

安庆四中2018-2019学年第一学期 九年级英语期中考试试卷

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温馨提示：

* 你现在拿到的这份试卷满分为150分。你将有100分钟的答题时间。

* 请独立思考，诚信答题，你一定能考出好成绩！

听力部分(每小题1分,共30分)

I、关键词语选择。(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

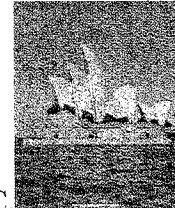
你将听到5个句子。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- ()1. A. novels B. north C. noisy
()2. A. correct B. connect C. collect
()3. A. public B. punish C. provide
()4. A. aloud B. avoid C. around
()5. A. stands for B. depends on C. agrees with

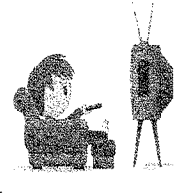
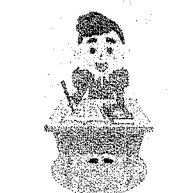
II、短对话理解。(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

你将听到10段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。每个句子读两遍。

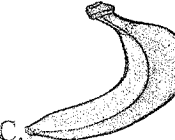
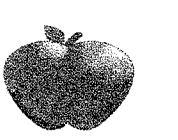
- ()6. Which country does the woman want to visit?



- ()7. What is Simon doing now?



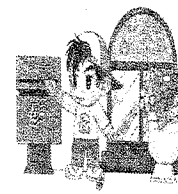
- ()8. What is the girl's favorite fruit?



- ()9. What pet does the girl have?



- ()10. Where's the man going?



- ()11. How much should the woman pay if she buys two glasses?

A. 8 yuan. B. 10 yuan. C. 4 yuan.

- ()12. How does the man like these sweaters?

A. Very well. B. He likes to buy these sweaters. C. He doesn't think they are good.

- ()13. What does David want to do?

A. Watch TV. B. Go climbing. C. Go swimming.

- ()14. What are they talking about?

A. Books. B. Colors. C. Clothes.

- ()15. What did David buy for his mum?

A. Some flowers. B. A birthday cake. C. A bag.

III、长对话理解。(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

你将听到两段对话，每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第16-17小题。

- ()16. What is the relationship between John and Lucy?

A. Classmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Travellers.

- ()17. When did John come back?

A. Last week. B. Last month. C. Yesterday morning.

听下面一段对话，回答第18-20小题。

- ()18. Where was Bruce born?

A. Sydney. B. New York. C. Boston.

- ()19. How long has he learned Chinese?

A. For 5 years. B. For 3 years. C. For 2 years.

- ()20. Who will visit the Great Wall next week?

A. Bruce. B. Jason. C. The girl.

IV、短文理解。(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

听下面一段短文，短文后有5个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文读两遍。

- ()21. What is very interesting?

A. Listening to the radio. B. Watching TV. C. Reading English.

- ()22. How can many children see a lot and know many things?

A. By listening to the radio. B. By listening to the tape. C. By watching TV.

- ()23. What can TV help children open?

A. Their minds. B. Their eyes. C. both A and B.

- ()24. How is watching TV too much for your health?

A. Bad. B. Good. C. Better.

- ()25. What is the passage about?

A. Listening to the radio. B. Watching TV. C. How should children watch TV.

V、信息转换。（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容，写出下面表格中所缺的单词，每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Tony's Visit to China	
Time	He will stay in China for (26)_____ weeks.
Date	They are leaving for Shanghai next (27) _____, January 6 th .
Things to do in Shanghai	Tony will visit some places of interest and his father will go on (28) _____ first.
Way to Beijing	The will go to Beijing by (29) _____ .
Things to do in Beijing	Tony will visit the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Olympic village and many other places. They will also visit Tony's (30) _____.

笔试部分(共 120 分)

VI. 选择填空 (15 分)

- () 31. Germany is _____ European country and Korea is _____ Asian country.
A. an, an B. a, a C. a, an D. an, a
- () 32. Mary used to _____ interested in basketball, but now she's used to _____ tennis.
A. be, play B. being, play C. being, playing D. be, playing
- () 33. Don't hurry him. You will just have to be _____ and wait until he finishes the work.
A. active B. careful C. patient D. famous
- () 34. ---Do you know if we _____ a picnic next month?
---I'm not sure. But if it _____ raining, maybe we will.
A. will have, will stop B. have, will stop C. will have, stops D. have, stops
- () 35. My mom advises me _____ tons of exercises, however, my father suggests _____ more to open up my eyes.
A. to do, to travel B. doing, to travel C. doing, traveling D. to do, traveling
- () 36. ---Your dress feels _____. What is it made _____?---Cotton.
A. softly, of B. soft, of C. softly, from D. soft, from
- () 37. ---My parents are crazy about Running Man. How about your parents?
--- _____ my dad _____ my mom likes it, but they prefer Ode to Joy (《欢乐颂》).
A. Not only; but also B. Both; and C. Either; or D. Neither; nor
- () 38. ---Do you know _____ this afternoon?
---I'm not t sure, but I'll tell you as soon as she comes.
A. how will Betty arrive B. what time Betty will arrive
C. where Betty will arrive D. whether will Betty arrive
- () 39. ---John is so excited. Did he win the competition?
----Yes. He was lucky and he had _____ one minute to complete the special task, no more and no less.
A. especially B. probably C. exactly D. hardly
- () 40. ---How did you find your visit to the museum, Jane?--- _____.
A. By taking a number 3 bus B.I went there alone
C. Oh ,wonderful, indeed D. A classmate of mine showed me the way
- () 41. ---Jack, could you help me _____ when the plane will take off on the Internet?
----I'm sorry, but my computer doesn't work.

- A. get out B. look out C. take out D. find out
- () 42. Jim _____ on the bed to rest because he was too tired.
A. laid B. lay C. lied D. lain
- () 43.--- We've been trying hard, but can't solve the problem,
--- I think you can _____ it in another way.
A. share with B. deal with C. keep up with D. point out with
- () 44. --- Are you going to Sam's birthday party the day after tomorrow?
--- I'm not sure. I will go with you if I _____.
A. will invite B. be invited C. will be invited D. am invited
- () 45. " _____ " is used for saying that what you do is more important than what you say .
A. Every dog has its day. B. Practice makes perfect.
C. Many hands make light work. D. Actions speak louder than words.

VII. 完形填空 (30 分)

A
I have taught English in China for over six years. I think Chinese students work very 46 , but the way they learn isn't the best. 47 should focus on using what they already know. A lot of students seem to think they need to learn a large number of words or phrases 48 they are able to say what they want to say. Most of the time they don't; they just need to 49 the words they have learned more creatively.

A lot of Chinese students have spent a 50 time learning English, but they haven't spent a long time 51 to use it. You don't need to go abroad to use English. You can find 52 you like on the Internet in English---basketball, chess, dogs...I have met a lot of people from Europe who are 53 English. They didn't spend hours learning from textbooks, and they didn't all go to the best schools. They regard English as a tool 54 having fun, socializing(交际) and doing business---not just for passing exams. I suggest the students in China should spend more time using their English for pleasure---listening to 55 , watching movies, reading news or whatever else they like to do. Whenever you use a skill, you'll improve it.

- () 46. A. hard B. well C. quietly D. quickly
() 47. A. Children B. Parents C. Students D. Teachers
() 48. A. since B. though C. before D. unless
() 49. A. add B. use C. lose D. face
() 50. A. whole B. half C. short D. long
() 51. A. asking B. trying C. stopping D. remembering
() 52. A. someone B. anyone C. nothing D anything
() 53. A. good at B. poor at C. full of D. afraid of
() 54. A. by B. with C. for D. from
() 55. A. music B. secrets C. lessons D. pronunciation

B
I recently returned from a trip to New York. I had such a great time in the modern city. 56 ,at first I was very nervous because my English was so bad. Slowly I knew that I needn't 57 a lot when I learned some useful expressions.

Could you please tell me...?
It is probably the English expression I used 58 because I was outside all day traveling. Knowing how to say "Where is..." and "How can I get to..." politely will certainly be 59 .

Numbers: One to ten.
Knowing numbers will help you pay the right money, or 60 the right bus.
On my way back from New York, the stewardess (女乘务员) came up to me and asked me a question. While I couldn't understand, I 61 that she asked for my seat number as she asked other passengers to take their seats. 25F was my seat number. I knew two and five, but I didn't know twenty-five. 62 speaking I gestured(打手势) two and five with my hands.

The stewardess smiled at me and said "OK". Hand gestures can work, but knowing 63 to say the numbers is also important!

Excuse me.

Getting people's 64 in a polite way is important, especially when you need help.

Thank you.

We are polite travelers, so it's 65 of us to say "Thank you" often.

- () 56. A. And B. Though C. So D. However
() 57. A. admire B. worry C. rush D. shout
() 58. A. few B. most C. least D. little
() 59. A. convenient B. difficult C. impossible D. inexpensive
() 60. A. try on B. put off C. get on D. go off
() 61. A. advised B. promised C. expected D. guessed
() 62. A. Instead of B. Because of C. Thanks to D. According to
() 63. A. why B. where C. how D. when
() 64. A. luck B. attention C. surprise D. dream
() 65. A. brave B. honest C. polite D. silly

VIII. 补全对话(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 其中有两个为多余选项, 满分 5 分)

从下面的方框中选择适当的选项补全对话。

A: Hello, Mrs. Smith! Welcome to my house.

B: Thanks for your invitation, Mrs. King.

A: 66.

B: Sure.

A: 67.

B: Some Pu'er would be great, thanks.

A: OK. I just got some from my Chinese friend.

He is from Yunnan and he bought it in a shop there.

B: Oh, 68.

A: You're right. Chinese tea is drunk by people all over the world.

B: Wow, this cup is beautiful and a little heavy 69.

A: It is made of silver. I have many tea sets like this. 70.

B: Sounds like a great hobby.

IX. 阅读理解 (40 分)

A

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly way that people in the United States greet each other, but "How are you?" is also a very unusual question. It's a question that often doesn't have an answer. The person who asks "How are you?" hopes to hear the answer "Fine", even if the person's friend isn't fine. The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question and "Fine" isn't really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying "Hello!" or "Hi!".

Sometimes, people also don't say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks "Do you agree?", the other person might be thinking, "No, I disagree. I think you're wrong." But it isn't very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say "I'm not so sure." It's a nicer way that you don't agree with someone.

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person says "I have to go now." Often the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse: "Someone's at the door." "Something is burning on the stove." The excuse might be real or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn't want to talk any more, but it isn't polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn't hurt the other person.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people often

don't say exactly what they are thinking. It's an important way that people try to be nice to each other and it's part of the game of language.

- () 71. When a person in the United States asks "How are you?", he or she wants to hear " ".
A. How are you? B. Hello. C. I don't know. D. Fine.
() 72. When a person wants to disagree with someone, it is polite to say " ".
A. You're wrong. I disagree. B. I'm not so sure. C. I'm sure I disagree. D. No, I disagree.
() 73. A polite way to finish a talk is to say " ".
A. You have to go out. B. I want to hang up. C. I have to go now. D. I don't want to talk.
() 74. When a person says "I have to go now. Someone's at the door.", the person may be .
A. giving an excuse B. hurting someone's feelings
C. talking to a person at the door D. going to another place
() 75. One of the rules of the game of language is probably " ".
A. Always say what you mean B. Don't disagree with other people
C. Never say exactly what you are thinking D. Be polite

B

Robots seem to be getting cleverer and cleverer. Here are four examples.

Budgee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was created by Five Elements Robotics.• With two wheels and a little basket, he can carry things for you while you're at the shops.
Paro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was made by Takanori Shibata.• He is used on patients in hospitals.• He can learn a name and even show feelings such as surprise, happiness and sadness.
Rover	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was created by a team at Sydney.• He is used to make cows move together from a field to a dairy(牛奶场).
Simon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was developed by the Georgia Institute of Technology.• He can clean up offices.• In tests, he could tell whether someone was paying attention to him or not.

- () 76. Which robot can help you when you are shopping?
A. Budgee. B. Simon. C. Paro. D. Rover.
() 77. We can learn from the passage that Paro .
A. can tell whether others pay attention to him B. was created by Five Elements Robotics
C. can help cows produce more milk D. is used on patients in hospitals
() 78. What can Simon do according to the passage?
A. A. Show feelings. B. Clean offices. C. Move cows. D. Learn names.
() 79. Where does the passage probably come from?
A. A health report. B. A tourist map. C. A science magazine. D. A medical dictionary.

C

Dear Ellen,

I have never written a letter to a newspaper before. I have just never felt the need to do such a thing. I have always felt I was able to do everything by myself. But now I have to say I was wrong. Sometimes you really need help in this life, I guess. And that's why I'm writing this letter to you.

I have a happy family. I love my children and they love me. I'm the mother of three children. I know well how to bring up children, and two of them are already over twenty, so it is nothing new for me. But now I have a serious problem: the telephone problem. My son's just seventeen, and I feel he should do lots of homework right now, but he doesn't seem to be

interested in it. He can happily spend three or four hours at a time on the phone every day, and say nothing important. And he sees red if you ask him to put down the phone. But Ellen, my husband is a doctor and his patients can't call him. My eldest son works for a newspaper. He needs to use the telephone, too. And as you know, we just can't pay for it.

What can I do? And don't tell me to talk to him. We've tried that and it doesn't work. But this is really a big problem in our life. I have tried everything I can think of. You're my last hope. Please tell me what I can do!

Yours,
Ann Green

- ()80. Mrs. Green wrote to Ellen because _____.
A. she often asked others for help B. she thought she was a great mother
C. she thought only Ellen could help her D. she could not get on well with her son
- ()81. _____ made the telephone problem.
A. Her first child B. Her second child C. Her third child D. All her children
- ()82. What might Mrs. Green's son talk on the phone?
A. something about his lessons. B. something he was interested in.
C. something important. D. something about his mother.
- ()83. What does the sentence "he sees red" mean in this passage?
A. He feels sorry. B. He feels happy. C. He becomes sad D. He becomes angry.

Old age may not sound exciting. But recent findings offer good news for older people and for people worried about getting older. Researchers found that people become happier and experience less worry after they reach the age of 50. In fact, they say by the age of 85, people are happier with their life than they were when they were 18 years old.

The findings came from a survey of more than 340,000 adults in the United States. The Gallup Organization questioned them by telephone in 2017. At that time, the people were between the ages of 18 and 85. The researchers asked questions about emotions like happiness, sadness and worry. They also asked about mental or emotional stress.

Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University in New York led the study. His team found that levels of stress were highest among adults between the ages of 24 and 25. The findings showed that stress levels dropped sharply after people reached their fifties.

The study also showed that men and women have similar feeling patterns as they grow older. However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men.

Researchers say they do not know why happiness increases as people get older. One theory is that, as people grow older, they grow more thankful for what they have and have better control of their feelings. They so spend less time thinking about bad experiences.

Professor Stone says the emotional patterns could be linked to changes in how people see the world, or maybe even changes in brain chemistry.

The researchers also considered possible influences like having young children, being unemployed or being single. But they found that influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being related to age.

- ()84. According to the survey of the Gallup Organization people are most likely to become happier _____.
A. when they are between the ages of 18 and 85 B. when they come to their old age
C. when they are in their twenties D. when they are 18 years old
- ()85. You may have the highest level of stress when you are at the age of _____.
A. 20 B. 25 C. 35 D. 40
- ()86. According to Arthur Stone, old people may _____.
A. have a positive attitude towards their life B. know how to spend money wisely
C. dream about good things every day D. control their behaviors better

()87. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Getting Older Means Getting Happier B. The Young Are Happier Than the Old
C. Women Are Easier to Be Happy in Life D. The Younger, the Happier
E

What's the most important thing for you to have in your life? Somebody mentions hard work, others suggest knowledge, love and luck.

If you arrange the 26 English letters alphabetically (按字母表的顺序) and use numbers to represent each of them, for example, 1 for a, 2 for b, 3 for c ... you can change an English word into a number. So hard-work becomes $8+1+18+4+23+15+18+11=98$, meaning 98 is its mark; knowledge: $11+14+15+23+12+5+4+7+5=96$, while love: $12+15+22+5=54$, and luck: $12+21+3+11=47$, a small mark. None of these words can give us a full mark. What about money or prayer (祈祷)? They can't either.

Then what else? Don't be worried. You can always find an answer to a problem in your life, when you change your way of looking at things or doing things, or your attitude (态度). Yes, attitude is the word. See for yourself: attitude: $1+20+20+9+20+21+4+5=100$, a full mark.

Different attitudes lead to different courses of life. Most times people hope for a better life. It is possible that one will have a change for the better after one has changed one's attitude.

When you change your manner and became friendly towards others, you'll meet more smiling faces towards you. In the same way, if you take a positive (积极的) attitude towards failure, you'll find it's also rewarding though it has caused you losses.

88. What is the mark of the word **money** according to the writer? (不超过 3 个字)

89. None of English words can give us a full mark. Is it right? (不超过 3 个字)

90. If you have a change for the better, what will you do first according to the passage? (不超过 6 个字)

X. 单词拼写 (5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示, 填入恰当的单词。

91. I can't do well in p_____ (发音) these words.
92. C_____ (化学) has been my favorite subject since Mr. Jin began to teach us.
93. English is w_____ (广泛地) used in the world.
94. He has been d_____ (死) for two years. We still miss him.
95. He treated everyone with kindness and warmth, and s_____ (传播) love and joy everywhere.

XI. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 25 分)

假如你在进行假期旅行准备, 你在网上搜索到一家 Today Hotel 的酒店, 老板是 Mr. Black, 只能读英文邮件。请你写一封电子邮件给他, 有礼貌地咨询有关情况。

内容要点: (1)酒店的位置; (2)如何到达;
(3)是否有免费的早餐; (4)长期住宿是否有折扣……

请覆盖所有要点, 并注意礼节。至少要包含 2 到 3 个宾语从句的句子。80 词左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

提示词: discount n. 折扣

Dear sir,

I am planning a holiday to your city.

Thanks for your time. I'm looking forward to your reply.

John