

北京师范大学厦门海沧附校 2019-2020 (上) 11 月月考

## 九年级英语试卷

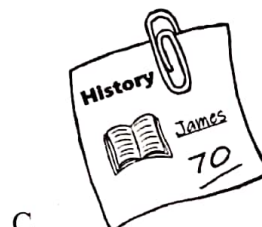
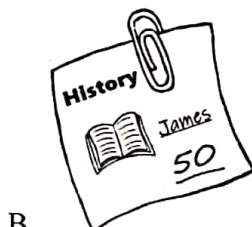
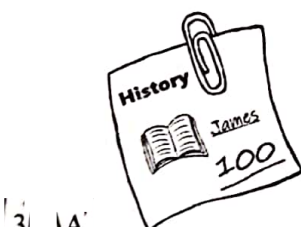
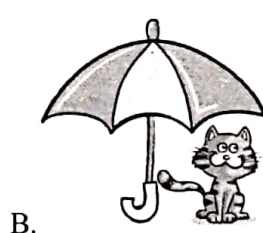
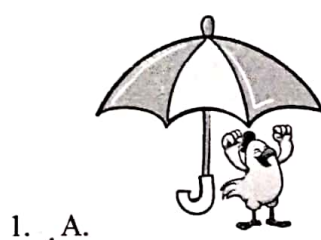
(试卷满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

### 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)



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. What date is it probably today?

A. June 1.

B. September 10.

C. October 1.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. What does Lucy look like now?

A. She has short curly hair.

B. She has long straight hair.

C. She has short straight hair.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. What is the model plane made of?

A. Steel.

B. Paper.

C. Wood.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

9. Where does the woman want to go?

A. To a library.

B. To a bookstore.

C. To a bank.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

10. What did Mr. Wilson want the man to do?

A. Give a talk to the students.

B. Stop making trouble.

C. Improve all his subjects.

11. What is the man most probably?

A. An English teacher.

B. A football player.

C. A student.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

12. What did Frank win last year?

A. A prize for physics.

B. A prize for science.

C. A prize for English.

13. What does Amy want to be in the future?

A. An engineer.

B. A scientist.

C. A teacher.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

14. What is Jim doing now?

A. He is building a boat.

B. He is watching a TV show.

C. He is taking part in a race.

15. Which boat won the race at last?

A. The one made of quilts.

B. The one made of balloons.

C. The one made of plastic bottles.

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)

Anna's Halloween	
When	On (16) _____ 31 <sup>st</sup>
With Whom	Maria — her (17) _____
What they did	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trick or treat: They collected two bags of (18) _____ after dressing up as Supergirls.</li> <li>• Musical Chairs: When the music (19) _____, they should sit down. Maria (20) _____ the game.</li> </ul>
Anna enjoyed herself that day.	

II. 选择填空 (共 15 小题; 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正确答案。

21. If I stay up for several days, I couldn't concentrate on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my clothes                      B. my life                      C. my work
22. Thank you. I really like \_\_\_\_\_ notebook you gave me yesterday. It's very beautiful.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an
23. - I can't find my earrings.  
- Are the ones on Jack's desk \_\_\_\_\_?  
- Yes, thank you.  
A. his                      B. yours                      C. ours
24. I failed the English exam, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ it this year.  
A. practice                      B. study                      C. improve
25. - Mum, I got the best grade in the English test today.  
- Well done, son. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ of you.  
A. proud                      B. full                      C. afraid
26. - Does my question sound \_\_\_\_\_ enough?  
- I don't think so. You can ask more \_\_\_\_\_ by using "could" instead of "can".  
A. politely; politely                      B. politely; polite                      C. polite; politely
27. - Jenny, will you still be here this afternoon?  
- Yeah, I think I'll stay \_\_\_\_\_ five. Then I'm leaving for dinner.  
A. at                      B. since                      C. until
28. I don't think teenagers \_\_\_\_\_, because they are too young to do that.  
A. should be asked to go to school                      B. should be allowed to drive  
C. could study English by themselves
29. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ others if they make mistakes. You should help them instead.  
A. care about                      B. laugh at                      C. concentrate on
30. I study math by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doing a lot of exercises                      B. practicing conversations with friends  
C. reading articles written by some famous writers
1. I am afraid of the sea. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what to do                      B. how to swim                      C. where to go
2. The desk is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood; in other words, wood is made \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.  
A. of, into                      B. into, of                      C. in, by
3. - Can you spare time to come to our Thanksgiving party?  
- Well, I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that I can finish my work by then                      B. if can I finish the work by then  
C. whether I can finish the work by then
4. - Why not listen to BBC news to improve your listening skills?  
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_ follow.  
A. too; to                      B. so; that                      C. such; that
5. - I wonder if I can learn English well.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. All things are difficult before they are easy.  
A. I am afraid so                      B. You're slow                      C. It takes time



### III. 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。

I am not a brave girl, and even a little mouse scares me. 36 I've been crazy about bungee jumping (蹦极). One day, I found a good place for this exciting 37 in Thailand by surfing the Internet. I packed my bag and flew there. However, I had no idea how to get to the address listed on the 38. I called them and took a taxi, but the taxi driver didn't know the way, either. He dropped me halfway.

Having bought some bread, I had to wait for the car that was supposed to pick me up. Just then a young man jumped out of a car and asked if I was Jenny. Then we 39 to the bungee jumping place. I was amazed by the sights along the road through the window of the car. I quickly signed an agreement which said I might die, and 40 a harness (安全带). The guide led me through a gate, asked me to sit in a special seat and tied my 41 and ankles (踝) well.

I was nervous but not scared. As soon as I stood up and felt my ankles 42 together, I got scared, I walked slowly to the edge (边) of the bridge and looked back. The workers looked at me and couldn't help laughing. At last it was time to go. So, I jumped as 43 forward as I could.

At that moment my memory seemed to stop. I felt 44 going up, like riding a fast lift, and then another drop and... Finally, I stopped in the air. I spread my arms wide, laughing loudly and 45. The workers pulled me up, smiling at me.

- |                   |              |            |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 36. A. But        | B. Or        | C. So      |
| 37. A. task       | B. sport     | C. subject |
| 38. A. magazine   | B. newspaper | C. website |
| 39. A. walked     | B. ran       | C. drove   |
| 40. A. put out    | B. put on    | C. put off |
| 41. A. legs       | B. ears      | C. eyes    |
| 42. A. tied       | B. divided   | C. spread  |
| 43. A. close      | B. far       | C. short   |
| 44. A. themselves | B. himself   | C. myself  |
| 45. A. sadly      | B. angrily   | C. proudly |

### IV. 阅读理解 (共两节, 25 小题, 满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

#### A

Sometimes I really doubt whether there is love between my parents. Every day they are very busy trying to make money for my schooling.

One day, my mother was sewing a quilt (缝被子). I silently sat beside her.

"Mum, is there love between you and Dad?" I asked in a very low voice.

With surprise in her eyes, she stopped her work for a while. Then she said, "Susan, look at this thread (线). It can hardly be seen, but it's really there. It makes the quilt strong. If life is a quilt, love should be a thread. Love is inside."

I couldn't understand her until the next spring. At that time, my father suddenly got sick seriously. My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month.

After they were back, my mother helped my father walk slowly on the country road every day. They were so kind to each other and it seemed they were the happiest couple.

After two months my father still couldn't walk by himself.

"Dad, how are you feeling now?" I asked him one day.

"Susan, don't worry about me," he said. "I just like walking with your mum. I like this kind of life."

Reading his eyes, I knew he loves my mother deeply.

Now I understand love is a thread in the quilt of our life. Love is inside, making life strong and warm.



46. Susan's parents are busy making money to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. send Susan to school B. get to see the doctor C. buy a strong quilt D. show their love
47. Susan's father stayed in hospital for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one day B. one month C. two months D. three months
48. Susan came to understand her mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. while her mother was sewing a quilt B. before her father was in hospital  
 C. when she was sitting beside her mother D. after her father was seriously sick
49. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Susan's father is very lazy B. Susan's mother is a nurse  
 C. Susan's parents love each other D. Susan doesn't like her father
50. The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. How to Make a Quilt Strong B. Love is just a Tread  
 C. Walking on the Country Road D. A Seriously Sick Father

# B

The Chinese invented silk centuries ago and it was kept a secret for thousands of years. According to Chinese legend, the story goes that around 3000 BC, the wife of the Yellow Emperor was responsible for starting the silk-making process and was given the name: the Goddess of Silk. Silk was first used only to make yellow clothes for the emperor and his family. Later, it was used for everyday needs, such as for musical instruments, fishing line, and ordinary clothes. It was even used instead of money; people were often paid in silk.

The ancient art of making silk requires a lot of skill, patience, and the knowledge of the life of a particular moth (飞蛾). To produce good quality silk, the silkworms must be given the correct food. Baby silkworms must eat the sweet, tasty, fresh-picked leaves of the mulberry tree. The chopped leaves are fed to the silkworms every 30 minutes. And because the silk's quality can be damaged by strong smells, the worms are kept in a special environment.

The worm spins a cocoon (茧) around itself when it has become very fat. Then after about a week, it is time for the silk to be removed. First the cocoons are steamed (用蒸汽处理) and then put in boiling water, after which the silk thread is unwound (未卷绕的) from the cocoon. It is then ready to be made into beautiful cloth.



51. The Chinese invented silk \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. quite recently B. a very long time ago C. last century D. in 2000 BC
52. Silk was first used \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by ordinary people B. as money C. for clothes D. to make fishing line
53. Good quality silk \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is kept in a special environment B. is made by boiling  
 C. is processed by machine D. is produced in a careful way
54. Baby silkworm are fed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. salty leaves from a tree B. chopped mulberry leaves  
 C. freshly boiled leaves D. steamed leaves
55. Before the cocoons are put in boiling water, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are chopped B. they are unwound C. they are steamed D. they are colored

# C

Teenager Jake Denham was skiing (滑雪) with his family in the USA when he fell over and lost one of his skis. His family didn't know that he had a problem. They kept on skiing. When they got to the foot of the mountain, there was no sign of Jake.

Jake couldn't find his ski anywhere. In the end, he decided to take off his other ski and walk down the mountain. But he couldn't work out the right way to go.

It was now getting dark and he was a long way from any place of safety. He knew that he might die that night in the cold temperature. But Jake kept calm (镇定). At home, Jake watched a lot of programs about living in difficult situations. He remembered the advice from these programs and knew that he



should build a hole in the snow. He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so that the wind couldn't blow into it. Outside his hole, the temperature fell to a dangerous  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  that night, but inside it, Jake was safe from the cold.

But he had to get down the mountain. The TV programmers always said, "If you are lost, you should find someone else's tracks (足迹) through the snow and follow them." "I wanted to live my life," remembers Jake. "So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those." He walked and walked and finally he saw lights. Nine hours after he lost his ski, he found a team of workers who came to save him. He was safe!

His mum was very happy when she heard the news. Amazingly, Jake didn't even have to go to hospital. He got through the terrible experience without any injuries.

So, the next time someone says that watching TV is a waste of time, think of Jake. Sometimes TV can save your life!

56. Jake's parents didn't know that he was missing until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they reached the foot of the mountain      B. they began to ski down the mountain  
C. a team of workers found Jake      D. Jake lost one of his skis
57. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important decision Jake made for his safety.  
A. To go skiing with his family in the USA.  
B. To search for the ski that he had lost in the snow.  
C. To take off his other ski and walk down the mountain.  
D. To build a hole in the snow to keep himself warm.
58. Jake followed \_\_\_\_\_ to get down the mountain the next morning.  
A. his parents      B. the workers      C. some ski tracks      D. some light
59. \_\_\_\_\_ was the correct order in which these events happened.  
a. Jake made a hole in the snow.      b. Jake lost one of his skis.  
c. Jake saw lights.      d. He found some ski tracks.  
A. d-b-a-c      B. a-b-c-d      C. b-a-d-c      D. c-b-a-d
60. Facing the difficulties, Jake Denham was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polite and hardworking      B. calm and clever  
C. outgoing and helpful      D. warm and friendly

D

Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, close to 50 percent of people are shy. Almost 80 percent of people feel shy at some point in their lives. These days, shyness is becoming more and more common. Now, scientists are trying to understand shyness. They have some interesting ideas about why people are shy.

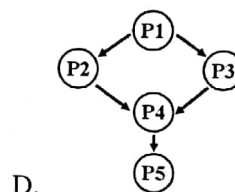
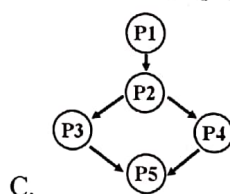
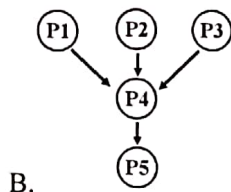
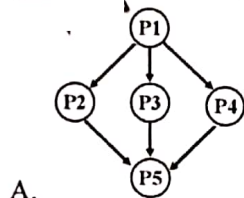
Is it possible to be born shy? Many scientists say yes. They say 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies are a little quieter and more watchful than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents. As a result, scientists think that some shyness is genetic.

Family size might cause people to be shy as well. Scientists at Harvard University studied shy children. They found that 66 percent of them had older brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy. At the same time, children with no brothers and sisters may be shy as well. Growing up alone, they often play by themselves. They are not able to learn the same social skills as children from big families.

You may also be shy because of where you were born. When scientists studied shyness in different countries, they found surprising differences. In Japan, most people said they were shy. But in Israel, only one of three people said so. What explains the difference? One scientist says the Japanese and Israelis have different opinions of failure. In Japan, when people fail, they feel bad about themselves. They blame themselves for their failure. In Israel, the opposite is true. Israelis often blame failure on outside reasons, such as family, teachers, friends, or bad luck. In Israel, freedom of opinion and risk taking are supported. This may be why Israelis worry less about failure and are less shy.

For shy people, it can be difficult to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can get over your shyness. They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation. And don't forget — if you are shy, you are not the only one.

61. The underlined word "genetic" in paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. passing down from parents  
 B. learning from friends  
 C. being taught by teachers  
 D. being made up by brothers
62. We can learn from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. most little babies are born shy and quiet  
 B. if you are shy now, you will be shy forever  
 C. many shy children have older brothers and sisters  
 D. most Israeli people are shy of expressing opinions
63. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ may cause shyness.  
 A. genetics, grown-ups and birthplace  
 B. genetics, family size and birthplace  
 C. family size, grown-ups and failure  
 D. genetics, family size and freedom
64. Scientists suggest that shy people can get over their shyness by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. blaming their failure on outside reasons  
 B. trying new things and practicing conversations  
 C. getting themselves away from their shy parents  
 D. trying to understand reasons for their shyness
65. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P=Paragraph)



第二节 阅读下面短文，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，使短文通畅、连贯，意思完整。(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分)

E

### Roman Numerals

We count with numbers today. The decimal system (十进制计数法) we use is very easy. But \_\_\_\_\_. Many systems are different. In ancient Rome, the Romans used Roman numerals. But there were not actually numerals. Instead, \_\_\_\_\_.

The Romans used the letters I, V, X, L, C, D, and M to stand for certain quantities. For example, I was 1. V was 5, X was 10, L was 50, C was 100, D was 500, and M was 1,000. To make larger numbers, \_\_\_\_\_. So, 2 was II, and 3 was III, 6 was VI, and 7 was VII. However, the number 4 was not IIII. Instead, it was IV. Why did they do that? When a letter was going to change to one with a greater value, \_\_\_\_\_. That meant they should subtract (减去) that amount, not add to it. So 9 was IX. 40 was XL. 90 was XC. And 900 was CM.

Doing that was not difficult. But Romans could not count very high since \_\_\_\_\_. For example, what was 3,867? In Roman numerals, it was MMMDCCCLXVII. How about doing addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division? Can you imagine dividing MMCCXII by CCLXIV?

- A. the Romans put the smaller letter in front of the bigger letter  
 B. it was hard to write large numbers  
 C. not every culture has counted the same way  
 D. they just added more letters  
 E. they were letters



V. 情景交际 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据情景提示, 完成下列各题。

71. 你阅读的速度很慢, 你想向朋友请教加快阅读速度的方法。你会这样问: \_\_\_\_\_?
72. 你记得朋友原先留的是短发, 你会这样问她: \_\_\_\_\_, didn't you?
73. 你想告诉朋友电话是 1876 年发明的, 你会这样对他说: The telephone, \_\_\_\_\_.
74. 你想去买邮票, 但是你不知道怎么去邮局, 你会这样有礼貌的询问他人: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
75. 朋友穿了一双漂亮的新鞋, 你可以这样表示赞叹: \_\_\_\_\_!

VI. 看图写话 (共 5 小题; 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。



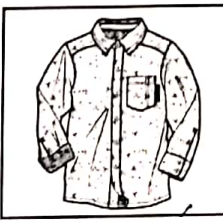
76. used to



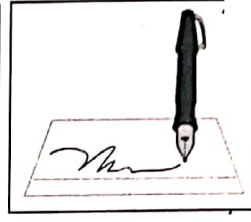
77. there, next



78. learn, by



79. make, cotton



80. use, for

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。

Starting high school might be 81. \_\_\_\_\_ ['dɪfɪkəlt]. Everyone is nervous and nobody knows where to go for classes. Thinking about 82. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) new friends might make you feel nervous, 83. \_\_\_\_\_. But don't worry, you are not alone. You are going to go to school with a group of students who are of the same age as you, and we have several tips (小建议) 84. \_\_\_\_\_ you to follow.

**Forgetting your fear and just talking to someone**

It is 85. \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) said than done. But try to take a deep breath, and find your voice. Don't be 86. \_\_\_\_\_ [ə'freɪd] to approach (接近) people. Introduce 87. \_\_\_\_\_ (you) and start a conversation about something you have in common. Sit in the middle of the classroom with many new friends around you as much as possible.

**Joining clubs**

Take part in the after-school activities you're interested. Try to make friends in the clubs. 88. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't join any clubs, you will be just going to class and then going home. Being a member in a club makes you 89. \_\_\_\_\_ active and better for talking with others.

**Respecting people's differences**

Everyone has his or her own opinion for the world. It's good to have different friends, so you can 90. \_\_\_\_\_ [ʃeə(r)] your own ideas with different friends.

VIII. 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

每个人的成长都是一种蜕变的过程, 从幼稚走向成熟, 从逆境走向成功。请你用英语写一篇 90 词以上的短文, 谈谈你在成长过程中所经历的最大的一次转变。

- 内容要求:**
1. 变化前后分别是什么样子的?
  2. 促成你转变的主要原因是什么?
  3. 你为此变化付出了怎样的努力?

**注意:** 短文中不允许出现与本人相关的真实姓名等信息。