

英语试题

题号	听 力	笔 试						总分
	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	
得分								

得分	评卷人

一、听力部分(每小题 1 分,共 25 分)

第一节 下面你将听到 5 段短对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。听完每段对话后,你有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话只读一遍。

- () 1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a market. B. In a dining room. C. In a kitchen.
- () 2. When will they get to the supermarket?
A. 10:30. B. 10:10. C. 10:20.
- () 3. Why will not Mary go out with David for a meal tonight?
A. busy. B. lazy. C. ill.
- () 4. What was the weather like during the man's stay in India?
A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.
- () 5. What does the man think of John?
A. Hard-working. B. Lazy. C. Active.

第二节 下面你将听到 6 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个与你所听到的对话或独白内容相符的问题的答案。

听到一段材料,回答第 6 至 7 小题。

- () 6. What are they going to do this weekend?
A. Plant grass. B. Have a picnic. C. Buy a camera.
- () 7. What will Linda take that day?
A. Some food. B. Some photos. C. Her camera.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

- () 8. Who has lost the way?
A. Linda. B. Mike. C. Linda and Mike.
- () 9. Where is Mike now?
A. He is near a hospital. B. He is in City Hall. C. He is at Hall Street.
- () 10. How will Mike drive his car to the City Hall at last?
A. He will turn left at the second corner.
B. He will turn left at the third corner.
C. He will turn right at the third corner.

听第三段材料,回答第 11 至 12 小题。

- () 11. What did Amy's hair look like?
A. Long. B. Straight. C. Short.
- () 12. What did Amy use to look like?
A. She was tall. B. She was short. C. She was medium height.

听第四段材料,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- () 13. How is Paul now?
A. happy B. worried C. sad
- () 14. What's the problem with his English?
A. He can't get his pronunciation right.
B. He always forget the new words.
C. He can't understand what people are saying.
- () 15. What's the girl's advice?
A. Join the English club.
B. Listen to English songs.
C. Write the new words on the notebook.

听第五段对话,回答第 16 至 17 小题。

- () 16. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Part-time jobs. B. Holiday plans. C. Studying abroad.
- () 17. Why will the man go to London?
A. To go sightseeing. B. To study. C. To visit his parents.

听第六段对话,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

- () 18. Where do David's grandparents live now?
A. In Hangzhou B. In Nanjing C. In Suzhou
- () 19. What did David do on National Day?
A. Went to the zoo. B. Went to a movie. C. Went to a concert.
- () 20. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Neighbors. C. Brother and sister.

第三节 听短文,回答第 21 至 25 小题。

- () 21. What's the date today?
A. April 2nd. B. April 22nd. C. May 22nd.
- () 22. What did they go to the park to do?
A. Do some cleaning. B. Enjoying themselves. C. Planting trees.
- () 23. What did they do near the lake and in the woods?
A. They played games. B. They put up some notices.
C. They collected rubbish.
- () 24. What did they tell the visitors?
A. The danger of pollution.
B. The importance of planting trees.
C. The importance of protecting the environment.
- () 25. How did they feel after they went home?
A. Tired and hungry. B. Tired but happy. C. Sad and angry.

笔试部分(95 分)

得分	评卷人

二、单项选择(本大题满分 15 分,每小题 1 分)

从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- () 26. When you meet new words in reading, you needn't _____ in a dictionary at once.
A. Look up them B. look them up C. look up it D. look it up
- () 27. He was _____ weak _____ stand up.
A. enough; to B. such; that C. too; to D. so; that
- () 28. —What do you usually do in your free time?
—I often practice _____ English.
A. speak B. to speak C. speaking D. speaks
- () 29. _____ you take exercise, _____ you will be.
A. Much; healthy B. The more; the healthy
C. The more; the healthier D. More; the healthier
- () 30. I am not sure if you _____ in the exam, but you'll be better if you _____ harder.
A. succeed; work B. succeed; will
C. will succeed; work D. will succeed; will succeed
- () 31. It's impolite _____ information directly when asking for help.
A. ask B. asking C. asked D. to ask
- () 32. I'm not sure whether he will come here, because it _____ his feeling.
A. cares for B. depends on C. lives on D. agrees with
- () 33. She used _____ late. But now she is used _____ early.
A. to get up; to get up B. to get up; to getting up
C. to getting up; to get up D. to getting up; to getting up
- () 34. Han Han is famous _____ his articles, and he is also famous _____ a speaker.
A. for; as B. for; for C. as; for D. as; as
- () 35. He is an honest man. _____ what he said, we will believe him without doubt.
A. Even though B. Depend on C. No matter D. It seems that
- () 36. Mary is very shy. She _____ goes out and she has few friends.
A. often B. always C. seldom D. usually
- () 37. Edison was a great _____. He _____ over 1,000 _____ during his life.
A. invent; invented; inventions B. inventor; invented; invention
C. inventor; invented; inventions D. inventor; invents; inventions
- () 38. I know _____ I promised to take you to dinner, but I won't finish working until ten o'clock.
A. that B. if C. what D. why
- () 39. Students _____ not to use mobile phones in our school now.
A. ask B. asked C. are asked D. were asked
- () 40. —Could you tell us _____?
—It starts at 8:00 p. m. .
A. where I can get some medicine
B. when the band starts playing this evening
C. when does the band start playing this evening
D. how I can get to the library

襄州区九年级英语试卷第 3 面(共 8 面)

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody 41 his own language by remembering what he 42 when he is a small child. Some boys and girls who live in foreign countries 43 their parents seem to learn two languages almost as 44 as one. At school it is not easy to learn 45 second language because the pupils have 46 time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too.

A man's mind is rather 47 a camera. It takes photos not only of what we see, but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. 48 we take a real photo with a camera, we have much to do before the photo is finished and ready to 49 it to our friends. In the same 50, there is much work to be done before we can take a picture forever in our mind.

- () 41. A. study B. learns C. watches D. learn from
() 42. A. hears B. listens C. hear of D. listen to
() 43. A. in B. on C. together D. with
() 44. A. easy B. easier C. easily D. much easily
() 45. A. an B. a C. the D. one
() 46. A. such little B. so little C. so few D. such few
() 47. A. same B. as C. like D. unlike
() 48. A. Where B. Who C. Why D. When
() 49. A. show B. on show C. gave D. lend
() 50. A. idea B. way C. time D. street

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解(共 35 分)

第一部分:阅读下面三篇材料,根据材料内容从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳选项。(本题满分 30 分,每小题 2 分)

A

Drinking tea is an important part of Chinese culture. It is seen as the national drink in China. The most common types of Chinese tea are as follows.

Green tea is the oldest and most popular tea in China. It has a pale color and a strong flavor (口味). It is produced mainly in Anhui and Zhejiang. The most popular green tea is Longjing, which is produced near West Lake, Hangzhou.

Black tea is the second most popular type of Chinese tea. It can help treat (治疗) stomach-aches.

Wulong tea, also known as blue tea, has a gentle flavor and can help people lose weight. Tieguanyin Tea in Anhui and Dongding Wulong in Taiwan are two well-known types of it.

Scented tea (花茶) is created by mixing tea leaves with flowers. It is known by strong fragrance (芳香), and it can help people feel comfortable after drinking. Jasmine (茉莉) tea is the most popular of this kind.

Tips of Tea Drinking

Do you know how to drink tea in a right way? Here are some tips.

- Drinking it while it's hot.
- Don't drink too much strong tea.
- The best time to drink tea is between meals.

襄州区九年级英语试卷第 4 面(共 8 面)

● Drink tea a couple of hours after taking medicine.

● Green tea is the best for office workers.

- () 51. _____ is the oldest and most popular tea in China.
A. Wulong tea. B. Scented tea C. Red tea D. Green tea
- () 52. Black tea can _____.
A. help people lose weight B. help people feel lucky.
C. help treat stomachaches D. help people sleep well
- () 53. Dongding Wulong tea is produced in _____.
A. Taiwan B. Zhejiang C. Anhui D. Hangzhou
- () 54. Scented tea is made by _____.
A. flowers B. tea leaves
C. tea leaves with flowers D. flowers and fruit
- () 55. The right way to drink tea is _____.
A. to drink it while it's cold B. to drink between meals
C. to drink too much strong tea D. to drink with medicine

B

Years ago a farmer owned land along the seacoast. He often asked people to work on his farm, but most people didn't want to work on farms along the coast because they worried about the terrible storms from the ocean.

Finally, a short thin man, about forty, got to the farm. "Are you a good farmhand(农工)?" the farmer asked him. "Well, I can sleep when the wind blows." answered the little man.

Although surprised by this answer, the farmer still had to take the man. The little man worked well around the farm, busy from morning to night, and the farmer felt pleased with the man's work.

Then one night the wind cried loudly outside. Jumping out of bed, the farmer took a lamp(灯) and rushed next door to the farmhand's sleeping. He shook the little man and shouted, "Get up! A storm is coming! Get everything ready before they are blown away!"

The little man lay in bed and said calmly, "No sir. I told you, I can sleep when the wind blows." Angry at the answer, the farmer decided to let him go away. He hurried outside to prepare for the storm. To his surprise, he discovered that all of the things had been covered with tarpaulins. The cows were in their houses, the chickens were in the coops, too. Everything was ready for the wind. Nothing could be blown away.

The farmer then understood what the little man had meant, so he also went back to his bed to sleep while the wind was still blowing.

Can you sleep when the wind blows through your life? The farmhand in this story was able to sleep because he did well in his work and kept the farm safe in the storm. When you're prepared, you have nothing to fear.

- () 56. It is difficult for the farmer to find people to work on his farm because _____.
A. the farm was too far away B. the storms there were so terrible
C. they couldn't make enough money D. it was too hard to work on the farm
- () 57. The underlined sentence "I can sleep when the wind blows." means _____.
A. he enjoyed sleeping when the wind blew
B. he was very brave and not afraid of wind
C. he would get everything done before the wind blew
D. he needed much sleep after working hard on the farm
- () 58. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage

A. The farmer was satisfied with the man's work in the end.

B. The farmer didn't understand what the man said when he hired(雇用)him.

C. The man was not experienced in working in that terrible situation.

D. The farmer only hired one farmhand for his land.

- () 59. We can learn from the story that _____.
A. work hard, and you'll be successful
B. difficulty can make you much stronger
C. be brave and calm, and you can do a good job
D. be prepared, and you won't be afraid of anything

- () 60. What's the meaning of the word "tarpaulins"?

A. 防水油布 B. 交通 C. 牲畜 D. 谷物

C

Today, an increasing number of people are always looking at their mobile phones with their heads down. These people are called the "Heads-down Tribe(低头族)". Are you a heads-down tribe member? Heads-down tribe members now can be seen everywhere.

More and more traffic accident are happening because drivers use mobile phones when they are driving. In order to make drivers pay more attention to driving, some new traffic rules have been made. For example, heads-down tribe members who use mobile phones while driving will be fined ¥200.

As we can see above, using mobile phones may cause accidents and even cost money. Besides, more and more interesting things happen to the "Heads-down Tribe". According to a piece of interesting TV news, a man in America kept using his mobile phone on his way home. Suddenly, he bumped(撞上) into a big lost bear. When he lifted his eyes from the phone, he was so scared that he ran away as quickly as possible.

Another fact is that we can often see people in the restaurant eating face to face but looking at their own mobile phones. It's strange that they don't talk to the ones who sit opposite to them during the meal. Some of them even have fun communicating with others on the phone all the time.

Mobile phones are helpful and necessary tools for modern life. Are mobile phones good or bad? It depends on how people use them. Let's be "healthy" users and try not to be the "Heads-up Tribe".

- () 61. Who are called the "Heads-down Tribe" according to the passage?

A. People who are always looking for something with their heads down.
B. People who are always looking at their mobile phones with their heads down.
C. People who are always sad with their heads down.
D. People who are always thinking with their heads down.

- () 62. What will happen to heads-down tribe members if they use mobile phones while driving?

A. They will be fined.
B. Their phones will be taken away.
C. They will be given ¥200.
D. Their driving license will be taken away.

- () 63. Where did the American probably bump into the bear?

A. At a zoo. B. In the street. C. In his house. D. In the mountains.

- () 64. When heads-down tribe members eat in a restaurant, _____.
A. they don't use their mobile phones
B. they don't talk to the people who sit opposite
C. they talk to the strangers all the time
D. they eat food all the time

() 65. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Mobile phones are helpful and necessary.
B. Let's try to be the "Heads-down Tribe".
C. We should use mobile phones right.
D. We shouldn't use mobile phones any more.

第二部分:句子还原。根据材料内容,将 A—F 中选出五个句子还原到文中空白处,使短文完整、通顺,并将其标号填写在答题卡上相应的题号后。(本题满分 5 分,每小题 1 分)

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly greeting that people in the United States use. 66 It's a question that often doesn't need an answer. The person who asks, "How are you?" expects to hear the answer "Fine," even if the person isn't fine. The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question and "Fine" isn't really an answer. 67

Sometimes, people don't say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks "Do you agree?" the other person may be thinking, "No, I don't. I think you are wrong." It isn't polite to disagree very strongly, so he might say, "I am not so sure." 68

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking to other people. For example, many conversations over the phone end when one person says, "I've got to go now," or the person who wants to hang up (挂机) gives an excuse such as "Someone is at the door," or "Something is burning (燃烧) on the stove (火炉)." 69 The person who wants to hang up simply doesn't want to talk any more, but it isn't polite to say so. An excuse is polite, and it doesn't hurt (伤害) the other person's feelings.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an opinion, or ending a conversation, people often don't say exactly what they are thinking. 70

- A. This is a nice way to say that you don't agree with someone.
B. It's very good not to tell the truth to our family.
C. However, "How are you?" is also an unusual question.
D. The excuse may be real, or not.
E. They are common ways of saying "hello" or "hi".
F. This is one way of being nice to people, and it's a part of the game of language.

66. 67. 68. 69. 70.

得分	评卷人

五、完成句子(本大題滿分 10 分,每小題 2 分)

阅读下列各小题,根据括号内的汉语提示,用句末括号内的英语提示完成句子。

71. 我们应该学会在课堂上做笔记。

We should learn to . (take)

72. 你应该避免浪费时间。

You should _____ . (waste)

73. 每个人生来具有学习的能力。

Everyone the ability to learn. (be)

74. 我们应该为我们伟大的社会主义国家而感到自豪。

We should **our great socialist motherland. (take)**

75. 根据这本书记载,茶是被偶然发明的。

According to the book, tea

得分	评卷人

六、综合填空(每小题1分,共10分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容及首字母提示,在短文空白处填入一个恰当的词,使短文内容完整、通顺。将所填单词填写在答题卡上相应的题号后。

My name is Peter. I am a school boy. I am fifteen years old now. I have an elder sister. Her name is Amy. She is eighteen years old now. She has c 76 a lot in the past few years. My parents often say she has grown up.

She used to be afraid of flying in a p 77 . When we used to travel to somewhere far away, she didn't want to go there by plane. She preferred to (更喜欢) take the train even t 78 the train was much slower. But now she doesn't mind taking the plane. She used to be afraid of the dark. She went to s 79 with her bedroom light o 80 every night. She was also a 81 of the insects like spiders. She even would cry when she saw the spiders. She u 82 to like to eat candy every day. But now she isn't afraid of the dark or spiders any m 83 . She never eats candy and pays a 84 to her health very much.

My mother often asks me to l 85 from her.

76. c _____ 77. p _____ 78. t _____ 79. s _____ 80. o _____
81. a _____ 82. u _____ 83. m _____ 84. a _____ 85. l _____

得分	评卷人

七、书面表达(15 分)

李强是一位 13 岁的中学生,非常喜欢玩电脑游戏。他认为玩电脑游戏是放松自己的好方法。但是,由于经常熬夜玩电脑游戏,导致他在课堂上昏昏欲睡,无法认真听讲。上学期,他期末考试不及格。老师对此非常生气。请根据以上内容写一篇约 90 词的英语短文。

请同学们认真阅读提示内容,注意时态的正确运用。

要求:1.描述李强的情况;2.陈述你的看法;3.谈一谈你用什么方式放松自己。

[illegible]

襄州区 2019-2020 学年度上学期阶段性水平能力调研测试九年级

英语试题参考答案

一、听力测试（每小题 1 分，共计 25 分）

1-5 AAAAB 6-10 BCBA 11-15 CABAB 16-20 BAACA 21-25 BACCB

评分说明：本大题满分 25 分，每小题 1 分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

二、单项选择题（每小题 1 分，共计 15 分）

26-30 BCCCC 31-35 DBBAC 36-40 CCACB

评分说明：本大题满分 15 分，每小题 1 分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

三、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共计 10 分）

41--45 BADCB 46--50 BCDAB

评分说明：本大题满分 10 分，每空 1 分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

四、阅读理解

第一节 51--55 DCACB 56-60 BCCDA 61-65 BABBC

评分说明：本节满分 30 分。每小题 2 分，与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

第二节 阅读还原(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

66-70 CEADF

评分说明：本节题满分 5 分。每小题 1 分。与本答案不符者该小题不给分。

五、根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。（每小题 2 分,共 10 分）

71. take, notes in class 72.avoid wasting time 73.is born with

74. take pride in 75.was invented by accident

评分说明：

1. 本大题满分 10 分，每小题 2 分；
2. 结构正确，用给定的英语单词完整表达所给的汉语信息，给满分；
3. 未用所给定的词不给分；
4. 语法结构不正确，一处扣 1 分；
5. 结构正确，信息完整，拼写错误一处扣 0.5 分；
6. 结构正确，信息有遗漏，添加无关信息一处扣 0.5 分；
7. 本大题答案不唯一，只要符合题意可按评分说明酌情给分。

六、短文填词。根据文段和语法要求填上适当单词（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

76. changed 77.plane 78. .though 79 .sleep 80. on
81.afraid 82. used 83. more 84.attention 85.learn

评分说明：本大题满分 10 分，每空 1 分。与本答案不符，但该答案符合题目要求，且在意义、结构、逻辑上均正确，该空可考虑给分，否则该空不给分。

七、 书面表达（共 15 分）

评分标准：

一类（15—13 分）很好地完成了规定的写作任务。包含所有内容要点，结构完整，语句流畅，意思清楚、连贯。使用较为丰富的语法结构和词汇，语法和词汇错误极少，格式正确，书写规范。

二类（12—10 分）较好地完成了规定的写作任务。基本上包含所有内容要点，结构较为完整，语句完

整，意思清楚。语法结构和词汇错误较少，格式基本正确，书写较为规范。

三类（9—7 分）基本上完成了规定的写作任务。包含主要内容要点，结构欠完整，少数语句不通顺，意思基本清楚。语法结构和词汇错误较多，格式基本正确，书写基本规范。

四类（6—4 分）未能按要求完成规定的写作任务。只包含少数内容要点，结构不完整，多数语句欠完整，意思不够清楚。语法结构和词汇错误较多，影响理解，格式不够正确，书写欠规范。

五类（3—0 分）未能按要求完成规定的写作任务。只写出个别要点，结构不完整，多数语句不完整或意思不明，语法和词汇错误很多，书写不规范。

（若答案有异议或多重，请商定后，组长联系我。）