

# 2018-2019学年度第二学期专项测试

## 九年级 英语 试题

(考试时间：100 分钟；满分：90 分)

友情提示：Hi，欢迎参加本次考试。祝你答题成功！

\*\* 所有题目均在 答题卡 上作答，在试题上作答无效。



### 第一卷(共 40 分)

**I. 单项选择** 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出能够完成或回答这一小题的最佳答案。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

1. Usually we can find thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.  
A. books                      B. clothes                      C. fruits                      D. water
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ meeting will be held in Qingdao this June. Many foreigners will come.  
A. ancient                      B. educational                      C. international                      D. uncomfortable
3. I prefer the books written by *Liu Cixin*, but they are not liked by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. somebody                      B. anybody                      C. nobody                      D. everybody
4. Mr. Clare gave a lot of money to charities \_\_\_\_\_ he was not rich.  
A. but                      B. though                      C. so                      D. if
5. We must stand in line when we are waiting \_\_\_\_\_ a bus stop.  
A. for                      B. at                      C. in                      D. to
6. We should \_\_\_\_\_ more time with our family.  
A. cost                      B. pay                      C. spend                      D. take
7. — How is Susan?  
— Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ see her because she lives abroad.  
A. always                      B. often                      C. almost                      D. hardly
8. It's very hard \_\_\_\_\_ air as you get near the top of the mountain.  
A. to have fresh                      B. to take in                      C. collect                      D. throwing
9. At the end of the game, all the players \_\_\_\_\_ the fans to thank them for coming.  
A. agreed with                      B. gave away                      C. bowed to                      D. checked out
10. It is said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that he is a middle school student  
B. how he did housework so easily  
C. whether will he finish the work alone  
D. where he goes in the morning

**II. 完形填空** 阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的三个选项(A、B 和 C)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

My wonderful daughter made me a birthday cake this year using her own special feelings and love. It was huge and I 11 myself the biggest piece. With the first bite(咬) I closed my eyes and 12 . It was so sweet. The ice cream on the top of it was thick. I didn't 13 , though. I enjoyed every bite and added some ice cream as well. When we were 14 , we were full, we were satisfied, and dinner was even four hours away. We had followed a happy 15 : "Life is short. Eat dessert first!"

Like many people in our society, I thought work came 16 , duty came second, and

joy(快乐) was low on the list. It took me a long time to \_\_17\_\_ the simple truth that we work to live but we live to love. Our life will become a dull(无趣的) journey without love, without joy, without all the simple pleasure life can bring. \_\_18\_\_, I finally realize that when you put love first in your \_\_19\_\_, everything else tastes much sweeter.

Don't put off the simple joy that life can give. Don't put off the beautiful love that you can give. Eat dessert first! Give your kids hugs before homework. Show your smile. And \_\_20\_\_ your love with everyone. You will be amazed at how wonderful life will be when you "live to love" while you "work to live".

- |                 |            |                |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 11. A. cooked   | B. bought  | C. cut         |
| 12. A. smiled   | B. slept   | C. woke        |
| 13. A. remember | B. mind    | C. know        |
| 14. A. done     | B. copied  | C. changed     |
| 15. A. task     | B. feeling | C. saying      |
| 16. A. first    | B. last    | C. next        |
| 17. A. see      | B. doubt   | C. show        |
| 18. A. Sadly    | B. Luckily | C. Quickly     |
| 19. A. work     | B. study   | C. life        |
| 20. A. share    | B. ask     | C. communicate |

**III. 阅读理解** 阅读下列短文，做出正误判断或选出最佳答案。A 篇为判断正(A)误(B)题，B、C 篇为选择题，D 篇从所给选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项，选项中有一项为多余选项。(共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分)

### A

You either have it, or you don't — a sense of direction, that is. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can lose themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it, we'll lose it.

"Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around," says Jim Martland, research director of the project. "However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills."

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

If you are using a map, turn it so it relates to the way you are facing.

If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree something easy to recognize. Note landmarks on the route as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.

Simplify the way for finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a city, rivers or walls in the countryside to help you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you will never get lost again!

阅读短文，做出正 ( A ) 误 ( B ) 判断。

21. Scientists believe that everybody has a sense of direction from birth.
22. 7-year-old children have a sense of direction and can find their way around.
23. If you leave your bike in a strange place, you should draw a map to help remember where it is.
24. The best way to find your way around is to ask policemen for directions.
25. According to the passage, walls are landmarks.

## B

Are you the kind of person who always says "yes" ? I' ve come to learn that it is very important to learn to say NO ! It' s okay. People are still going to like you. They may even respect(尊敬) you more because they know you are honest.

I 'm not saying to say "no" to someone who really needs your help. I' m talking about refusing that meeting that you really do not want to attend or that birthday party that you don' t want to be a guest at.

Think for a moment how you feel when you say YES to something that you really don' t want to do. If you' re like I once was , you can' t sleep at night and you think about it too much. It weighs on your mind. You try to find ways out. Whatever you' re saying to yourself ,if you really wanted to go ,you wouldn' t have all of these thoughts.

So , why not just say NO from the beginning? Maybe you feel like if you don' t show up at the meeting ( by the way , it is not one you must attend) your boss isn' t going to like you or your co-workers won' t respect you. Maybe you feel as if your mom , dad or sisters won' t love you as much if you don' t do everything for them.

If these people are your true friends , family members , or a good boss , they will like or love you the same. People treat you the way you teach them to , and if you' re someone who always says "yes" then that' s what they 're expecting.

You need to do what is right for you. Of course we do have real duties in life to fulfill(执行) , but we do not have to do everything others want us to do.

阅读短文，选择最佳答案。

26. Which of the following statements would the writer agree with ?
  - A. We should try to do what our friends ask us to do.
  - B. We should help others in need.
  - C. Always saying "yes" means you are dishonest.
  - D. Always saying "no" means you are brave.
27. What does the underlined word " It " in Paragraph 3 refer to?
  - A. Saying "yes".
  - B. A friend's birthday party.
  - C. Something you' re unwilling to do.
  - D. Something you think difficult to do.
28. The writer believes that if you say "no" to your family members , you' ll \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have the same relationship with them as before
  - B. have a loose relationship with them
  - C. disappoint them
  - D. upset them

29. We don't need to do \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what is right for you  
C. everything others want us to do  
B. real duties in life  
D. the right things around us
30. What did the passage tell us?  
A. Learn to Make a Right Choice  
C. Do What You Want to Do  
B. To Be Yourself  
D. Learn to Say No

**C**

When I came to Cincinnati as an *au pair* (家庭打工留学生), a lot of things there were different from what I knew. My host family lived in a huge house I could only describe as a "castle". In Germany I had lived in a small apartment together with my mum. Soon I found out that the "castle" was actually rather small in our neighborhood.

Everybody there was very friendly and polite. They greeted you when they were walking by at least 3 feet away from you. They must not have seen a German *au pair* before, for most people I met asked me all kinds of questions about Germany. I enjoyed answering their various strange questions. I made a lot of friends and I started to hang out with them.

Of course, there were a number of new things, and it took me the whole year to find them all out. I never got homesick. Perhaps it was because I did not have too many negative (负面的) experiences and felt loved and welcomed there.

However, I had undergone some painful experience back in Germany. I was frustrated by the way people would run me over and not even say "Sorry". Taking up my studies at the TU-Dresden I felt lonely. Everybody here seemed to be withdrawn (离群的) and I missed everything I had in Cincinnati. Germany was so "cold". I found it so much harder to make new friends. After six months I got a roommate and only two good friends. I also flew back to Cincinnati several times for long periods. I felt that without those visits I was not able to make it.

Now I am over this German culture shock. It almost took me a whole year. I am still going back and forward between Dresden and Cincinnati four times a year.

阅读短文，选择最佳答案。

31. The writer thought the life in Cincinnati was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wonderful      B. hard      C. painful      D. strange
32. The underlined word "undergone" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. welcomed      B. accepted      C. expected      D. experienced
33. In Cincinnati, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got sick      B. was happy      C. felt lonely      D. got a new home
34. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the writer?  
A. She lived with her mother in a big house in Germany.  
B. She never went back to Cincinnati after she came back to Germany  
C. She seldom hung out with her American friends as she was too busy.  
D. She did miss her friends in Cincinnati when she was at the TU Dresden.
35. What is the best title for this passage?  
A. University Life in Germany      B. My Culture Shock Experience  
C. Advantages of Living in USA      D. How to Be an Au Pair in USA

## D

### Everyday Measuring



Measuring answers questions. How high is it? How wide is it? How long is it? \_\_36\_\_ What is the temperature? How much time does it take?

Ancient people realized that measuring was needed for them to trade goods. \_\_37\_\_ In the United States people use standards brought by the British colonists( 殖民者).

Standards are defined in units. In the United States and other counties once ruled by Britain, units for length, width and height are feet and inches. The main unit for distance is miles. \_\_38\_\_ Volume for liquids is measured in ounces, pints, quarts and gallons.

\_\_39\_\_ Americans need to understand metric units( 公制) in order to work with other countries. Metric units are also used in science.

Temperature is measured in degrees. Temperature can be measured in two ways, in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius. \_\_40\_\_

Time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours as well as days, weeks, months and years. Clocks, stopwatches(秒表) and calendars are some devices for measuring time.

—— 2019.2 English Pictorial

根据文章内容,从下列选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有一项为多余选项。

- A. Weight is usually measured in ounces, pounds and tons.
- B. How much does it weigh?
- C. Other countries in the world use the metric system instead of the British units.
- D. A thermometer is a tool for measuring temperature.
- E. How old are you?
- F. So they set standards for weighing and measuring even back in Egyptian days.

### 第二卷(共 50 分)

#### IV. 词汇运用 (共 10 小题, 共 15 分)

##### A. 用所给词的正确形式填空。每词限用一次。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

happen, stop, stick to, feel, put off

- 41. — Tony \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.  
— Yes. Drinking tea is his favorite now.
- 42. The most beautiful things in the world can only \_\_\_\_\_ with hearts.
- 43. Yesterday they \_\_\_\_\_ the party because of the exam.
- 44. What \_\_\_\_\_ outside? It' s so noisy.
- 45. I \_\_\_\_\_ my dreams no matter how many difficulties I have.

##### B. 根据句意和所给汉语完成句子。每空一词(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

46. We all love \_\_\_\_\_.(和平)
47. France is a \_\_\_\_\_(欧洲的) country.
48. Mike arrived at school \_\_\_\_\_.(第一个)
49. We can see \_\_\_\_\_(用) our eyes.
50. Instead of ending in \_\_\_\_\_(一致), the meeting was ended suddenly without a result.

**V. 阅读表达** 阅读下列短文，根据要求完成各项任务。(共 20 分)

**A. 阅读短文，完成 51-55 小题**

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a public company for radio and television broadcasting in the UK. Since last March BBC reporters have visited schools across the country to teach students how to tell fake(虚假的) news from real one.

They visits up to 1,000 schools. They follow a year-long study by the BBC. The study found that nearly half of 12 to 15-year-olds find it difficult to tell fact from novel on social media.

Fake news is news stories that you see on TV or the Internet that are partly or entirely(完全的) false. Some of the stories may have some true facts, but still have some lies as well.

Fake news is sometimes created to get clicks(点击量) to make money. Sometimes it is written to get attention or make people think in a certain way.

For example, a nuclear leak(核泄露) at the Fukushima power plant in Japan in 2011 caused an unexpected reaction in China. Buying of salt happened in many areas overnight after false news stories saying that salt can protect against radiation (辐射) . The stories added that sea salt produced in the future might not be safe to eat, as it could be polluted by the leak.

Fake news has had a bad influence on the media industry and society. It may influence public opinion and cause fear or anger. People may also lose trust in the media, BBC said.

Do you know if (A)it is false? Here are some tips for you.

1. Check the source (消息来源). If the news has no source, or the source is not a reliable(可靠的) one, you should be careful. Reliable sources include media like CCTV and some organizations like the United Nations.

2. Be careful about headlines. The headlines of news stories are often (B)catchy. If the headline sounds unbelievable, the news may be false.

3. Check the data(数据). Make sure you know where the stories come from. You can probably trust it if the numbers are from a national or international office report.

4. If you find fake news, you can report it at *net.china.cn* or call 12377.

**51. 根据短文内容填空：(3 分)(每空不超过 3 个单词)**

BBC is a ① \_\_\_\_\_. In this passage, the reliable media is ② \_\_\_\_\_ and the reliable organization is ③ \_\_\_\_\_, for example.

**52. 从文中找出画线单词(A)it所指代的内容(一个词)：(1 分) \_\_\_\_\_**

**53. 根据短文内容，猜测(B)处画线单词 **catchy** 的意思。将字母代号填写在答题卡上：(1 分)**

A. 新鲜的      B. 有吸引力的      C. 上头条

54. 用英语列举三条虚假新闻产生的原因(3 分)

55. 用英语回答问题：(2 分)

How has fake news influence the media industry and society?

## B

### People you have never heard of who changed the world

It is a sad fact that most people live their lives unremarked by history. Though we hope to be remembered by our family and friends, we are soon forgotten.

There are, of course, a few people whose names will live long after them. (A)They have changed the course of history but their names are unknown to us.

Until now.

#### Nils Bohlin



Nils Bohlin was working for Volvo in 1958 when he came up with a great idea that has saved millions of lives—the seat belt. Simple lap seat belts had been around for a long time, but the three-point safety belt was an advancement with a simple design. Bohlin received a patent(专利) for the design the next year.

After some initial resistance from drivers who resented being told what to do, even for their own good, the three-point seat belt has become a standard feature in new cars around the world. There is no way of knowing exactly how many lives the seat belt has saved, but the number is about millions.

Buckle up!

#### Henry Dunant



Henry Dunant won the very first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

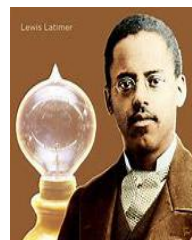
Passing through Solferino, Italy, during the Second Italian War of Independence, Dunant was shocked at what he saw. In 1862, he wrote a book, *A Memory of Solferino*, which described the efforts that were being made to care for the wounded. And he suggested the nations of the world should care for the wounded and train volunteers on the best ways to treat (B)them. He also wanted the governments of the world to guarantee(保证) that wounded soldiers would be treated and that those treating them would be guaranteed safe passage(通道).

Dunant traveled all over Europe to make his plan work, and on August 22, 1864, 12 nations signed the first Geneva Convention, agreeing to "guarantee neutrality to sanitary personnel, to expedite supplies for their use, and to adopt a special identifying emblem—in virtually all instances a red cross on a field of white."

Henry Dunant had helped to bring about the first Geneva Convention, which has saved the lives of thousands of soldiers around the world. He also founded(建立) the **Red Cross**.

## Lewis Latimer

Lewis Latimer, the man who helped Alexander Graham Bell file(申请) his patent for the telephone. But that's not all. Latimer also patented a carbon filament(碳质灯丝) for the incandescent light bulb in 1881. Though Thomas Edison is regarded as the inventor of the light bulb, he had, until that time, only been able to make the bulbs light up for a few minutes at a time.



Latimer patented his method for making carbon filaments, which allowed light bulbs to burn for hours before burning out. Much more useful. He worked closely with Edison in the further development of electric light. Of the original 100 Pioneers, Lewis Latimer was the only black man.

He went on to invent a number of other useful things, for example, a flushing train toilet.

阅读短文，完成 56-60 小题

56. 根据文章内容，把相关信息匹配。将 II 栏的字母代号填写在答题卡上。(3 分)

### I

- ① Nils Bohlin
- ② Henry Dunant
- ③ Lewis Latimer

### II

- A. Red Cross
- B. a flushing train toilet
- C. the safe belt

①\_\_\_\_\_ ②\_\_\_\_\_ ③\_\_\_\_\_

57. 从文中找出与 thought of 意思相同或相近的短语。(1 分)

58. 从文中找出画线单词(B)them 所指代的内容(两个词):(1 分) \_\_\_\_\_

59. 根据短文内容填空。每空 1 词。(3 分)

Henry Dunant was the very first Nobel Peace Prize \_\_\_①\_\_\_ in 1901. We all know that Thomas Edison is the \_\_\_②\_\_\_ of the light bulb, but it was Lewis Latimer who made the light bulbs burn for hours. As we all know, in the early days, the \_\_\_③\_\_\_ men had fewer chances to be successful.

60. 根据短文内容，将(A)They have changed the course of history but their names are unknown to us.译成汉语。(2 分)

## VI. 书面表达 (共 15 分)

一个人成长的过程，离不开朋友、老师和家长的帮助。当朋友需要你的时候，你是怎么做的呢？请你用英语简单介绍一下以下内容：

- 1. 时间，地点，事情的经过；
- 2. 你对此事的感受；
- 3. 你的家长或老师对此事的评价。

\*要求：词数:80-100 (题目与开头已给出，不包括在总词数内)。

### A friend in need is a friend indeed!

We get a lot of help in our life. And we all need help. I often help my friends. I still remember \_\_\_\_\_

**温馨提示：亲爱的同学，请认真检查，不要漏题哟！**

