

2019-2020 学年度第一学期九年级期中教学质量检测

英语试题 (2019.11)

本试题分选择题部分和非选择题部分，共 10 页，满分为 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

答题前，请考生务必将自己的姓名、座号和准考证号填写在答题卡上，并同时将考点、姓名、准考证号和座号填写在试卷规定的位置。

答题时，选择题部分每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。非选择题部分，用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔在答题卡上题号所提示的答题区域作答，直接在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

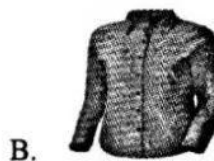
选择题部分 共 100 分

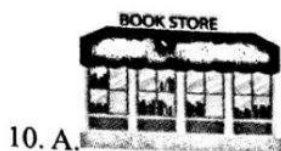
I. 听力测试 (30 分)

A) 听录音，从每组句子中选出一个你所听到的句子。每个句子听一遍。

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. A. I used to be quiet. | B. He used to be short. | C. She used to be silent. |
| 2. A. Whose volleyball is this? | B. Whose hair band is this? | C. Whose magazine is this? |
| 3. A. When was it invented? | B. Who was it invented by? | C. How was it invented? |
| 4. A. What kind of food do you like? | B. What kind of books do you like? | C. What kind of schools do you like? |
| 5. A. Does he study by working with friends? | B. Does he study by working with a group? | C. Does he study by making word cards? |

B) 听录音，从每题 A、B、C 三幅图画中选出与听到的对话内容相符的一项。每段对话听两遍。





10. A.

B.

C.

C) 在录音中, 你将听到一段对话及五个问题。请根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案。对话及问题听两遍。

11. A. Food.

B. Water.

C. Paper.

12. A. Eight.

B. Nine.

C. Ten.

13. A. At about 7:00.

B. At about 8:00.

C. At about 9:00.

14. A. Play chess.

B. Have a talk.

C. Sing a song.

15. A. Cooking.

B. Writing.

C. Shopping.

D) 在录音中, 你将听到一篇短文及五个问题。请根据短文内容及问题选择正确答案。短文及问题听两遍。

16. A. On Friday.

B. On Monday.

C. On Wednesday.

17. A. She wrote a letter.

B. She sent a postcard.

C. She made a phone call

18. A. Near a bus stop.

B. In a post office.

C. In her school.

19. A. One day.

B. Two days.

C. Three days.

20. A. Helpful.

B. Lucky.

C. Brave.

II. 读音选词 根据所给句意和音标, 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。(5 分)

21. This isn't my _____ /kæp/. Is it yours?

A. cup

B. cat

C. cap

D. cute

22. _____ /pɪŋk/ is my favorite color.

A. Pen

B. Pink

C. Park

D. Pear

23. I think you need time to _____ /rɪ'vju:/ before the exam.

A. relax

B. report

C. refuse

D. review

24. My grandma reads books every day. She says learning is a _____ /'laɪflɒŋ/ journey.

A. lifelong

B. living

C. lovely

D. lighting

25. Last year John gave away his money to _____ /'medɪkəl/ research.

A. material

B. medical

C. magazine

D. medicine

III. 选择填空 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。(15 分)

26. —Hello, I'm George. _____.

—Hi, I'm Kate. Nice to meet you, too.

A. How do you do

B. How are you

C. Nice to meet you

D. Thank you

27. —What does the word "race" mean?

—I don't know, either. You can look _____ up in the dictionary.

A. them

B. it

C. him

D. me

28. —I'll have _____ interview for the new job tomorrow. Now I'm nervous.

—Take it easy. I believe you can make it.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

29. —Mrs. Smith, English is difficult for me, could you please be _____ with me?

—Of course, Mary. Practice makes perfect.

A. proud

B. painful

C. patient

D. private

30. —Autumn is coming. It has rained for three days.

—_____ cold it is outside! I'll put on my coat.

A. What a

B. What an

C. How

D. What

31. —You know what, every one of three phones in Russia is made _____ China.
—Really? Chinese products are popular especially in the neighbor countries.
A. in B. of C. from D. on
32. —Chinese universities are developing fast these years.
—I agree. _____ teaching _____ research work are making great progress.
A. Neither...nor B. Either...or C. Both...and D. Not only...but also
33. —Do you know the father of Chinese hybrid rice Yuan Longping?
—Yes. He is the _____ of all Chinese.
A. pride B. surface C. secret D. position
34. —I went to Xinjiang on National Day holidays.
—_____. It must be very beautiful in autumn.
A. It doesn't matter B. You're welcome C. Sounds like fun D. What a pity
35. —My parents are strict with me. _____ I'm not allowed to stay out late.
—That's because they really care about you.
A. Politely B. Directly C. Widely D. Normally
36. —I can't imagine that Linda's song sounds so beautiful.
—She _____ singing from 7 years old.
A. put up B. turned up C. took up D. cut up
37. —Thank you for helping me take care of my baby.
—Don't mention it. I just have _____ free time.
A. more B. less C. most D. least
38. —Jack, _____ your hands before dinner.
—OK, mom. I will.
A. to wash B. wash C. washing D. washed
39. —Mr. Black, the computer doesn't work again.
—I see. We have _____ it for more than 5 years. It's getting old.
A. had B. bought C. borrowed D. moved
40. —Could you please tell me _____?
—OK. Go along this street and you'll see it on the right.
A. what you have for dinner B. how you study English
C. when the supermarket opens D. where the Art Museum is

IV. 完形填空 阅读短文, 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。(15分)

Listening to someone may seem easy. But really understanding them can take a special kind of attention. There is a way to get better at understanding a listener. This is called active listening.

Active listening works better when a speaker and a listener sit facing each other. If you are the _____ 41 _____, you should listen carefully, without speaking. Do not think about what to say. Do not try to decide _____ 42 _____ the speaker is right or wrong. Instead, just try to understand what they are saying. When the speaker finishes talking, you should _____ 43 _____ back their main points. Doing that lets them know how _____ 44 _____ you understood them. It gives them a chance to explain. After that, the speaker and listener change places. The listener _____ 45 _____ the speaker and explains how they see things. You and your friend can keep changing back and forth. This goes on until _____ 46 _____ feel fully understood.

Active listening is very useful for families. Family members often have listening _____ 47 _____. Active listening is a way for people to truly understand each other. It is a way of making relationships _____ 48 _____. Sometimes people didn't listen to what family members are saying because they think

they know what's coming ____ 49 _____. They hear what they expect to hear, instead of what the person is really saying. Children might think their parents are angry at them when they aren't. Parents might think their teenagers are being disrespectful (不尊重的) when they aren't. Active listening helps people get past this ____ 50 _____.

Active listening can be ____ 51 _____ in the workplace too. Imagine two people who work together. Say one of them was ____ 52 _____ to the other. The other person might feel hurt or angry. It would be hard for them to work together. At this time, active listening can help. ____ 53 _____ talking, co-workers learn more about each other. Also, they might feel happy that ____ 54 _____ listened. They might both begin to like each other more. Active listening gives people a safe way to say what they feel. It helps people get ____ 55 _____ better.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. A. speaker | B. listener | C. winner | D. reader |
| 42. A. whether | B. while | C. unless | D. though |
| 43. A. rush | B. shout | C. repeat | D. send |
| 44. A. early | B. well | C. hard | D. simply |
| 45. A. chooses | B. shares | C. divides | D. becomes |
| 46. A. neither | B. all | C. none | D. both |
| 47. A. habits | B. abilities | C. courses | D. scores |
| 48. A. worse | B. funnier | C. stronger | D. quieter |
| 49. A. ever | B. next | C. before | D. else |
| 50. A. problem | B. result | C. mystery | D. secret |
| 51. A. used | B. allowed | C. avoided | D. warned |
| 52. A. strange | B. kind | C. patient | D. impolite |
| 53. A. For | B. Without | C. By | D. Past |
| 54. A. no one | B. everyone | C. someone | D. anyone |
| 55. A. along | B. into | C. away | D. up |

V. 补全对话 阅读对话, 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案完成对话。(5 分)

Helen: Hi, Frank. What are you doing here?.

Frank: ____ 56 _____

Helen: What?

Frank: A toy plane. ____ 57 _____

Helen: Wow, that's great. You can make toys by yourself. Do you sell them?

Frank: No. ____ 58 _____ sometimes I give them to my friends.

Helen: It looks so difficult. ____ 59 _____

Frank: My uncle taught me a lot. Do you like it? I can teach you.

Helen: Really? ____ 60 _____

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 56. A. It is sunny and hot. | B. It was raining hard. |
| C. I'm making a plane. | D. We are eating dinner. |
| 57. A. You don't need them. | B. She will get there tomorrow. |
| C. We came here by plane. | D. I like making all kinds of toys. |
| 58. A. I sell it for two dollars. | B. Let me pay for it. |
| C. We don't have money. | D. I do it just for fun. |
| 59. A. What did he teach? | B. How did you learn it? |
| C. Where are the toys? | D. Do you have an uncle? |
| 60. A. That'll be great! | B. Here you are. |

- C. That's too bad! D. I'm afraid not.
- VI. 阅读理解 阅读下列短文, 从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(30 分)

A

It is the first day of the summer. Alfred and his friend Carlos are planning on a three-day camping trip. Last year, their camping trip was terrible. They got a flat tire (爆胎) on the way to their campsite. They also found that a bear took some of their food.

This year, they try to get things prepared. Alfred is going to take a spare tire. Carlos is going to try and find a better way to protect food. They don't want anything to ruin (破坏) this year's trip. On this trip, Alfred and Carlos have invited ten of their friends. They plan to go mountain climbing, hiking, fishing, and to play soccer. For night activities, they plan to tell stories, sing songs along with Alfred's guitar, and play some board games. Carlos and his friends have already made a list of food they want to bring.

The day of the camping trip is getting near. Alfred and Carlos cannot wait. When the day comes, Alfred and Carlos double-check to see if they have their things ready. At the last minute, Alfred suddenly remembers that it is important to bring matches, lanterns and flashlights. Carlos also suggests that they take binoculars for sightseeing. They are ready to go. It is going to be the best trip they have ever taken.

61. Alfred and Carlos felt they had a _____ camping trip last year.
A. amazing B. terrible C. successful D. relaxing
62. There might be _____ people joining the camping trip this year.
A. 9 B. 10 C. 11 D. 12
63. They plan to have many activities at night EXCEPT _____.
A. telling stories B. singing songs C. playing soccer D. playing board games
64. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. Carlos is quite afraid of small animals
B. Alfred is careful about the preparation
C. their friends don't want to bring food
D. they'll spend three days going hiking
65. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How Alfred and Carlos prepare for a camping trip.
B. What ruined Alfred and Carlos' camping trip. |
C. When Alfred and Carlos will buy some food. |
D. Why Alfred and Carlos want a camping trip.

B



Ever make a fairy tree house? What about a whale or a waterfall? Elly MacKay has made all three. Ms. MacKay is a writer and illustrator(插画家). She creates 3-D artwork for her books. 3-D art looks real and lifelike. She says 3-D art is fun. She builds 3-D scenes and then photographs them. The photos go in her books. Ms. MacKay has made nine picture books since 2013.

Ms. MacKay has a new book called *The Tallest Tree House*. It is a story about two fairies named Mip and Pip. They try to see who can build the best tree house. Girl fairy Mip has a very tall house. Ms. MacKay made a small

model of her house. She used foam board and thin wood strips. Fairy boy Pip does not have a tall house. Still, his house needed lots of imagination, too. Inside is a hanging light made out of a marble and paper clip. There is a mini chair made of paper. The outside of the house is made of brass. Ms. MacKay uses YUPO paper to make most of her art. YUPO is a human-made paper. No trees are used to make it. It is sturdy and wipes clean. YUPO can be used over and over.

The artist makes all the pieces for one picture. Then she photographs them together. She uses tape and wire to hold everything in place. All the pieces are inside a tiny theater. You can think of it as a small dollhouse. She has several theaters. They are all less than 2 feet wide. Her husband Steve built them for her. One scene can take days to make. A whole book takes three months! It takes time, but it is worth it, says Ms. MacKay.

Ms. MacKay has two kids. Her daughter Lily is 11 years old and her son Koen is 7 years old. They have their own reason to love the tiny theaters. The tooth fairy visits one of them. The little house is special, Mrs. MacKay says. It becomes "the tooth fairy palace."

66. Why does Ms. MacKay create her own 3-D art for her books?

- A. Because it is fun and looks quite real and lifelike.
- B. Because it is a new book with lots of imagination.
- C. Because she has no idea about drawing usual pictures.
- D. Because she has two kids who like to make art with her.

67. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the book?

- A. The idea of the book comes from his children.
- B. YUPO paper was less used to make the house.
- C. The book looks cool but was difficult to make.
- D. It took less than 2 months to complete the book.

68. Who in the passage builds the tiny theaters?

- A. Koen MacKay
- B. Elly MacKay
- C. Lily MacKay
- D. Steve MacKay

69. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. How long it took to make a tiny theater.
- B. What MacKay's kids like to do for fun.
- C. How many books MacKay has written.
- D. Why MacKay's kids like the theaters.

70. In which part of a newspaper would you most probably read the text?

- A. History
- B. Culture
- C. Business
- D. Health

C



Skiing(滑雪)has been an official sport for more than 100 years. Snowboarding is much newer. It only came about after surfing(冲浪) and skateboarding had become popular. Later, young people started putting wheels on their surfboards. This way, they could "surf" on sidewalks. These were the first skateboards. But if teens could ride waves and sidewalks, why not on snow?

In the 1960s, American inventor Sherman Poppen attached a set of children's skis together to make a board. He gave this board to his daughters. It was one of the first snowboards. It is not clear who first tried surfing on snow as a winter sport. Kids had probably already tried it on their sleds. Anyway, Poppen was the first person to sell snowboards. He called them

Snurfers.

For a while, the sport itself was called "snurfing". From the 1960s to the 1980s, people had snurfing competitions. Soon, other companies (公司) began to sell their own Snurfers. So, Poppen got a trademark for the name "Snurfer." and he officially owned the name. When new kinds of boards were invented, they had to use a different name. They were called snowboards instead. If this had not happened, we might still be watching "snurfing" instead of "snowboarding" at the Olympics today.

Snowboarders began riding down ski mountains about 50 years ago. Many of these mountains had ski lifts. Skiers use lifts to get to the top of a mountain. At first, snowboarders were not allowed to use lifts. Ski parks changed their rules about ski lifts by the 1990s. Then, snowboarders were allowed on them. This helped snowboarding to become much more popular. In 1995, the X-Games appeared on the sports TV channel ESPN. The X-Games were a way to show off "extreme sports". These are sports like surfing, skateboarding and skiing. The X-Games were popular with younger people. Soon, the Olympics added more extreme sports too. Snowboarding finally became a Winter Olympic sport in 1998. Today, snowboarding is an important part of the Winter Games.

71. From Paragraph 2, we can learn that _____.
- A. how Poppen's daughters felt about snowboards
 - B. why Poppen called his first snowboard a snurfer
 - C. how Poppen tried to make the first snowboard
 - D. Why Poppen thought that people would like snowboarding
72. What do we know about the name of the sport from Paragraph 3?
- A. ESPN thought young people would like snowboarding better.
 - B. New companies were not allowed to use the name "Snurfer".
 - C. People did not like the funny sound of the word snurfing.
 - D. It's hard to tell the difference between surfing and snurfing.
73. In Paragraph 4, which of the following best explains "extreme" in Chinese?
- A. 额外的
 - B. 专业的
 - C. 对抗的
 - D. 极限的
74. In the passage, it tells that the X-Games _____.
- A. changed lifts rules for the snowboarders
 - B. made people afraid to go snowboarding
 - C. were much enjoyed by younger people
 - D. taught kids how to play extreme sports
75. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The government had to come up with a new name for boards they invented later.
 - B. Poppen didn't actually invent snowboards until watching his children surf on sleds.
 - C. Snowboarding got so popular that finally became a Winter Olympic sport in 1998.
 - D. Snowboarders were hurt without using lifts before the rules were made in the 1990s.

非选择题部分 共 50 分

VII. 选词填空 (10 分)

A. 阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的单词填空 (每词限用一次)。

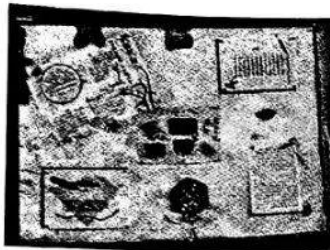
often make should troubles for

Travelling is good (76) _____ us. It can help us have a good rest when we are tired of our work or study. We can enjoy beautiful scenes. We can (77) _____ some friends during the journey.

However, sometimes we may run into troubles during travelling. The weather (78) _____ changes. We may be caught in the rain and may catch a cold during our journey. Therefore, we (79) _____ do something to prepare for the trip. We'd better find a friend when we travel. Then we can help each other if we have (80) _____ on our journey.

B. 阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的动词，并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号（每词限用一次）。

help draw learn work use



The last week of each month is the busiest for Liu Min, 15, of Fujian. The Junior 3 student regularly holds a meeting with several classmates. In the meetings, they discuss the content of the blackboard newspaper for the next month.

"I (81) _____ for the blackboard newspaper since my Junior 1 year," says Liu. "We try to publish fantastic articles for classmates (82) _____ and relax."

There are usually two blackboards in classrooms in China. The one in the front (83) _____ by teachers for class. Students then use the one in the back as a newspaper and transcribe (抄写) articles onto it. The articles could be about the latest events, math puzzles, jokes or health tips.

"I like reading the jokes during the breaks. It (84) _____ me keep a light heart for my next class," Liu told us.

Fan Wei, 14, of Henan, draws pictures for the blackboard newspaper. Each time, Fan draws a picture that matches the topic of the main article. "If it's about environmental protection, I (85) _____ a little girl picking up trash on the street on a rainy day," Fan said.

"Drawing with chalk is much harder than with pencils," Fan added. "But I like it, and my handwriting also improves."

VIII. 改写句子 按括号中的要求完成句子，每个空格填一个单词。（5分）

86. Li Ming used to go to the lab every day. (改为否定句)

Li Ming _____ to go to the lab every day.

87. Some Chinese clay pieces are shaped by hand. (就句子画线部分提问)

_____ some Chinese clay pieces shaped?

88. "What do you think of the film?" Laura asked me. (改写句子，句意不变)

Laura asked me _____ I _____ of the film.

89. Parents should allow teenagers to decide for themselves. (改写句子，句意不变)

Parents should allow teenagers to _____ their own _____.

90. The fisherman spread his net widely to get more fish. (改写句子, 句意不变)

The net _____ widely by the fisherman to get more fish.

IX. 完成句子 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每个空格填一个单词。(5分)

91. 我在商店偶遇了我的老师。

I met my teacher in the shop _____.

92. 这个小男孩因为和父母顶嘴受到了惩罚。

The little boy was punished for _____ to his parents.

93. 每个人都有自己的人生节奏, 不必追赶别人的脚步。

Everyone has their own speed of life, so we don't have to _____ others' steps.

94. 瑜伽将我们的生活慢下来, 让我们注意到自己的身体和呼吸。

Yoga slows us down and helps us _____ to our body and breath.

95. 中国女排的胜利不仅振奋了中国人民, 更让排球运动人气大涨。

The _____ of Chinese women's volleyball team not only encourages Chinese people, but also increases the _____ of volleyball sport.

X. 阅读理解七选五 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(10分)



Surfing, a sports game, is the name for riding water waves on special boards. Did you know that surfing has been around for more than 200 years? 96. _____

For one thing the early surfboards were heavy. They weighed as much as 150 pounds. A surfer needed great strength just to get the board from the beach to the water! 97. _____ They rode just lying on their stomachs. That was the only way to control the large boards.

Those players lived on the island of Polynesia, in the South Pacific. In 1778 the players took the sport to Hawaii. There surfing quickly became popular. 98. _____ In 1907, a 24-year-old young man, George French, was the first person to ride a wave in the United States. George French was advertised as "The Man Who Can Walk on Water".

For years the sports of surfing spread slowly. In the 1950s surfing was known as a young people's sport because mostly young people seemed to enjoy it. 99. _____ The players themselves, along with some surfboard companies, made up the rules.

Today surfers are looked upon as sportsmen. Southern California is still the surfing center of the United States. Thousands of people surf there. Thousands more are fans of famous surfers. Surfing is here to stay.

100. _____ To surf, a person should be able to swim well, both on top of and under the water. A surfer must be able to float for a long time. A good surfer must keep his or her eyes open at all the time, even underwater, because he or she never knows what will happen next moment. Surfing is exciting, and also dangerous.

- A. Surfers must still be strong.
- B. In 1961 rules for surfers were written.
- C. At first the sport was harder than it is today.
- D. At first the sport was easier than it is today.
- E. Also the early players didn't ride standing up.
- F. Surfing is not the only sport that we can do in the sea.
- G. The beaches and waves of Hawaii are perfect for surfing.

96. _____ 97. _____ 98. _____ 99. _____ 100. _____

XI. 书面表达 (20 分)

“百善孝为先”，孝敬父母是中华民族的传统美德。

某英语报社正在举办“弘扬中华优秀传统文化”的征文活动，请你以“**We Should Honor Our Parents**”为题，写一篇短文参加征文活动。内容包括：1.你平时为父母做些什么；2.你对孝敬父的看法；3.作为中学生应该怎样孝敬父母。

要求：1. 内容完整，语言流畅，书写规范清晰。

2. 短文中不能出现真实姓名，校名。100 词左右。

We Should Honor Our Parents
