

# 厦门六中 2019-2020 学年九年级下阶段学习成果检测 英 语 试 卷

满分：150 分      考试时长：120 分钟      命题人：王璇      审核人：李雪英

## 第一部分 （选择题）

### 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.



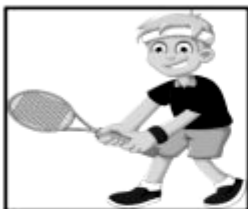
B.



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）

听第 1 段对话,回答第 6 小题.

6. How often does Mary go to the museum?  
A. Once a month.                      B. Twice a month.                      C. Three times a month.

听第 2 段对话,回答第 7 小题.

7. Whose watch is it?  
A. David's.                      B. Lily's.                      C. Sally's.

听第 3 段对话, 回答第 8 小题。

8. What does Helen think of Shanghai?  
A. Modern.                      B. Noisy.                      C. Crowded.

听第 4 段对话, 回答第 9 小题。

9. What does Paul look like?  
A. He is thin with a big head.                      B. He is short with a wide mouth.  
C. He is tall with a round face.

听第 5 段对话, 回答第 10、11 小题。

10. Where does the woman want to go?  
A. A library.                      B. A restaurant.                      C. A supermarket.
11. Which bus will the woman take?  
A. No. 3.                      B. No. 5.                      C. No.7.

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 12、13 小题。

12. Who cooked supper for the family?  
A. Fred's mother.                      B. Fred's father.                      C. Fred's sister.
13. Where was Fred's sister?  
A. In the living room.                      B. In the garden.                      C. In the study.

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 14、15 小题。

14. What are they talking about?  
A. Coal.                      B. Electricity.                      C. Wind.
15. How many ways are mentioned in this passage?  
A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Four

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。

Time	Ways to Send Information
Hundreds of years ago	Information was sent by <u>16</u> .
Since the <u>17</u> century	The newspaper has become important.
In the 1970s	The <u>18</u> became popular in China.
Nowadays	Getting news from the TV or the Internet is <u>19</u> .
	People can communicate with others very quickly by sending <u>20</u> .

## II. 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

21. It's popular to share \_\_\_\_\_ 18-year-old photo on Wechat this year.  
A. an B. a C. the
22. — Is Kate coming to the party this evening?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party. She has gone to be the UK.  
A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't
23. Life is like riding a bike. To keep your \_\_\_\_\_, you must keep moving.  
A. balance B. secret C. promise
24. — Must we clean our classroom right now?  
— No. You just need to clean it before all the students. \_\_\_\_\_ this morning \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon is OK.  
A. Both; and B. Either; or C. Not only; but also
25. — They have provided several ways to solve the problem.  
— Yes, we can choose \_\_\_\_\_ to start with.  
A. it B. this C. one
26. — I'll miss the days staying in the countryside.  
— So will I. \_\_\_\_\_ good time we had!  
A. What a B. What C. How
27. — How great! It begins to rain. We don't have to work outside.  
— Yes. It rains \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on time B. in time C. at times
28. — Excuse me, where is the post office?  
— It's on the other side of the street, so you should go \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A. through B. along C. across
29. — What do you think of the movie *The Rescue*?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_ movie I've ever seen.  
A. exciting B. the most exciting C. more exciting
30. — Oh, you're late again! The film \_\_\_\_\_ for fifteen minutes.  
A. began B. has begun C. has been on
31. Limebike is a popular bike-sharing service \_\_\_\_\_ brings convenience to our life.  
A. which B. what C. where
32. — Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong on business?  
— It's hard to say, it depends on the weather.  
A. how you will go B. when will you go C. whether to go
33. You don't look well. I think you should have your temperature \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
A. take B. took C. taken
34. — Is the airport closed because of the bad weather?  
— No. But my flight to Beijing yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ because of it.  
A. was cancelled B. is cancelled C. will be cancelled
35. — Oh, my god. It seems that we'll be late for the meeting.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ We still have fifteen minutes.  
A. Take it easy! B. What a pity! C. Bad luck!

## III. 完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

There once was a king named Dionysius who ruled over Syracuse, the richest country. Dionysius lived in a palace. There were many beautiful and 36 things. Because the king had so much power, there were many people in Syracuse who *envied* (嫉妒) 37 good luck. Damocles was one of them. He was one of Dionysius's best friends, and he was always saying to him, "How 38 you are! You have everything anyone could wish for." Once after Damocles praised him on his power and *abundance* (富足), Dionysius turned to him and said, "Perhaps you'd like to 39 places with me?" "Oh, I would never 40 that," said Damocles. "But if I could only have your riches and your pleasures for one day, I should 41 want any happiness." So the next day Damocles was treated as a 42 and experienced what Dionysius's life was like.

Then Damocles enjoyed himself until he noticed a sharp *sword*(剑) hung over his head, held to the ceiling by only a single horsehair. He wanted to jump up and run, but he was so 43 that he couldn't move. Dionysius laughed when he saw this. "I see it every day, it always hangs over my head, and there is always the chance someone or something may 44 the slim horsehair. However, if you want to be a leader, you must be willing to take these risks. They come with the 45, you see."

"Yes, now I do see," said Damocles. From then on, Damocles never again wanted to change places, even for a moment, with the king.

36. A. useful	B. expensive	C. colorful
37. A. his	B. her	C. their
38. A. kind	B. lucky	C. smart
39. A. try	B. change	C. provide
40. A. look for	B. learn from	C. dream of
41. A. never	B. always	C. sometimes
42. A. king	B. friend	C. guest
43. A. sad	B. disappointed	C. frightened
44. A. comb	B. color	C. cut
45. A. power	B. wealth	C. happiness

#### 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 篇

One Sunday a young father was walking through the park. He was pushing a **pram**. There was a very young baby in the pram and it was crying loudly. The young father said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin." The young father walked on but the child cried louder. The father stopped and took a Teddy bear out of a bag. He gave it to the child.

He said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin." The young father started to push the pram again. After a few minutes the child began to cry. It cried

louder and longer. The father put his hand into his pocket and took out some chocolate. He gave a piece to the child and said softly, “Take It easy, Martin, Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself. Martin.” The young father walked on. Three minutes later the child started to cry. It cried louder and louder and louder. The father took the baby out of the pram and held it in his arms. He said softly. “Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin.” The child did not stop crying. It cried louder and louder.

An old woman was watching the father. She walked across to the young father and she smiled. She said, “You are doing very well, young man. You talk to the child with a calm and quiet voice.” The old woman looked at the child and said, “What’s wrong, Martin. Why are you crying?” The father said quickly, “He is so young that he can’t say and understand what you are talking!”

46. How many times did the young father *comfort* (安抚) the baby?

- A. Three                      B. Four                      C. Five                      D. Six

47. Which picture can describe the underlined word “**pram**” in Paragraph 1?

- A.                       B.                       C.                       D. 

48. What did the father take out to comfort the baby?

- A. a Teddy bear, candy                      B. a bag, some chocolate  
C. a Teddy bear, some chocolate                      D. a bag, a Teddy bear

49. The father was \_\_\_\_\_ when the baby was crying.

- A. Angry                      B. Happy                      C. Sad                      D. Gentle

50. The old woman said to the baby in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. play jokes on the baby                      B. praise the father  
C. give the father a hand                      D. laugh at the baby

### B 篇

Word Banker English-Chinese is a kind of software which allows users to practice their Chinese vocabulary by several different ways. Although the program isn’t the most convenient one you’ve ever used, it’s helpful to improve your Chinese vocabulary.

The programs *interface* (界面) isn’t very attractive and can sometimes be hard to *operate* (操作). Each function holds a window, but if you close the window, it will take you back to the main menu or close the program. But if you continue using the program, you will find there are several useful exercises in it. Users can read a word or phrase in English and then click on the matching word in Chinese, hear the Chinese word spoken and choose the matching English word, or see the English word written and then type the Chinese word. We love that the program allows users to practice not only their vocabulary, but also their reading, listening and spelling skills. Once users know a word, they can save it so that it stops appearing in the exercises. The program also allows users to practice vocabulary by seeing the English and Chinese word and hearing the Chinese spoken. The “Help” provides good instructions for users to use.

Nothing is perfect. Word Banker English-Chinese has many advantages and certain disadvantages as well. We can use it according to our needs.

51. Who will be interested in Word Banker English-Chinese?

- A. Native English speakers who want to learn Chinese.
- B. Native English speakers who want to improve their English.
- C. Native Chinese speakers who want to improve their Chinese.
- D. Native Chinese speakers who want to learn English.

52. Which is the disadvantage of the program?

- A. It's hard to use sometimes.
- B. Users can only practice vocabulary and reading.
- C. There are few useful exercises for users to practice.
- D. There are no instructions in the program.

53. A user can practice \_\_\_\_\_ skills by using this program.

- A. writing
- B. listening
- C. counting
- D. computer

54. What's the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. How to learn English.
- B. What is Word Banker English-Chinese.
- C. How to learn Chinese.
- D. What can we benefit from the program.

55. The purpose of writing the article is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce a software
- B. stop people from using a software
- C. ask users for help
- D. announce the close of a program

### C 篇

Batman, Jubilee, the X-Men—all are superheroes. What makes a superhero? Let's look at seven things that superheroes share.

1. Nearly all superheroes have super-human powers. For example, Superman can fly, and Wonder Woman can talk with animals.

2. A secret *identity* (身份) helps protect the superhero's family and friends. In a few cases friends and family know the superhero's identity—that Spider-Man is really Peter Parker or that Bruce Banner is actually the Hulk.

3. A colorful costume helps the public make out the superhero, and at the same time it hides his or her identity.

4. All superheroes are honest and own a strong *moral code* (道德准则). They respect the law but will break it if doing so will lead to the greater good. Superheroes expect no reward and seldom kill people.

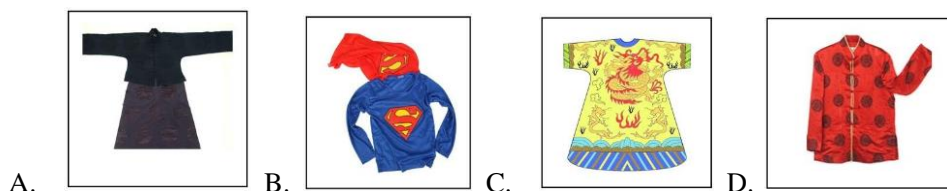
5. There are always enemies who have similar powers for Superheroes to fight against.

6. As a child, Bruce Wayne saw a man kill his parents. He began training hard and later became Batman. The backstory tells how the superhero actually became the superhero we know. Superheroes are seldom born that way.

7. A weakness can make a superhero helpless. This is also what makes him or her interesting. To succeed they must overcome this weakness.

The superhero is perhaps not so different from us. It is the purpose of the story that speaks to us. They tell important truths about human nature. The superhero is a symbol of our hopes and goals. These are what we see in ourselves. And the superhero's enemies are our own fears, such as crime and war. The superhero often loses but never, ever gives up. This is a lesson we can all learn from. Like us, the superhero is not perfect, but that's exactly what makes a true hero.

56. Which picture best describes “costume” in Paragraph 4?



57. Superheroes have special costumes\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to frighten the enemy
- B. to hide their identities
- C. to show off
- D. to make out their members

58. What do superheroes have in common?

- A. Super powers over animals.
- B. An identity unknown to their family.
- C. A strong moral code.
- D. Super powers from birth.

59. Why does the writer point out the similarities between superheroes and us?

- A. To encourage us to try to be perfect.
- B. To advise us to act like superheroes.
- C. To show that having weaknesses is of human nature.
- D. To prove that superheroes have the same enemies as us.

60. What lesson can we learn from the superheroes?

- A. Never give up.
- B. Never set a life goal.
- C. Always hope for the best.
- D. Always learn to tell stories.

### D 篇

Earlier this year in Norway, people buried a steel bottle with plant seeds, a wristwatch and rock *samples* (样本) in it. Why did they do this? They were making a *time capsule* (时间胶囊).

Time capsules are small collections of goods or information that are stored somewhere safe. They can be opened by people many years later, giving future people a view of life in the past. They may *contain* (包含) newspaper articles, popular music recordings, and photos. Historians can use time capsules to learn more about societies that lived in the past.

One of the earliest time capsules was the Detroit Century Box. On Dec 31st, 1900, the city picked several photos and letters to be placed in a box. The box was then locked until Dec 31st, 2000. The things inside the capsule give us a look at Detroit in the past. There were photos of people and places, as well as letters written by local people. Some of them even gave predictions for the future. One person predicted that Detroit would have a population of 4 million by 2000.

But in fact, the city's population was about 951,000 that year.

Humans have even sent time capsules into space! The US sent two capsules into space on the *Voyager spacecraft* (旅行者号航天器) in 1977. They are called the Voyager Golden Records. They contain sounds and pictures that show the **diversity** of human life and culture. For example, they have music by German *composer* (作曲家) Beethoven and pictures of plants, insects and *landscapes* (山水风景画). The Voyager spacecraft has traveled far away from our *solar system* (太阳系). It is hoped that aliens might find the time capsules someday and learn about us.

61. A time capsule \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a subject about societies that lived in the past
- B. is a small collection of things stored in a safe place
- C. collects medicines and buries them deep underground
- D. collects music recordings which will be popular in the future

62. The earliest time capsule was locked for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 23 years
- B. 77 years
- C. 100 years
- D. 218 years

63. From the collections in the Detroit Century Box, we may learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what people wore in the past
- B. what Detroit was like in 1977
- C. what would happen to Detroit in the future
- D. what the population of Detroit is in 2000

64. What does underline word "**diversity**" in paragraph 4 probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 思想性
- B. 普遍性
- C. 预见性
- D. 多样性

65. The Voyager Golden Records \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contain pictures and plants
- B. were sent into space by Germany
- C. have traveled far from the solar system
- D. have been found by the aliens

**第二节** 阅读 E 篇短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整（每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）。

### E 篇

Do you ever hope to have a chair right for you when standing for too long? 66

The different chair was made in a company in Switzerland. The company's boss Keith Gunura said the idea came from his work experience when he was young. 67 The place was not big enough for all the workers to sit on chairs, and it was tiring for him to stand for several hours at a time. 68 Then the Chairless Chair came out. As its name implied, it doesn't look like a chair at all. 69 When you want to sit down, just push a button, and it will move and work like a chair. The Chairless Chair is only two kilograms, so it doesn't make you feel anything different.

The Chairless Chair definitely moves more easily than a traditional folding chair. 70 Most of them are the people who need to stand at work for a long time.

- A. With a belt, it can be tied along your body.
- B. Well, a special chair has come to the world.
- C. At that time, Keith worked in a packing factory.
- D. Now many people are waiting in line to have one.
- E. He decided to make a chair that can move around with him.



## 第二部分 (非选择题)

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

71. 你想告诫你的同学不要独自在河中游泳, 你可以这样说:

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ !

72. 你想知道那个穿红衣服的女孩是谁, 可以这样问:

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

73. Jim 要去旅游, 你想祝他旅途愉快, 可以说:

\_\_\_\_\_, Jim!

74. 当朋友抱歉地表示无法帮助你时, 你可以这样回答:

\_\_\_\_\_.

75. 你想请老师给你一些如何学好英语的建议, 可以怎么说:

Could \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 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. (Beijing, tomorrow)



77. (stop)



78. (be divided)



79. (this time yesterday)



80. (order, online)

### 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、音标或单词的提示, 在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词, 使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

