**2019-2020福州18**中九年级第一学期半期考试卷

Ⅱ.单项选择从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)  
21.---How many teachers are there in your school?  
 ---About 230, One third of them teachers.

A .have  B. is C. are  
22. ---my daughter is only ten years old, she knows a lot.  
 ---What a clever girl!

A. Because B. So C.Though  
23. Mr.Wang spent two hours TV yesterday.

A. watch  B. watching C. to watch  
24. ---Do you know men can live without water? ---About a week.  
A. how long B. how many C.how often

25. ---My aunt goes to climb Mount Gu every Sunday.  
---Oh? But she hate climbing mountains

A. used to B. is used to C. uses to

26.---If you like IPhonel 1 Pro Max, you'd better buy it.  
---But it's too expensive. I can’t it.

A. afford B. pay C. provide

27. There are five people in the room, but I know  .

A. all of them  B. none of them  C. neither of them

28. His actions made me angry say a word.

A. so;that B. enough;to C. too;to

29.Mr. Smith said that they would   a proper time to go travelling.

A. stand for B. decide on C. depend on

30. ---These students have been to the Ming Tombs.

---Really? When there?

A. will they go B. did they go C. have they gone

31.If you work hard, I'm sure that your dream will .

A. come out B. come true C. come over

32. Mr Wu to Shanghai. He'll come back in two weeks.

A. has gone B. has been C. goes

33.---Oh, Jenny, your dress looks nice. Is it new?

---No, I it since two years ago.

A. had B. have had C. have bought

34 ---Kangkang did Mingming. Both of them failed the math exam.

---What a shame!

A. as bad as B. no better than C. much better than

35.---Our school is beautiful!

---It will be more beautiful if more trees and gras.s by us.

A. plant B. plants C. are planted

Ⅲ.完形填空 从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

We can see the mobile phone freaks everywhere nowadays. Can you \_ 36 when we started to take our mobiles to a dinner table? This happens a lot, especially when we eat out. When a dish comes, we take our 37 and take photos of the food first instead of eating.

After that, we post the photos on Weibo or WeChat, to be " liked". Then we may check our mobiles from time to time during the meal, to see whether we get "liked" or not. We just 38 leave our mobiles for only a meal.

Does that sound familiar to you? Do you do that often? If not, how do you feel when 39 people do that?

A recent 40 shows that spending time on photos of food makes the food less pleasant. To test this, some researchers did an experiment. Some people were asked to take photos 41 they could enjoy food. As a result, it showed that the more photos they took, the 42 the food seemed to them. So, please don't take photos and just enjoy the food in front of you.

43 the result, there are also some other bad 44 of taking photos and posting the photos on the Internet before meals. For example, they will check their mobiles many times. "Does everyone like my photo? I hope a lot of people like them! "It seems that your mobile secretly calls your name all the time, even when you are 45 real people.

36. A. remember B. forget C. believe

37. A. chopsticks B. hands C. mobiles

38. A. can’t B. mustn’t C. needn’t

39. A. other B. another C. others

40. A. news B. study C. information

41. A. when B. before C. after

42. A. less delicious B. delicious C. more delicious

43. A. Except B. Beside C. Besides

44. A. disadvantages B. expressions C. effects

45. A. to B. with C. at

IV.阅读理解

阅读五篇材料，根据每题的要求，选出最佳答案，（A-D篇每小题2分，E篇每小题1分，共45分）

**A**

High-speed trains, Alipay(支付宝), shared bikes and online payment are seen as

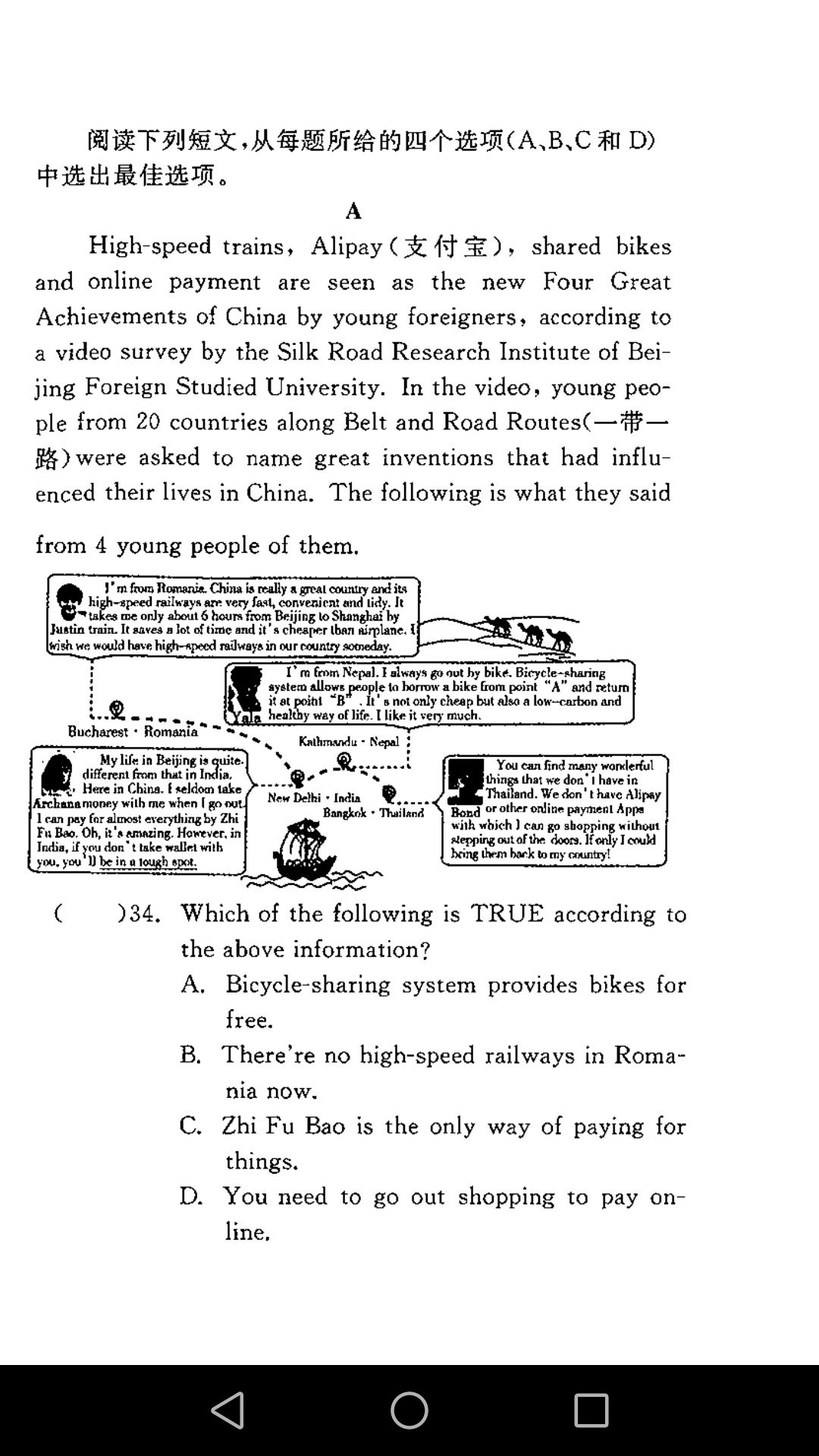
the new Four Great Achievements of China by young foreigners, according to a video

survey by the Silk Road. Research Institute of Beijing Foreign Studies University.In

 the video, young people from 20 countries along Belt and Road Routes(一带一路)

 were asked to name great inventions that had influenced their lives in China. The following

 is what they said from 4 young people of them.



46. How many new great achievements are mentioned in the passage?  
A. 3     B. 4 C. 5 D. 6  
47. What do"A” and "B” refer to(指) )in Yala"s words?  
A Two bikes.  B. Two riders.  C. Two places.  D. Two books  
48. What does the underlined phrase "be in a touch spot" mean?  
A Get into trouble.  B Lose your way.  C. Stay in silence.  D Keep busy  
49. Which of the following is TRUE according to the above information?  
A. Bicycle-sharing system provides bikes for free  
B. There're no high-speed railways in Romania now  
C. Zhi Fu Bao is the only way of paying for thing  
D. There are other online payment Apps in Thailand  
50. What conclusion (结论) can we draw about the new great achievements?  
A. They were created by young foreign people  
B. They are the signs that China is improving rapidly.  
C. They were brought to the countries among Belt and Road Routes.  
D. Everyone in the world can enjoy the new great achievements.

**B**

The workers who brought the girl to the orphanage (孤儿院) knew little about her. The streets where they found her had been her home for many years. Her parents were unknown. They left her long ago. At the orphanage, the girl, like all the children there, was taught to read and write. While she was studying at the orphanage, she learned something else-to be independent (独立). At twenty-one, she left the orphanage and began work as a secretary (秘书). And then, in 1975, while she was still working as an ordinary secretary, something special happened. She entered the Miss Hong Kong competition and won it. This was the turning point in her life. Now her name9 Mary Cheung, was known to everybody.

  Mary entered the competition because she wanted to show that orphanage girls could be something. Winning the competition gave her the chance to start a new life. This led her first into television and then into business as a manager. When she was working as a manager, she had trouble with her reports. "My English just wasn"t good enough." She says. Luckily, she had a boyfriend (who later became her husband)  
to help her.  
     Mary studied management (管理) at Hong Kong Polytechnic and graduated in 1980. She started her own business in 1985. But she did not stop developing herself. She then studied at the University of Hong Kong. Since 1987, she had spent a lot of time on photography (摄影). She has held several exhibitions(展览) of her work in many places — China, New Zealand and Paris. She still found time, however, to work on TV, write for newspapers and bring up her family.  
     The girl from the street has come a long way, but her journey is not finished yet.

51. Before Mary Cheung was brought to the orphanage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she had lived with her parents whose names were not known  
B. she had lived in the streets for many years  
C. the workers knew her well  
D. she had learned to write and read by herself  
52. The sentence: orphanage girls could be something, means tht orphanage girls could be .

A. popular and successful B. understood by others

C. Miss Hong Kong D. known to everybody

53. When did her life change completely?  
A. In 1987. B. In 1985.  
C. In 1980. D. In 1975.  
54. This passage is probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a newspaper B. a science magazine  
C. a history textbook D. a novel  
55. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. All the children at the orphanage liked Mary.  
B. Mary was not happy working as a secretary.  
C. Mary"s boyfriend was good at English.  
D. Mary"s life in the orphanage was difficult.

**C**

Visiting the Louvre is a special experience, but you need to know where to start. The first thing to know is that it's huge and you can't hope to see everything in a day. You get a map of the museum with your entrance ticket.

You can't visit the Louvre and not see the Mona Lisa. My advice would be to see it first, though you may have to run to avoid the crowds! When you have done that, use the map to

look for the galleries that sound most interesting to you, and visit them, when you have plenty of energy. Then you can have some lunch at one of the cafes, relaxing and finding surprises without looking at your map. The beauty of any museum or gallery is personal discovery.

You can pay to borrow an audio guide, which is very useful and worth the money. You have to leave a credit card or passport. There are some places offering audio guides. You need to remember which one you got it from, because you must return it to the same one to get your credit card or passport back. The Louvre is made up of many “wing” with names and the audio guides are at the entrances to each wing.

Finally, the easiest way to enter the Louvre is from the underground entrance, rather thn from the street, as the lines are shorter.

56. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. The Louvre is very big

B. The Louvre entrance ticket is expensive

C. You can see everything in the Louvre in a day if you plan wisely

D. You can get a map of the Louvre in any language with your entrance ticket.

57. What does the underline word “that” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Entering the Louvre B. Avoiding the crowds

C. Seeing the Mona Lisa D. Buying the entrance ticket

58. What does the writer suggest doing for the afternoon?

A. Finding surprise B. Having coffee in a cafe

C. Visiting galleries that interest you. D. Buying the entrance ticket.

59. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us?

A. Where you can buy gifts

B. How to get an audio guide

C. How to savc moncy in the Louvre.

D. What to do if you lose your passport.

60. The writer advises us to enter the Louvre from the underground entrance because

A. it is safer B. it takes less time

C. it offers audio guide D. it is near the Mona Lisa

Note： Louvre卢浮宫 gallery展览馆

**D**

Garbage or trash is a major kind of environmental pollution. Each person produces about 2kg of trash a day. We are making waste products faster than nature can break them down. And we are using up resources（资源）faster than they can be replaced（取代）.

    This adds up to trouble for the environment. Where does all that garbage go? What can be done to help dispose of（处理）garbage? How call we make less garbage?

    Garbage isn't just the smelly rotting fruits, vegetables or meat that we throw away in our homes. Those are only a small pan of all the stuff we throw away. We create other kinds of waste, in construction, mining and in our factories.

    Did you ever wonder what happens to your garbage? Most is burned or buried in landfills（垃圾填埋场）Less than a quarter of our waste is recycled.

    With a population of 1.3 billion（十亿）,garbage is a big problem for China. Chinese cities create around 148 million tons of garbage every year. The amount is growing at around 10 percent each year.

    Once we used about 3 billion plastic shopping bags every day in China. The result was a great waste of resources and serious pollution. So we did something about that. Now we use more cloth bags and shopping baskets when we shop.

    In the coming years China will build waste-to-energy plants in cities to clean up the garbage. But there's a lot more that needs to be done. And you can play a part.

1. What can be learned from the first paragraph?

A . Garbage is the most serious environmental pollution.

B . Each person produces 20kg of garbage a week.

C . Nature can break the garbage down as soon as we produce it.

D . We may use up our resources before they can be replaced.

1. Which of the following places probably produce the most garbage?

A . homes B . schools C . factories D . banks

1. The underlined word "plant" in the last paragraph means\_\_\_\_\_.

A . 植物 B . 种植 C . 设备 D . 工厂

1. What is the best title for the article?

A . How to deal with garbage in daily life.

B . Let's make the Earth a cleaner place.

C . New resources.

D . Problems in big cities.

1. Who do you think the writer most likely is?

A . An English scientist. B . A Chinese journalist.

C . A UN governor. D . An American student.

**E**

Learn about chocolate

Do you know how chocolate is made?

On Dec 18, my class had a field trip on the Cadbury Chocolate Factory in Toronto.We were divided into 10 groups and visited an old building. 66 Then, we got some earbuds(耳塞)，disposable(一次性的) lab clothes and hairnets. These protected our ears from the noise from machines and make sure we didn’t dirty their work area.

After preparation, we went upstairs and entered the chocolate-making area. The floor

with many machines. 67 The whole floor has only two people working in this area, because the machines do most of the work.

The next room explained the history of chocolate making. 68 . In the picture, there were more than 1,000 people working there. But it's quite different now. it is amazing how technology is changing our life.

Later, the guide showed us the process of chocolate-making. We got a coca bear, some powdered(粉状的) chocolate and a final chocolate product. I tried the cocoa bean. It tasted bitter, like the dark chocolate. 69 The powdered chocolate tasted better already. Because it is a combination of cocoa bean, milk and sugar. The final tasted really delicious

Finally, we bought some chocolate in the shop at a very low price. 70 And I also learnt about the entire chocolate industry.

A. Each machine has a different job

B. There was a picture of the factory 100 years ago

C. The guide first explained the history of Cadbury

D. This field trip taught me how important technology is

E. It is the raw material(原材料) used to make chocolate

V.情景交际根据情景提示，完成下列各题。(共5小题；每小题2分，共10分)

71.你想说你的家乡发生了很大的变化，你可以这样说：

72.你想提醒同学上课铃响了，你可以这样说

73.你想间 Mr Smith这些天去了哪?你可以这样问

, Mr Smith?

74.你想诉外国朋友，中国正在实行二胎政策，你可以这样说

75.你想告诉我你经常和你的同学通过 Wechat保持联系，你可以这样说

VI.看图写话

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词，写出一个与图画情景相符的句子

(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)



76. do harm to, hearing

77. for an hour

78. spit, in public

79. cloth, shopping

80.when, travel

VII.短文填词

根据语境，音标或单词的提示，在空格处填入一个适当的单词。（共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

Have you ever listened to the sound in your heart? Have you ever met an 81 [ˈɑːtɪkl] which has the same idea as yours?

The TV program, *The Reader*, has been popular 82 it came out on CCTV-1 on February 18th, 2017. It is produced 83 Dong Qing, a famous hostess. *The Reader* invites many guests to read something that 84 (influence) them most. Not only famous people but also common people can be the guests.

Liu Chuanzhi, the 85 (found) of Lenovo（联想集团创始人）,came to the program as a common father. He read a letter to his son. His words were simple but moving. He said, “As long as you are an honest man, you are my good son whatever your job is!" Xu Yuanchong, a 96-year-old translator, shared some of his personal experiences of 86 （translate）Chinese poems into English and French. His words were simple but 87 (move). He read a love poem with tears in his eyes.

This program has turned reading into a new 88 [ˈfæʃn] . It shows the beauty of Chinese language and the power of reading. Now Reading Booths（阅读亭）are set up in many cities. Though it rained, people in Hangzhou even waited in long lines to read in the booths. All kinds of reading activities are going on in schools. Lots of students take an 89 [ˈæktɪv] part in them.

Reading is help to us because it will make us wise, happy and knowledgeable. It can be done anytime and 90 . What are you waiting for? Why not start reading now?

IV.书面表达（满分15分）  
91福州已被评为中国十大宜居城市之一，现倡议大家为保护城市的居面貌而继续努力，你所在的学校开展“绿色城市，健康生活”的英语演讲活动。请你以“ The Green City，the Healthy Life”为题，做一次英语演讲。  
1.骑车出行，减少空气污染  
2.垃圾入箱，保持城市整洁；  
3.多种树木，保护自然环境  
4.你的观点(至少两条)  
注意:

1)短文开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数  
2)文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名  
3)短文应包含全部信息，内容适当发挥，补充个人观点(2-3点)。  
4)词数90左右。  
 The Green City, the Healthy Life

We are glad that Fuzhou has been rated as one of the ten most livable cities of China.

 What should we do to keep up the good work?

答案：

单选:  
21-25: CCBAA 26-30: ABCBB 31-35: BABBC  
完型:  
36-40: ACAAB 41-45:BACCB  
阅读  
45-50 BCABB  
51-55 BADAC  
56-60 ACACB  
61-65  DCDBB  
66-70  CABED  
情景交际:71-75  
Great changes have taken place in my hometown.  
There goes the bell.  
Where have you been  
China is carrying out the two-child policy.  
I often keep in touch with my classmates by WeChat.  
看图写话:76-80  
Noise pollution does harm to hearing.  
She has played the piano for an hour.  
Don't spit in public.  
You had better take a cloth bag when you go shopping.  
They ride bikes When they travel.

短文填词81-90:article since by influences founder translating moved fashion active anywhere

参考范文

The Green City, the Healthy Life

We are glad that Fuzhou has been rated as one of the ten most livable cities of China.

 What should we do to keep up the good work? First of all we can reduce air pollution by

riding bicycles. What's more, it's better for us to put rubbish into the rubbish can. Only

in this way can we keep our city clean. At the same time, we’d better plant more trees  
to protect the natural environment.

In my opinion, I'l try my best to make our city cleaner and more beautiful. First, I can

save water by taking shorter showers. Second, I can save

energy by turning off the lights when I leave the room. In a word, everyone can do something to make a difference.