. Because the dragon liked the ashes. B. Because the ashes stood for the harvest.
 C. Because the ashes led the dragon into the house.
52. One custom that has remained is _____ according to the passage.
 A. the cutting of hair B. the dragon boating C. to eat zongzi
53. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. The Dragon Head Raising Day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar.
 B. The dragon is important in Chinese culture.
 C. The Dragon Head Raising Day stands for the start of spring and harvest.

(C)

请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺,并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

Smart wristband (智能手环), a new welcoming product, is changing our lifestyle. 54 And there are also many different brands to choose, such as Apple or Huawei.

Here are the reasons why people choose a wristband.

55 The wristband can also be connected to the mobile phone. You are able to use it to answer the phone, but a traditional watch can never do that.

Besides, the smart wristband looks fascinating. 56 We often see teenagers wearing wristbands.

Thirdly, at present many people have realized the importance of health. Some people play sports every day to keep healthy. 57 The wristband shows the results every day and you'll know whether you achieve your aim or not. However, some parents are still against using it. 58 They think the teenagers are under the radiation(辐射) all the time.

Each coin has two sides. Use it or not, it's up to you.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. It's very popular among teenagers because it's cool enough.</p> <p>B. In their opinion, wearing wristbands for a long time may cause cancer(癌症).</p> <p>C. More and more people prefer to choose a smart wristband in their daily life.</p> <p>D. It's helpful to know how far they have run or how many steps they have got with a wristband.</p> <p>E. First of all, it can tell the time like a normal watch.</p> <p>F. People don't need a normal watch anymore.</p> |
|--|

(D)

请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,在下面表格的空白处填入与文章意思最相符的单词,并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

Do you ever feel like you are just rushing from one subject to another? When things happen so fast, maybe you can't understand clearly what you are doing or learning, so it is important to stop yourself to think about what you have been doing or learning. *Self-reflection*(反省) means slowing down and *calming*(使平静) yourself, including calming your mind. By calming down and going slowly, you give your brain a chance to think about what it has already received. Some people prefer to do self-reflection only in their mind. Others keep a diary. What's more, taking notes is also OK. Each method works, depending on your own personal learning. You can follow the steps to do self-reflection.

First, choose the proper time to do it. School textbooks are divided into units of study. This makes it easier to begin self-reflection. Look for time when you complete a unit of study. Sometimes you know the unit is over because there is some kind of test. Use these natural breaks to stop and do self-reflection.

Then, find a quiet place and take out your reflection diary. Write down some notes on the new things that you learned in the unit. Let your mind think about the notes you have written and make some connections.

Finally, think about things that you are not sure of. Maybe you learned a new way to work out a math problem, but you're not sure when to use it. Writing down your questions will help you remember to look for answers the next time you are working with the same topic.

Successful students always know self-reflection is important. If you have never taken the time to do self-reflection, try it now.

Self-reflection Makes You a Better Learner	
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It means slowing down and making yourself clam. ● You can think about what you have learned by calming down and going <u>59</u>. ● You can do it only in your mind, and you can also keep a diary or <u>60</u> notes to do it.
How to do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It's a proper time to start it <u>61</u> a unit is over. ● Write down and think about what you have learned in the unit and make some connections. ● Write down your questions about something you're not sure of. It's <u>62</u> to work with the same topic the next time.
Conclusion	Successful students always know the <u>63</u> of self-reflection. Try it now!

(E)

请阅读下面图文内容,按要求完成所给任务,并将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

A growing number of families are sending children on study tours abroad.

Some parents are worried that their children are too young to deal with any problems they might face during a trip. However, some believe they could take care of themselves and communicate with people well during the trip.

A report shows that at least 800,000 overseas study tours were booked for Chinese children during the summer vacation. Each tour cost an average of 25,000 yuan (\$1,770) per person, and most were booked(预订) by middle-class families in large cities for pre-high school children, according to the report. About 13 percent were booked for children ages 3 to 6, while those ages 7 to 12 are 31 percent.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, countries in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia are becoming popular in recent years. You can get more facts from the following charts.

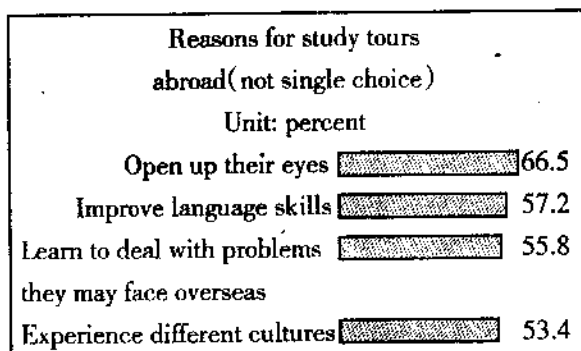


Chart I

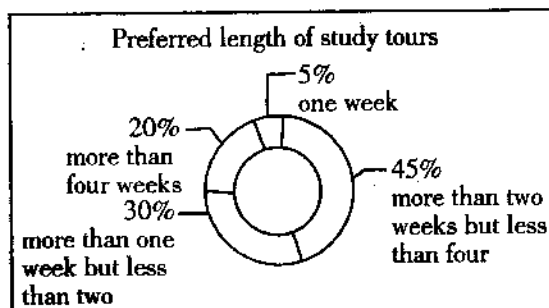


Chart II

64. What are some parents worried about if they send their children on study tours abroad?
65. Who were most of the study tours abroad booked for?
66. What percent of the people want to experience different cultures through study tours abroad?
67. How long do 20 percent of the people want to study abroad?
68. Will you take a study tour in foreign countries? Why or why not?
69. Please translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

九、词语运用(每小题1分,共10分)

请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯,并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。方框中有两个词为多余项。

correct polite conversation way mean friend true but talk however so expect

"How are you?" is a usual question. It's a 70 way that people in America greet each other, 71 "How are you?" is also a very unusual question. It's a question that often doesn't have an answer. The person who asks "How are you?" 72 to hear the answer "Fine", even if the person's friend isn't fine. The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question and "Fine" isn't really an answer. They are just other 73 of saying "Hello" or "Hi".

Sometimes, people also don't say exactly what they 74. For example, when someone asks "Do you agree?" the other person might think, "No, I disagree. I think you're wrong..." But it is 75 to disagree so strongly, so the 76 answer may be "I'm not sure." It's a nicer way to say that you don't agree with someone.

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking when they finish 77 with other people. Many people talking on the phone finish the 78 by saying "I've to go now." Often, the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse like "Someone's at the door." The excuses might be real, or it might not be 79. Perhaps the person just doesn't want to keep on talking. However, the polite excuse won't hurt the other person. All in all, it's an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it's a part of the game of language.

十、书面表达(共15分)

假设你是李华。你的家乡在天津,抖空竹是当地人们非常喜爱的活动之一。请你写一篇英语短文介绍空竹,并在英语课上和同学们分享。

要点提示:1. 抖空竹是一种流行的民间活动,有悠久的历史;

2. 以竹木为材料制成,中空,因而得名;

3. 是一项全身运动,深受大众喜爱;

4. 抖空竹还上了电视节目,很精彩。

要求:1. 语言简洁流畅,可适当发挥。

2. 词数:80~100词。

参考词汇:play Kongzhu 抖空竹;hollow 中空的;buzzing 嗡嗡响的

2019 - 2020 学年第一学期九英(人教版)参考答案(A)

听力部分

一、1—5 A A A B C

二、6—10 C A C A C

三、11—15 B C A C B

四、16. better 17. wash 18. newspapers 19. before 20. work

笔试部分

五、21—25 C ~~B~~ B A C 26—30 A B A B C

六、31—35 C G A F D

七、36—40 A C C B C 41—43 B A C

八、(A) 44—48 B B A B C

(B) 49—53 C A C A C

(C) 54—58 C E A D B

(D) 59. slowly 60. take 61. when 62. helpful 63. importance

(E) 64. They are worried that their children are too young to deal with any problems they might face during a trip.

65. For pre-high school children.

66. 53.4%.

67. For more than four weeks.

68. Yes. I will. Because I want to improve my language skills. (开放性试题, 答案合理即可)

69. 但是, 一些人认为他们可以照顾好他们自己而且与其他人进行很好地交流在他们的旅游期间。

九、70. friendly 71. but 72. expects 73. ways 74. mean

75. impolite 76. correct 77. talking 78. conversation 79. true

十、略

2019 - 2020 学年第一学期九年级英语(人教版)听力材料(A)

一、情景反应 本题共 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中,选出与你所听到的信息相关联的一项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. W: How does the man study English?
M: By working with friends.
2. W: What does the man think of mooncakes?
M: Delicious.
3. W: Where are the restrooms?
M: Next to the library.
4. W: Did the man use to be afraid of the dark?
M: Yes, he did.
5. W: What are the shirts made of?
M: Cotton.

二、对话理解 本题共 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

6. M: What a beautiful day! Why not go bike riding?
W: Sounds great!
Q: How is the weather now?
7. W: Why are the students so happy?
M: Mr. Hu is telling them an interesting story about Li Shimin and Wu Zetian.
Q: What class are the students probably having?
8. M: How will you travel to Guangzhou this summer?
W: I'd like to book a train ticket.
Q: How will the woman go to Guangzhou?
9. W: Can I help you, Mr. Brown?
M: Yes, please, Mrs. Green. Please give me a bag.
W: Here you are.
M: Thanks.
Q: Who needs help?
10. M: Wow! Your homework looks great, Alice.
W: Thanks. I did it on my computer.
M: But Mr. Miller told us we must write it in our books.
Q: What are they talking about?

三、语篇理解 本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据短文内容和所提出的 5 个问题,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I first met Jenny ten years ago. She came to our class as a new student and we became close friends. She and her family moved to Los Angeles from New York City. However, Jenny wasn't able to stay in Los Angeles for long. Her father was a businessman, and moved to work in different cities, so one year later, Jenny and her family had to move again. When Jenny told me she was moving to Chicago with her family, we both cried. We promised we would call or write to each other. But after we called each other several times, she moved again and we lost touch. Last month, when I was talking with a friend on QQ, a girl asked me if I was Susan Smith. I said "Yes" and we talked for a while. To my surprise, it was my old friend Jenny. She had found my contact information on a website. Thanks to the Internet, I got my old friend back.

四、听力填空 本题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填到答题卡相应的位置上。每空一词。

In modern life we have many machines. All these machines are very useful. They can make things better and faster than people. A washing machine can help us wash clothes. We have more time to do what we want to do during this time. A printing machine prints a lot of books, newspapers and other things quickly. New transport such as trains, planes and ships helps us travel faster than before. The computer is a wonderful machine. It can store information and work out math problems millions of times faster than a person can. It is one of the most important inventions.