

**2019-2020 学年合肥市蜀山区五十中东（望江路校区）九年级第一学期期中测试  
英语试卷**

满分：150 分 时间：120 分钟

第一部分 听力（30 分）略

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两大题，满分 45 分）

**VI. 单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）**

31. ---May I go out for a short break, Mr. Smith?

---\_\_\_\_\_. Let's continue the meeting when you come back.

A. Go ahead              B. No wonder              C. No way              D. It depends.

32. We'd better go home right now. The sky is getting \_\_\_\_\_. I think it's going to rain.

A. blue                  B. clear                  C. grey                  D. bright

33. ---How do you like your new school, Kate?

---It is very clean and beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_ it is a bit small.

A. if                      B. since                      C. unless                      D. although

34. ---I slept for only five hours last night.

---Oh, that's too bad. Enough sleep is \_\_\_\_\_ for your health.

A. similar              B. harmful              C. friendly              D. necessary

35. He walked \_\_\_\_\_ fast for us \_\_\_\_\_ catch up with.

A. so; that              B. such; that              C. enough; to              D. too; to

36. ---How was your trip to the Great Wall?

---Everybody enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. herself              B. himself              C. themselves              D. ourselves

37. ---Oh, Jackie, you know so much about Paris.

---Well, I lived there \_\_\_\_\_.

A. at times              B. at a time              C. for a time              D. at all times

38. ---I hear they \_\_\_\_\_ the car company in 2006.

---Yes, it has a history of over ten years.

A. found              B. are founding              C. founded              D. were founding

39. Be careful next time. You were \_\_\_\_\_ hurt just now.

A. hardly              B. nearly              C. luckily              D. hard

40. When the police came, the thieves had \_\_\_\_\_.

A. run into              B. run away              C. run with              D. run after

41. ---Will you go for a picnic with me next Sunday?

---If Tim goes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so do I              B. so will I              C. so I do              D. I do so

42. The seventieth National Day \_\_\_\_\_ by hundreds of millions of people in China this year.

A. is celebrated      B. was celebrated      C. will be celebrated      D. can be celebrated

43. ---Is that man Mr. Smith?

---It \_\_\_\_\_ be him. He has gone to New York on business.

A. may not                      B. needn't                      C. can't                      D. mustn't

44. \_\_\_\_\_ important it is for kids to imagine freely!

A. What                      B. What an                      C. How an                      D. How

45. ---I think students can have mobile phones to help with their studies.

---\_\_\_\_\_. They often use them to play games.

A. I think so                      B. I don't agree                      C. No problem                      D. That's a good idea

## VII. 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

### A

Herb was at home alone one night while his parents were out in the evening. He had often stayed alone before, so he wasn't 46 \_\_\_\_\_. As he waited for his parents to return home, he watched the latest films on TV. 47 \_\_\_\_\_ became heavier and heavier as the time passed.

Suddenly Herb's eyes opened wide. What was that 48 \_\_\_\_\_ in the next room? Herb heard the window slowly being inched (一点一点地) open. For a minute Herb was so frightened that he could not 49 \_\_\_\_\_, and his body felt like ice. He knew that he mustn't lose his 50 \_\_\_\_\_ and began to think of the things he could do. He couldn't 51 \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone without passing the window where he had heard the noise. Again he heard the sound of someone trying to 52 \_\_\_\_\_ into his room through the windows.

Herb's drums were standing near the TV. "Wait, maybe there is something I can do." thought Herb. He picked up the drumsticks and beat on the drums as 53 \_\_\_\_\_ as he could. The commotion (骚动) was so terrible that Herb surprised 54 \_\_\_\_\_ himself. He also surprised the person 55 \_\_\_\_\_ the window, who ran away as fast as possible.

- |                  |             |              |               |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 46. A. worried   | B. lonely   | C. afraid    | D. sad        |
| 47. A. The films | B. His body | C. The night | D. His eyes   |
| 48. A. talk      | B. noise    | C. person    | D. thing      |
| 49. A. hear      | B. cry      | C. move      | D. think      |
| 50. A. head      | B. heart    | C. hope      | D. way        |
| 51. A. reach     | B. touch    | C. watch     | D. catch      |
| 52. A. walk      | B. run      | C. jump      | D. climb      |
| 53. A. fast      | B. hard     | C. carefully | D. carelessly |
| 54. A. still     | B. even     | C. perhaps   | D. rather     |
| 55. A. at        | B. to       | C. on        | D. in         |

### B

The earliest maps were probably drawn in the Middle East. Some of these maps have 56 \_\_\_\_\_ and they show us the people at that time thought the earth flat (平的). As time went by, the pictures became more detailed and maps were more 57 \_\_\_\_\_ made. Later on, ancient Greeks (希腊人) used their 58 \_\_\_\_\_ of math and science to make maps. Greek maps tell us the Greeks knew the world was 59 \_\_\_\_\_.

From simple pictures, map making has turned into a science. Maps are made 60\_\_\_\_\_surveying (勘测) land. In the 1900s, people around the world started to share information to make 61\_\_\_\_\_maps. With the help of the photographs taken from the sky and space, maps are now more exactly made than ever. 62\_\_\_\_\_ the world is always changing, we will always need new maps.

There are many types of maps, but almost all use 63\_\_\_\_\_ and pictures to describe what a place is like when the map is made. A map usually tells what the pictures 64\_\_\_\_\_. Some maps may show the whole world. A road map will help you know the 65\_\_\_\_\_ from one place to another. Other maps may use pictures to show the temperature and population in different places.

- |                    |             |              |               |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 56. A. disappeared | B. remained | C. gone      | D. left       |
| 57. A. slowly      | B. simply   | C. correctly | D. carelessly |
| 58. A. knowledge   | B. courage  | C. energy    | D. challenge  |
| 59. A. long        | B. small    | C. square    | D. round      |
| 60. A. into        | B. by       | C. of        | D. from       |
| 61. A. cleaner     | B. lighter  | C. better    | D. older      |
| 62. A. Though      | B. So       | C. Unless    | D. Since      |
| 63. A. sounds      | B. models   | C. words     | D. stories    |
| 64. A. stand for   | B. go for   | C. ask for   | D. wait for   |
| 65. A. weather     | B. distance | C. tradition | D. culture    |

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共两大题，满分 45 分）

#### VIII. 补全对话（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两个为多余选项。

A: Good morning, Dad. Are you free now?

B: Yes, my child. What's up?

A: 66.

B: No problem! Let's go now.

(An hour later, they get to the Science Museum.)

A: Hurry up, Dad! Wow! Great!

B: Shh! Be quiet, my child. 67

A: Sorry. 68. Can I take photos?

B: I'm afraid not. Look at the sign "No photos".

A: OK. Let's go upstairs.

B: Good. Oh, there aren't many people in this hall. I want to smoke to have a rest.

A: No, you can't smoke here, Dad. 69

B: Yes. Then, where can I smoke?

A: What a pity! All the halls are nonsmoking areas.

B: OK. I won't smoke.

A: 70 You'd better give it up.

B: Thank you, my child. I'll think about it.

A. These pictures are so beautiful and I have never seen them.

B. The sign says "No smoking".

C. Would you please take me to the Science Museum?

D. Look at the sign "No entry".

E. Mind your step, please.

F. Dad, smoking is bad for your health.

G. You see the notice there "No shouting"?

### IX. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

#### A

##### Wonderful Museum

###### Hours

Monday-Thursday: 10:00 am-5:00 pm

Friday: 10:00 am-8:00 pm

Saturday: 10:00 am -5:00 pm

Sunday: 11:00 am -5:00 pm

Closed on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The Museum Shop is open during usual museum hours.

###### The Museum Library

Monday-Friday: 10:00 am -5:00 pm

###### The Skyliner Restaurant

Monday -Saturday: during usual museum hours

Sunday: 11:30 am -5:00 pm

###### Admission(入场费)

Adults:\$7.00

The aged and students with ID card: \$6.00

Wonderful Museum offers a 50% discount to groups of 20 or more.

71. Wonderful Museum usually opens \_\_\_\_ except on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

A. from Monday to Thursday

B. every day

C. at weekends

D. on weekdays

72.If a group of 30 students with ID card visit Wonderful Museum, how much should they pay for the admission?

A. \$ 105.

B. \$ 90.

C. \$ 210.

D. \$ 180.

73. You can borrow books from the Museum Library \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on weekdays

B. at weekends

C. from Monday to Saturday

D. at 9:00 am

74. If you want to invite your friends to dinner on Friday, you have to reach the Skyliner Restaurant \_\_\_\_.

A. after 8:00 pm

B. at 6:00 am

C. after 10:00 pm

D. before 8:00 pm

## B

Nearly every parent says that we never grow up. In fact, we are 16 or 17 years old. In their eyes, we are always little ones and always do wrong things. For example, when I need to stay at home alone, they always worry about me and my life.

Most parents always think that they have offered the best things they can to make their children live in a comfortable world. They buy their children pretty clothes, cool shoes, strange but expensive school things and bikes. They think that they have done everything they can for their dear little children. In return, they only want their little babies to give them good results in the examinations.

But why their little babies still can't understand them? Why? Does it mean that they still want more material(物质的) things? No, as a matter of fact, what they want is a true family. What does a true family mean? I think it means a place where we can hide ourselves from the outside cold world. From here, we can get warmth, we can get consolation(安慰), and we can get happiness. And one important thing is that we should be stronger and more confident(自信的) in the outside world because we know that we have a family.

Parents should save their money and sit down to talk with their children to let them know that they have a true family, so the child and his parents could understand each other more and more.

75. Through the first paragraph, we can see the writer of this article is \_\_\_\_.

A. a student

B. a teacher

C. a parent

D. a worker

76. What do most parents think of their children according to the writer?

A. They can't do well in their studies.

B. They always want good bikes and expensive things.

C. They never grow up.

D. They don't know how to save money.

77. What do most children really want?

A. A true family.

B. More material things.

C. Pretty clothes.

D. Good results in examinations

According to the article, what should parents do?

78. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

A. the fact that most children always do wrong things.

B. the fact that most parents want to buy everything for their children

C. what children really want

D. a warm home

Who is the greatest teacher in Chinese history? Many people would think of Confucius, whose birthday was September 28. Although he lived over 2,000 years ago, people still remember and respect him for his contribution (贡献) to the education today.

Confucius lived in the Kingdom of Lu, which lies in Shandong Province. He lived during the Spring and Autumn Period. He had a hard childhood. His father died when he was only 3. His mother brought him up. As a child, he had to work to help his mother, but young Confucius didn't give up studying. He visited many famous teachers and learned music, history, poetry and sports.

Later, he became a teacher and started the first public school in Chinese history. At that time only children from rich families could go to school, but Confucius believed everyone should go to school if they wanted to. He had about 3,000 students in his lifetime.

Today, people still follow Confucius' lessons. He told us that we all have something worthy to be learned. "When I am with three people, one of them must be better than me in some areas. I choose their good qualities and follow them."

He also taught us that thinking is very important in study. "All study but no thinking makes people puzzled (困惑的). All thinking but no study makes people lazy."

Confucius is not only a great teacher, but also a famous thinker with wise thoughts about the world and society. His most important teachings are about kindness and good manners. "A person should be strict with himself, but be kind to others," he said.

People use his ideas to help themselves and society. At present, more than 100 Internet websites are telling people about him, and his ideas have gone far into East and South Asia.

79. People still remember Confucius today because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his hard work in the childhood
- B. his wise thoughts about education
- C. his travelling from state to state
- D. his birth in Spring and Autumn Period

80. Which is the correct order of the following statements?

- ① Confucius' father died and he had to help raise the family
- ② Confucius educated about 3,000 students in his lifetime.
- ③ Confucius visited many famous teachers in his childhood.
- ④ Confucius' ideas are learned from all over the world.
- ⑤ Confucius started the first public school in Chinese history.

- A. ③①④②⑤      B. ①③⑤②④      C. ①③②⑤④      D. ③①④⑤②

81. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. No one has something worthy to be learned.
- B. All study but no thinking makes people puzzled.
- C. All thinking but no study makes people lazy.
- D. A person should be strict with himself, but be kind to others.

82. From the last paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- A. people in East and South Asia know little about Confucius' ideas in the future.  
B. people only use Confucius' ideas to help them study.  
C. more and more people will learn about Confucius' ideas in the future.  
D. we can hardly find any information about Confucius on the Internet.

### D

In Britain, Boxing Day is usually celebrated on December 26th, which is the following day after Christmas Day. However, strictly speaking, Boxing Day is the first weekday after Christmas. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday. This means it's a non-working day in the whole of Britain. When Boxing Day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday is the public holiday.

The exact origin (起源) of the holiday is unclear. One of the thoughts is that during the Middle Ages, when great sailing ships were setting off to discover new land, a Christmas Box was placed by a priest (神父) on each ship. Those sailors who wanted to ensure a safe return would drop money into the box. It was sealed up and kept on board until the ship came home safely. Then the box was handed over to the priest to give thanks for the success of the sailing. The priest wouldn't open it to share the money with the poor until Christmas.

One more thought is about the "Alms Box" placed in every church on Christmas Day. Worshippers (做礼拜的人) put gifts for the poor into it. These boxes were always opened the day after Christmas. That is why that day became known as Boxing Day.

Today, many businesses, organizations and families try to keep the traditional spirit of Boxing Day alive by donating (捐赠) their time, services and money to aid Food Banks, providing gifts for the poor, or helping families in need. Besides, spending time with family and shopping are popular Boxing Day activities now.

83. If Christmas Day is on a Saturday, Boxing Day will be celebrated on \_\_\_\_.

- A. December 25<sup>th</sup>    B. December 26<sup>th</sup>    C. December 27<sup>th</sup>    D. December 28th

84. Sailors dropped money into the Christmas Box in order to \_\_\_\_.

- A. save the poor    B. pay for the priest    C. discover new land    D. hope for sailing safely

85. What does the underlined phrase "sealed up" mean?

- A. 密封    B. 悬挂    C. 归还    D. 传递

86. The following activities can show the traditional spirit of Boxing Day EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

- A. offering gifts to the poor  
B. supporting families in need  
C. spending time with family  
D. giving money to aid Food Banks

87. The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A. to praise the kindness of priests  
B. to introduce the origins of Boxing Day  
C. to call on people to help the poor  
D. to compare Boxing Day with Christmas Day

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)。

### E

Team spirit means the willingness of people to work together and help each other as part of a team. With this spirit, people try hard to make their team the best of all. Everyone has experienced team spirit one way or another, whether they were part of a team or saw a group of people cheer for their favourite player.

There are different kinds of team spirit. One kind is the connection between a team of people because their efforts and cooperation (合作) are necessary in reaching a particular goal. Another kind is when a group of people support a person or a team. Another is people's natural love for and pride in their country, when a whole nation cheer for its country in competitions. Team spirit can also be seen in the workplace or in some activities.

Team spirit creates various good effects. It creates friendship and trust between people who may not get along when they don't have such team spirit. There may also be bad effects. Too great team spirit may cause arguments or fights with other team members.

Some people don't understand team spirit properly. They think team spirit means having to become an official member of an organization, team or fan club. In fact, team spirit can be built anywhere-between friends, coworkers or even between two people sitting next to each other. You don't have to be wearing the team spirit clothes. Anyone can show team spirit just by showing support for the goal.

88. What is team spirit? (不多于 16 词)

\_\_\_\_\_

89. What good effects does team spirit create? (不多于 12 词)

\_\_\_\_\_

90. Where can team spirit be built? (不多于 5 词)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 第四部分 写(共两大题，满分 30 分)

#### X. 单词拼写(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示，完成下列单词的拼写，使句意明确，语言通顺。

91. There will be a monkey \_\_\_\_\_ (展览) in the museum next week.

92. Now the Internet has become part of \_\_\_\_\_ (日常的) life.

93. The famous Brazilian soccer team has ever had many excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (教练) .

94. Don't cross the rope. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ the rule.

95. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ (受折磨) a lot from her bad cold last night.

#### XI. 书面表达 (共 1 小题；满分 25 分)

假如你是一名九年级学生，名叫李华。上个月你校举办运动会。请根据以下提示，给你的英国笔友 Mike 写一封电子邮件，介绍本次运动会。



会前	制定计划，准备必需品，运动员训练；
会中	公平比赛，热情欢呼，夺冠；
会后	关系更融洽； .....

注意:1.词数 80-100;

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;

3.信中不能出现与本人相关的信息;

4.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Mike.

How is everything going?

---

---

---

---

---

---

I would appreciate it if you could reply soon.

Truly yours,  
Li Hua