

学 校
姓 名
班 级
学 号

—阶段性学业水平测评卷 吉林省版九年级第二次考试 A 卷 英语试题

英语试题共 8 页，包括五道大题。全卷满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、班级、学号填写在答题卡上，并将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 答题时，考生务必按照考试要求在答题卡上的指定区域内作答，在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。

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一、听力(共 20 分)

订

I. 情景反应 根据你所听到的句子，选择恰当的应答语。(5 分)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Wood. | B. By Cai Lun. | C. In the 1st century. |
| 2. A. Neither did I. | B. So she did. | C. So do I. |
| 3. A. I can't agree more. | B. Congratulations. | C. Sorry to hear that. |
| 4. A. Bell. | B. In 1876. | C. In America. |
| 5. A. It doesn't matter. | B. My pleasure. | C. That's right. |

线

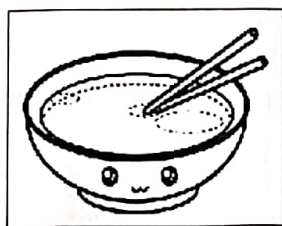
II. 对话问答 根据你所听到的对话及问题，选择正确答案。(5 分)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. A. Beijing. | B. Berlin. | C. New York. |
| 7. A. History. | B. Geography. | C. Science. |
| 8. A. A doctor. | B. A teacher. | C. A farmer. |
| 9. A. About 2,000 years ago. | B. About 3,000 years ago. | C. About 1,000 years ago. |
| 10. A. Making tea. | B. Testing earthquakes. | C. Drinking water. |

装

III. 图片理解 看图听描述，选择与你所听到的描述内容相符合的选项(下列图中有一幅图片与描述内容无关)。(5 分)

订



A



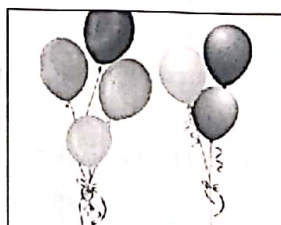
B



C



D



E



F

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14

15



IV. 短文理解。(5分)

16. Jimmy has some old _____.
A. toys B. dogs C. bags
17. He has played with them for _____.
A. three months B. three years C. six years
18. He decides to give them to _____.
A. his classmates B. the poor children C. the rich children
19. Jimmy's parents _____ with him.
A. don't agree B. argue C. agree
20. Jimmy's parents say they can clear out other things and sell them _____.
A. in a yard sale B. at school C. in the street

二、基础知识(共15分)

V. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。(5分)

21. Good learners should learn _____ (wise) and learn well.
22. My father always treats everyone with kindness and _____ (warm).
23. Do you know where I can get some _____ (postcard)?
24. We don't believe him, because he gets better at _____ (lie).
25. Some educational movies _____ (show) last month.

VI. 单项选择 从每小题所给的三个选项中, 选出一个正确答案。(10分)

26. —What _____ pity! I missed _____ one-hour speech by Chairman Xi Jinping yesterday.
A. a; / B. a; the C. a; a
27. —My father used to read *Gone with the Wind* _____ Margaret Mitchell.
—Yes. And the book had a great influence _____ his life.
A. from; by B. by; on C. by; for
28. If you don't know how to pronounce these new words, _____ in a dictionary.
A. look it up B. look up them C. look them up
29. —How often does your school sports meeting _____?
—Every year.
A. take up B. take breaks C. take place
30. Miss Li often warns her students _____ in the river.
A. not to swim B. to swim C. not swimming
31. They suggest these visitors _____ to Shanghai Museum.
A. to go B. will go C. go
32. —Many students don't know how to _____ stress and become worried.
—I think they'd better ask their teachers for help.
A. argue with B. come up with C. deal with
33. The red army walked from Guizhou to Shaanxi to avoid _____ big groups of enemies (敌人).
A. meet B. meeting C. to meet
34. —I _____ football with my friends after school. But now
I'm always busy with my study.
—So am I. I _____ much homework after school every day.

考 生	
座位序号	



A. used to play; am used to doing

B. used to play; am used to do

C. am used to playing; used to do

35. —Why does the earth look blue in space?

—Because most of the earth's surface _____ by the ocean.

A. covers

B. is covered

C. are covered

三、交际运用(共 15 分)

Ⅶ. 完成对话 从方框中选择正确选项(方框中有一个选项与对话内容无关)。(5 分)

A. Is that true?

B. Thanks for inviting me to your Halloween party.

C. How about it?

D. Trick or treat!

E. No problem.

F. Is there anything that I can do for you?

A: 36

B: It's you. Come in!

A: 37

B: What's that in your hand?

A: Oh, it's my mask (面具)! Is it unusual?

B: A skeleton mask! So scary! Look at my Jack-o-lantern. 38

A: It's so cute! 39

B: Yes. Could you help me prepare the food? Our friends are coming soon.

A: 40

Ⅷ. 补全对话 根据所给对话, 填写适当的内容, 使其完整、正确(每空词数不限)。(10 分)

A: Mark, you look unhappy. 41 ?

B: Oh, I failed the English exam.

A: 42 . But please don't give up your English.

B: Maybe my way of learning English is not good.

A: 43 ?

B: Um...I only learn it by doing English exercises every day.

A: Well, that's not enough.

B: 44 ? Can you give me some advice?

A: Of course. You'd better read more English books, take notes in class to learn grammar, listen to English tapes to improve your listening and so on.

B: It's very nice of you to tell me how to learn English. Thanks so much.

A: 45 .

四、阅读(共 50 分)

Ⅸ. 短文填空 从方框中选择正确选项, 完成短文(方框中有两个选项是多余的)。(10 分)

A. makes

B. easy

C. them

D. heart

E. for

F. young

G. asked

H. same

I. at

J. wherever

K. faces

L. different

An artist painted many pictures of great beauty. But he found that he had not yet

英语试题 第 3 页 (共 8 页)



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painted a "real" picture.

He began his trip to look 46 the most beautiful thing in the world. On the way, he met an aged priest (神父) who 47 him where he was going. "I don't know," said the artist. "I want to paint the most beautiful thing in the world. Perhaps you can direct me to it." "How 48," replied the priest. "In any church, you will find it — 'Faith' (信任, 信仰) is the most beautiful thing in the world."

The artist traveled on. Later, a(n) 49 mother told him the most beautiful thing is "Love". "Love" 50 the world go round. Without love there is no beauty.

Still the artist continued his search. He asked a soldier the 51 question and his answer was "Peace". He said, "War is ugly and 52 you find peace, you will find beauty, faith and love."

How can I paint all of 53 — Faith, Love and Peace? He thought and thought. He was surprised that without thinking where he was going, he had got to his familiar place. On the 54 of his wife and children, he saw Love and Faith. "We are thinking of you all the time. We prayed (祈祷) you would return to us safely," said his wife. The artist sat on his favorite old chair and his 55 was at peace.

The artist painted the most beautiful thing in the world and called it "Home".

X. 阅读理解 (40 分)

(A)

We spoke to three students from around the world about different national holidays. There are different customs for each festival.

Tan Xiaodong, 15, Hong Kong, China

"It'll soon be the Chinese New Year. Before it, we'll clean the house and decorate it for good luck. Every shop is going to close for a few days and we'll go out a lot to celebrate on the streets. We might go and see the lion and dragon dances in the city center. I love this festival."

Wendy, 16, Sydney, Australia

"Australia Day is on 26th January and it's an important holiday here. We always have a Monday off, so we celebrate for three days. My parents and I go to the countryside for a picnic and friends always come over. Many people go to beach parties or street parties and there's lots of music and dancing. What fun!"

Amy, 14, New York, the US

"The first Thanksgiving was celebrated hundreds of years ago when Europeans who came to America thanked God for his help. It's still a very important day for family members to be together. This year we're going to visit my grandparents and we'll eat a delicious meal of turkey. Thanksgiving is on the 4th Thursday in November every year."

根据短文内容, 选择适当答案。(5 分)

56. How many festivals are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

57. During the Chinese New Year, tourists can _____.

- A. do a lot of shopping B. eat turkey
C. decorate the house for good luck D. see lion and dragon dances



58. On Australia Day, family members often _____.
 A. have a picnic in the countryside B. go to a swimming pool
 C. have a party at school D. clean the house and dance
59. What do you think a turkey is in this passage?
 A. A country. B. A festival. C. A bird. D. A kind of drink.
60. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
 A. Australia Day is an important day for family members to get together
 B. Different festivals have different customs
 C. Many people go out for a picnic with friends before the Chinese New Year
 D. The first Thanksgiving was born a hundred years ago

(B)

装 As we know, there are differences between western culture and Chinese culture. We can
 订 see differences when we pay attention to the way words are used. Let's look at the words
 线 about animals and plants. Most expressions in Chinese about dogs, for example, a homeless
 dog, a mad dog and a dog catching a mouse, have negative meanings. But in western
 countries, dogs are thought to be honest and good friends of humans. In English, people use
 the dog to describe positive actions. For example, you are a lucky dog means you are a lucky
 person. And every dog has its day means each person has good luck sometimes. To describe
 a person's serious illness, they say sick as a dog. The word dog-tired means very tired.
 However, Chinese love cats very much. But in western culture, cat is often used to describe
 a woman who is cruel.

The rose is regarded as a symbol of love in both China and some western countries.
 People think the rose means love, peace, courage and friendship. And the rose is the
 national flower of England, America and many other countries.

The words about plants and animals are used in positive or negative ways in different
 cultures. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how some words are
 used.

根据短文内容, 选择适当答案。(5分)

61. "Every dog has its day" means "_____".
 A. Everybody in the world is lucky
 B. Each person lives his own way of life
 C. If one works hard, he's sure to succeed
 D. Everybody has a time in life to be lucky
62. Western people usually use a cat to refer to _____.
 A. a tired person B. a brave man
 C. an unkind woman D. a homeless person
63. In which country is the rose regarded as a symbol of love?
 A. China. B. England. C. America. D. All of the above.
64. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Words show differences in culture.
 B. Chinese people prefer dogs to cats.
 C. Western people think cats to be good friends.
 D. Rose is the national flower of all western countries.



65. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. Negative or Positive
 - B. Different Countries Have Different Culture
 - C. Rose Means the Same in Chinese and English
 - D. What Dog and Cat Mean in Chinese and English

(C)

There was a boy and his family was very rich. One day his father took him on a trip to a place. He wanted to show his son how poor people were there. They spent several days on a farm. There were many poor families living on the farm.

On their way home, the father asked the son, "How was the trip?" "It was great, Dad," the son answered. "Did you notice how poor people were there?" asked his father. "Oh, yes," said the son. "So, tell me," said his father. The son said, "Well, we have one dog and they have four. We have a pool in our garden, while they have a river that has no end. We have expensive lanterns, but they have stars above their heads at night. We have only a small piece of land to live on, while they have the endless fields. We buy our food, but they grow theirs. We have high walls around our houses to protect us, but they don't need walls, because their friends will protect them."

The father had nothing to say. Then the boy added, "Thank you, Dad, for letting me see how poor we are."

根据短文内容, 判断句子正(T)、误(F)。(5分)

- 66. The father wanted to show his son how poor people were on the farm.
- 67. They go to the farm twice a month.
- 68. When the father asked the son how the trip was, the son thought it tiring.
- 69. According to the boy, people on the farm can see stars above their heads at night.
- 70. The boy was from a very poor family.

(D)

Great white sharks in the Pacific Ocean. Wildebeest (角马) in Africa. Arctic terns (北极燕鸥) in the Atlantic. At first, these animals seem quite different. One swims, one walks, and the other flies. But they all have one thing in common. They all migrate (迁徙).

Some migrating animals move to a place with a better temperature. Some go to find food or water. The groups travel as one, but during the trip, they face many different challenges.

One challenge is distance. Some migrating animals take very long trips. For example, one great white shark swam from Australia to South Africa and back. In nine months, it swam about 20,000 kilometers!

Another challenge is finding enough food and water during the journey. For example, each Mali elephant needs over 200 liters of water each day. To get this, they need to go from one waterhole to another.

Besides, migrating animals have to keep away from other animals that want to eat them. The zebra (斑马) has to avoid lions. Traveling as a group helps keep them safe. When one zebra is in trouble, the other members make a circle around it.

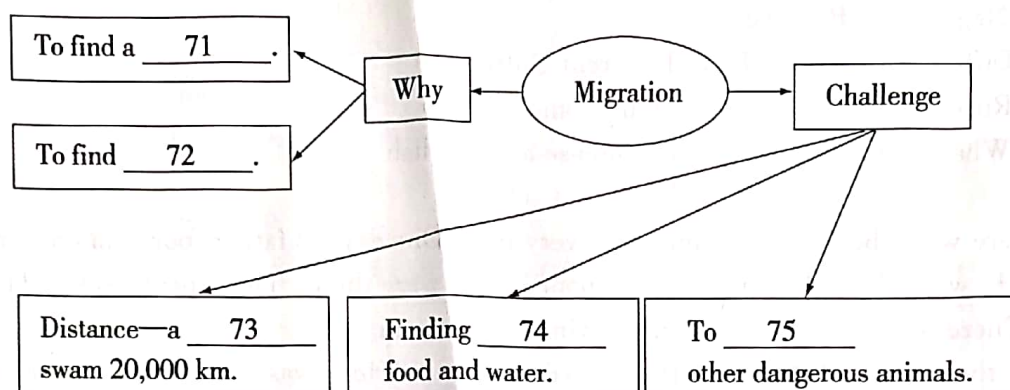
By working as a group, migrating animals travel to live better lives.

英语试题 第6页 (共8页)



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根据短文内容，完成下面的思维导图(每空词数不限)。(5 分)



(E)

The Silk Road is known all over the world. 76 It went along the north of China, India, and Persia and ended up in Eastern Europe near today's Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea.

It was called the Silk Road because one of the major products traded was silk cloth from China. Chinese silk was soft and of high quality. So people throughout Asia and Europe loved it very much. 77 Even the Romans called China the "land of silk".

Besides silk, the Chinese also sold tea, salt, sugar, porcelain(瓷器)and spices(香料). Most of the goods were expensive. This was because it was a long trip and traders didn't have a lot of room for goods. They bought goods like cotton, ivory, wool, gold and silver.

Traders traveled in large caravans(商队). They would have many guards with them. 78 Most of the road was through dry land, so camels were popular animals for transport.

Although there was some trade between China and the rest of the world for some time, the silk trade developed quickly during the Han Dynasty which ruled from 206 B. C. to 220 A. D. 79 During this time, Chinese traders traveled safely. Also, traders had a higher social position.

80 It not only helped develop trade between different countries, but also helped make ideas, cultures and inventions spread across the world.

根据短文内容，将下列方框内的句子还原到文中空白处，使短文内容完整。(10 分)

- A. Traveling in a big group like a caravan helped protect themselves.
- B. Later, under the rule of the Yuan Dynasty, trade in China along the Silk Road was fully developed.
- C. The Silk Road went from China to Europe.
- D. The Silk Road was important.
- E. The Chinese sold silk for thousands of years.

(F)

The aim of students who come to school is to study. But to study requires a right way, or you waste either the time or the money. The following are the ways of studying.

The best time for reading is morning, because in the morning, the air is fresh and the mind is clear. For that reason, we can get good result.



In studying we must have patience. If we have not known a text well, we must read it again. We should not read the next one until we have learned the first one.

When we are studying, we must put our hearts into the book, or we can get nothing from the book while we are reading.

We must always ask "whys". If it is not well understood, write it down and ask our teachers or our parents, or friends. In any possible way, we must know it completely and what we've learned can be used well and made better.

Though there are many ways for studying, yet the above mentioned will be quite enough if we can keep them in heart and do so.

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。(10 分)

81. How many ways of studying are mentioned in the passage?

82. Why must we always ask "whys" in our study?

83. What must we do if we have not known a text well?

84. When is the best time for reading?

85. What's the main idea of the passage?

五、书面表达(共 20 分)

XI. (A) 手机在我们的生活中越来越重要。手机不仅能用来打电话, 还可以用来听歌、玩游戏、上网聊天、发邮件、看电影等。请你根据提示完成短文, 介绍一下手机(每空词数不限)。(5 分)

Mobile phones are becoming 86 in our life. Nearly everyone has his or her own mobile phone except some children or very old people. They are 87 used for making a call, but also for doing many things, 88 listening to music, 89, chatting online, sending emails and watching movies. They 90 plastic and metal. I think mobile phones will be better and better and bring us more happiness.

(B) Mary 在学校参加了一个 Buddy(朋友, 同伴) Club, 从那以后, 她改变了很多。请你结合下面所给的提示, 写一篇英语短文。(15 分)

	In the past	Now
Personalities	shy, quiet, get nervous easily	brave, outgoing...
Hobbies	reading	reading, singing...
Abilities		good at dancing, singing...

要求: 1. 覆盖要点, 可以合理增加细节;

2. 90 词左右, 开头与结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

Joining a club sometimes changes a person greatly. Mary has changed a lot.

People sure change all the time, right? What we should do is to learn from Mary. Change ourselves and choose to be the best of ourselves.

