2019年兰山区初中学生结业性考试试题



**九 年 级 英 语**

2019.4

**注意事项：**

1.本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分，共8页。满分100分，考试时间100分钟。答卷前，考生务必用0.5毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名，准考证号，座号填写在试卷和答题卡规定的位置。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

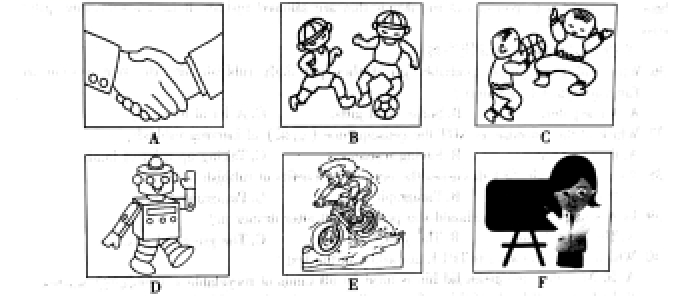
2.答题注意事项见答题卡，答在本试卷上不得分。

第Ⅰ卷（选择题 共55分）

一、听力测试（共15小题，计15分）

注意：听力考试分四部分，共20小题。做题时，请先将答案画在试卷上，录音内容结束后，将所选答案转涂到答题卡上。

（一）听句子，选择与句子内容相对应的图片。每个句子读两遍。



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

二、听对话和问题，根据所听内容，选择最佳答案。对话和问题都读两遍。

6.A. in the meeting room. B. At a bus stop. C. In a bus.

7. A. Air pollution. B. Water pollution. C. Sound pollution.

8. A. The boy's aunt. B. The boy's teacher. C. The boy's mother.

9. A. Plastic. B. Paper. C. Silk.

10. A. Because he failed the English exam.

B. Because he has no friends to talk with.

C. Because he doesn't know whom to talk with.

三、听短文，根据短文内容判断下列句子正误，正确的用A表示不正确的用B表示。短文读两遍。听短文前，你们有20秒钟的时间阅读下列句子。

11. Alan and his girlfriend went to see an opera in a carriage. （马车）

12. The price of the ride was far from expensive than Alan thought.

13. Alan felt it was unfair to pay so much money.

14. A friend of Alan put the special clock in the carriage .

15. Alan used his taxi to do business.

二、单项填空

16.--Could you please offer me some\_\_\_ in my research?

-----Yes, sure.

A.idea B. advice C. suggestion

17.---- “Food Safety” has become one of the hottest topics recently.

------Yeah, it receives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Internet hits a day.

A.thousands B. thousands of C. thousand

18.-----I heard you made a new family rule “Put away your phone while at home”.

-------Yes, we were\_\_\_\_\_\_busy checking our mobile phones before, but now we enjoy communicating with our family.

A.always B. never C. seldom

19.------How do you improve your English?

------ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you speak, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your English will be.

A. The more; the more B. The more; the better C. The less; the better

20.-----If you always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yourself with others, you may have tons of pressure.

------I agree. We should believe in ourselves.

A.compare B. complain C. consider

21.——Hi，Tina！What are you going to do for the coming summer holiday?

------I am going to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking because I like eating delicious food.

A.take down B. take up C. pick up

22.------I’m sorry for being late.

------Never mind. The meeting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for only 5 minutes. This way, please.

A.has begun B. has ended C. has been on

23.Diana used to\_\_\_\_\_\_to work, but now she is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the road is crowed and she wants to keep fit.

A.drive, walking B. drive, walk C. driving, walk

24.-----May we leave the classroom now?

-----No, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to leave until the bell rings.

A.needn’t, aren’t allowed B. may not, are allowed C. mustn’t, aren’t allowed

25.A number of visitors\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_visiting the West Lake and the number of the visitors \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.

A.are, is B. is, are C. are, are

26.------Aamir Khan played the part of a great father in the movie The Tale of Fatherly love.

-------\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_excellent actor he is!

A.What B. How C. What an

27.-----\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do the students in your school do outdoor activities every day?

--------At least an hour.

A.How often B. How long C. How far

28.-----Do you know\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

-------Yes. He went for the boat race.

A.why didn’t Peter go to school

B. why doesn’t Peter go to school

C.why Peter didn’t go school

29.According to a survey, people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are able to speak two languages can manage two things at the same time easily.

A.Which B. who C. whose

30.----Would you please come to the dancing party with me tonight?

--------\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I suppose we shall have a wonderful night!

A.Never mind B. Have a good time C. With pleasure

三、阅读理解

A

There are many kinds of amazing animals in the world. Have you ever watched one of them — Canada geese(雁)? They can teach us a lesson about teamwork(合作).

In autumn, Canada geese have to fly to the warm south to get away from Canada's cold winter. When they leave the ground and rise into the air, they fly in no order. Then they quickly form a V shape, with one bird leading the group.

This V shape allows Canada geese to save energy. The head bird moves its wings(翅膀) up and down. The resulting(产生的) force of the air helps lift the next bird. Each bird will do so until they get to the southern part. The bird at the head of the group has the hardest job. When it gets tired, another bird moves to the front and takes its place(代替它). By sharing this job, the group can travel great distances. Canada geese flying in a V shape can fly seventy percent farther without having a rest than the birds flying alone.

During the long flying journey, Canada geese communicate with one another, They honk(鸣叫) to encourage the birds up front to keep up the speed. They also cheer one another up while working toward the same destination.

What have we learned from the lovely Canada geese's experience and skills?

Work together! Whether in our personal lives or our jobs, we need the spirit of teamwork!

根据短文内容，判断下面句子的正误。正确的用A 表示，错误的用B 表示。

1.Because of Canada's cold winter, Canada geese have to fly to the warm south in autumn.

2. When the head bird gets tired, another bird moves to the front and becomes an new head bird.

3. Canada geese flying in a V shape can fly seventeen percent farther without having a rest than the birds flying alone.

4. During the long flying journey, Canada geese hardly cheer one another up while working toward the same destination.

5. From this passage, we've learned that the spirit of teamwork is important to us.

B

A new rubbish sorting system(垃圾分类系统) has been put into use in Fangchengyuan Community in Beijing. Local people not only sort their rubbish, but also put QR codes(二维码) on it.

"When the rubbish is collected and the codes are seen, I will get reward points to exchange for small gifts and even some money," one of the local people told reporters. "It's really creative and encouraging."

This smart system has been carried out in 350 communities in Beijing. The capital of China has joined a list of cities in the country that take action to support rubbish sorting. For example, Shenzhen and Shanghai have made laws to punish people and organization for not sorting rubbish correctly.

China produces quite a lot of rubbish every year. Much of the rubbish is buried(填埋) in soil or burned without being sorted. Landfills(填埋场) take up a lot of land and have a risk of polluting the soil and water nearby. And burning rubbish can produce harmful gases. Through rubbish sorting, we can reduce the use of landfills and air pollution.

What's more, rubbish sorting saves resources, which could bring economic benefits(经济利益). For example, a ton of waste paper can be reused to make about 850 kg of paper, saving 17 trees and 50 percent of water. Because of their benefits, some countries have developed successful sorting systems.

Japan has a strict and detailed system. When people throw away a water bottle, the cap, the wrapper(包装纸) and the bottle itself have to go into three different bins. Every year, families receive special rubbish sorting timetables and directions from their local governments. They are advised to follow the timetables and directions when they throw away rubbish.

In Australia, every family is provided with three rubbish bins — the red lid(盖子) bin for "general waste" like food and plastic bags, the yellow lid bin for "recycling" like steel and glass, and the green lid bin for "green waste" such as grass and leaves. On the streets, the bins are printed with pictures of the things that are allowed inside. It makes recycling quite easy.

1. What will local people probably get if they put daily rubbish into the new system in Fangchengyuan Community?

A. A computer.

B. some small gifts

C. A lot of money.

2. Which of the following is NOT the consequence(后果) of burying rubbish?

A. Polluting soil.

B. Saving resources.

C. Taking up a lot of land.

3. Which paragraph discusses the economic benefits of rubbish sorting?

A. Paragraph 3.

B. Paragraph 4.

C. Paragraph 5.

4. In Australia, which bin should you put food left after dinner in?

A. The red lid bin.

B. The yellow lid bin.

C. The green lid bin.

5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

A. In Australia, the green lid bin is used for all kinds of recyclable(可回收的) wastes.

B. In Japan, all kinds of things for recycling are printed on rubbish bins.

C. Japanese people cannot throw a bottle into a bin unless they move away the wrapper first.

C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.grown up | B.actually | C.foreign | D.values | E.something else | F.agree |

These days, more and more students in the UK are taking a "gap year" between their graduation from school and their university studies. This means that they take a year off to do , before they start their studies.

For most students, spending time in countries is the favorite activity and Australia is the favourite place to go.

Many parents, teachers and business people that traveling can teach important .

"After a year of traveling, I felt I'd . I had learnt the importance of relationships with people, on all sorts of levels."

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.about | B.experience | C.useful | D.to | E.poorer | F.job |

There are many companies around the world that welcome these students on their projects—helping people in countries, or even in your home country. Although you don't get paid for your work, this kind of work can teach important skills-decision-making and finding answers problems, for example—that will help a student in a one day.

Finally, getting some knowledge and experience in an area you hope to study or work in one day will always be very .

If several university graduates are asking for the same job, gap year work experience allows you to say, "I've already had some of this kind of work." And that can get you the job!

D

A problem is only a problem until there is a solution(解决办法). We find solutions by thinking creatively. 51 In other words, we think outside the box. Sometimes, thinking outside the box solves not just one, but two problems.

Amsterdam is one of the most crowded cities in Europe. As a result, housing is very expensive, especially for students. 52 However, finding this type of apartments was almost impossible until recently.

While the colleges in Amsterdam were trying to solve the housing problem, thousands of shipping containers(集装箱) were lying quietly in ports(港口) around the world. These huge steel containers carry products from one country to another. The life of each container is about 10 years. 53 Yet they can't recycle all of them because there are so many.

Back in Amsterdam, a company came up with an amazing idea. Why not reuse these shipping containers as student apartments? 54 They are all the same size and fit together perfectly. The steel is strong. Moreover, these containers are so widely available that they are quite cheap to buy. For all these reasons, they can be used to build apartments quickly and cheaply. Building began in 2005, and after only a few weeks, hundreds of Amsterdam students had new homes.

When students first heard about this idea, they thought the containers apartments would be small, noisy and cold. 55 Each container apartment has a kitchen, a bedroom with a study area, and a bathroom. The apartments are warm and quiet. They even have a high-speed Internet connection. Living in a shipping container has become popular. Today, over 3,000 Amsterdam students live in the container village.

|  |
| --- |
| A: Students need low-cost apartments.  B: The containers are great for building apartments.  C: In fact, these apartments are not in good condition.  D: However, they were surprised when they saw them.  E: Steel companies recycle some of the old containers.  F:We use our imagination and come up with creative ideas. |

第Ⅱ卷（非选择题 共45分）

四、听写（共5小题，计5分）

听对话，根据对话内容，完成下列句子，每空词数不限。话读三遍。听对话前，你们有20秒钟的时间阅读下列句子。

56. What's the matter with Tony?

He is always tired. He has a every morning.

57. How long has he had it?

He has had it for about days.

58. When will he have exams?

He will have exams , so he is working hard.

59. What sports does Tony play?

He plays sometimes.

60. What advice does the woman give?

Tony should do some kind of sport regularly, eat a lot of fruit and vegetables and get enough sleep.

五、词形转换，（共8小题 计8分）

61. The ORBIS doctor advised the girl to have the operation to prevent her eye problem getting much ( bad).

62. Many famous （director） wives appeared at the film festival with their husbands.

63. With the （develop）of Xiong’an New Area, more than 180,000 jobs can be provided for local people.

64. Nick's mother worried about his (healthy) lifestyle, though he is a college student.

65. Miss Smith put her new dress on, and looked at (she) in the mirror.

66. Our manager greeted the guests (polite) with a smile at the entrance.

67. For your (safe), smoking is not allowed during the whole flight.

68. Thanksgiving is always on the (four) Thursday in November.

六、动词应用

Mick Polly,an owner of a toy store, lives with his teenage daughter Carolina in Kentucky. He is known as the Bike Man.Over the past five years,Mick 69 (build) hundreds of bikes for needy kids.

One day in 2012, a 13-year-old boy with a broken bike walked by Mick's house.

“I 70 (work) in my garage(车库),and he asked if I could fix it,” says Mick, now 53.

The boy's bike had a broken wheel. Mick 71 (send) a post(帖子) on Facebook, asking his friends if they had the needed part. One friend saw the post and gave away two used bikes. Mick took parts from each to build a new set of wheels for the boy.

Soon after, Mick repaired a bike for the boy's brother and fixed one for his sister. Word spread, and during the year, he had fixed up lots of bikes for local kids whose parents were not able to afford new ones.

“People are throwing away bikes day and night,” says Mick.

Mick puts the bikes and bikes parts in his garage.”I take off the good tires or the handlebars or the seats and use them.” he says.

Up to now, the bike man has repaired hundreds of bikes and given away nearly 700 newly repaired bikes.They're free,but the kids 72 (agree) to two things:They have to learn how to put waste things to good use and they have to try their best 73 (study) in school.

If a kid‘s grades 74 (be) low, Mick requires a teachers' note, “saying that you are doing your best.” Mick says. Mick also hopes the bikes 75 (get) kids off the sofa. “When I was growing up, we all rode our bikes.” he says. “Hopefully these kids can get some exercise. ”

1. 70. 71. 72.

73. . 74. 75.

七、阅读表达

Marco Polo was born in Italy in 1254. When he was 17, he travelled across Europe and Asia along the Silk Road with his father, who wanted to do trade with the Chinese. Finally they arrived in Beijing. They were guests at the Emperor's Palace. Although Marco was young, he was very clever and could speak four languages. The Emperor was impressed by him and they became friends. He asked Marco to serve in his court and sent him to do many important tasks across the country.

Marco was amazed by how beautiful and powerful China was. He was impressed by Beijing and the Emperor's Palace, especially the Summer Palace which he described as "The greatest palace that ever was ... The walls were covered in gold and silver and the Hall was so large it could easily seat 6,000 people for dinner."

There were inventions and developments in China which couldn't be found in Europe at that time. Marco was surprised to see Chinese people using paper money in the markets. In Europe, people paid for goods with gold or silver. He could not understand how people pay for food and valuable things with paper? He was also puzzled by the black stones people used to burn to produce heat. The black stones were coal, but Marco had never seen coal before!

In 1291, after 17 years of service to the Emperor, Marco returned to Italy. He was now a very wealthy man. A writer wrote down all the stories that Marco told him in a book called The Description of the World, which became one of the best-selling books in Europe.

Although people enjoyed reading the book, many of them thought that Marco's stories about China were too fantastic to be true. But Marco always stood by his tales. Just before he died, aged 70, Marco was asked the question, "Was it all true?" And this was his answer, "I have only told a half what I saw!"

1. Why did Marco Polo and his father travel to China?
2. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?
3. Marco Polo saw that there were inventions and developments in China which couldn't be found in Europe at that time. Give TWO examples.
4. Was Marco Polo the writer of the book The Description of the World?

80.What does the last sentence "I have only told a half what I saw!" mean?

八、写作：

请根据以下提示，给你的英国笔友Peter写一封信，告诉他你认为做个文明中学生什么是重要的，你通常是怎么做的，以及你的感受。

要求：

1.短文中不得出现任何真实人名、校名及其他相关信息，否则不予评分。

2.不少于60词。

提示：

1.What's important for a middle school student?(Being polite to others?Following rules?...)

2.What do you usually do?

3.How do you feel?