

蚌埠第一实验学校 2017-2018 学年度第一学期期中测试

九年级英语

(时间: 120 分钟, 满分: 150 分)

第一部分 听力 (共五大题, 满分 30 分)

I、关键词语选择 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

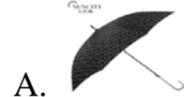
你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- |               |            |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. lose    | B. close   | C. clean  |
| 2. A. gate    | B. guest   | C. guard  |
| 3. A. busy    | B. lazy    | C. easy   |
| 4. A. quick   | B. quite   | C. quiet  |
| 5. A. give up | B. pick up | C. put up |

II、短对话理解 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

你将听到十段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. What is the birthday present for the girl's uncle?



A.



B.



C.

7. What will they do this Saturday?



A.



B.



C.

8. What does the man want to drink?



A.



B.



C.

9. How will they go there?



A.



B.



C.

10. What is Peter's brother?



A.



B.



C.

11. What is the woman going to do tomorrow?

A. To work on the farm.      B. To plant trees.      C. To cut trees.

12. How long has he been here?  
A. For 2 years.      B. For 20 years.      C. For 22 years.

13. What does Bob want to be in the future possibly?  
A. A singer.      B. A social worker.      C. A teacher.

14. Why did Ann ask the man to stay at home?  
A. To wash clothes.      B. To clean the floor.      C. To look after the baby.

15. Where is Ted from?  
A. England.      B. China.      C. America.

III、长对话理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到两段对话, 每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 16 和第 17 小题。

16. What's the matter with Jill?

A. He has a toothache.      B. He has a cough.      C. He has a cold.

17. How many times a day should Jill take medicine?

A. Once.      B. Twice.      C. Three times.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. Where will the students go tomorrow?

A. The Palace Museum.      B. The Great Wall.      C. The Summer Palace.

19. When will they meet?

A. At 7:30 a.m.      B. At 8:00 a.m.      C. At 9:00 a.m.

20. How will they go there?

A. By train.      B. By bus.      C. By car.

IV、短文理解 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文, 短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

21. Where did Hank live three years ago?

A. In a big town.      B. In a small town      C. In a big city.

22. What was Hank doing on the first Saturday?

A. Washing a car.      B. Driving a car.      C. Repairing a car.

23. When does Hank's daughter use the car?

A. When the car is clean.  
B. When there is a football match.

C. When there is a party.

24. How many people are there in Hank's family?  
A. 3                      B. 4                      C. 5
25. What do you think of Hank according to the passage?  
A. Serious.              B. Humorous.              C. Lazy.

V、信息转换（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容，写出下面表格中所缺的单词，每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

**School lunches around the world**

Country	Lunch
The US	A simple lunch like a sandwich is quick and <u>26</u> to eat.
Japan	High school students can <u>27</u> lunch to school.
Finland	Finland is the <u>28</u> country in the world to serve school lunches for free.
<u>29</u>	The lunch break is one to two hours long.
Britain	Children can't go <u>30</u> during the lunch time.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两大题，满分45分）

VI、单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

31. — Will you help me carry the box?  
— Sure, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no good              B. no problem              C. no idea              D. no way
32. Computer is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
A. instructions              B. inventions              C. invitations              D. interviews
33. — What's the matter with you, Betty?  
— I failed the math test again. It's the most \_\_\_\_\_ subject I've ever had.  
A. interesting              B. difficult              C. useful              D. relaxing
34. — How will you pay for the dinner without money?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ using e-pay on my phone.  
A. By              B. With              C. For              D. On
35. — We get knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ from books \_\_\_\_\_ from life.

— Yes, both are important.

- A. either; or              B. not only; but also              C. neither; nor              D. not; but
36. I used to \_\_\_\_\_ late, but now I'm used to \_\_\_\_\_ early.  
A. get up; get up              B. getting up; getting up  
C. get up; getting up              D. getting up; get up
37. Welcome to Anhui! I hope you will enjoy yourself \_\_\_\_\_ this month when you stay here.  
A. before              B. after              C. since              D. during
38. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ the park was built ten years ago.  
A. that              B. if              C. when              D. where
39. Betty has to move the desk away, because it \_\_\_\_\_ too much room.  
A. picks up              B. takes up              C. turns up              D. puts up
40. I \_\_\_\_\_ you ask your teacher for help when you have trouble in learning.  
A. ask              B. tell              C. advice              D. suggest
41. — What's wrong with the theater over there?  
— It will close up \_\_\_\_\_ they can't get more money to build it.  
A. because              B. though              C. since              D. unless
42. — Tom, how clean your room is!  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ just now.  
A. wasn't cleaned              B. is cleaned              C. was cleaned              D. isn't cleaned
43. — Mike, don't play with fire. It's dangerous!  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It doesn't matter.              B. Sorry, I won't do it again.  
C. I'm sorry to hear that.              D. I'm afraid I can't.
44. — Is the bag Tony's?  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ be his. He hates this color.  
A. must              B. can              C. can't              D. mustn't
45. — Can you help me clean the window?  
— Why \_\_\_\_\_? Lucy is sitting there doing nothing.  
A. him              B. me              C. you              D. her

VII、完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

**A**

Betty and I are best friends. Our birthdays are on the 46 day, so every year we have a birthday party together. But this year, we had a costume (化妆) party instead.

While we were writing the 47, my mum came in and asked, "Why not invite John?" 48 John had been in our class for only a few months, he was already getting better grades in math than anyone else in class. I wrinkled (起皱) my nose, "Mum, he wears the same 49 to school every day. How could he even afford a costume?" Mum said 50. The next day, Mum gave me an envelope (信封) with a shopping card in it. "I thought it would be nice of you to 51 this to John." Mum said. But how? We didn't want to make John uncomfortable. We discussed it for a long time. 52, Betty and I had a good idea.

On the day of our party, kids arrived, dressed differently. John arrived, 53 the same brown trousers as usual. We danced, ate delicious food and played games in groups. Before eating the birthday cake, Betty said in a loud voice, "Now it's time for the great prize game." It was a math game. None of us was surprised when John 54 the right answer first and walked off with the envelope.

Everything went on well as we planned. John wore a new pair of trousers the next week. He felt happy.

When we help others, we need to find a(n) 55 way, or we may hurt them in another way.

- |                      |                 |                |                |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. nice          | B. single       | C. happy       | D. same        |
| 47. A. introductions | B. compositions | C. invitations | D. suggestions |
| 48. A. Because       | B. If           | C. Although    | D. Unless      |
| 49. A. gloves        | B. socks        | C. shoes       | D. trousers    |
| 50. A. something     | B. everything   | C. nothing     | D. anything    |
| 51. A. show          | B. pass         | C. lend        | D. give        |
| 52. A. Luckily       | B. Firstly      | C. Carefully   | D. Finally     |
| 53. A. in            | B. at           | C. for         | D. on          |
| 54. A. looked for    | B. thought out  | C. waited for  | D. made up     |
| 55. A. useful        | B. clever       | C. interesting | D. difficult   |

### B

A good hobby is an important part of a teenager's life. With hobbies, teenagers can become more familiar with history, social science and culture. Here are some hobbies for 56.

Coins may be too 57 for teenagers, but postcards, bookmarks even T-shirts can be great things to collect. Teenagers can collect things that cost less. Many teenagers enjoy collecting things when they visit a place. No matter 58 they collect, the most important thing is the information they 59 from the collection.

Writing can 60 teenagers' language skills. It can be a great hobby for teenagers. Writing a diary can help teenagers enter their own world. It is important for their development. They can also write stories and poems.

Models, birdhouses and anything else that teenagers make 61 their own hands can make them 62. Building is a great hobby 63 it is easy to start. Most teenagers can find interesting things to build. Building can help them improve their 64.

Do you dream to be a 65? Music can give teenagers self-confidence (自信). They can sing songs and play an instrument. Sometimes teenagers can learn music in a music club and make friends with the people who have the same hobby.

- |                  |                    |                    |                |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. teenagers | B children         | C. most people     | D. old people  |
| 57. A. cheap     | B. expensive       | C. great           | D. interesting |
| 58. A. what      | B. how             | C. why             | D. which       |
| 59. A. send      | B. get             | C. write           | D. read        |
| 60. A. learn     | B. show            | C. need            | D. develop     |
| 61. A. in        | B. on              | C. with            | D. by          |
| 62. A. bored     | B. worried         | C. happy           | D sad          |
| 63. A. but       | B. or              | C. so              | D. because     |
| 64. A. writing   | B. self-confidence | C. language skills | D. health      |
| 65. A. writer    | B. music star      | C. sports star     | D. builder     |

### 第三部分 阅读理解 (共两大题, 满分 45 分)

#### Ⅷ、补全对话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的选项, 有两项多余。

- A: Hello, Uncle John!
- B: Hello, Tom! 66 You look worried and upset.
- A: 67 I really need your help.
- B: What do you mean?
- A: Well, 68 But now it becomes more and more difficult since I am in Grade Nine. My parents don't allow me to play basketball.
- B: Maybe your parents are right. 69 .
- A: I see. I do well in all my lessons and I think I should be allowed to do the things I'm interested in.
- B: OK. 70 .
- A: Thank you, Uncle John. It's very kind of you.

- A. Work must come first.
- B. I'll talk with your parents about the problem.
- C. My parents don't want me to play basketball.
- D. What's wrong with you?
- E. The problem is that I love basketball.
- F. You can ask your parents to buy you a basketball.

IX、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

**A**

An old man was going home late one night with his car after a day's hard work. When he was not far away from his house, the light went out. He tried but could not repair it. He was near his home, and so he went along the road without a light. When a policeman saw this, he stopped the old man.

"Where is your light?" asked the policeman. "No man may drive a car along the road at night without a light. You know that. You have broken the law." "I had a light, but it has just gone out," said the old man.

"I don't believe that story. What's your name and where do you live?" asked the policeman. "Please don't write down my name," said the old man. "My home is just there. You can see it from here. I had a light nearly the whole way."

"You came all the way without a light. What's your name?"

The old man quickly took the policeman's hand and put it down on the top of the light. The light was still hot and burnt the policeman's hand. The policeman jumped and he was very angry. "Now, what do you think?" said the old man. "Did I come all the way without a light?"

71. The old man went home \_\_\_\_\_ after a day's hard work.

- A. late one night
- B. early one morning
- C. with a policeman
- D. with his donkey

72. What happened to the old man's light?

- A. It worked very well.
- B. It didn't work near his house.
- C. He repaired the light.
- D. It didn't work all the way.

73. The policeman thought that the old man \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was honest
- B. obeyed the law
- C. broke the law
- D. was far away from his house

74. Why was the old man stopped by the policeman?

- A. Because the light was not on.

- B. Because he had no driving license.
- C. Because he drove a car after drinking.
- D. Because he didn't help the policeman.

75. What made the policeman believe the old man's words?

- A. He made the policeman ask all the time.
- B. He jumped and shouted angrily.
- C. He made the policeman angry.
- D. The light burnt the policeman's hand.

**B**

"Red envelope" fever has swept the country recently. Cash can be sent through electronic payments. Children can get more money than before. But everyone needs to understand something about money: where it comes from, how to save it and how to spend it wisely. Too many parents don't take time to teach their children about money, and as a result, many of those children don't know how to deal with money when they grow up.

When should parents begin teaching their children about money? Experts agree that it's never too early. The more children learn about money, the more wisely they will be able to deal with money as they grow older. To begin with, parents can teach kids how to count money.

Next, parents can teach kids how to save money. For example, a kid wants a new bicycle. Parents can teach them to save part of their pocket money for that bike, while still keeping some money for ice cream and movies. In this way they will begin to understand the meaning of saving.

Also it's never too early to teach children different ways to make money besides snatching(抢) red envelopes. For example, they can wash cars, clean gardens, look after babies and so on. Sit down with children and talk with them about some ways they could make money. You'll be surprised and glad at the effort they will begin making.

Teach children about money when they're young and their future will be brighter.

76. When should children begin to learn about money in the writer's opinion?

- A. When they are old enough.
- B. When they grow up.
- C. When they can make money by themselves.
- D. The earlier, the better.

77. What should parents do if their children want a new bicycle according to the passage?

- A. Tell them it is not a good idea,
- B. Teach them to save pocket money for that.

- C. Buy it for them.  
D. Ask them to do housework for that.
78. What is experts' advice for children?  
A. They needn't know how to deal with money at an early age.  
B. They can learn about money by themselves.  
C. They don't have to learn the ways of making money.  
D. They must learn to make money.
79. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to spend money                      B. how to deal with money  
C. how to make money                        D. how to save money

**C**

*Nine-Square Diary*(九宫格日记) is very popular now. It's a new way to keep a diary.

This new kind of diary has nine squares. Each square represents(代表) a different area in life, such as happy things, plans and feelings. Here is a page of *Nine-Square Diary* from a middle school student, Alice. Have a look!

<b>Happy thing</b> Party tonight. Lisa's birthday party.	<b>Help to others</b> I went to the children's hospital to sing for sick children.	<b>Plan</b> I will go shopping with Mom tomorrow.
<b>Progress</b> Lisa taught me how to make a paper plane.	 April 8, 2016 Friday	<b>Feeling</b> I was happy because Tony helped me with my math.
<b>News</b> There will be a new library in my school next year.	<b>Health</b> I ate two apples and one banana.	<b>Dream</b> I want to win the tennis match.

80. *Nine-Square Diary* is a new way to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. build a square                              B. keep a diary  
C. remember a moment                        D. express a feeling
81. Alice went to the children's hospital to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sing for the sick children there            B. see her little sister  
C. make a paper plane for children            D. help children learn math

82. From the passage we can know Alice's dream is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read books in the new library            B. share happy things with others  
C. be the winner of the tennis match        D. learn more things about the world
83. Alice would go shopping with her mother on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wednesday    B. Thursday      C. Friday        D. Saturday

**D**

“Mirror(镜子), mirror, which clothes suit(适合) me best?” Now, there is a magic mirror in the shopping center which can answer the question.

A shopping center in England is selling a magic dressing mirror. You needn't enter a fitting room and put the clothes on by yourself. All you need to do is stand in front of the mirror. The magic mirror can tell you whether the clothing you have chosen suits you or not.

3D technology is used for the magic mirror for you to choose and try on all kinds of clothes from different stores. When you stand in front of the mirror, it will use the technology to make its own judgment of your body shape. Then you can see yourself wearing the dress you have chosen in the mirror.

It's very easy for you to find the most suitable dress. You do not have to spend a lot of time walking around in different stores. Neither do you need to shut yourself into a small dressing room.

“The mirror has worked much better with women's clothing than expected, so we are now developing the software for men's and kid's clothing,” said the marketing manager of the shopping center.

84. The mirror in the shopping center is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wide                      B. large                      C. thick                      D. magic
85. 3D technology is used for the mirror for you to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shut yourself in a small room            B. walk around in different stores  
C. choose and try on many clothes        D. find all kinds of clothes stores
86. The underlined word judgment means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 判断                      B. 指责                      C. 分解                      D. 试验
87. From the marketing manager, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the mirror doesn't sell well                B. there may be a mirror for men  
C. the mirror is easy to break                D. they have developed many mirrors

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题（请注意每小题后面的词数要求）。

