

学号

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班级

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九年级英语知识点检测(三)

试题卷

考生须知:

全卷分试题卷和答题卷两部分。试题卷的答案必须全部写在答题卷相应的位置上。

卷 I (共 61 分)

第一部分:听力部分

一、听力(本题有 15 小题,第一、二节每小题 1 分,第三节每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

第一节:听小对话,回答问题。小对话仅读一遍。

- (▲) 1. What time will the concert start?
A. At 7:00 pm. B. At 7:30 pm. C. At 8:00 pm.
- (▲) 2. How are they travelling?
A. By plane. B. By train. C. By coach.
- (▲) 3. Whose is the ticket?
A. Mr Brown's. B. Mrs Brown's. C. Mrs Green's.
- (▲) 4. Why was the boy late for school?
A. Because he woke up late. B. Because of bad weather.
C. Because his bike was broken down.
- (▲) 5. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Teacher and student.

第二节:听较长对话,回答问题。对话读两遍。

听下面一段较长的对话,回答第 6~7 两个小题。

- (▲) 6. Whose birthday party is it?
A. Ben's. B. Mary's. C. Sam's.
- (▲) 7. What's the girl's favourite?
A. Going to parties. B. Studying all day. C. Watching TV.

听下面一段较长的对话,回答第 8~10 三个小题。

- (▲) 8. What is Peter worried about?
A. His spoken English. B. His written English. C. His spoken Chinese.
- (▲) 9. Why do English people never speak to Peter?
A. Because his English is too poor.
B. Because English people hate to be talked to.
C. Because English people never speak first.
- (▲) 10. With what topic can Peter start conversations with English people?
A. The food. B. The weather. C. His family.

第三节:听独白,回答问题。独白读两遍。

- (▲) 11. What is Tom's weekend job?
A. To print newspapers. B. To hand out newspapers.
C. To sell newspapers.
- (▲) 12. Where does Tom put the newspapers on rainy days?
A. On the bookshelves. B. In the milk boxes.
C. In the letter boxes.
- (▲) 13. Why does Tom fix a light on his bike?
A. Because he often can't finish the task until after dark.
B. Because he has poor eyesight.
C. Because he wants to make his bike nicer.
- (▲) 14. How far is Tom's working area?
A. Close to his school. B. Close to his home.
C. Very far from his home.
- (▲) 15. How much money can Tom get a week?
A. Eleven dollars. B. Eleven pounds. C. Eleven yuan.

第二部分:笔试部分

二、完形填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

For the first time ever, Gabby was going to be home alone. Her parents and little brother were going on a one-week 16 to Hawaii. Gabby didn't want to miss her

schoolwork, 17 she said she would stay at home. It was going to be great. She could 18 as late as she wanted to, invite people over, and sing as 19 as she wanted to. She 20 her friends, William and Angela, to her house after school. "Wow, it is so cool to have the whole house to yourself. Your 21 must really trust you!" Angela said. Gabby's parents trusted Gabby 22 she always told the truth and did the right thing.

"You should throw a 23," William suggested. "I just think Gabby should do the 24 thing for once and not be boring."

Gabby did think about it. People at school did think she was a good girl, and her parents probably wouldn't 25. "Okay! I'll do it!" Gabby said.

Gabby invited the whole class to her house 26 Friday. A lot of people came and the house was 27. It seemed like 28 was having a good time. People really liked the food and the music at the party. However, the party got too crazy. People started shouting at each other, things broke, and neighbors 29.

All of a sudden, the door opened. It was Gabby's parents. "Mom, Dad, aren't you 30 to be here tomorrow?" Gabby asked. "We were, but we came here to surprise you with a gift," her dad said.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (▲)16. A. trip | B. weekend | C. travel | D. beach |
| (▲)17. A. because | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| (▲)18. A. call up | B. stay up | C. make up | D. give up |
| (▲)19. A. easily | B. noisy | C. loudly | D. quietly |
| (▲)20. A. visited | B. invited | C. dropped | D. supported |
| (▲)21. A. friends | B. classmates | C. teachers | D. parents |
| (▲)22. A. because | B. when | C. until | D. although |
| (▲)23. A. game | B. trick | C. party | D. surprise |
| (▲)24. A. good | B. right | C. wrong | D. heavy |
| (▲)25. A. find out | B. come out | C. take out | D. leave out |
| (▲)26. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| (▲)27. A. scary | B. silent | C. excited | D. crowded |
| (▲)28. A. someone | B. anyone | C. everyone | D. no one |
| (▲)29. A. fought | B. complained | C. forgot | D. changed |
| (▲)30. A. supposed | B. allowed | C. suggested | D. surprised |

三、阅读理解(本题有15小题,31-37 每小题1分,38-45 每小题2分,共23分)

A

Roger, a young man from China, has taught Chinese in a primary school in England for 3 years.

Many children like his class and he enjoys teaching them very much. All the pupils are quite interested in what Roger teaches them. They learn quickly and do everything carefully.

One day he said to the children, "People in a lot of Asian countries wear white clothes at funerals, but the people in America wear white in the weddings because white means purity and happiness. What colour does an English woman wear when she gets married?" Mary said, "White, sir. Because she is happy." "That is good, Mary." Roger said, "You are quite right. She wears white because she is happy."

But then one boy in the class put up his hand. "Yes, Dick?" Roger said, "Do you have a question?" "Yes." Dick said, "Why do men wear black in our country when they get married, sir?"

- (▲)31. What does Roger do?
 A. He teaches English in China B. He is a Chinese teacher in China.
 C. He teaches Chinese in England. D. He teaches English in England.
- (▲)32. An English woman wears white clothes _____.
 A. when she gets married B. when she is worried
 C. when she is sad D. at funerals
- (▲)33. Which of the following is true?
 A. Roger dislikes teaching the children.
 B. Mary was a slow girl.
 C. People in England wear white when they get married.
 D. Dick, a clever boy, liked asking questions.

B

Do you know what a castle is? A castle is a building special to Europe. Castles were built in the Middle Ages by king and other powerful people who live in. Castles were used by people to protect themselves from their enemies. They are big buildings made from stone and wood.

Today there are still castles all over Europe. Some are in ruins(废墟). But some built later are still in good repair and used even today. One example is Windsor Castle, which is a home to the British queen. It is in the country or Berkshire, not far from London.

Castles have walls around them. In the old days, soldiers would stand on the walls to guard the people in the castle. If enemies came they would shoot arrows(箭) and throw stones at them.

Castles also had moats. A moat is a river around the wall that makes it difficult for enemies to get in. It could be either dry or filled with water.

Other people from younger countries love European castles. In the US there are rich people who have brought broken parts of castles to their country and rebuilt them. And some people build "replica" castles—modern copies of Castle.

You probably know the Disneyland Castle in California, U. S. But did you know it is based on a famous castle in Germany built by King Ludwig of Bavaria?

(▲) 34. Which of the following is TRUE about the castle?

- A. It is a special American building.
- B. It is made from stone and paper.
- C. Only king used to live in one.
- D. People used it to protect themselves.

(▲) 35. We can tell from the story that a moat is _____.

- A. a wall
- B. a soldier
- C. a river
- D. a stone

(▲) 36. According to the passage we can know that _____.

- A. there are castles only in some European countries now
- B. in the US, there used to be castles in the Middle Ages
- C. in the US, the people rebuilt the old castles or build the modern ones
- D. the Disneyland castle is built in Germany

(▲) 37. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The history of castles
- B. Facts about castles
- C. The king and the castles
- D. How to build castles

C

There was a village in India. The people were poor. However, they were not unhappy. After all, their forefathers had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived. They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog's legs. However, they did not have enough frogs of their own, and so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

This seemed like money for nothing. There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was to catch them. Agreement was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the frogs and hand over the money. For the first time, the people were able to dream of a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

The change was hardly noticed at first, but it seemed as if the crops were not doing so well. More worrying was that the children fell ill more often, and, there seemed to be more insects(昆虫) around lately.

The villagers decided that they couldn't just wait to see the crops failing and the children getting weak. They would have to use the money earned to buy pesticides(杀虫剂) and medicines. Soon there was no money left.

Then the people realized what was happening. It was the frog. They hadn't been useless. They had been doing an important job—eating insects. Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly. They were damaging the crops and spreading diseases.

Now, the people are still poor. But in the evenings they sit in the village square and listen to sounds of insects and frogs. These sounds of the night now have a much deeper meaning.

- (▲)38. From Paragraph 1 we learn that the villagers _____.
 A. worked very hard for centuries
 B. dreamed of having a better life
 C. were poor but a little satisfied
 D. lived a different life from their forefathers
- (▲)39. Why did the villagers agree to sell frogs?
 A. The frogs were easy money.
 B. They needed money to buy medicine.
 C. They wanted to please the visitors.
 D. The frogs made too much noise.
- (▲)40. What might be the cause of the children's sickness?
 A. The crops didn't do well. B. There were too many insects.
 C. The visitors brought in diseases. D. The pesticides were overused.
- (▲)41. What can we infer from the passage?
 A. Happiness comes from peaceful life in the country.
 B. Health is more important than money.
 C. It is important for man to get on well with nature.
 D. Good old days will never be forgotten.

D

I was raised in a house where my sisters and I weren't trusted by our mother to manage our own appearance.

As a result, there were rules, and fashion was largely ignored(忽视).

A few years ago, I was home for a visit when my mom, now in her early 70s, called me into her bedroom. We were about ready to leave for dinner. "I don't know what to wear." she complained from her seat. "You girls always look so good."

I paused in the doorway and looked at her, wondering if I'd misheard. "What do you mean?" I asked her. "You know what to wear."

"No," she answered. "I don't. Can you pick something?" I was so surprised.

This was the same woman who, in 1989, told me I wasn't allowed to leave the house wearing a pair of ripped(有破洞的) jeans; the same woman who, in high school, called my younger sister while she was out at a party to ask if her hair was up. "You look better with it down." she told the girl, before she could answer.

I realized, suddenly, that my mother — always so strong — not only wanted my opinion, but needed it.

I pulled a pair of blue jeans from the closet and a light blue sweater from her drawer.

"Wear these with your black shoes," I told her. She did as I suggested.

My mother certainly doesn't need anyone to take care of her. In fact, she still cares for my grandmother who lives with her. But with that question, my mother and I started the role change that happens with all parents and all children, from care giver to receiver.

Now, if I'm visiting or we're together, it's rare(罕见的) for her to wear anything without checking with me first.

But sometimes, it seems that she asks me just to be able to disagree with my answer and pick out something on her own. And when she does, I just tell her what I think of the way she looks. Sometimes it's "great". And sometimes it's "awful".

- (▲)42. When the writer was young, she _____.
 A. could never know what to wear
 B. always wore fashionable clothes and hairstyles
 C. was not allowed to go to parties at night
 D. had to pick her clothes according to her mother's rules
- (▲)43. The first time the writer's mother asked her for advice on clothes, she _____.
 A. was unhappy to do something for her mother
 B. began to realize that her mother needed her care
 C. was worried that her mother was too old to live alone
 D. had no idea what was suitable for her mother
- (▲)44. What's the meaning of the underlined word "paused" in the fourth

paragraph?

- (▲) 45. The writer wrote this article mainly to _____.
A. show what it is like to have a strict mother
B. remind readers to visit their parents often
C. show her mother's great influence on her
D. show how the role of parents and their children can change

四、选词填空(本题有 6 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 3 分)

选择方框内的单词完成下列句子,使句子通顺、正确。每词限用一次。

A. hours' B. widely C. invited D. ninth E. by himself F. succeeded

46. I can't leave my son _____. Can you look after him for a while?
47. We teenagers need at least eight _____ sleep a night.
48. Hundreds of people were _____ to the party, and everyone had a good time.
49. French was spoken more _____ than English in the eighteenth century.
50. The boy has just celebrated his _____ birthday.
51. Jim kept working hard all the time and at last he _____.

卷 II (共 39 分)

五、单词拼写(本题有 9 小题,每小题 1 分,共 9 分)

One sunny Monday, I decided to go for a walk with my husband. I was 52 (戴) a special diamond(钻石) ring that day.

While we were walking in the 53 (公园), I looked down at my hand and found the diamond on my ring was missing. I was really worried, so I went back to look for it. I knew how small the 54 (机会) of finding it were, but I still wanted to give it a try.

As I was fixing my eyes on the ground, I ran into an old gentleman by accident.

"What's the matter, love?" he asked 55 (礼貌地).

"Sorry that I ran into you," I said. "But I lost something, I'm really worried.

I 56 (解释) about the missing diamond and showed him the hole in my ring.

"That's not going to be 57 (容易) to find it," he said. "Tell you what, love, I take a walk here every day. I'll keep my eyes open for it."

I thanked him, expecting nothing. A few days 58 (以后), my husband and I met the old man again.

"Guess what," he said. "I found your diamond!"














I couldn't believe it. Then my husband offered him money for his help, but he refused. The old man could have kept the diamond or sold it, as it's worth several 59 (千) dollars, but he didn't.

All I have to do is to look at my ring and remind 60 (我自己) that there are still kind and generous souls(心灵) out there. Now thanks to this man, I'll spend more time trying to do something equally nice for other people.

六、任务型阅读(本题有 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

请仔细阅读第 61—65 题中不同同学的情况说明,从 A—E 五个套餐菜单中为他们选出符合要求的最佳选项。

- ▲ 61. Li Jing, a thin girl, likes French fries, fruits and ice-cream. She doesn't like rice. She often feels tired and doctor suggests that she eat some more meat such as beef or pork.
▲ 62. Peng Tao, a heavy boy, likes hamburgers, hotdogs and pizzas very much. Chocolate is his favorite. But his parents don't want him to eat too much, especially ice-cream.
▲ 63. Zhang Qi, a tall girl, likes running. Her favorite food is pizza. She exercises a lot and eats a lot. She likes coffee and she only drinks apple juice when she has to.
▲ 64. Bai Lei, a hungry boy, can't live without rice and never eats seafood. He likes orange juice but not apple. He doesn't want to spend more than 10 dollars for one meal.
▲ 65. Ding Yi is a 16-year-old girl. Her family don't eat pork. She likes fish and potato chips. Her favorite drink is milkshake.

   <p>A a small pizza a chocolate cake a small orange juice \$ 10.99</p>	   <p>B a plate of rice with cabbage and beef a hot dog an orange juice \$ 9.99</p>	
  <p>C a large pizza a coffee \$ 9.99</p>	  <p>D a seafood sandwich a milkshake \$ 12.99</p>	   <p>E a pork hamburger French fries an ice-cream \$ 11.99</p>

七、语法填空(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法情况和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或者用括号中词语的正确形式填空。每空不超过两词。

A boy was sent by his parents to a boarding school(寄宿学校). Before he was sent away, this boy was 66 very excellent student in his class.

67, the boy changed a lot when he went to the boarding school. His grades started dropping. And sometimes he even felt like killing 68 (he). All of this was because he felt no one loved him.

His parents worried about the boy so much 69 his dad decided to go to his school and talk with him. The father began asking him some questions 70 his classes, teachers and sports.

After some time, his dad said, "Do you know 71 I am here today, son?" The boy answered back, "To check my grades?"

"No, no," his dad replied, "I am here to tell you that you are the 72 (important) person in my life. I want to see you happy. I don't care about grades. I care about you. I care about your 73 (happy). YOU ARE MY LIFE."

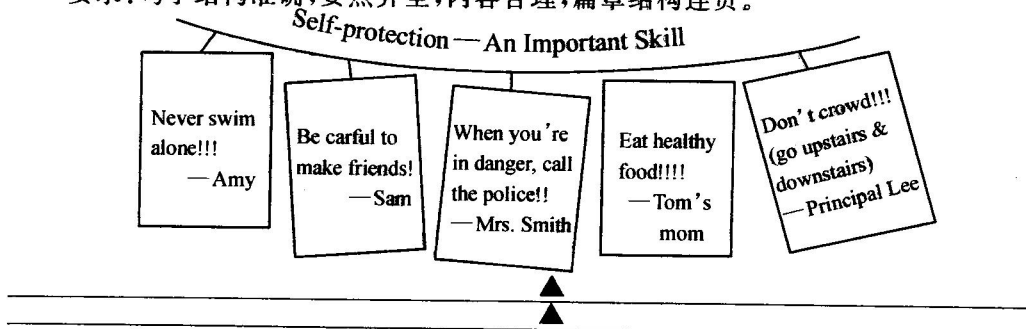
These words caused the boy's eyes to fill with tears and he hugged his dad for a long time without 74 (say) a word.

Now the boy had everything he wanted. He knew there was someone on this earth who cared for him 75 (deep). And today this young man is in college at the top of his class and no one has ever seen him sad!

八、书面表达(共 15 分)

学会自我保护是青少年需要具备的一种意识和能力。请根据以下学校安全教育周收集的自我保护小贴士,并结合自己的观点,以"How Can We Protect Ourselves?"为题,写一篇 80-100 词的短文,谈谈在生活中青少年应该怎样自我保护。

要求:句子结构准确,要点齐全,内容合理,篇章结构连贯。



九年级英语知识点检测(三)

答题卡

贴条形码区

准考证号

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考生禁填

缺考考生, 由
监考员贴条形码,
并用2B铅笔填涂
下面的缺考标记。



缺考标记

注意事项

- 1.答题前, 考生务必认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号、科目、试场号和座位号, 然后将本人姓名、准考证号填写在相应的位置, 并在答题卷背面左上角填写姓名、座位号。填写准考证号和座位号时, 每个书写框只能填写一个阿拉伯数字。
- 2.答卷 I 时, 必须使用2B铅笔填涂, 修改时, 要用橡皮擦干净。
- 3.答卷 II 时, 必须使用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔书写, 要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
- 4.必须在题号所对应的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿纸、试题卷上答案无效。
- 5.保持答卷清洁、完整。严禁折叠, 严禁在答题卷上作任何标记, 严禁使用涂改液、胶带纸和修正带。
- 6.请按上述要求填写、答题, 以免影响考生得分。

填涂样例

正确填涂

错误填涂



卷 I

(用2B铅笔填涂)

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C

6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C
9	A	B	C
10	A	B	C

11	A	B	C
12	A	B	C
13	A	B	C
14	A	B	C
15	A	B	C

16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D

26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D

36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D

46	A	B	C	D	E	F
47	A	B	C	D	E	F
48	A	B	C	D	E	F
49	A	B	C	D	E	F
50	A	B	C	D	E	F
51	A	B	C	D	E	F

卷 II

五、单词拼写 (用0.5毫米的黑色签字笔书写)

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

请在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

六、任务型阅读（用0.5毫米的黑色签字笔书写）

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

七、语法填空（用0.5毫米的黑色签字笔书写）

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

八、书面表达（用0.5毫米的黑色签字笔书写）
