**2019学年第一学期九年级中段检测试卷**

**英 语**

本试卷共四大题，12页，满分110分；考试时间120分钟

**一、语法选择** (共5小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

One day, an ant walked by the river and said to himself, "This water looks 1 . I must drink some of it.”

2 he began to drink, his foot slipped, and he fell in.

“Oh, somebody, please, help me, 3 will die!” cried the ant.

A dove(鸽子)sitting in a tree over the river heard him, and threw him 4 leaf.

“Climb upon the leaf,” said the dove, “and you 5 to the riverside.”

The ant climbed upon the leaf, and the wind blew 6 to the shore, and he stepped

upon the dry land again.

“Thank you, kind dove. My life 7 by you just now. I wish I could do something

8 you.” said the ant.

“Good-bye,” said the dove, “Be careful! 9 fall in again.”

A few days later, when the dove was busy building her house, the ant saw a hunter(猎人) 10 his gun to shoot the dove. The ant wondered 11 he could do. The ant ran quickly, and bit the man's foot very hard. He did all that he could 12 the dove.

The hunter cried, “Oh! Oh!” and dropped his gun.

This 13 the dove, and she flew away.

After the hunter disappeared, the dove came back to her nest.

“Thank you, my little friend. You are the 14 animal in the world!” she said, “You have saved my life!"

The little ant jumped for joy, because he had been able to help the kind dove.

One kind act brings 15 .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A.nice | B. nicely | C. nicer | D. nicest |
| 2.A.If | B. Until | C. As | D. Though |
| 3.A.and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| 4.A./ | B. a | C. an | D. the |
| 5.A.float | B. floated | C. will float | D. would float |
| 6.A.it | B. its | C. they | D. their |
| 7.A.save | B. saved | C. has saved | D. was saved |
| 8.A.with | B. for | C. without | D. over |
| 9.A.Not | B. No | C. Don't | D. Not to |
| 10.A.to raising | B. raising | C. to raise | D. raised |
| 11.A.how | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| 12.A.help | B. helped | C. to help | D. helping |
| 13.A.surprises | B. surprised | C. surprising | D. surprise |
| 14.A.braver | B. bravely | C. braves | D. most bravely |
| 15.A.other | B. the others | C. any other | D. another |

**二、完形填空** (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意，然后从16~25各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳

选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A young man came to the wise man's castle to learn the secret of happiness.

After the wise-man listened 16 to the boy's explanation of why he had come, he

suggested the boy 17 the castle. “I want you to do something while exploring(探索) my home.” said the wise man, 18 the boy a teaspoon with some oil in it."While you explore, carry this spoon with you. Don't allow the oil to spill(泼洒).”

The boy began his visit, keeping his 19 fixed on the spoon. Later he returned to

20 the wise man was.

“Well,” asked the wise man, “Did you see the most famous Persian paintings hanging in my dining hall? Did you see the garden that took the master gardener 10 years to 21 ?”

The boy was 22 . He said that he had noticed nothing."Then go back and explore the wonders(奇观) of my castle. You cannot trust a man if you don't know his 23 .”

The boy picked up the spoon and went around the castle again, this time paying attention to all the works of art on the walls. He also visited the amazing garden. When he returned, he reported everything in detail.

“But where is the oil in the spoon?” the wise man asked. Looking down at the empty spoon, the boy saw the oil was 24 .

“Well, said the wise man. “the secret of happiness is to see all the wonders of the world and never to 25 the oil in the spoon."

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16.A.thankfully | B. playfully | C. hopefully | D. carefully |
| 17.A.clean up | B. look around | C. build up | D. think of |
| 18.A.handing | B. buying | C. making | D. noticing |
| 19.A.ears | B. mouth | C. eyes | D. head |
| 20.A.when | B. where | C. what | D. how |
| 21.A.sell | B. dig | C. create | D. discover |
| 22.A.embarrassed | B. excited | C. interested | D. amazed |
| 23.A.address | B. character | C. name | D. house |
| 24.A.gone | B. returned | C. spread | D. increased |
| 25.A.share | B. control | C. protect | D. forget |

**三、阅读**（共两节；满分45分）

**第一节 阅读理解** (共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意，然后从26~45各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳

选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

**A**

I really hated writing stories at school. Last week our teacher asked us to write a story. He said he was going to send the best story to his friend, who was a writer.

We had to work on our stories all week. I wrote about a stupid zoo keeper who messed up the animals and made lots of fun for the animals and visitors. But I knew my teacher didn’t like my story because he kept on at me to change some of the words. The new words were hard to spell so I ended up with a lot of dictionary work.

What a surprise! I became the winner and got a prize--- a whole day with the writer! Her name was Emily Shaw. Actually, I didn’t quite like my prize.

On Saturday morning, Emily Shaw came and picked me up at 10 o’clock. Wow! She looked beautiful.

“Come on.” She said. “We are going to the mess-up-games.” The mess-up-games were really fun. There was basketballs you played with tennis balls. Then there was a soccer ball you played with a tennis racket. You could try any games you liked. Emily and I tried everything and soon it was time to go home.

On the way home she asked, “Why don’t you like writing stories?”

“I can’t spell a lot of words,” I said. “And the teacher makes us use the difficult words and that’s boring.”

“But you have lots of good ideas,” she replied. “With those ideas, you can become a good writer. But you have to put the spelling right so other people can read what you’ve written. Never just use those easy words. **They** will destroy your idea and make your story boring. Good ideas need good words.” We talked about it all the way home. She made me laugh with some of her best stories and the great words she used.

And guess what? I love writing stories now, and I never use words that I can spell. That’s too boring!

26. What did the writer write about in his homework?

A. Mess-up fun in the zoo. B. How to raise animals.

C. The family of a zoo keeper. D. The visitor guide of the zoo.

27. How did the teacher help the writer to improve his story?

A. By taking him to play games.

B. By checking the dictionary for him.

C. By asking him to change the words.

D. By punishing him with a lot of homework.

28. What was the writer’s prize?

A. A book by Emily. B. A game with Emily.

C. A car driven by Emily. D. A day trip with Emily.

29. What does the underlined “They” refer to?

A. Good stories B. Wonderful ideas C. Easy words D. Other people

30. Why did Emily suggest the boy use good words?

A. Good words can save a lot of people.

B. Good words can show good ideas.

C. Good words make people laugh.

D. Good words are boring.

**B**

No shouting. No waving fists(拳). Standing together was all the celebration by China, which seemed too calm for the winners.

It is their tenth win at the 2019 FIVB Volleyball Women’s World Cup. China has already earned the first place even before their last game. This is China’s tenth title across three major volleyball competitions, following three Olympic gold medals, two World Championship crowns and four World Cup titles.

In fact, the World Cup is where China stood on top of the world at an international volleyball match for the first time in 1981. Lang Ping, who is 59 years old now, has become the head coach and has led the Chinese team to back-to-back titles.

“Every time our national team stand out, we fight for the same goal: to see our national flag raised at the awarding ceremony,” Lang said after the first match at the 2019 World Cup.

She has kept her word, just like she did 38 years ago, when she saved a match point for China with her powerful hit in the deciding match to tie the game at 15-15. Later, together with her teammates, she made it possible for China to lift the trophy(奖杯) with seven wins in as many games.

The 38 years have seen the rise and fall of the Chinese team but the team spirit, which never allows any form of giving up, has inspired one generation after another, both within the team and across the country.

President Xi said the team won the honor for China and the Chinese people."In the matches, you were not afraid of strong challengers, dared to fight, showed your style and level and fully showed the Chinese women's volleyball team’s spirit of solidarity(团结) and hard work.” he praised when meeting with the team.

31.How many Olympic Gold medals has the China’s Women Volleyball Team won?

A.10 B.4 C.3 D.2

32.When did China first come to the top in the volleyball field?

A. In 2019. B. In the First World Cup. C.59 years ago. D. In 1981.

33.What can we learn from Lang Ping's words after the first match at the 2019 World Cup?

A. They will see the national flag.

B. Everyone will be proud of them.

C. Winning the game is the team's goal.

D. The team likes attending the awarding ceremony.

34.What's the team spirit of China's Women Volleyball Team?

A. No yelling and waving fists. B. Solidarity and hard work.

C. Never showing personal styles. D. Getting ready to give up.

35.Where is the passage probably from?

A.A newspaper. B. A novel. C. An advertisement. D. A science report.

**C**

We all go to school to study and learn different skills, but have you ever been taught in you dream?

Wang Xizhi was a Chinese calligrapher(书法家), traditionally called the Sage of Calligraphy(书圣). Born in Linyi, Shandong Province, he spent most of his life in the present-day Shaoxing, Zhejiang. At the beginning, Wang Xizhi learned the art of calligraphy from Lady Wei. But later through practice, he excelled his teacher.

Nobody knows who taught him after Lady Wei. However, there is a story that Wang achieved his success by learning from his dream. It is said that Wang would practice calligraphy every day. Still, he was never satisfied with what he wrote. One day, he was so tired that he fell asleep at his desk. In his dream, he saw an old man who said to him with a smile, “I will teach you something and you will find it very helpful in the future. Now reach out your hands.” Only half believing, Wang reached out his hand. The old man wrote a character in his hand and said with a nod. Now you will be a calligrapher."With this he disappeared in the air. Wang looked at his hand and saw a

character “永”. He thought over it for a whole night and finally realized that this

character contained all the basic strokes(笔划) in forming Chinese calligraphy.

After waking up from the dream, Wang kept practicing writing the character “永”.

Later Wang became a well-known calligrapher.

It is said that even in his lifetime a few of Wang's characters or his signature were

priceless. Unfortunately, none of his works remains today. Down through the ages, however, many students of calligraphy, the most basic yet highest art in China, have learned from and copied his style.

36.Which of the following best describe Wang?

A. Skillful and easily-satisfied. B. Daydreaming and lazy.

C. Open-minded and kind. D. Smart and hardworking.

37.The underlined word “excelled” is closest in meaning to .

A. was proud of B. was better than C. helped D. disappointed

38.What is the correct order for the following events from Wang's life?

a. He became well-known.

b. He kept practicing writing the character.

c. He was so tired after practice that he fell asleep.

d. A character was written on his hand in his dream.

e. He realized how important the character was in practice.

A. e-a-d-c-b B. e-d-a-b-c C .c-d-e-b-a D. c-b-e-d-a

**D**

Our eyes give us information about what is around us. Look at the eyes of these animals. What can you learn about their eyes?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Front Eyes of Hunting Cats**  All these animals go hunting. Their eyes are on the front of their heads because they must stalk(潜行追踪) very quietly through the grass, looking at the animal they are stalking. |
|  | **Top Eyes of Huntsman Spiders**  Some spiders can see very well. This huntsman spider has eight eyes. It has eyes on the top of its head. With its many eyes, this spider can watch a fly or look out for wasps(黄蜂)in all directions without turning its head. |
|  | **Side Eyes of Rabbits**  Rabbits feed on plants. They have many enemies that they must Seen by Seen by watch out for. With eyes on the sides of their heads, they can look forwards, sideways and backwards. They can see dangerous animals getting close. |
|  | **Compound Eyes of Insects**  In these eyes there are lots of lenses (透镜),just like wearing many glasses. These are called compound eyes. Dragonflies, bees and flies have compound eyes. Compound eyes aren't so good at picking out small things but they do have a wide view and can notice fast movement. |

41.Why do most hunting cats have their eyes on the front of their head?

A. It saves them the time of turning heads.

B. It allows them to see any large animals.

C. It helps them see the animals they are following.

D. It gives them the chance to see where they are going.

42.Accerding to the form, have the most eyes.

A. hunting cats B. huntsman spiders C rabbits D. flies

43.What are the main use of rabbits eyes?

A. To get away from dangers. B. To find food.

C. To fight the wasps. D. To follow other animals.

44.Compound eyes are good for .

A. wearing many glasses B. searching for small food

C. noticing fast moving enemies D. flying in one direction

45.Which of the animals listed in the form can see widely?

A. Hunting cats, flies and wasps.

B. Bees, rabbits and huntsman spiders.

C. Bees, huntsman spiders and hunting cats.

D. Hunting cats, huntsman spiders and rabbits.

**第二节 阅读填空（**共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）

阅读短文及选项A-E,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Today, when you go to see a doctor, you go to an office or a hospital. 46 Seeing a doctor in the past was much different.

As towns grew up, doctors began to have small offices in town. But in the past, a doctor came to your house on horseback. 47 Someone would try to find a doctor nearby when a person got sick. Riding a horse was the fastest way for a doctor to reach a patient. 48 The medicine bag often included a candle and a candle-holder. Electricity hadn’t been invented, and sometimes a doctor would need to make a house call at night. Also in the bag, there may have been a few tools, such as sewing needles to stitch up a wound. On the way to seeing a patient, a doctor might have searched for herbs(草药) growing in the fields that could be used to treat an illness. And a kitchen or bedroom would probably turn into an Examination room.

Before an examination, a doctor may not have washed his or her hands! 49 Plus, doctors didn’t even know there were germs(细菌).Sometimes, a simple cut on a child’s finger could kill him or her. 50

Instead of being paid with money, doctors would often be paid with baked bread, eggs or vegetables.

|  |
| --- |
| A. That’s because telephones hadn’t been invented yet.  B.A doctor would tie a medicine bag to the horseback.  C. Both are busy modern buildings crowded with patients.  D. Medicines needed to kill germs hadn’t been discovered.  E. In those days, people thought water was only for drinking and once-a -week baths. |

**四、写作** （共三节：满分35分）

**第一节 单词拼写** （共6小题；每小题1分，满分6分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词）

51. It’s not p to point or talk about strangers in public.

52. These shoes c me 100 yuan. They are not expensive.

53. Jenny made a stupid m when she took an exam. She should go over the paper again and again.

54. I am thirsty. Please f my bottle with water because it is empty.

55. There are not enough s for all students. They should stand or sit on the floor.

56. Tom feels a of himself for telling a lie.

**第二节 完成句子** （共7小题；每小题2分，满分14分）

57. 我每天花一小时坐汽车到达这里。

Me one hour here by bus every day.

58. 丽丽多好啊！她不嘲笑同学。

Lily is! She doesn’t her classmates.

59. 我对打电脑游戏不感兴趣。我反而喜欢看书。

I have computer games. I like reading books instead.

60. 如果我对客人友善，他们会对我感到满意。

If I am kind to the customers, they me.

61. 在你离开前，所有灯必须被关掉。

All lights before you leave.

62. 这个问题太难了，我不知道要怎么解决它。

This problem is too hard. I don’t know .

63. 我经常起床太晚了，以致不能按时上学。

I often get up I go to school on time.

**第三节书面表达** （共1题；满分15分）

假如，你是Tom，你的笔友Kate来信说她跟父母沟通有困难，请你给她回一封邮件，就如何与父母相处提出建议。内容如下：

青少年常和父母争吵

请补充一个建议

缺乏沟通

请补充一个理由

父母设置各种规则：不让外出和看电视等

父母设置各种规则：不让外出和看电视等

解决办法

原因

问题

亲子沟通

参考词汇：argue with 与…争吵

注意：

（1） 词数80左右（文章开头及结尾已给出，不计入词数）；

（2） 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

Dear Kate,

I am so sorry to hear that you have difficulty communicating with your parents.