

福建省厦门双十中学 2017 级九年级（下）第一次阶段考试 英语

满分：150 分 时间：120 分钟

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 座号\_\_\_\_\_






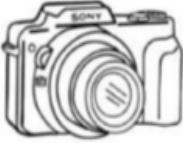



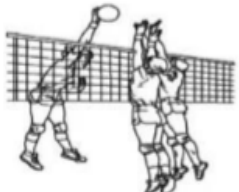





考生注意：

本试卷分为两大部分，第一部分（1-65 小题）为选择题，请考生将答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上；第二部分为非选择题，请考生将答案用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔书写在答题卡上。

第一部分（选择题）

I. 听音理解（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. Where did the man go last night?

- A. To the cinema. B. To the museum. C. To the library.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. Why won't the woman go to the department store any more?

- A. It's too far. B. It's quite dirty. C. It's very crowded.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Population. B. Environment. C. Education.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

9. How many students in the boy's class ride to school?

- A. 20. B. 30. C. 45.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

10. What's wrong with the man?

- A. He has a fever. B. He has sore eyes. C. He has a headache.

11. What's the woman's suggestion on improving English?

- A. Listening to VOA every day.  
B. Reading English newspapers.  
C. Taking part in the English corner.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

12. What's the topic of the girl's speech?

- A. Space science. B. Computer technology. C. Modern inventions.

13. When will the girl give the speech?

- A. Next Thursday. B. Next Friday. C. Next Saturday.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

14. What would the boy like to be?

- A. A volunteer. B. A tourist. C. A doctor.

15. What does the boy decide to do?

- A. Give kids lessons. B. Teach kids chess. C. Tell kids stories.

注意：请将该题的答案书写在答题卡的第二部分

**第三节 听短文** 根据你所听到的短文内容，完成下面表格，每空填一词（短文读三遍）

Family members	Jobs	Resolutions
Father	A scientist	To make 66. _____ more like humans.
Mother	A 67. _____ teacher	To spend more time on 68. _____.
Brother	A 69. _____ student	To have a part-time job.
I	A middle school student	To take up 70. _____ as a new hobby.

**II. 单项选择。** 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

16. Adam, hurry up. Get yourself started. The school bus is coming in \_\_\_\_\_ minute.

- 3

---\_\_\_\_\_. I prefer the black one. I think it fits me better.

A. Both

B. None

C. Neither

29. ---Could you tell me\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Smith?

--- Sure. It's because of the bad weather.

A. what is your family name

B. why the train hasn't arrived yet

C. how can I get on well with my parents

30. ---The weather report says we will expect a sunny day tomorrow.

---\_\_\_\_\_. I am going to go climbing with my classmates.

A. Bad luck

B. I'm afraid so

C. I hope so

III. 完形填空。从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

Forgot your ID? Well, you'll never forget your face. Using your face as your ID is 31 and convenient (方便的). You could take the subway or board a flight with just your face alone. This is how facial recognition(人脸识别) works. It has also been used to 32 criminals.

In China, facial recognition systems have been 33 in many areas. In Zhengzhou, people can now get on the subway 34 using facial recognition technology. They just need to link their online payment systems to the subway's smart phone app. 35 at Beijing University can pass through the school gate by scanning(扫描) their faces.

However, many people are 36 the use of this information by governments and companies. Why is it necessary to collect data (数据) about your face and 37 will the data be used for? I feel 38 because there is a long history of companies failing to protect user data. When someone steals your personal 39, you can change your bank card code, but can you change your face when your facial information is stolen?

As facial recognition is used more and more in 40 daily lives from colleges and subways to street corners and smart phones, we must ask ourselves whether or not this new technology is worth the risk.

31. A. awful

B. important

C. quick

32. A. catch

B. bring

C. take

33. A. described

B. considered

C. used

34. A. on

B. by

C. of

35. A. Students

B. Artists

C. Engineers

36. A. worried about

B. sorry for

C. tired of

37. A. how

B. when

C. what

38. A. silly

B. uncomfortable

C. natural

39. A. secret

B. information

C. object

40. A. our

B. your

C. their

IV. 阅读理解 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读以下 A、B、C、D 四篇短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案 (每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

#### A

Smith had to drive across the Sahara Desert. It was a journey across hundreds of miles of an empty desert.

After he had been driving for a few hours, there was a sandstorm. His car left the road and

then broke down.

Smith began walking across the hot sand under the sun. He hoped he would soon reach the road again.

Soon, his tongue was thick with thirst. He needed water, but everywhere he looked there was nothing except sand.

Smith kept walking. Then, about an hour later, a man riding a camel came into sight. Smith waved to him. The man on the camel rode up to him and stopped.

“Please,” Smith said, “I am dying of thirst. Let me have some of your water.”

The man slowly shook his head. “You can’t have any water,” he said, “but I’ll sell you a beautiful tie.” “I don’t want a tie,” Smith shouted at him **furiously**. “I need water.”

But the man turned away quickly and rode off.

Smith continued walking. Two hours later, he met another man riding a camel. This time he asked if he could buy some water, but the man refused, saying, “No, but I’ll sell you a tie.”

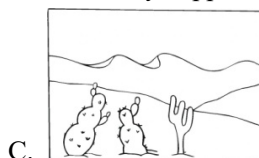
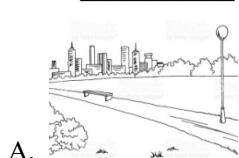
Angrily, Smith turned away from him and continued walking.

Three hours later, by which time he was near death, Smith saw a large hotel in the distance. It stood along in the middle of the desert, surrounded by palm trees.

Smith managed to reach the main entrance. He was about to enter the hotel when the doorman stopped him.

“Hey!” he said. “This is a first-class hotel. You can’t come in here without a tie.”

41. Picture \_\_\_\_\_ shows the right place where the story happened.



42. The man on the camel offered Smith \_\_\_\_\_.

A. some water to drink

B. a ride on his camel

C. the name of a hotel.

D. a beautiful tie

43. The underlined word “**furiously**” in the passage probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. angrily

B. worriedly

C. nervously

D. sadly

44. Smith met \_\_\_\_\_ person(s) in the story.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

45. According to the passage, Smith will be allowed to enter the hotel if \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he drives a car

B. he tips the doorman

C. he has enough water

D. he wears a tie

## B

You might not think much about where your garbage goes. But now you might want to know. On July 1, Shanghai introduced a new garbage sorting policy. People there need to put different kinds of garbage---wet, dry, recyclable and harmful, into different bins. Other cities in China will do the same soon.

 Harmful garbage	 Recyclable garbage	 Wet garbage	 Dry garbage
Lamps, batteries, nail polish (指甲油) and other things with harmful chemicals.	Paper, books, boxes , glass bottles and newspapers.	Food, vegetables, flowers, leaves and eggshells (蛋壳) .	It includes pens, toilet paper, tape, hair and towels (毛 巾) .

Why is garbage sorting a big problem? It's because there is too much garbage these days. It is bad for our soil, air and water. Actually, we can make use of some garbage again. And first, we need to sort our garbage.

For example, if you put an old battery into the "harmful waste" bin, people can use it to make new batteries. But if you don't, the battery will end up somewhere else. Then, it will pollute the environment. Can't factories sort garbage for us? Yes, they can. But it takes many workers to do this and costs lots of money. If we all sort our own garbage, things will become much easier.

46. Which is the first city to make a garbage-sorting policy?

- A. Shanghai.                      B. Beijing.                      C. Guangzhou.                      D. Shenzhen.

47. From Paragraph 2, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sorting garbage is easy                      B. all garbage is recyclable  
C. garbage is bad for the environment                      D. we can recycle garbage before we sort it

48. With the battery example, the writer tries to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to sort our garbage                      B. what harmful waste is  
C. the importance of sorting our garbage                      D. the difficulty of sorting our garbage

49 From the text, we know that pens are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. harmful garbage                      B. recyclable garbage                      C. wet garbage                      D. dry garbage

50. Why can't we ask factories to sort garbage?

- A. Because we don't have this kind of factory.  
B. Because it takes too many workers to do it.  
C. Because factories ask for too much money.  
D. Because not all garbage can go to factories.

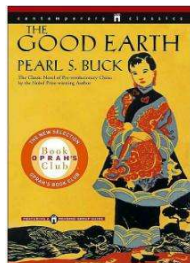
### C

Pearl S. Buck was the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. She wrote more than one hundred books. But most people remember Pearl S. Buck for her novels about China. She knew the country and its people very well. For nearly forty years, China was her home.

Pearl's parents were Caroline and Absalom Sydenstricker. They were religious(宗教的) workers in China. In 1892, they were visiting the United States when Pearl was born in Hillsboro, West Virginia. Three months after her birth, the family left the United States and moved back to China.

Pearl and her family lived among Chinese people. Pearl's education began at home. Her mother taught her many of the things she would have learned in an American school. A Chinese

tutor taught Pearl other subjects including the writings of the famous thinker Confucius, Chinese reading, writing and history. When she was seven, she began reading the works of British writer Charles Dickens. Many years later, after she had become a famous author, she said that Dickens' writing style had the greatest influence on her own style.



Her first novel was *East Wind, West Wind*. It tells the story of a Chinese girl who learns about the western world. But it was Pearl S. Buck's next book--*The Good Earth* that made her famous and brought her the money she needed. And it became the best-selling book in the United States in 1931 and 1932. Pearl S. Buck won the Pulitzer Prize. The next year, Pearl S. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

After almost forty years in China, the writer moved back to the United States. Pearl S. Buck gave many speeches in America. She talked to young people about the importance of a good education. She told them they needed to know more about other people around the world.

51. What do most people remember Pearl's Buck for?  
A. Her famous speeches. B. Her special experience.  
C. Her novels about China. D. Her winning the Nobel Prize.
52. Who affected Pearl S. Buck's writing style most greatly?  
A. Her tutor. B. Confucius. C. Her mother. D. Charles Dickens.
53. What can we infer about Pearl S. Buck?  
A. The first prize she won was the Nobel Prize.  
B. She paid much attention to the education of young people.  
C. She was born in China and lived there for 40 years.  
D. Her first novel made her famous and wealthy.
54. What helped Pearl become well-known and earn money?  
A. East Wind, West Wind. B. The Pulitzer Prize.  
C. The Noble Prize. D. The Good Earth.
55. What is the best title of the passage?  
A. Introduction of Pearl S. Buck B. Forty Years in China  
C. The First Nobel Prize Winner D. Chinese and American Education

## D

Making a good job choice is almost as good as choosing a good life. So, choosing a job is one of the most important decisions to make in life.

For my job, there are three important things that I will consider:

The first one—that I must work in an area I like—is the most important to me. Someone once said if you find a job that you enjoy, then you won't have to work another day. I would like to work in an area where I can be more creative. I would like to be the most valuable member there. All this is possible only if I like what I do.

The second one is that the area of my work must lead me to solve some new and hard problems. I would like to stay in the same area for a long time. In order for this to happen, the





Mushrooms (蘑菇) are the best-known fungi. 64 For example, cauliflower (菜花) mushrooms are found in forests from July to October. They can grow to be as heavy as fifty pounds! They grow at the foot of trees. Squirrel's (松鼠) bread is another kind of wild mushroom. 65 These fungi look like small golden cakes, grow on short and fat trees. Squirrels can easily eat them or carry them off to their hole to eat later.

The mushrooms found in food stores are carefully grown by people who know they are safe to eat. People are warned never to touch or taste wild mushrooms because some of them are deadly. Even less dangerous ones can still make a person very sick.

- A. Its appearance and use can explain its name.
- B. Fungi may appear almost everywhere.
- C. But there are plants that do not look or act like other plants.
- D. Green plants use their leaves to make their own food.
- E. There are many kinds of mushrooms appearing in all shapes and sizes.

## 第二部分 (非选择题)

V. 情景交际 (每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分) 根据情景提示, 完成下列各题。

71. Tina 想告诉同桌, 吵闹的音乐使她紧张, 她会这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_.

72. Jim 迟到了, 他想告诉老师原因是他的闹钟早上没响, 他会这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

73. 你的妈妈告诉你, 昨晚你的妹妹在你回家之前就已经去睡觉了, 她会这样对你说:

\_\_\_\_\_ last night.

74. 回忆起初中生活, 你想告诉同桌, 你说你记得在八年级当志愿者的事情, 你会这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_ in Grade 8.

75. 老师问你, 作为学生, 可以怎样减少大气污染, 你会这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_ to cut down air pollution.

VI 看图写话 (每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)。

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



76. wait, crazy



77. when, leave



78. rubbish, river



79. going, join



80. used to

## VII. 短文填空 (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。



Have you ever watched Shadow Play? It's 81 art mixing music and shadow play. The player holds the human characters behind the paper screen and plays a series of stories. The characters are 82 (usual) made of cow skin. When the day becomes dark, the players set up the light and paper screen and start their show. Shadow Play 83 (come) in Shanxi during the Western Han Dynasty two thousand years ago, which was named Daoqing Shadow Play. It was very 84 ['feiməs] in Heibei during Qing Dynasty.

The stage of the Shadow Play is always a table covered 85 a large piece of paper. The light was behind the paper screen. As the shadow player moves his fingers, the character come to life and their looks, dress and movement can be clearly 86 (see) from the other side of the screen. The player is also the lead singer. All the characters are played and voiced by 87 (he). So playing the characters well is not an(a) 88 job. It always takes a player ten to twenty years to be trained.

In order to 89 [prə'tekt] the traditional Chinese folk art, the Museum of Daoqing Shadow Play has been built in Gansu. Many 90 (art) are trying to spread it to the stage of China, even of the world. It's also our duty to prevent it from disappearing.

## VIII. 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

2019 年年底开始的这场新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情改变了我们每个人的生活, 请以此为话题, 写一篇不少于 80 字的作文, 内容包括:

1. 在这段居家防病毒的生活期间, 你的感受如何, 为什么?
2. 关于这场疫情, 让你印象最深刻的是什么事或人? 并说说理由
3. 你从这场大面积爆发的疫情中得到了哪些启示?

参考词汇: NCP: 新型冠状病毒肺炎, epidemic: 疫情

---



---

## 福建省厦门双十中学 2017 级九年级（下）第一次阶段考试 英语

### 二、单项选择

16.B 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.C 21.A 22.C 23.A

24.C 25.C 26.B 27.A 28.C 29.B 30.C

### 三、完形填空

31.C 32.A 33.C 34.B 35.A 36.A 37.C 38.B 39.B 40.A

### 四、阅读理解

#### A

41. C 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. D

#### B

46. A 47. C 48. C 49. D 50. B

#### C

51. C 52. D 53. B 54. D 55. A

#### D

56. B 57. B 58. D 59. C 60. A

#### E

61. C 62. B 63. D 64. E 65. A

## 五、情景交际

71. The noisy music makes me nervous

72. My clock didn't go off

73. Your sister had slept before you got home

74. I remembered being a volunteer

75. We can go to school by bike

## 六、看图写话

76. She has to wait for the bus and it makes her crazy.

77. When I got to the bus station, the bus had left.

78. Don't throw the rubbish into the river.

79. They are going to join the basketball club.

80. They used to walk to school.

## 七、短文填词

81. an

82. usually

83. came

84. famous

85. with

86. seen

87. himself

88. easy

89. protect

90. artists