

福建省厦门第一中学线上教学摸底测试

九年级英语试卷

(试卷满分: 150 分; 考试时间: 90 分钟)

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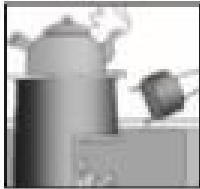
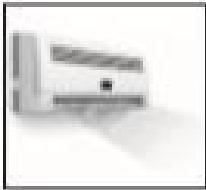

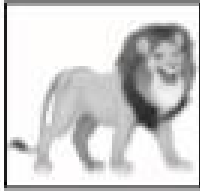
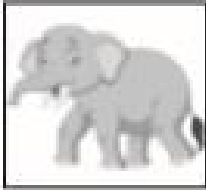








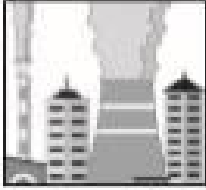
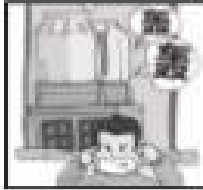
注意事项:

本试卷分为两大部分, 第一部分(1-65 小题)为选择题, 请考生用 **2B 铅笔填涂** 答案; 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**在答题卷上。

第一部分 (选择题)

1. 听力测试 (共三节, 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 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. When will Mary give the report?

- A. This Saturday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Saturday.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. How old is the girl?

- A. 12 years old. B. 13 years old. C. 14 years old.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. What will the weather be like tomorrow according to the radio?

- A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

9. What is the dress made of?

- A. Silk. B. Cotton. C. Newspaper.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

10. What did Sarah do?

- A. She wrote articles. B. She created a website. C. She protected animals.

11. How many trees have they planted?

- A. Over 100,000. B. Over 10,000. C. About 1,000.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

12. What's the date today?

- A. March 11th. B. March 12th. C. March 13th.

13. When will they arrive at West Mountain?

- A. At about 7:00. B. At about 7:30. C. At about 8:00.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

14. What does the boy suggest doing when shopping?

- A. Not riding in cars. B. Recycling paper bags. C. Using cloth bags.

15. How many pieces of advice does the boy give to Susan?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

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

Cathy's problems	She was 66._____ cm tall when she became a middle school student. * She used to be very 67._____ because of her height. * She couldn't walk 68._____ to her classmates. * Her head couldn't be seen in a school picture.
Mr. Wang's advice	To join a 69._____ team
The result	* Cathy became much 70._____ and more active. * Cathy will miss Mr. Wang in the future.

(二) 基础知识与运用 (共 30 分)

II. 选择填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

16. We need to follow the expert's _____ so that we can stay safe.
A. instructions B. inspiration C. instruments
17. The main difference between our brains and those of monkeys is that _____ are much bigger and smarter.
A. us B. ours C. we
18. China has a history of more than five _____ years.
A. thousands of B. thousands C. thousand
19. Lisa remembers _____ to her mother. But her mother hasn't received the letter.
A. to write B. wrote C. writing
20. – Where did you get these old doors?
– From the old houses which were _____ by the workers.
A. taken down B. pulled down C. turned down
21. – What did Bob ask you just now?
– He wanted to know how long Mr. Jiao _____.
A. had been away B. left C. had left
22. _____ his parents _____ he likes the red car, but they can't afford it.
A. Both; and B. Not only; but also C. Neither; nor
23. The terrible news made him _____ sad.
A. feels B. feel C. to feel
24. The graduation ceremony _____ was held at Xiamen No.1 High School was very touching.
A. who B. that C. what
25. She stayed with the crying baby _____ the police came.
A. until B. if C. unless
26. I will face the difficulties bravely _____ difficult they are.
A. whatever B. wherever C. however
27. Students _____ at school, but now they prefer to have online courses at home.
A. are used to study B. are used to studying C. used to study
28. – Who can tell me _____?
– No one knows.
A. when does the novel coronavirus disappear
B. when the novel coronavirus will disappear
C. when did novel coronavirus disappear
29. – Why didn't you go to the movie with Rachel last night?
– Oh, I _____ that movie twice.
A. have seen B. saw C. had seen
30. – _____?
– Nothing could be better.
A. What should we do B. Shall we stop to rest C. How can I help you

III. 完形填空 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

A teacher was giving a talk to his students on stress management. He raised a glass of water and asked them, "How 31 do you think this glass of water is?" The students began to think and 32. Their answers were different, from 20g to 500g.

"It does not matter on the real 33. It depends on how long you hold it. If I hold it for a 34, it is OK. If I hold it for an hour, I will have an ache in my right arm. If I hold it for a day, you will have to call a 35. It is the exact same amount of water, but the longer I hold it, the heavier it becomes. What we have to do is to put the glass down, 36 for a while before holding it up again."

"If we carry our burdens 37, sooner or later, we will not be able to carry on. The burden will become increasingly heavier. We have to 38 the burden every now and then, so that we can be refreshed and are able to carry on."

So 39 you return home from work tonight, leave the burden away. Don't carry it back home. You can pick it up tomorrow.

Whatever burdens you have, let them down for a moment if you can. And learn to 40 yourselves. Life is short but amazing. Enjoy it!

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. heavy | B. full | C. long |
| 32. A. read | B. watch | C. guess |
| 33. A. height | B. weight | C. length |
| 34. A. minute | B. day | C. week |
| 35. A. policeman | B. teacher | C. doctor |
| 36. A. rest | B. shake | C. work |
| 37. A. this time | B. from time to time | C. all the time |
| 38. A. think about | B. put down | C. raise up |
| 39. A. after | B. since | C. until |
| 40. A. relax | B. help | C. care |

IV. 阅读理解 (共两节, 25 小题; 共 45 分)

第一节 阅读下面四篇短文, 根据文章的内容选择最佳答案作答第 41-60 小题。

(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

A

A jobless man applied (申请) for the position of "office boy" at Microsoft. The HR manager interviewed him and then watched him cleaning the floor as a test.

"You are employed," he said. "Give me your e-mail address and I'll send you the application form to fill in, as well as the date when you may start." The man replied, "But I don't have a computer or an e-mail."

"I'm sorry," said the HR manager. "If you don't have an e-mail, that means you do not exist. And the one who doesn't exist cannot have the job."

The man left with no hope at all. He didn't know what to do. With only \$10 in his pocket, he decided to go to the supermarket and buy 10kg tomatoes. He then sold the tomatoes from door to door. In less than two hours, he succeeded in making his money double. He repeated the operation three times, and returned home with \$60.

The man realized that he could survive in this way, and started earlier and returned later. Thus, his money doubled or tripled every day. Shortly, he bought a cart, then a truck, and then he had

his own fleet to send food. Five years later, he became one of the biggest food sellers in the US. He started to plan his family's future, so he called an insurance broker (保险经纪人) to have a discussion. When the conversation was over, the broker asked him for his e-mail. The man replied again, "I don't have an e-mail."

The broker answered in surprise, "You don't have an e-mail, and yet have succeeded in building an empire. Can you imagine what you could have been if you had had an e-mail?" The man thought for a while and replied, "Yes, I would be an office boy at Microsoft!"

41. Why was the man refused by the Microsoft?

- A. He didn't pass the test.
- B. He didn't do well in the interview.
- C. He didn't get on well with the manager.
- D. He didn't have a computer or an e-mail.

42. How much money did the man make in less than two hours by selling tomatoes?

- A. \$10.
- B. \$20.
- C. \$40.
- D. \$60.

43. What does the underlined word "fleet" mean in Chinese?

- A. 公司
- B. 农场
- C. 车队
- D. 商场

44. What does the insurance broker's answer mean?

- A. He suggests that the man should have an e-mail.
- B. The man doesn't have an e-mail, so he has succeeded.
- C. The man could be more successful if he had an e-mail.
- D. He can't imagine there exists someone who has no e-mail.

45. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. I don't have an e-mail.
- B. I used to be an office boy.
- C. Having an e-mail is important.
- D. Insurance is important in one's life.

B

What does it mean to be green? "Green" is more than just a color. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment – the water, the land, and the air we breathe. Why green? Plants are green, and without them the earth wouldn't be such a lovely home for us human beings.

Sometimes people call ours a "throwaway society". That means we are always throwing away old things and buying new ones. Many times, if you no longer need something, someone else just might need it. For example, if your brother is old enough not to play with his plastic bike, why not give it to another family who has a little kid so that they don't need to buy one? And one less large plastic toy doesn't need to be produced.

Recycling has never been easier. Many organizations will pick it up right in front of your house and some towns even require it. Tell your mom or dad you want to become "Chief of Recycling" for your family. Now that you know what things you can recycle, find a place to keep them. Make sure you encourage everyone in your house to think whether things can be reused or recycled before they're thrown away.

Almost everyone likes traveling. But next time before you travel around the world, take a look at your own backyard. Is there a place where you could plant a tree or put in a little fruit or vegetable garden? If so, get there and get your hands dirty. Then you can watch with pride as your tree takes root, and your garden plants grow into big plants full of ripe, red tomatoes or tiny, juicy blueberries. Who knew being green would taste so good?

46. In the first paragraph, the writer introduces the topic of the passage by _____.
 A. telling an interesting story B. explaining the word “green”
 C. giving some special examples D. showing some research results
47. In a “throwaway” society, _____.
 A. people shouldn’t produce any plastic things
 B. people can get anything they want from others
 C. people always throw away the used things and buy new ones
 D. people never keep anything useful
48. To be “Chief of Recycling”, you should _____.
 A. recycle things all by yourself
 B. ask your family to use the old things all the time
 C. find a place to keep the things that can be recycled
 D. never allow your family to throw anything
49. You are advised to run a fruit or vegetable garden in order to _____.
 A. create a green environment B. make a lot of money
 C. get your hands dirty D. travel more happily
50. The purpose of the passage is to tell us that _____.
 A. we must enjoy nature B. we had better eat more green food
 C. we need to keep everything forever D. we should protect our environment

C

Are you a happy person most of the time? Or do you easily get angry sometimes? Everyone has a different temperament (脾气). It is usually believed that both genes (基因) and environment may affect people’s temperaments in different ways. But now scientists have found that the season of birth also plays a role.

Scientists from Budapest, Hungary, studied 400 university students. In the study, the students needed to finish a questionnaire (问卷). The purpose of it was to find out which of four kinds of temperaments they most had. From the questionnaire, scientists found that the students always answered something like “my mood often changes for no reason” and “I love to deal with new projects, even if it is risky”. These answers were then matched with their birthdays.

They discovered that people born in summer easily change between sad and happy moods compared to people born in winter. Those who always feel positive are mostly born in spring and summer.

The study also found that those born in autumn less probable had a mood of depression which may easily drive them to cry, while those born in winter were not easier to be angry.

Scientists said that this was probably because the seasons had an influence on certain chemicals in the human body. And the chemicals are important to control people’s moods even in adult life.

“It seems that when you are born may increase or decrease your chance of developing certain mood disorders (紊乱),” lead scientist Xenia Gonda told The Telegraph.

51. What probably can’t affect people’s temperaments according to Paragraph 1?
 A. Genes. B. Ages. C. Seasons. D. Environment.
52. What does the underlined word “depression” most probably mean?
 A. Sadness. B. Happiness. C. Surprise. D. Excitement.

53. Which of the following sentences is NOT true from the passage?
- A. People born in summer change their moods more easily.
 - B. The season of birth has an influence on humans' moods.
 - C. There were 400 middle school students taking part in the study.
 - D. The answers to the questionnaire were matched with their birthdays.
54. What will the writer most probably write about on “_____” ?
- A. How many kinds of moods there are.
 - B. What can change the human body most.
 - C. How the certain chemicals affect the moods.
 - D. Whether the students will continue their study.
55. What's the best title of this passage?
- A. Seasons and Moods
 - B. The Influence of Genes
 - C. Moods and Health
 - D. The Importance of Birthplaces

D

Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus began in Wuhan in Dec 2019, China has mobilized (调动) the power of the whole country. Now, epidemic (疫情) control and prevention efforts are starting to take effect.

According to a key meeting held on Feb 21, the spread of the epidemic is being contained. On Feb 24, mainland areas outside of Hubei reported nine new infections (感染), the first single-digit (个位数) increase in weeks, according to the National Health Commission.

Vaccine (疫苗) development is also progressing. Some vaccines have been tested on animals, according to the Ministry of Science and Technology. “If vaccine development is compared to building a house, we have laid the foundation (地基) and the building is starting to emerge (出现) from the ground,” Zeng Yixin, deputy director of the National Health Commission, said to China Daily.

However, the turning point of the epidemic is yet to come. After millions of people return to work in major cities, the number of new infections should be kept low for two weeks. This is expected to be a turning point in China, according to the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. But the situation in Hubei is still serious.

The situation outside of China is concerning. As of 4 pm on Feb 27, the total number of confirmed (确诊) infections in South Korea had risen to 1,766, Xinhua reported. Italy had reported 470 confirmed cases as of Feb 26, as well as 12 deaths. Singapore, Japan and Iran have also found cases.

“The window of opportunity (the best time to contain the outbreak) may be closing,” said WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. He called on the international community to act quickly to control the epidemic before the window closes completely.

56. How many new infections were reported in mainland areas outside of Hubei on Feb 24?
- A. 0
 - B. 9
 - C. 12
 - D. 470
57. What is the latest news about vaccine development, according to the passage?
- A. A special hospital is being built to develop vaccines.
 - B. Some of the vaccines have started to take effect.
 - C. Scientists still need to figure out how vaccines work.
 - D. Scientists have started to test some vaccines on animals.

58. The underlined phrases “**yet to come**” in the 4th paragraph means _____.
A. 已经到来 B. 即将到来 C. 尚未到来 D. 不会到来
59. The last two paragraphs tell us that _____.
A. African countries are not affected by the epidemic
B. we have missed the best time to control the epidemic
C. the virus appears to be more dangerous outside of China
D. immediate action is needed globally to control the epidemic
60. What can we infer from the story?
A. China is no longer the center of the epidemic.
B. The turning point in Hubei will come in two weeks.
C. It is still not time for us to lower our guard.
D. New hospitals will be built in other countries.

第二节 阅读短文内容，从方框中选出五个句子填入文中空缺处，使短文内容完整正确。
(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

Around you, is there someone you hate? Well, maybe you don't really hate them. But you get really angry every time you think of them. If you don't let this anger go, it can turn into bitterness.

Bitterness appears when we can't forgive someone who has hurt us or made us angry. Someone might say or do something that hurts us. 61 Before long, a bitter feeling begins to grow. We may think we're hurting that person by complaining him or her often, but we're really only hurting ourselves.

Bitterness can lead to serious health problems and hurt our relationships with others. No one enjoys being around an angry person for very long. 62

Accept it

You may try everything you can do to avoid your anger. 63 See your anger for what it is and quickly deal with it.

Stop making excuses for it

64 You may think you're right and the other person is wrong. You may even secretly enjoy making the other person look bad. But in the end, bitterness hurts you much more than the other person. The bitterness will hold you back, and the other person will go on with his or her life.

Forgive and forget it

65 But you can decide to forgive the other person. Forget it and move on. You'll enjoy better health and peace of mind.

- A. Make it clear to yourself and accept it.
B. You may feel you have a right to be angry.
C. You probably can't put the anger out of your mind.
D. But we may keep it deep inside by controlling the anger.
E. If you see bitterness in your life, here are some ways to deal with it.

第二部分（非选择题）读写综合（共 45 分）

V. 根据情景提示，用恰当的短语或句子填空。（每空 2 分，共 10 分）

* 你想安慰 Tina，生活总是充满意外，会这么说：

71. _____.

* 你想告诉妈妈当你到达学校的时候，铃声已经响了，会这么说：

72. _____.

* 你想告诉 John，这条河以前很干净，会这么说：

73. _____.

* 时光飞逝，中考即将来临，你想告诉老师你很期待上高中，会这样说：

74. I look _____.

* 马上就要初中毕业了，你想知道同桌明年有哪些计划，会这么问：

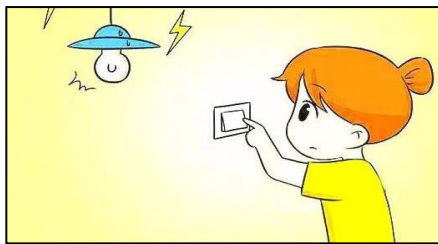
75. _____?

VI. 看图写句（每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

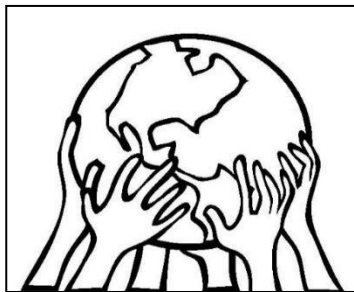
根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词，写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



76. by the time



77. remember, leave



78. try, now



79. loud, make



80. hope, future

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

VII. 短文填词 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文，根据中文首字母、音标或语境的提示，在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词或短语，要求所填的单词意义准确，拼写正确。

Friends are important in our life, because no one wants to be lonely. However, some people have difficulty 81._____ (make) friends and they often feel lonely. What's the reason behind that? 82._____ to a new study from Chicago University, the reason is that this kind of people have brains different 83._____ common people. And they often feel unsafe when 84. (face) strangers.

Does that mean they have no way to become happy again? No, don't worry. Scientists of this study have 85. _____ (think) up ways to help these people deal with their loneliness. They provided four steps for 86. (get) out of loneliness.

The first step is to accept social invitations even if you don't want to go.

“It’s not enough for people just to get in 87. _____ /tʌtʃ/ with others online. That’s because most people don’t show their true selves there,” said Dr. Cacioppo, one of this study’s scientists. Another step is to get an action plan. As “actions speak 88. _____ (loud) than words”, people need to be active to 89. _____ /kə'mju:niket/ with others. They also need to meet people with the same interests. Also, they should try to expect the best from each activity. After all, “tomorrow is 90. [ə'nʌðə] day”.

VIII. 短文写作 (本题 15 分)

中考誓师活动刚刚过去，铮铮誓言依然回荡在心，声声鼓励犹响耳畔。初中三年转瞬即逝，回顾过去的初中生活，你有哪些改变或难忘的回忆？对于未来你有哪些期待？请你结合自己的初中生活写一篇英语短文。

要求: 1. 初中以来你有哪些积极的改变或难忘的回忆; 2.

初中毕业后你有哪些计划或期待:

3. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名; 4. 词数 80 词以上。

(试题结束，请认真检查！)

福建省厦门第一中学线上摸底测试

九年级英语试卷参考答案

II.选择填空

16-20: ABCCB 21-25: ABBBA 26-30: CCBCB

III.完型填空

31-35: ACBAC 36-40: ACBAA

VI. 阅读理解

41-45(A 篇): DACCA 46-50(B 篇): BCCAD

51-55(C 篇): BACCA 56-60(D 篇): BDCDC

61-65: DEABC

V.情景写句

71: Life is always full of the unexpected.

72: The bell had rang before I got to school.

73: The river used to be clean.

74: I look forward to going to senior high school.

75: What are your plans next year.

VI.看图写话

76: By the time I arrived at the bus stop, the bus had left.

77: Please remeber to turn off the light when you leave the room.

78: We are trying to save the earth.

79: Loud music makes me happy/dance.

80: He hopes to be a singer in the future.

VII. 短文填词

81.making 82.According 83.from 84.facing 85.thought

86.getting 87.touch 88.louder 89.communicate 90.another