



福州外国语学校 2019—2020 学年第一学期期中考试

九年级英语试卷

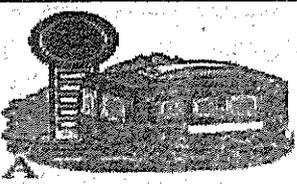
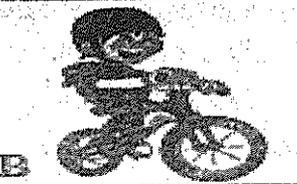
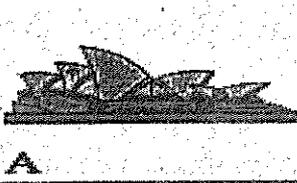
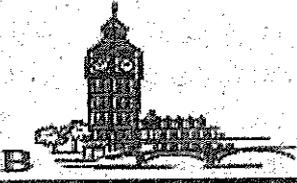
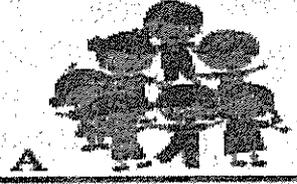
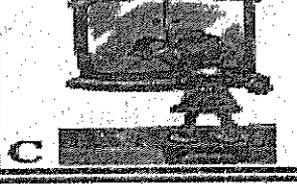
命题人: 初三集备组 审核人: 初三集备组

注意事项: 1. 答题前, 请务必将考号、姓名填写在相应位置;
2. 请把所有答案填涂到答题卡上, 请不要错位、越界答题。

I. 听力 (共三节, 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 听句子

听下面五个句子, 从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的图片。(每个句子读两遍)

(C) 1.	 A	 B	 C
(B) 2.	 A	 B	 C
(C) 3.	 A	 B 无家可归	 C
(A) 4.	 A	 B	 C
(B) 5.	 A	 B	 C

第二节 听对话

听下面七段对话, 从每小题所给的三个选项中选出正确答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第 1 段对话, 回答第 6 小题。



A 6. Why is the girl late?

- A. The traffic was heavy. B. She got up late. C. She had an accident.

听第 2 段对话, 回答第 7 小题。

B 7. Where has Mike been?

- A. To the library. B. To the cinema. C. To the park.

听第 3 段对话, 回答第 8 小题。

C 8. What can we learn about the population in the man's country now?

- A. It increases much faster than before.
B. It increases as fast as before.
C. It increases more slowly than before.

听第 4 段对话, 回答第 9 小题。

C 9. What kind of pollution are the speakers talking about?

- A. Air pollution. B. Noise pollution. C. Water pollution.

听第 5 段对话, 回答第 10、11 小题。

C 10. Who is Tony going to the old people's home with?

- A. His teammates. B. His friends. C. His classmates.

B 11. How will they go there?

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

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 12、13 小题。

B 12. What is the population of Peter's hometown?

- A. 100. B. 1,000. C. 10,000.

A 13. How often does Peter usually go back to his hometown?

- A. Once a month. B. Twice a year. C. Once a year.

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 14、15 小题。

C 14. Who did Gina watch the movie with last night?

- A. Her sister. B. Her friend. C. Her cousin.

B 15. What did Gina probably see in the movie?

- A. Many famous stars. B. Many homeless people. C. Many happy children.

第三节 听短文

根据你所听到的短文内容, 完成下面表格, 每空填一词。(短文读三遍)

When You Hate School <i>What to do.</i>	
Find out why	Don't have (16) <i>enough</i> friends.
	Don't get along with your teachers.
	Have problems with your (17) <i>classes</i> and schoolwork.
Do the following	Talk to your (18) <i>parents</i> and teachers about your problems at school.
	Write down your (19) <i>feeling</i> about school.
	Make a list of the good things you (20) <i>enjoy</i> at school.



A

What do you usually do while waiting for someone? The descriptions(描述) below might say something about you.



A



B



C



D

- A. You walk around, rubbing(搓) your hands.
 B. You stand still(静止的), looking at your watch.
 C. You cross your arms to show that you are not patient.
 D. You stand looking into the distance angrily, thinking.

Analysis

If your answer is "A":

You're short tempered(急性子). You're full of energy but sometimes careless. You make friends with all your heart. But sometimes you may hurt others because of your quick tongue(舌头).

If your answer is "B":

You are patient and very strict with yourself. You work hard. When your friends have trouble, you will try your best to help them.

If your answer is "C":

You are strong-minded. You stick to (坚持) your views, but are also good with people. You can make others agree with you.

If your answer is "D":

You have great patience. You are very nice to your families and friends. However, you may be too nice.

This quiz is just for fun. Don't take it seriously.

46. If your answer is A, you're _____.
 A. good tempered B. full of energy C. patient D. careful
47. Which sticks to his or her own views?
 A. The person who chooses "A". B. The person who chooses "B".
 C. The person who chooses "C". D. The person who chooses "D".
48. The underlined word "Analysis" means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 调查 B. 分析 C. 症状 D. 表现
49. Which of the following is **Not** true according to the passage?
 A. If your answer is B, you're strict with yourself.
 B. If your answer is C, you're strong-minded.



- C. If your answer is D, you may be too nice.
 D. The writer wants us to take the quiz seriously
50. After reading the passage, we can know it is _____.
- A. A quiz. B. A survey. C. An exam. D. An ad.

B

James is making a summary(概括) and feedback(反馈) about School Day to his teacher.

Summary:

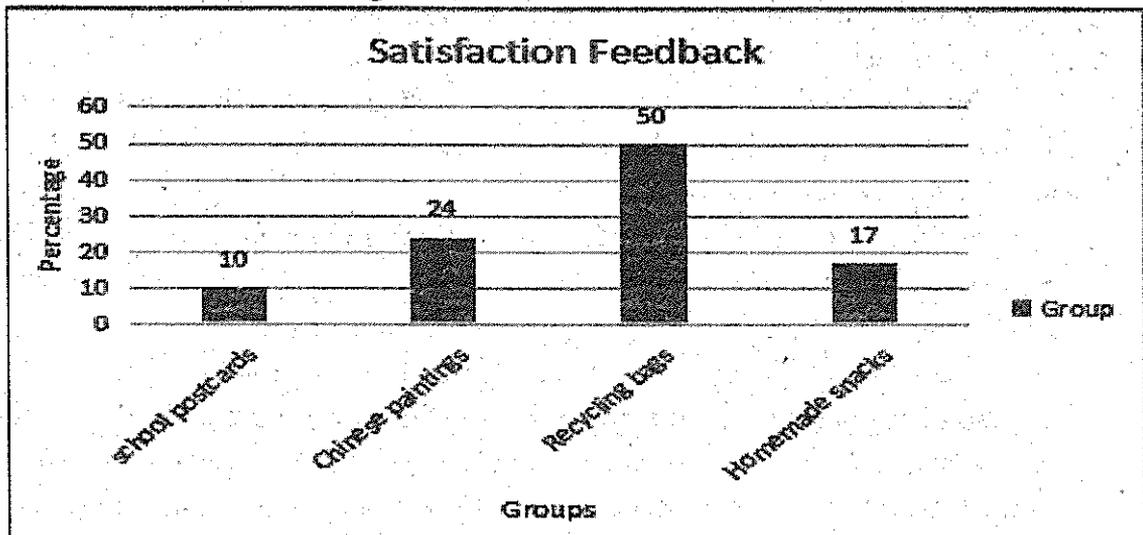
School Day was held successfully on May 6th. Twenty-four student helpers from Grade 8 were divided into four groups of six. Each group had a task to raise money for the disabled.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
School postcards (leader: Helen)	Chinese paintings (leader: Tina)	Recycling bags made by students (leader: Leo)	Homemade snacks by parents (leader: Nick)

All of the groups performed well on School Day and received praise from the visitors. In short, our School Day went well and we got no poor opinions from the visitors.

Feedback:

Opinions from 100 students have been collected. Most students thought the activities were good. However, some students thought the prices of the school postcards were a little too high.



Follow-up:

Have a meeting with the headmaster about prizes for excellent student helper.



51. The text is written to _____.
- A. give a report
B. have a School Day
C. collect opinions from visitors
D. hold a meeting with teachers
52. What were sold in Nick's group?
- A. School postcards.
B. Chinese paintings.
C. Homemade snacks.
D. Recycling bags.
53. How did the visitors feel about the activities?
- A. Disappointed. B. Satisfied. C. Worried. D. Surprised.
54. How many students like the recycling bags according to the feedback?
- A. 50. B. 25. C. 15. D. 10.
55. Which of the following is TRUE about the activity?
- A. Nick was the leader of Group 1.
B. Twenty-four students offered their feedback.
C. The postcards were cheap.
D. Student helpers who did well can get prizes.

C

When we talk about the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team, we will think of one person, Lang Ping. She uses her strong will and professional skill to help the team go to the world stage. For us, she is a hero.

Lang Ping was born on December 10th, 1960 in Tianjin, China. She showed great interest in volleyball at a young age. Lang Ping started practicing playing volleyball in April 1973 and trained hard. In 1978, she started to play for the Chinese national team. She won many world competitions, including the World Championship crown in 1982 and a gold medal at the 1984 Summer Olympics.



People in China like to call Lang Ping "Tie Lang Tou". She was so strong and did a very good job in playing volleyball. Nobody could beat her. What's more, no matter what she did, she never gave up.

After retiring from the national team, Lang Ping moved to the US to study. There she lived a quiet life and gave birth to a baby girl. In 1995, Lang Ping became the head coach of the Chinese national team. She led the team to win some world competitions. Later, Lang Ping left the national team because of health problems.

Lang Ping has become the coach of the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team since 2013. It is not easy for her to make the women volleyball players be trained better than before. However, she never gave up. Finally, all her efforts paid off. On August 21, 2016, the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team won the gold medal in the Rio Olympics.

Lang Ping is a true hero. She always has a strong will to do everything. We can learn a lot from her.



56. What does the underlined word "will" in Paragraph 1 mean in Chinese? ..
 A. 将要 B. 意志 C. 身体 D. 头脑
57. Why did Lang Ping leave the Chinese national team as a coach?
 A. Because she wanted to live a busy life.
 B. Because she had to give birth to a baby.
 C. Because she had some health problems.
 D. Because she wanted to teach another team.
58. How old was Lang Ping when the Rio Olympics took place?
 A. 18 years old. B. 35 years old. C. 53 years old. D. 56 years old.
59. What is the right order for the following events?

a. Lang Ping moved to the US.	b. Lang Ping started practicing volleyball.
c. Lang Ping became a coach.	d. Lang Ping retired from the national team.

 A. b-a-c-d B. c-d-b-a C. c-a-b-d D. b-d-a-c
60. What can we learn from Lang Ping?
 A. We should always have a strong will and never give up.
 B. We should learn how to become popular and famous.
 C. We should keep playing volleyball to become healthy.
 D. We should ask others to call us "Tie Lang Tou".

D

In many countries, pets are well loved. In America, 95 percent of pet owners think of their animals as family members. About half buy them birthday gifts. And it's a two-way street. People have pets and they tend to have lower blood pressure. They also have a lower heart-disease risk.

Scientists are finding more and more evidence(证据) that animals can also help improve mental health. Some clinics(诊所) have been using "pet therapy" alongside traditional medicine. Here is a look at some of the cures.

★ Rabbits

In one study, scientists told a group of stressed-out (心力交瘁的) adults to pat a rabbit and a rabbit toy. The toy had no effect. Touching the living rabbit, however, reduced anxiety(焦虑).

★ Crickets (蟋蟀)

Animals don't have to be soft and lovely to help. In a 2016 study, elderly people who were given five crickets in a cage felt happier after eight weeks. The act of caring for an animal seemed to make the difference.

★ Horses

Horses are among the most-studied therapy animals. In Europe, they have been involved in medical treatment plans since the 1860s. Activities like brushing the fur of a horse have been shown to reduce anxiety in people of all ages.



★ Fish

One study focused on people who had Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默氏病). When they dined in front of a tank of colorful fish, they ate more.

★ Dogs

Children who struggle with reading are less anxious when they read aloud to a trained dog. Their attitudes change and their skills improve.

61. How many people in America buy their pets birthday gifts?
 A. Around one-third of them. B. About 50 percent of them.
 C. Around three-quarters of them. D. About 95 percent of them.
62. The underlined phrase "two-way street" (in Paragraph 1) means _____.
 A. pets can reduce their owners' blood pressure and their risks of heart disease.
 B. pets can improve their owners' physical health and their mental health.
 C. pets are well loved both in the East and in the West
 D. people love pets, and pets do their owners lots of good.
63. In the passage, people who were given crickets felt happier because _____.
 A. they ate more B. they spent time caring for an animal
 C. they exercised more D. their attitudes towards life change
64. How long have horses been involved in medical treatment plans in Europe?
 A. For about 160 years. B. For more than two centuries.
 C. Since 1855. D. Since the 1680s.
65. Children who have difficulty reading become less anxious when _____.
 A. they play with rabbits B. they read in front of colorful fish
 C. they are given some crickets. D. they read aloud to a trained dog.

第二节 阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项,使短文通顺、连贯,意思完整。(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

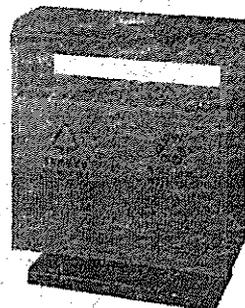
E

Did you throw something away today? The answer for most people would be yes. But where does our rubbish go?

It doesn't just sit in the rubbish box. Every day, workers come to take the rubbish from our rubbish boxes. They put it into a big truck and carry it to landfills(垃圾填埋场). At the landfill, people sort the rubbish. They recycle some, burn some and bury (埋) some of it underground. The more rubbish gets recycled, the better.

66 _____ Landfills can be bad for the environment.

So many Chinese cities encourage everyone to sort out their rubbish before throwing it away. Put the food in one bag. Put the plastic bottles in another. And throw





them in the right rubbish boxes. 67

Many foreign countries have good sorting systems. So they have higher recycling rates (比率). In Sweden, only 4 percent of household waste ends up in landfills every year. 68

There is still a lot to do when it comes to rubbish sorting in China. People in the country make about 300 million tons of rubbish every year. 69 The rest of it ends up in landfills. Most of it is unsorted. The good news is that many cities are trying different ways to make things better. 70 If people sort out their rubbish, they'll get WeChat bonus(奖励) points. They can exchange the bonus points for shopping cards!

- A. It means that less rubbish ends up in landfills.
- B. But they only recycle less than a quarter of the waste.
- C. In Japan, people recycle nearly 50 percent of all rubbish.
- D. Beijing will start a new program to improve rubbish sorting next year.
- E. In this way, we can help save a lot of time, money and energy for the whole society.

V. 情景交际 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据情景提示, 完成下列各题。

1. 你告诉你的朋友你以前从未去过美国, 你应该这样说:

I have _____.

2. 你想知道哪一个国家的人口最多, 你可以这样问:

Which country _____?

3. 你在空闲时间喜欢听音乐, 你可以这样说:

_____.

4. 了解到5G技术将带来的巨大改变, 你可以这样感叹:

What _____ 5G technology will bring!

5. 老师教育我们要使用纸的两面, 他会这样说:

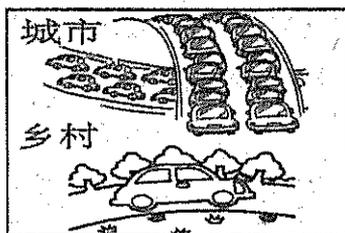
We ought _____.

VI. 看图写话 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

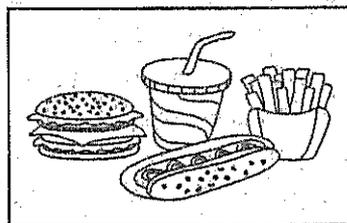
根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



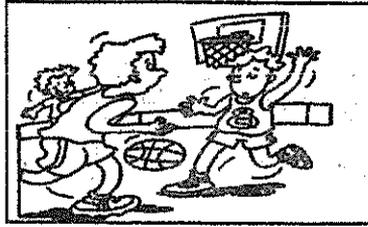
76. keep, touch, by



77. traffic, heavy, than



78. eat, much, harmful



79. there be, playground



80. although, none, late

VII. 短文填词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据语境、音标或单词的提示, 在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词, 使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

What is a “cat coffee shop”? Well, it is a cafe that has cats. You can touch and play with the cats when 81. _____ (drink) coffee.



It seems that there are more pet cats around us today. And that's true. There are 58.1 million pet cats in our country, 82. _____ to the National Bureau of Statistics(国家统计局).

83. _____ number of cat owners in China is the second largest in the world after the United States. One important 84. _____ ['rɪzən] is that more young people are taking cats as pets. Maybe that's 85. _____ cats are clean pets and you don't have to walk them. It's 86. _____ (easy) than taking care of pet dogs.

More cats bring more jobs. Many people now work at pet shops and hospitals.

But cats can be problems, too. Some people 87. _____ [θrəʊ] their pet cats away. The cats become 88. _____ (home). They can pass on diseases. They 89. _____ ['ɪvən] hunt and kill other animals like birds and frogs.

So in Japan and Australia, the governments take the kind of cats to animal hospitals. Doctors operate on them. So the cats can't have 90. _____ (baby). In this way, the number of cats will not go up.

