

道外区 2019—2020 学年度(上)学期期中调研测试

九年级英语试卷

考生须知:

1. 本试卷满分为 100 分, 考试时间为 100 分钟。
2. 答题前, 考生先将自己的“姓名”、“考号”、“考场”、“座位号”在答题卡上填写清楚, 将“条形码”准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答, 答出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿、试卷上答题无效。
4. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂; 非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写, 字体工整, 笔迹清楚。
5. 保持卡面整洁, 不要折叠、不要弄脏、不要弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、修改带、刮纸刀。

第 I 卷

一、单项选择 (本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Boys and girls, interest is the best teacher, so _____ something you need to learn _____ something you are interested in, then you'll find it easy to learn well.
A. compare, with B. connect, with C. divide, into
- () 2. —How long have you learned English?
A. About nine years B. Five years ago C. Twice a week
- () 3. —The new student isn't outgoing. He's never _____ ask the teachers questions.
—But he's friendly and is good at science.
A. too shy to B. so brave that C. brave enough to
- () 4. To communicate better with other people, good language learners learn how to use the _____ language in different situations.
A. direct B. proper C. normal
- () 5. —Excuse me, would you please tell me _____ ?
—Sure, you go east along the street and take the first turning on the left, then you'll see it on your right.
A. where is the nearest bank
B. there is a bank near here
C. where the nearest bank is
- () 6. —China is famous for tea, right?
—Yes, _____ in the past _____ now.
A. not only, but also B. neither, nor C. either, or
- () 7. —Who's that girl?
—It's Linda. She _____ be a shy girl. But now she's a pop star.
A. is used to B. used to C. was used to
- () 8. —This ring looks quite pretty. Is it made _____ silver?
—Yes, and it's made _____ Thailand.
A. from, in B. of, from C. of, in

- () 9. _____ foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased.
A. The number of B. A number of C. Many
- () 10. —The tea trade from China to Western countries _____ in the 19th century.
— Sure. This helped to spread the popularity of tea and the tea plant around the world.
A. laid out B. took place C. put on
- () 11. Learning is a lifelong journey because every day brings _____. Everything that you learn becomes a part of you and changes you, so learn wisely and learn well.
A. nothing new B. something new C. everything new
- () 12. —Do you know there are two special days for parents in America?
—Sure. One is Mother's Day, and _____ is Father's Day.
A. other B. another C. the other
- () 13. When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know _____ to ask for help politely. For example, you may ask a question starting with "would you please".
A. how B. where C. when
- () 14. Our English teacher is very humorous, he always _____ us interesting jokes. We all enjoy his lessons.
A. says B. tells C. talks
- () 15. The true meaning of _____ is the importance of sharing and giving love and joy to people around us. So people all over the world celebrate it on December 25.
A. Easter B. Christmas C. Halloween
- () 16. In English learning, reading skills are very important. Which of the following is what a good learner should do in reading?
① Stop reading to look up the new word in the dictionary.
② Guess the meaning by using the sentence context(语境).
③ Read between the lines to get meanings that are not clearly stated(叙述) in a text.
④ Translate word by word to understand.
⑤ Change the information you read into a mind map to remember it more easily.
A. ① ③ ④ B. ② ④ ⑤ C. ② ③ ⑤
- () 17. A survey on "How do you learn English after school?" was made among you and your thirty-nine classmates. According to the result below, the students who learn English online are _____ more than those who learn English with personal tutors(辅导教师).

Teach themselves	Learn online	Learn with personal tutors
15%	?	20%

- A. five B. twenty-six C. eighteen
- () 18. Which pair of the words with the underlined letters has the same sound?
A. repeat treat B. warmth pardon C. scoop cookie
- () 19. Which of the following words has a different sound from the underlined letter of the word "correct"?
A. polite B. note C. seldom
- () 20. Which word of the following doesn't have the same stress as the others?
A. Require. B. Private. C. Sudden.

二、完形填空 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

A habit is any action that we have taken so often that it becomes something we do almost without thinking. Some of them 21 to be bad habits. People spend lots of hours and dollars each year trying to give up these bad habits but often 22. Why? Change is 23 hard work and there is no easy way to achieve it. However, there is still some advice for you 24.

First, look at how you do it. In other words, what's the result of doing this thing? If your bad habit is shouting at people when you are unhappy or under pressure, what do you get from it? It may make you feel 25 better for the moment (暂时). Or 26 you have a bad habit of not leaving your homework done. The result could be that you get 27 time to spend on the Internet!

Next, take a look at the other hand. What are you losing 28 your habit? Shouting at other people is a bad habit because it makes people around you feel bad and unhappy. Not leaving your homework done is a bad habit because you may be punished by your teacher. Having more Internet time means that you are losing the chance(机会) to learn the things that you need to learn. 29 you think that way, you'll find it's not wise to keep your bad habit!

Now it is time to decide 30. I'm sure you will choose to do what you think is more important.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 21. A. thinks | B. thought | C. are thought |
| () 22. A. make | B. fail | C. succeed |
| () 23. A. a | B. / | C. an |
| () 24. A. follow | B. to follow | C. following |
| () 25. A. a little | B. a few | C. very |
| () 26. A. may | B. may be | C. maybe |
| () 27. A. less | B. many | C. more |
| () 28. A. instead of | B. because of | C. thanks to |
| () 29. A. If | B. Unless | C. Until |
| () 30. A. what will you choose | B. how you will choose | C. what you'll choose |

三、阅读理解 (本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

I once knew a man whose bad memory made him famous. John Smith was so forgetful that his wife had to often remind him of his meetings, his classes-even his meals. As Smith was a professor at a well-known university, his forgetfulness was often an embarrassment. It wasn't that he was not clever, just very, very absent minded. One hot summer day, Professor Smith decided to take his children to a seaside town about a three-hour train ride away. To make the trip more interesting for his young children, he kept the name of the town a secret. However, by the time they arrived at the station, Smith forgot the name of the town he was planning to visit. Luckily, a friend of his happened to be at the station. He offered to take care of the children

while Smith hurried back home to find out where he was going.

The professor's wife was surprised to see him again so soon. "Oh, my dear, I forgot the name of the town." "What? You forgot the name? Now I'll write the name of that town on a piece of paper, and you put it in your pocket and please don't forget where you put it."

Satisfied that she had solved the problem, she sent her husband off again. Then, minutes later she was surprised to see him outside the house for another time.

"What is the matter now?"

"As you told me, I didn't forget where I put the name of that town. _____"

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 31. The underlined phrase "absent minded" in the passage probably means "_____".
A. outgoing B. forgetful C. nervous
- () 32. At first, Professor Smith didn't tell his children the name of the town because _____.
A. he forgot it
B. he wanted to make the trip more interesting
C. he wondered if he could remember its name
- () 33. When Professor Smith went back home to find out the name of the town, his children were taken care of by _____.
A. his wife B. one of his friends C. themselves
- () 34. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. The professor decided to take his children to a seaside to play for three hours.
B. Professor Smith works in a famous university.
C. Mrs. Smith knew where her husband wanted to take the children.
- () 35. "_____" can be the missing sentence in the passage.
A. You have helped me a lot.
B. I just come back to say thanks to you.
C. But I forget where I left our children!

(B)

Four Different Asian Festivals

Name				
	The Water Festival	The Dragon Boat Festival	The Chinese Spring Festival	The Lantern Festival
Country	In Thailand	In China	In China	In China
Time to celebrate	In April	In June	From January 1 to 15 of lunar calendar①	On January 15 th of lunar calendar
Special meaning	The Thai tradition new year	The Unity of Nature and Man②	To farewell③ to the old and welcome the new	The end of the Spring Festival
Way to celebrate	Throwing water at each other	Holding dragon boats race and eating Zongzi	Gathering for a feast④ and setting off fireworks with family	Watching lantern shows

Word box: ①lunar calendar, 农历 ②the Unity of Nature and Man 天人合一 ③ farewell 告别
④feast 宴会

根据表格所提供的信息选择最佳答案。

- () 36. _____ of the four festivals is/are celebrated in China.
A. One B. Two C. Three
- () 37. The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in _____.
A. April B. June C. January or February
- () 38. People throw water at each other on _____ in Thailand.
A. the Chinese Spring Festival
B. the Lantern Festival
C. the Water Festival
- () 39. The Lantern Festival means _____.
A. farewelling to the old and welcoming the new
B. the unity of nature and man
C. the end of the Spring Festival
- () 40. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A. Family gather for a feast on the Dragon Boat Festival.
B. The Chinese Spring Festival and the Water Festival are in the same month.
C. All of the four different festivals are celebrated in Asia.

(C)

Twenty years ago, I drove a taxi for a living. One night I went to pick up a passenger at 2:30 AM. When I arrived there, I walked to the door and knocked.

"Just a minute," answered a weak elderly voice. After a long pause(停顿), the door opened. An old man in his eighties stood before me. By his side was a small suitcase(箱子).

When we got into the taxi, he gave me an address, and then asked, "Could you drive through downtown?"

"Oh, It's not the shortest way," I answered quickly.

"Oh, I'm in no hurry," he said. "I'm on my way to a hospice(临终安养院). I don't have any family left. The doctor says I don't have very long."

I quietly reached over and shut off the meter. For the next two hours, we drove through the city. He showed me the building where he had once worked and the neighborhood where he had lived. Sometimes he'd ask me to slow down in front of a special building and would sit staring into the darkness, saying nothing. In the early morning, he suddenly said, "I'm tired. Let's go now."

We drove in silence to the address he had given me.

"How much to pay you?" he asked.

"Nothing," I said.

"You have to make a living," he answered.

"Oh, there are other passengers," I answered.

Almost without thinking, I gave him a hug. He held on to me and said, "You gave an old man a little moment of joy."

根据短文内容判断正、误。

(注意: 考生将答题卡相应的位置涂黑。正确的涂“A”, 错误的涂“B”)

- () 41. It is twenty years since the story happened.
() 42. The passenger came out quickly as soon as the driver knocked at the door.
() 43. The old man's house was so far from the hospice that it took them two hours to drive through the city to get there.
() 44. The driver shut off the meter because he didn't want the old man to pay for the drive.
() 45. The story tells us that a small kind action can also give others a little moment of joy.

(D)

We are often told to pay attention to what our mothers tell us. Most of us enjoy listening to our mothers speak. Scientists have found that compared to other people's voices, our brains greatly prefer the voices of our own mothers.

Scientists at Stanford University, US, recently studied this. They scanned (扫描) children's brains while they were listening to different sounds, including their mothers' voices. They found that 97 percent of the time, children could recognize their mothers' voices at once.

Hearing their mothers' voices makes children's brains more active. We usually just use one part of our brain to deal with sounds when we hear something. But when we hear our mothers' voices, many parts of the brain, including those in control of reward (奖赏) and emotion (情感), start to work as well.

Why do we respond (反应) so strongly to our mothers' voices? It starts even before we're born. When children are still in the womb or have just been born, they hear their mothers talking. This makes babies feel comfortable and teaches them language and social skills, even though they are still very young. The babies learn to recognize their mothers' voices as a rewarding (奖励性的) sound. Later, when this sound is heard again, more attention is paid to it.

Some sounds are necessary for our survival (生存) or bring us pleasure. These sounds are recognized by our brains as rewarding sounds. Most human voices are not recognized in this way, since we hear them so often. But mothers' voices are different. They bring us a lot of comfort.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 46. The underlined word "womb" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 怀抱 B. 子宫 C. 想象
- () 47. Scientists have found that our brains greatly prefer _____ to other people's voices.
A. the voices of our own
B. the voices of our own parents
C. the voices of our own mothers
- () 48. Hearing their mothers' voices makes children's brains _____.
A. quieter B. more active C. stronger
- () 49. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. We usually use all parts of our brain to deal with sounds when we hear something.
B. When children have just been born, they hear their mothers talking.
C. Mothers' talking teaches children language and social skills.

- () 50. This passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the difference between sound and voice
 B. how sound works well
 C. why our brains greatly prefer the voices of our own mothers

第 II 卷

四、交际运用 (本题共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

(A) 从 A-G 项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话。(选项中有两项是多余的)

A: This is Fun Times Park—the biggest amusement park in our city!

B: I'm excited to try the rides!

A: 51 There's Space World, Water World, Animal World...

B: 52 ?

A: Pardon? Restroom? You want to rest? But we haven't even started yet!

B: Oh no, 53 I mean...you know, a washroom.

A: Hmm.. so you mean...the toilet?

B: Yes! 54

A: That's right. In China, we normally say "toilet" in English. Anyway, they're over there.

B: OK. I'll be quick!

A: 55 You don't need to rush!

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

(B) 填入一个适当的词补全对话, 每空一词。

A: Hey, Roy, the subject for my school project is "Small invention that changed the world".

Can you help me think of an 56 ?

B: With 57 . Let me think...hmm. I know! The zipper!

A: Is it really 58 a great invention?

B: Think about how often it's used in our daily lives. You can see zippers on dresses, trousers, shoes, bags ... almost everywhere!

A: Well, do you seem to have a 59 ...

B: Of course! I thought about it because I saw a website last week. The pioneers of different inventions were listed there. For example, it mentioned that the zipper was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893. But at that time, it wasn't 60 widely.

A: Really? So when did it become popular?

B: Around 1917

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

- A. How about that new ride over there?
 B. Sorry, maybe people in China don't often use the word "restroom".
 C. No problem.
 D. But could you first tell me where the restrooms are?
 E. I don't mean that.
 F. What should we start with?
 G. That's a good idea.

五、任务性阅读 (本题共 20 分, 每空 1 分)

先阅读(A)(B)(C)三篇短文, 然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列五项任务

(A)

memory, change, build, left, good, usual, be back, this

Some people still live in their hometown. However, millions of Chinese 61 the countryside to search for work in the cities. They 62 return to their hometown one or two times a year. Zhang Wei hasn't 63 in close to three years. He has been working in a crayon factory in Wenzhou for the past 13 years.

People like him are interested in how their hometowns are 64. New buildings are often 65 by the government. Zhong Wei thinks 66 changes are good because things need to change in order to become 67. But he also thinks some things never change, and his hometown is still the place that holds all his childhood 68.

(B)

Chinese people have been celebrating Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries. Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon on Mid-autumn night. They carry people's wishes to the families they love and miss.

There are many traditional folk stories about this festival. However, most people think that the story of Chang'e is the most touching. Chang'e was Hou Yi's beautiful wife. After Hou Yi shot down the nine suns, a goddess gave him magic medicine to thank him. Whoever drank this could live forever, and Hou Yi planned to drink it with Chang'e. However, a bad man, Pang Meng, tried to steal the medicine when Hou Yi was not home. Chang'e refused to give it to him and took it all. She became very light and flew up to the moon. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night. One night, he found that the moon was so bright and round that he could see his wife there. He quickly laid out her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden. How he wished that Chang'e could come back!

After this, people started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.

(C)

Have you ever been to England? What have you learned about England? Now let me introduce England simply.

England is an island country in the sea. It lies in the west of Europe. It is divided by the English Channel(海峡)in the south between England and France. The North Sea is on the east of it.

England has a long history culture. Shakespeare is regarded as the greatest writer in the English language in the world. The education is very famous in the world, such as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Football is the most popular sport in England. It is played in primary schools, middle schools, colleges and universities, and people play it in cities, towns and villages. The best time

to play football lasts from the thinning of April to the end of September.

There are many beautiful and interesting places in England. The River Thames is a great river in England. Big Ben is on the Palace of Westminster. The London Eye is on the south bank of the River Thames. You can find all kinds of treasures from around the world in the British Museum. Tourists come to England from all over the world. You can travel to the United Kingdom to feel natural and cultural beauty.

	A Simple 76 to England
Location	Being in the 77 part of Europe
Its long history culture	The greatest 78 in English language in the world: Shakespeare
	Famous education in the world—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
The most popular 79	Football, which is played everywhere
Places of 80	The River Thames, Big Ben, the London Eye and the British Museum

任务 1: 阅读短文(A), 用方框中所给词或短语的正确形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每空只能填一个单词或一个短语, 每个单词或短语限用一次)

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____
65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

任务 2: 阅读短文(B), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

69. t _____ following older methods and ideas rather than modern or different ones
70. a _____ to respect somebody for what they are or for what they have done

任务 3: 阅读短文(B), 完成同义句转换, 每空一词。

Whoever drank this could live forever.

71. _____ 72. _____ who drank this could live forever.

任务 4: 根据短文(B)内容回答问题。

73. What did a goddess give Hou Yi to thank him after he shot down the nine suns?
_____.

74. What was the result after Chang'e took all the medicine?
_____.

75. How do people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
_____.

任务 5: 根据短文(C)内容完成表格, 每空一词。

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

六、书面表达（本题共 20 分）

假如你是李平，暑假期间去美国参加了为期一个月的游学(study tour)活动。美国的英语老师 Anna 给你写了一封信。请你根据以下信息，针对她关心的问题，给她写一封回信，介绍你的近况并表示感谢。

写作要点：

1. 表达你收到来信后的心情。
2. 介绍你的近况：
 - (1) 身体状况：很健康。
 - (2) 同学之间：友好相处、互相帮助。
 - (3) 学习情况：对英语学习的兴趣更加浓厚了。
3. 告诉她你回来后在英语学习方面取得的进步以及取得进步的原因。

写作要求：

1. 不得使用真实姓名、地点和班级、学校名。
2. 适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯。
3. 字迹工整、语言精练、表达准确、条理清晰。
4. 至少 80 词。

Dear Anna,

How are you doing? _____

Best wishes!

Sincerely yours,

Li Ping

道外区2019—2020学年度(上)学期
期中调研测试

第I卷

一、单项选择 (本题共20分, 每小题1分)
选择最佳答案。

1- 5 BACBC 6-10ABCAB 11-15 BCABB 16-20
CCABA

2、完形填空 (本题共10分, 每小题1分)

21-25 CBBBA 26-30 CCBAC

三、阅读理解 (本题共20分, 每小题1分)

(A) 31-35 BBBAC (B) 36-40 CBCCC (C) 41-45
ABBAA (D) BCBAC

第II 卷

四、交际运用 (本题共10分, 每空1分)

(A) 51-55 FDEBC

(B) 56-60 **invention/object** pleasure such point
used (如果用**known**, 语法对, 但语境、上下文不
是很贴切, 不采纳)

五、任务性阅读 (本题共20分, 每空1分)

任务1: 61-68 leave, usually, been back, changing (不
用**changed**, 如果是被动语态, 一般现在时, 不恰
当, 要么是完成时态, 要么是现在进行时, 不采
纳), built, these, better, memories

任务2: 69-70 traditional, admire,

任务3: 71-72 No matter

任务4: 73. Magic medicine. (回答what, 抄写原
文)

74 She became very light and flew up to the
moon. (句子作答: 抄写原文)

75 By admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes
with their families. (概括)

任务5: 76-80 Introduction, western, writer, sport,
interest