

2018 学年第一学期 “温州五校协作体” 九年级期中联考

英语学科 试题

考生须知：

1. 本卷共 10 页满分 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟；
2. 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字；
3. 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效；
4. 考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

第一部分 听力部分 (25 分)

一、听力 (本题有 15 小题，1-5 每小题 1 分，6-15 每小题 2 分，共 25 分)

第一节：听对话，选择符合对话内容的图片。

() 1. Which sign is on the wall?



A.



B.



C.

() 2. What will Daming do on July 4th?



A.



B.

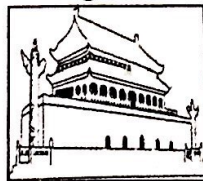


C.

() 3. Where does the boy plan to go?



A.



B.



C.

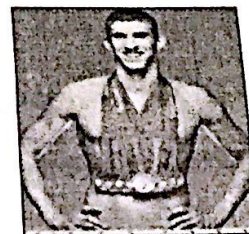
() 4. Who is the girl's hero?



A.



B.



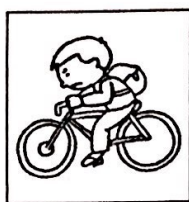
C.



() 5. How did Eric hurt his hand?



A.



B.



C.

第二节：听长对话，回答问题。

听第一段对话，回答第 6—7 小题。

() 6. How long did Tony stay in Shanghai?

A. For one day.

B. For two days.

C. For three days.

() 7. What did Tony do on the top of the Jinmao Tower?

A. Had breakfast.

B. Had lunch.

C. Had supper.

听第二段对话，回答第 8—10 小题。

() 8. How did Matt and Nancy go to New York for a holiday?

A. By car.

B. By plane.

C. By ship.

() 9. Where did Matt and Nancy stay while travelling in New York?

A. In a hotel.

B. At their friend's house.

C. In a university.

() 10. What did Matt and Nancy do every day in Central Park?

• A. They took a walk.

B. They rode a bike.

C. They watched birds.

第三节：听独白，完成信息记录表。

Information about the trip	
Where to go	a ____ 11 ____ of Chinese.
How long	take ____ 12 ____ to get there.
What for lunch	bread, ____ 13 ____
Mobile phone number	____ 14 ____
What to do after lunch	: ____ 15 ____

() 11. A. museum.

B. park.

C. town.

() 12. A. three hours.

B. more than four hours.

C. less than four hours.

() 13. A. water and apples

B. milk and apples

C. water and pears

() 14. A. 13926158856

B. 13726156656

C. 13726158856

() 15. A. go shopping.

B. go camping.

C. go boating.



第二部分 笔试部分 (95 分)

二、单项选择 (本题有 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项

- () 16. Thanksgiving Day is _____ public holiday in both Canada and America, but on different dates.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 17. ---Where is your grandpa, Sara?
---Look! He is telling stories _____ a group of children over there.
A. from B. over C. between (D) among
- () 18. ---I think winter is a beautiful season, _____ when it snows.
--- Me too. So I really hope to snow this year.
A. specially B. simply C. especially D. properly
- () 19. Don't leave the lights on when you go out. It helps save _____.
A. electricity B. technology C. community D. chemistry
- () 20. ---Sally is my best friend. She is always there whenever I'm _____.
---Yeah. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A. in order B. in public C. in trouble D. in silence
- () 21. ---Jack, do your homework first. Don't waste any time.
---OK, mum, or the head teacher will _____ me if I can't hand in homework in time.
A. manage B. punish C. encourage D. help
- () 22. ---Mum, I took my deskmate's math book home by mistake. What should I do?
---Well, you should call her _____ you can say sorry to her.
A. so that B. so C. because D. although
- () 23. ---Mary _____ the computer games so carefully that she didn't notice her mother enter the room.
A. plays B. has played C. was playing D. will play
- () 24. ---Do you know the TV program *I CAN I BE*?
--- Of course. It's one of _____ TV programs in China. I'm looking forward to watching it every Saturday.
A. worse B. better C. the worst D. the best
- () 25. My brother is still very _____ with me because I broke his favourite cup last night.
A. angry B. satisfied C. popular D. worried
- () 26. ---Our classroom is so clean. Who cleaned it, Li Fei?
---Sorry, I don't know. I think _____ did it before class.
A. everybody B. somebody C. nobody D. anybody



() 27.--The boy can do lots of things. What a good boy!

--I am surprised that the boy could take care of _____ when he was four years old.

A. myself B. yourself C. herself D. himself

() 28. Emily has a good habit. She won't go to bed _____ she finishes her homework every day.

A. as soon as B. until C. when D. after

() 29. --Could you tell me _____ the Dragon Boat Festival in China?

---Sure. People usually watch the dragon boat races and eat *zongzi*.

A. when people celebrate B. why people celebrate
C. how people celebrate D. where people celebrate

() 30. ---Can I play the computer games for another hour, mum?

---_____. You have played enough.

A. No, thanks. B. Yes, please. C. OK, you can. D. No deal.

三. 完形填空 (本题有 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

My mother used to ask me what is the most important part of the body. Through the years I would guess the correct answer. When I was young, I thought 31 was very important to us as humans, so I said, "My ears, Mommy." She said, "No. Many people are 32. But you keep thinking about it and I will ask you again soon"

Several years passed before she asked me again. I have often thought over the question. So this time I told her "Mommy, sight is very important to everybody, so it 33 be our eyes." She looked at me and told me "You are learning fast, 34 the answer is not correct because there are many people who are blind."

Over the years, Mother asked me several 35 and always her answer was, "No, but you are getting smarter every year, my child." Then, my Grandpa 36 last year. Everyone was really sad. My mom looked at me when it was our 37 to say our final goodbye to Grandpa. She asked me, "Do you know the most important body part yet, my dear?"

I was 38 when she asked me this now. I 39 thought this was just a game between her and me. She saw the puzzlement* 40 my face and told me, "This question is very important. It shows that you really lived your life. " Her eyes 41 tears. She said, "My dear, the most important body part is your 42." I asked, "Is it because it can hold up your head?" She replied, "No, it is 43 on them a crying friend or loved one can rest their head. I only 44 that you have enough love and friends that you will have a shoulder to cry on when you need it." Then I knew it is sympathetic* to the pain of 45. And I realized what the most important body part is.

() 31. A. love B. health C. sound D. hair



- () 32. A. blind B. deaf C. unhealthy D. unlucky
 () 33. A. might B. could C. must D. should
 () 34. A. so B. but C. or D. although
 () 35. A. ways B. things C. times D. questions
 () 36. A. was ill B. was wounded C. died D. left
 () 37. A. duty B. turn C. pity D. chance
 () 38. A. excited B. surprised C. relaxed D. interested
 () 39. A. sometimes B. hardly C. never D. always
 () 40. A. on B. above C. for D. by
 () 41. A. were careful of B. were full of C. were afraid of D. were proud of
 () 42. A. feet B. hand C. leg D. shoulders
 () 43. A. because B. until C. when D. if
 () 44. A. hope B. bring C. show D. take
 () 45. A. other B. another C. the other D. others

四、阅读理解(本题有 15 小题, 其中 46. 47. 48 题 1 分, 55 题 5 分, 其他每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)
 带*号的单词可以在试卷最后的小词典中查找。

阅读下面短文, 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

Mother's Day is a celebration in memory of mothers. It celebrates the importance of mothers in society. It is celebrated on different days in many parts of the world, mostly in March, April or May. Let's see how different people celebrate their Mother's Day.

Mexico (May 10): Children make gifts and give them to their mums on Mother's Eve (May 9). On the morning of May 10, families make a special trip to church and eat tamales, sometimes filled with meat, cheese or vegetables.

South Africa (Second Sunday of May): Besides giving mums Mother's Day's cards. People show their thanks to their mothers by wearing red and pink flowers called carnations. If their mothers have passed away, they wear white carnations.

United Kingdom (Fourth Sunday of Lent): Mother's Day is a traditional day for people to visit their hometown and attend their home churches. People also bake special fruitcakes to give to their mums.

Indonesia (December 22): People throw big parties for their mums, filled with fun activities such as cooking competitions and kebaya-wearing competitions! (A kebaya is a traditional blouse and skirt.)

- () 46. How do people celebrate Mother's Day in Mexico?
 A. go to the church B. visit their hometown
 C. make cooking competitions D. wear red and pink flowers
 () 47. Celebrating Mother's Day has nothing to do with food in _____.



- A. Mexico B. South Africa C. United Kingdom D. Indonesia
- () 48. The underlined word "throw" in the last paragraph means _____
- A. move B. send C. take D. hold

B

If you meet a British person in the street, it is very likely that he or she will apologize whether it is his or her fault* or not.

It seems that Britain is becoming a nation where everyone is saying sorry. Almost each person says sorry about eight times each day and one in eight people apologize as many as 20 times a day.



As you may have seen, the British apologize more often than members of other cultures. A research shows that in many cases, people's love of saying sorry in Britain goes a little further than it does for Americans. For example, about 15 British people would say "sorry" while only 10 from the US would do this if they sneezed, if they corrected someone's mistake or if someone knocked into them.

In the old days, "sorry" was used to express regret and sadness for having done something wrong. But now British people use the expression as a way of showing good manners. For example, they might say "sorry" instead of "excuse me", "pardon", "what" or "whatever".

People in Britain also use sorry when they share the same feeling with others--so they might say "sorry about the rain."

However, British people's use of "sorry" may make things very confusing* and difficult for foreigners who are not familiar with their ways. But actually, people in Britain pay much attention to the feelings of others. This is the very reason why they apologize every day.

- () 49. In the old days, people said "sorry" when they _____
- A. did something wrong B. asked the way
- C. wanted to repeat something D. made a choice
- () 50. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Americans say sorry more than British people.
- B. Even British people get confused when they say sorry
- C. Almost every person in Britain says sorry 20 times a day.
- D. The British also say sorry to share the same feeling with others
- () 51. From the passage we can learn that British people _____
- A. like to talk about the weather B. care a lot about others
- C. are difficult to get along with D. love to correct mistakes
- () 52. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. What daily expressions British people often use.
- B. How people in Britain keep in touch with foreigners
- C. The different meanings of sorry in and out of Britain
- D. Why British people say sorry many times every day.



C

How funny would it be to see memes* in our textbooks. Fourteen high school students from Sichuan Province have made this a reality.

They wrote a set of creative textbooks that include five sects :Chinese, English, Maths, Chemistry and Physics. They share their notes and experiences to help you prepare for high school entrance exams. You can see funny memes almost everywhere in the textbooks. The language they use is not too serious.



Each textbook has its own highlights too. The English textbook introduces tongue twisters, movies and TV series. The chemistry textbook has Wuxia characters. There is a boy named Shangguan Huaxue (chemistry) in the book. He meets a girl and they learn chemistry together. It has ancient poems and Wuxia-style descriptions.

Yan Zuhuai, 15, a top student at Chengdu No. 7 High School, is the textbooks editor-in-chief. He got the idea to create the books in June. "Many underclassmen* wanted me to share my notes with them. When I saw people sharing bikes, I thought, why not share knowledge as well?" Yan said.

But when he put all of his notes together, he found that they were boring. Realizing that his classmates enjoy online novels and memes, he decided to add these things. He wrote guidelines and samples for each textbook and invited 13 students to join him in creating them.

Their first drafts*came out in August. Students and teachers praised them. But Yan felt the books needed to be improved. In October, he and his team learned how to use the design software to improve the books. The final versions*will come out at the end of December. About 2, 500 people have preordered them. Many publishing houses have showed interest in them.

- () 53. What do the students share in the textbooks?
- A. Their experiences and memes. B. Their notes and poems.
C. Their notes and experiences. D. Their memes and poems
- () 54. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The language in the textbooks is really serious.
B. The English textbook introduces movies, TV series and ancient poems.
C. The chemistry textbook introduces a girl named Shangguan Huaxue.
D. Yan Wuhuai is the editor-in-chief of the textbooks
- () 55. Which is the right order about how Yan Zuhuai and his friends completed the textbook?
- ① He put all of his notes together but found they were boring
② Their first drafts came out
③ The final versions will come out



④He got the idea to create the books

⑤He invited 13 students to join him in creating them

A. ②①③④⑤

B. ④⑤①②③

C. ⑤①④②③

D. ④①⑤②③

() 56. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The textbooks are so welcomed by students

B. The textbooks can be harmful to students

C. Many underclassmen wanted to share notes with Yan Zuhuai

D. Fourteen students use the software to create books

D

A daughter complained to her father about her life and how things were so hard for her. She was tired of fighting and struggling*. It seemed as one problem was solved a new one arose.



Her father, a cook, took her to the kitchen. He filled three pots with water and placed each on a high fire. In one he placed carrots, in the second eggs, and in the last ground* coffee beans.

The daughter vengefully waited, wondering what he was doing. In about twenty minutes he turned off the fire. He fished the carrots out and placed them in a bowl. He pulled the eggs out and placed them in a bowl. Then he poured the coffee out and placed it in a cup. Turning to her, he asked, "Darling, what do you see?"

"Carrots, eggs, and coffee." she replied.

He brought her closer and asked her to feel the carrots. She did and said that they were soft. He then asked her to take an egg and break it. After pulling off the shell, she observed the hard-boiled egg. Finally, he asked her to drink the coffee. She smiled, as she tasted its rich aroma*.

"What does it mean, Father?" she asked.

He explained that each of them had faced the same adversity*, boiling water, but each reacted differently. The carrot went in strong and hard but then it turned softened and weak. The egg had been fragile, but at last its inside became hardened. The ground coffee beans were unique, however, after they were in the boiling water, they had changed the water.

"Which are you?" he asked his daughter. "When adversity knocks on your door, how do you respond? Are you a carrot, an egg, or a coffee bean?"

() 57. Why did the daughter go to her father?

A. She wanted to eat something.

B. She caused a problem.

C. She had some troubles with her life.

D. She complained to her father.

() 58. What does the underlined word "arose" mean in Paragraph 1?



A. appeared

B. worked out

C. disappeared

D. put out

- () 59. What did her father do when she went to her father?
 A. He is a cook, so he cooked a big dinner for his daughter.
 B. He is a cook, so he can't help his daughter.
 C. Though he is only a cook, he refused his daughter's problem.
 D. Though he is only a cook, he gave his daughter a lesson.
60. What did the father want his daughter to be when facing problems? How does the father want her to do? (About 40 words.)

五. 词汇运用 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 每词用一次

passenger

true

twenty

shine

bad

61. It was a spring morning. The sun rose and _____ on the ground.
 62. Without electricity, Jack had to climb to his _____ floor.
 63. It is even _____ that you copied others' homework.
 64. Many _____ like travelling by train because it is comfortable.
 65. To tell the _____, it's impossible to finish the work in such short time.

B. 根据短文内容和所给中文提示, 写出空白处各单词的正确形式。

Australia is the largest island in the world which has many 66 (大自然的) wonders. It is in the southern part of the earth. Recently, the government of Australia has 67 (意识到) that the pollution of the country is serious. It is 68 (必要的) to fight against it. Enough laws have been made to solve this problem. As a result, the environment of the cities in Australia has become better.

Last month when I was on 69 _____ in Australia, I visited Perth with my workmates, the biggest city in Western Australia. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers. Every spring Perth has an _____ (展览) of these flowers. After visiting Perth, we 71 (逗留) for a day in the countryside. We sat down and rested near a path at the foot of a hill. It was quiet and we enjoyed _____ (我们自己). Suddenly we heard the bells 73 (鸣响) from the east. About three hundred sheep were coming towards us down the path. In a hurry, we ran back to the car. It was 74 (实在) amazing.

Australia is famous for its sheep. After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, sheep are everywhere.



So for the next vacation, why not 75 (考虑) visiting Australia? I believe you'll fall in love with it.

六. 书面表达 (本题共一题, 共 20 分)

76. 请根据下文的英文短诗, 展开适当的想象, 以 "My teacher Mr. More" 为题写一篇短文。

My teacher Mr. More
There is a teacher Mr. More.
Who is handsome and thirty-four.
Always encouraging us to try.
He leads us to a world "why".
We all admire* him more and more.

注意:

1. 结合短诗的内容, 突出短诗的主题, 发挥想象, 适当展开。
2. 短文不能写成诗歌的形式。
3. 词数: 110 左右。
4. 不得出现真实的人名和校名。

小词典

admire v. 崇拜, 钦佩

adversity n. 逆境

aroma n. 芳香

confusing adj. 迷惑不清

draft n. 草稿

fault n. 过错

meme n. 表情包

puzzlement n. 迷惑

struggling adj. 奋斗的

sympathetic adj. 同情的;

version n. 版本

underclassmen n. 学弟学妹

