

福州第十六中学 福州英才中学  
2018—2019 学年第一学期九年级期中考试

英语试卷

出卷人：初三英语集备组 审卷人：翁锦翠

(满分：150 分；完成时间：120 分钟；考试形式：闭卷)

学校\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 成绩\_\_\_\_\_

友情提示：1、全卷共 11 页，共 91 题；

2、请把所有答案填涂到答题卡上，请不要错位、越界答题；

第一部分 听力 (共三节，20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

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选项。(每个句子读两遍)

( ) 1. A



B



C



( ) 2. A



B



C



( ) 3. A



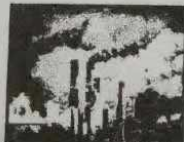
B



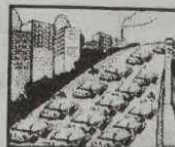
C



( ) 4. A



B



C



( ) 5. A



B



C



第二节 听对话 听下面七段对话，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。（每段对话读两遍）

6. Which subject does Miss Wang teach?  
A. Physics. B. Maths. C. Geography.

听第2段对话，回答第7小题。

7. What is Jane doing?  
A. Reading a book. B. Playing computer games. C. Listening to music.

听第3段对话，回答第8小题。

8. What's the weather like?  
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

听第4段对话，回答第9小题。

9. How does Judy keep in touch with her pen friend?  
A. By letter. B. Through the Internet. C. By phone.

听第5段对话，回答第10、11小题。

10. What color is the dress?  
A. Yellow. B. Red. C. Blue.
11. How much does the girl pay for the dress?  
A. 150 yuan. B. 180 yuan. C. 230 yuan.

听第6段对话，回答第12、13小题。

12. How many times has the boy been to Beijing?  
A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.
13. Whom will the girl travel with?  
A. Her classmates. B. Her cousins. C. Her parents.

听第7段对话，回答第14、15小题。

14. What does the woman want to do?  
A. Buy a new ticket. B. Change the ticket. C. Return the ticket.
15. When will the woman leave for Mount Huang?  
A. July 14th. B. July 15th. C. July 16th.

第三节 听对话 根据所听到的对话内容及要求完成表格，每空填一词。（对话读三遍）

Emma and Jerry	
Introduction	ten <u>16</u> about two good friends
	<u>17</u> and interesting
	including vocabulary, <u>18</u> and writing exercises
	colorful <u>19</u> pictures
Page	155 pages
Price	<u>20</u> yuan

第二部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 满分 75 分)

第一节 单项选择 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. I can't hear the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ with so much noise outside.  
A. clearly      B. slowly      C. warmly
22. — \_\_\_\_\_ have you worked in Beijing.  
— Since 3 years ago.  
A. How soon      B. How long      C. How often
23. We should give more attention to proper exercise and enough sleep. \_\_\_\_\_, health always comes first.  
A. For example      B. After all      C. So far
24. Selina agrees \_\_\_\_\_ Kangkang to go to have a picnic this Sunday.  
A. in      B. on      C. with
25. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ the subway home when I suddenly found I was on the wrong line.  
A. took      B. was taking      C. has taken
26. Stop cutting trees, \_\_\_\_\_ the earth will become worse and worse.  
A. and      B. but      C. or
27. —Do you know whose notebook it is?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ be Lily's. Look! Her name is on the cover.  
A. may      B. can't      C. must
28. \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge and experience are important to finish that task.  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Both
29. More schools \_\_\_\_\_ in Laiwu to provide children with better education in a few years.  
A. are built      B. were built      C. will be built

30. —Dad, I \_\_\_\_\_ the station for minutes, but nobody came to meet me.

—Don't worry. I'll go to meet you soon.

A. arrived at    B. have been at    C. have arrived at

31. —Who lives together with your grandmother?

—\_\_\_\_\_. She lives alone. I often go to see her.

A. Nobody    B. Somebody    C. None

32. They \_\_\_\_\_ England and they will be back next week.

A. have gone to    B. have been to    C. have gone in

33. She \_\_\_\_\_ tennis in the school team. Now she is a professional tennis player.

A. is used to play    B. is used to playing    C. used to play

34. Fuzhou is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its wonderful living conditions.

A. with    B. of    C. for

35. —Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_

—It's on Center Street and across from the bank.

A. where can I find the library

B. where I can find the library

C. how far the library is from here

## 第二节 完形填空。(共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 从下列各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

This is the first story from my new life as a student in Choate Rosemary Hall, a high school in Connecticut, US. On the airplane to the US, I was so excited that I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ for over 24 hours. When we \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ at our hotel in the town of Wallingford, where the school is, I \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ stop wondering what the school would be like.

Over 118 years ago, Mary Atwater Choate founded the \_\_39\_\_. No one knew that it would become known to students around the world.

Mom and I arrived a week before matriculation (入学式). We went over the \_\_40\_\_ state of Connecticut to buy everything we needed.

At the same time, we are trying to stay in \_\_41\_\_ with Dad, who is stuck at home in Shenyang. Every morning, after getting out of bed, we rush over to the laptop (笔记本电脑) to see \_\_42\_\_ Dad's on Skype – so we can speak to him.

The \_\_43\_\_ at our hotel has always been the same few things; bacon (熏肉), sausages, scrambled eggs, toast...and baked potatoes.

Mom got very \_\_44\_\_ with the menu after the third day, and dreamt about Chinese food each night. I, however, just can't get enough of the American-style breakfast. \_\_45\_\_, the food is one of the things I love most about living here in Connecticut.

- |                  |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. A. hungry    | B. awake     | C. silent   |
| 37. A. reached   | B. got       | C. arrived  |
| 38. A. couldn't  | B. shouldn't | C. needn't  |
| 39. A. state     | B. school    | C. town     |
| 40. A. complete  | B. full      | C. whole    |
| 41. A. love      | B. shape     | C. touch    |
| 42. A. how       | B. why       | C. if       |
| 43. A. breakfast | B. lunch     | C. dinner   |
| 44. A. excited   | B. tired     | C. familiar |
| 45. A. In future | B. In detail | C. In fact  |

### 第三部分 阅读理解 (共二节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 阅读理解。(共 25 小题, 46-65 每小题 2 分, 66-70 每小题 1 分, 满分 45 分)

阅读下面四篇材料, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

(A)

#### DIY Your Own Desserts

We offer different kinds of classes to you all. A very popular class we are offering these 10 days is the class named "DIY Your Own Desserts".

Can you imagine how happy your beloved one will be when you give him/her your DIY desserts on the special days like birthday, Mother's Day and Father's Day? Come to our class and make your own desserts. Give your beloved one some surprises!



The class runs daily and it is a completely hands-on personal cooking experience lasting up to 4 hours learning 3-4 recipes(食谱)each lesson. The teacher will first show how to cook different recipes in front of you. And then he will guide you on how to prepare and make the food.

At the end of the class you can either eat the meal prepared during the class or take it home with you. What's more, you'll be able to take home the copies of all the recipes.

Costs: \$30 each lesson. You can start at any time.

Go to our website to get more information about the class.

You can either e-mail us or come to our office for attending it.

46. You can join the class if you like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offer some recipes B. teach how to cook  
C. make desserts yourself D. get some surprises
47. You will \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.  
A. eat the meal with the teacher B. celebrate the special days  
C. learn 2-3 recipes each lesson D. have a hands-on experience
48. You will pay \_\_\_\_\_ for five lessons.  
A. \$30 B. \$60 C. \$120 D. \$150
49. Which of the following is Not true?  
A. The class is held every day.  
B. Taking the copies of all the recipes out of the class is not allowed.  
C. You can taste the food you make at class.  
D. You can start the class whenever you want at.
50. How can you attend the class?  
A. Make a phone call to them. B. Send them an e-mail.  
C. Get information from parents. D. Come to the class directly.

(B)

A poor farmer had a friend who was famous for the wonderful apples he grew.

One day, his friend gave the farmer a young apple tree and told him to take it home and plant it. The farmer was pleased with the gift, but when he got home, he did not know where to plant it.

He was afraid that if he planted the tree near the road, strangers would steal the fruit. If he planted the tree in one of his fields, his neighbors would come at night and steal some of the apples. If he planted the tree near his house, his children would take the fruit.

Finally he planted the tree in his woods(树林) where no one could see it. But without sunlight and good soil, the tree soon died.

Later the friend asked the farmer why he had planted the tree in such a poor place. "What's the difference?" the farmer said angrily. "If I had planted the tree near the road, strangers would have stolen the fruit. If I had planted the tree in one of my fields, my neighbors would have come at night and stolen some of the apples. If I had planted it near my house, my own children would have taken the fruit."

"Yes," said the friend, "but at least someone could have enjoyed the fruit. Now you not only have

robbed(抢夺)everyone of the fruit, but also you have destroyed(摧毁)a good apple tree!"

( ) 51. What did the farmer's friend give him one day?

- A. An apple.
- B. Some apples.
- C. A young tree.
- D. Some young trees.

( ) 52. Why didn't the farmer want to plant the tree in his field?

- A. He thought strangers would steal the fruit.
- B. He thought the tree would die.
- C. He thought his children would take the fruit.
- D. He thought his neighbors would steal the fruit.

( ) 53. Where did the farmer plant the young tree?

- A. Near the road.
- B. In his field.
- C. In his woods.
- D. Near the house.

( ) 54. Why did the young tree die in the end?

- A. Strangers pulled out the tree.
- B. His neighbors cut down the tree.
- C. His children broke the tree.
- D. There was less sunlight and poor soil.

( ) 55. What does the story tell us?

- A. We should care about others' feelings.
- B. We should learn to share beautiful things.
- C. The young tree can provide apples for us when it grows up.
- D. The young tree can grow up one day.

(C)

Who wants to eat food that is thrown away as waste? Believe it or not, that's exactly what world leaders did at a lunch held by the United Nations in 2015.

During the meal, the world leaders enjoyed dishes like salads and burgers made with thrown-away vegetables and fruits. Chef Dan Barber, who helped create the meal, hoped that the experience would make the leaders pay more attention to the issue of food waste.

It is a huge problem. One out of nine people on Earth does not get enough food. Yet every year over one third of the food produced worldwide goes to waste!

Why is so much food wasted? Firstly, food is often thrown away before it reaches customers because too much of it is produced, or because it is not kept properly in farms. Secondly, shops and supermarkets usually throw away unsold food. Finally, customers often buy more food than they need, so a lot of uneaten food is wasted.

How can you waste less food? When eating out, you may ask for less food and take home what is left. Visit fast food restaurants less often, since they are usually more wasteful. Encourage your favorite

restaurants to give unsold food to food banks.

You can also waste less food at home. Use smaller rice bowls so that you serve less rice. Encourage family members to use unfinished rice to make rice puddings. Tell family members to make a shopping list and buy only what is on the list when shopping for food.

Food waste is a growing problem and we, either farmers or food sellers or customers, must take this problem more seriously and do what we can to help.

56. What did world leaders do at a lunch held by the United Nations in 2015?

- A. They threw away food as waste during the meal.
- B. They made dishes with waste vegetables and fruits.
- C. They ate food made with waste vegetables and fruits.
- D. They helped Chef Dan Barber create the special meal.

57. The underlined word "issue" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. result
- B. problem
- C. cause
- D. beginning

58. The writer organizes Paragraph 4 by asking a question and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. giving examples
- B. using numbers
- C. listing reasons
- D. telling a story

59. Which way of wasting less food is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Buying unsold food from supermarkets.
- B. Keeping food properly in a fridge.
- C. Using smaller rice bowls when eating out.
- D. Asking for less food in restaurants.

60. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. One ninth of the population throughout the world suffers from hunger.
- B. People always buy more food than they actually need.
- C. Eating out or not has nothing to do with saving food.
- D. Food waste is well solved now.

(D)

When Emma Yang was 7 or 8 years old, her grandmother got Alzheimer's disease(阿兹海默症). It made her grandmother lose her memory. She couldn't even recognize(认出) her own family members. Yang, now 14, decided to create an app to help people with this disease.

Her app is called Timeless. It uses facial recognition technology. Alzheimer's patients can use the app to look at photos of their friends and family. The app will tell them who the person is and how they're related to the patient. If a patient doesn't recognize someone in the same room, they can take a picture and the app will try to identify them.

Yang got the idea after seeing how facial recognition is used in different areas, especially healthcare. She



worked with a tech company to create the facial recognition software that her app uses. She learned to code(编码)for the iPhone for the first time in the process.

The app is still in development. Yang is trying to raise money through crowd funding (众筹) so she can take the next step—letting patients try a pilot version(实验版本)of the app. Though some may think that the app is too hard for older people to use, Yang is hopeful.

"If you introduce it to them the right way, it's actually possible and it can really benefit their lives," she said.

Memory expert Katherine Possin agrees. Possin said looking at photos on the app can help patients feel more social. It can also improve their memory, she added.

61. Emma Yang's app was created to help people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who like taking photos
- B. who have Alzheimer's disease
- C. who have lost their family members
- D. who are too old to take care of themselves

62. What can the app Timeless do?

- A. It can cure diseases.
- B. It can tell good strangers from bad ones.
- C. It can recognize faces.
- D. It can talk to patients.

63. What does the underlined word **identify** mean in Para.2?

- A. 证实
- B. 识别
- C. 拒绝
- D. 跟踪

64. What do we know about Emma Yang?

- A. She was good at coding before she created the app.
- B. She is now working in a tech company.
- C. She decided to create the app because of her grandmother's illness.
- D. She worked alone to create the facial recognition software.

65. The last paragraph is mainly written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce a famous memory expert
- B. show how popular the app is
- C. prove the app's usefulness from an expert's point of view
- D. show that the app also works for healthy people

第二节 阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出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)

Ancient Chinese people liked to describe someone's age using titles, rather than the exact number. Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu once compared girls around the age of 13 to cardamom(豆蔻) flowers coming out.

66. Shufa, meaning to tie one's hair up, was used for boys who reached the age of 15. 67.

Luoguan, or "junior cap", was used for young men in their twenties. These men would attend a hat-wearing ceremony when turning 20. 68. The "year of independence" was when a man turned

30. 69.

When a man turned 50, he reached the "year of understanding the order of heaven", meaning to begin to realize one's own life. 70.

Finally, if you were lucky to live beyond one hundred years, you would be titled "Qior(期颐).

- A. It showed that they had become adults.
- B. They would no longer make any useless efforts.
- C. At the age of 40, one "will not become puzzled".
- D. Since then, doukou has been used to describe teen girls.
- E. Boys would tie up their hair together when they turned 15.

#### 第四部分 读写综合 (共四节, 满分 45 分)

##### V. 情景交际 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据情景提示, 用恰当的短语或句子填空。

71. 你的同学将参加烟台杯选拔, 你可以这么祝福他/她:

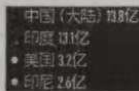
72. Tom 生病了, 你劝他去看医生, 可以这么说:

73. 你的同桌考试前很紧张, 你会这么安抚他:

74. 你想询问英国的朋友对福州的看法, 你会这样问:

75. 当你听闻由于暴雨, 明日的春游取消, 你会这么说:

##### VI. 看图写话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)



76. already, succeed,  
FIFA World Cup

77. difficulty

78. China, population

79. cost

80. ought, leave

- 76. \_\_\_\_\_
- 77. \_\_\_\_\_
- 78. \_\_\_\_\_
- 79. \_\_\_\_\_
- 80. \_\_\_\_\_

##### 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、音标或所给单词的提示, 在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词, 要求所填的

词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

June 15, 2018

This morning I took a bus to school. The traffic was 81. [ ] (busy) than usual and there were more people on the bus. At Xinhua Stop, I saw an old man get on the bus. He looked very 82. [ ] [wi:k]. I stood 83. [ ] and gave my seat to him. He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked 84. [ ] (happy). Later in the 85. [ ] (three) class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I didn't know 86. [ ], so I was a little afraid. Everyone was looking at me. Then he told them 87. [ ] I did on the bus this morning. He 88. [ ] [nju:] it 89. [ ] he got a phone call from the old man. Mr. Du said I could be a good example to my classmates. It was really a good day for me! I was so 90. [ ] [praud]!

#### 第四节 书面表达。(满分 15 分)

近年来，福州飞速发展，城市面貌日新月异：三环快速路的修建、内河整治、地铁兴起……福州已经发生了巨大的变化。请以 Great Changes in Fuzhou 为题，并结合下图示，围绕出行方式，道路建设和环境情况，介绍福州的变化，并提出两条有关环境保护的建议，词数 80 词左右。

- 要求：1. 必须包含所有提示信息，开头已给出，不计入总数；  
2. 意思清楚，表达通顺，行文连贯，书写规范；  
3. 请勿在文中使用真实姓名、校名及提示信息以外的地名。

In the past

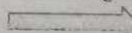
Now



or



Great changes



Others: two pieces of advice for protecting the environment

Great Changes in Fuzhou

Fuzhou has developed rapidly in these years. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_