

2019-2020学年第一学期期末教学质量检测
九年级英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷共6页，六个大题，满分120分，考试时间100分钟。请用蓝、黑色水笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。

2. 答卷前请将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分数							

一、听力理解(20小题, 每小题1分, 共20分)

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话读两遍。

- () 1. What's wrong with Mrs. Li?
A. It's difficult for her to sleep. B. It's difficult for her to breathe.
C. It's difficult for her to eat.
- () 2. What is the girl doing?
A. Reading a newspaper. B. Running. C. Watching news on TV.
- () 3. Where does the terrible gas come from?
A. A garbage station. B. A paper factory. C. A factory nearby.
- () 4. What did Confucius do?
A. He was a great thinker and philosopher. B. He was a great scientist.
C. He was an emperor.
- () 5. What can we know from the dialog (对话) ?
A. In Canada, people wave as a sign of peace and friendship.
B. In Japan, people bow to each other. C. In America, people shake hands.

第二节

第二节
听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话或独白读两遍。

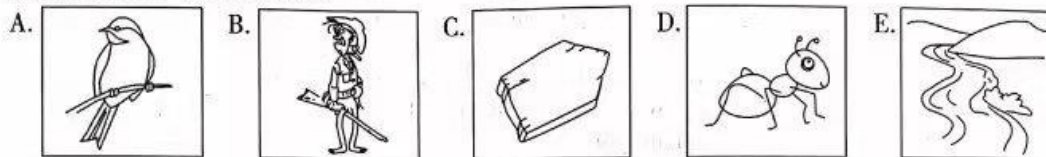
听下面一段对话，回答第6至第7两个小题。

- () 6. Where has Lisa been?
A. To the library. B. To the museum. C. To school.
- () 7. What is the book about?
A. It's about how to cook. B. It's about how to study well.
C. It's about how to protect the environment.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第8至第9两个小题。
- () 8. Where has Bob been?
A. To Cuba. B. To Mount Tai. C. To France.
- () 9. When will Maria be back?
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第10至第12三个小题。
- () 10. What was Radio Sound's advice?

- A. Don't drive to the town. B. Don't allow kids to go outside.
C. Schools in the countryside should be closed.
- () 11. How can people go to the town?
A. Drive a car. B. Take a bus. C. Ride a bike.
- () 12. How long will the snow last?
A. One day. B. Three days. C. Two days.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第13至第15三个小题。
- () 13. Who is the first man to travel to the moon?
A. Alexander. B. Armstrong. C. Yang Liwei.
- () 14. When did he reach the moon?
A. In 1869. B. In 1969. C. In 1769.
- () 15. What's the name of the lunar probe?
A. Chang'e III. B. Helios Probe. C. Flying Eagle.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序，并将其标号填写在题号后的横线上。短文读两遍。



16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

二、阅读理解 (20小题，每小题2分，共40分)

A

Mo Yan is one of the most popular Chinese authors today. All of his books are best-sellers. And his three books, including *Red Sorghum* (红高粱), have been made into films.

Mo Yan was born in Gaomi, Shandong Province in 1955. There are six people in his family. As a child, he went to the primary school in his village, and because of some reasons, he left school and worked on the farm. In 1976, he joined the army. Five years later, he started writing and finished his first three novels. Later, he wrote more than thirty famous books. His novel, *Red Sorghum*, came out in 1986, and it was made to be a film by Zhang Yimou. It was his first big success.

Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2012, and he is the first one who won this prize of China. *Our Jing Ke* was published in Beijing after he won the Nobel Prize. He has a daughter, Guan Xiaoxiao. And his daughter is also a writer. Now he lives with his wife and his daughter in Beijing. In his free time, he goes on his writing.

- () 21. Which of the following statements about Mo Yan is NOT true?
A. He is from America. B. There are six people in his family.
C. He joined the army when he was young. D. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature.
- () 22. _____ books of Mo Yan's have been made into films.
A. Eight B. Six C. Four D. Three
- () 23. What did Mo Yan do when he was 22 years old?
A. A lawyer. B. A famous writer. C. A professor. D. A soldier.
- () 24. When did Mo Yan begin to write his first book?
A. In 1981. B. In 1987. C. In 1990. D. In 1991.
- () 25. What's the writer's purpose in writing this passage?
A. To introduce *Red Sorghum*. B. To let us know more about Mo Yan.
C. To describe Mo Yan's daughter Guan Xiaoxiao.
D. To tell people to read more Mo Yan's books.

B

George Devol who came from the USA designed the first programmable (程控的) robot in 1969. It meant that the robot age had started from then on. However, in about 989 BC, during the western Zhou Dynasty, a Chinese man whose name was Yan Shi made a wood robot. It looked like a real man and it was able to do many actions. It was good at dancing and it has a heart, a stomach and other things in its body. It also had teeth and hair. It could express its feelings by using its eyes. Its eyes could move and could show love to women, but it couldn't laugh. It was probably the earliest robot in the world.

Not all robots always look like humans. They have various shapes. They are clever and they can do all kinds of jobs, especially difficult and dangerous jobs. They are widely used in factories, banks, hospitals and other places. In the future, robots will make fewer mistakes, even can correct themselves and they will be smarter. It's possible that we will have a robot in our own home. They will do more things for us. We will have more free time to have a rest and to relax ourselves with the help of robots. I believe that we can have a better life.

- () 26. What started the robot age?
 A. The first programmable robot. B. The Chinese robot.
 C. The wood robot. D. The small robot.
- () 27. What couldn't Yan Shi's robot do?
 A. Dance. B. Show love to women with eyes.
 C. Express its feelings with eyes. D. Laugh.
- () 28. How old was the earliest robot in the world?
 A. About 50 years old. B. About 100 years old.
 C. About 2000 years old. D. About 3000 years old.
- () 29. Which is NOT true about the robots now?
 A. Now robots are in all kinds of shapes. B. Now robots can do kinds of difficult jobs.
 C. Now robots can help people do most of jobs.
 D. Now robots can help doctors in some ways.
- () 30. What does the passage mainly tell us?
 A. Robots. B. The history of robots.
 C. The robots' usage and start. D. People and robots.

C

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed.

Paper was first made in China about 2000 years ago. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. Paper was not made in Southern Europe until about the year 1100. After that, the forestry countries like Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the United States became the most important countries in paper-making. Today Finland makes the best paper in the world. And it has the biggest paper industry in the world.

When we think of paper, we think of newspapers, books, letters, envelopes, and writing paper. So paper plays an important role in our lives.

Paper is very good for keeping you warm. Houses are often insulated (隔热) with paper. You perhaps see homeless men sleep on a large number of newspapers. They are insulating themselves from the cold. In Finland, in winter it is sometimes 40 degrees below zero. The farmers wear paper boots in the snow. Nothing could be warmer.

- () 31. The invention of paper meant _____.
 A. more people could be educated B. more books could be printed
 C. paper is one of the most important products D. paper was invented by man
- () 32. When was paper made in Southern Europe?
 A. Before 1100. B. After 1400. C. After 1100. D. Before 1400.
- () 33. Which country makes the best paper?
 A. Norway. B. Canada. C. The United States. D. Finland.

- () 34. What's the meaning of the sentence "Nothing could be warmer." ?
 A. Books are the warmest. B. Newspapers are warmer.
 C. Paper is the warmest. D. Houses are the warmest.
- () 35. What's the main idea of the passage?
 A. The invention of paper. B. The best paper.
 C. Paper-making. D. The uses of paper.

D

Life in the 21st century will be different from life in the 20th century, because many changes will take place in the new century. 36

The population is growing fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live longer than before. Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. 37

People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century, and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and traveling. 38 And more people will go to other countries for holidays.

39 More land will be used for buildings and houses. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day, instead, they eat more vegetables and fruit. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. 40 This will be a new problem.

- A. There will be changes in our food, too.
 B. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do.
 C. But what will the changes be?
 D. Traveling will be much cheaper and easier.
 E. And computer studies will be one of the most important subjects.

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

三、完形填空 (15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

先通读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案, 并将其标号填入题前括号内。

J. K. Rowling is the writer of *Harry Potter*, which is now 41 of the best-sellers in the world. She 42 born in Britain 43 July 31, 1965. She had one sister who was two years 44 than her. Both girls liked 45 to their father's bedtime stories. They especially loved stories 46 magic. Rowling wrote her first story 47 the age of six.

On a long train trip in 1989, an idea came to her. She wanted to write about a boy 48 had magic but he didn't know it. In 1992, Rowling began 49 the first *Harry Potter* book for young 50. It appeared in June, 1997. The book was a great success. And the film came out in November, 2001. Now the *Harry Potter* series (系列) is 51 with people of all ages and about sixty 52 books were sold in 200 countries. In this series, Harry is an ordinary boy: polite, friendly, brave and clever. So when children read about Harry, they can imagine being like him. That's 53 the *Harry Potter* series has been so popular.

J. K. Rowling is very 54 with the success. Now she's really 55 her life. She said she would go on writing children's books.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 41. A. first | B. once | C. a | D. one |
| () 42. A. is | B. was | C. has | D. had |
| () 43. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |
| () 44. A. old | B. younger | C. oldest | D. youngest |
| () 45. A. listen | B. speak | C. listening | D. speaking |
| () 46. A. behind | B. under | C. about | D. for |
| () 47. A. in | B. at | C. for | D. to |

- () 48. A. who B. when C. what D. where
 () 49. A. write B. to drive C. to write D. read
 () 50. A. writers B. drivers C. singers D. readers
 () 51. A. best B. popular C. glad D. busy
 () 52. A. million B. million of C. millions of D. millions
 () 53. A. when B. where C. why D. what
 () 54. A. sad B. worried C. unhappy D. happy
 () 55. A. disliking B. enjoying C. looking D. hating

四、语篇填空 (15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

第一节

阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。请将答案写在下面题号后的横线上。每空限填一词, 每词限用一次。

as often interest novel watch good play be another easy

Do you need some suggestions on learning English? We have some great ones for you this time and we are sure they will help you to learn English more 56 and with more fun!

Become interested.

Find something 57 about your English study. Why not 58 your favorite English films? You can also read the lyrics (歌词) of pop songs, or check out celebrity sites (名人网站) to learn more about your favorite basketball or football 59.

Don't study for too long.

Studying 15 minutes each day is much 60 than studying 2 hours once a week. Studying will 61 much more fun if you do not feel tired.

Learn through reading.

Read English texts as 62 as you can. They could be news, short stories or 63. Choose an interesting text that is not too difficult for you.

Learn through movies and songs.

Choose your favorite movie. Have paper and pen ready 64 you may want to write down some useful words or phrases. Listening to your favorite English songs is 65 way. Read first, and then find out what the song is about. Pick some words or phrases that you'd like to learn. A dictionary may also be useful.

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

第二节

阅读短文, 根据语篇要求填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。请将答案写在下面题号后的横线上。每空限填一词。

If many British schools, the pupils usually wear their school uniforms to school on weekdays. 66, recently the students at LVS Ascot Junior School in England wore something quite different. They wore pyjamas (睡衣). They did this not only 67 fun, but for a local charity called Christopher's Smile.

Christopher's Smile was set 68 in 2008 by Karen & Kevin Capel whose only son Christopher died of cancer at a young age. They hope their charity will help pay for more research into children's cancers. Since then, the charity 69 raised a lot of money and gotten more and more volunteers. Every year, thousands of people take part in different activities such 70 charity walks or runs to show their support for Christopher's Smile.

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

五、补全对话（5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hello, Wei Hua. Long time no see.

B: Hi, Li Fei. When did you come back?

A: I've been here for a few days.

B: You look so weak and tired. 71. _____?

A: I can't sleep well at night and I'm always in a bad mood.

B: 72. _____?

A: Because I live in the center of the city. The heavy traffic makes too much noise. It keeps me awake until late at night.

B: 73. _____.

A: Yes. And there are too many people. It's always crowded when I wait for a bus, go shopping or even walk in the park. And the sky is gray all the time.

B: 74. _____. The government has taken many measures to solve these problems. It will become better and better. I know a club called "Greener China". It is working hard to protect the environment. Let's join it.

A: OK. 75. _____.

六、书面表达（20分）

根据下面表格的提示，写一篇100词左右的短文，可适当发挥。

人类的不明智之举	1. 乱伐树林 2. 乱扔垃圾 3. 不加处理排放废物
导致的问题	1. 土地沙化 2. 河水变脏 3. 空气质量差 4. 全球气温升高
建议	至少两条合理化建议

参考答案

1-5 BACAA 6-10 ACBBA 11-15 BCBBC 16-20 DEACB 21-25 ADDAB 26-30 ADDCC
31-35 ACD CD 36-40 CEDAB 41-45 DBABC 46-50 CBACD 51-55 BACDB
56. easily 57. interesting 58. watch 59. player/players 60. better 61. he 62. often 63. novels
64. as 65. another 66. However 67. for 68. up 69. has 70. as
71. What's wrong? 72. Why? 73. That's too bad. 74. Don't worry. 75. That's a good idea.

六、略

一、听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话读两遍。

1. M: Good morning, Mrs. Li. What's wrong with you?

W: Oh, Kangkang. The air is too bad. It's difficult for me to breathe.

2. M: What are you reading, Jane?

W: I'm reading a newspaper from Canada.

3. M: How terrible the gas smells!

W: Yes. The factory nearby always burns the garbage.

4. M: What did Confucius do?

W: He was a great thinker and philosopher.

5. M: In Canada, we wave as a sign of peace and friendship.

W: I think that is known as body language. We use body language to communicate how we feel, even if there is silence.

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案，并将其标号填入题前括号内。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

M: Where have you been, Lisa?

W: I have been to the library to borrow a book.

M: What is it about?

W: It's about how to protect our environment. It includes much good advice on improving the environment.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

M: Hi, Rita! Did you have a good summer holiday?

W: Yes. What about you, Bob?

M: Not bad. I have been to Mount Tai. It's a beautiful place.

W: Sounds great. By the way, where's Maria?

M: She has gone to Cuba to be a volunteer. She will be back tomorrow.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

I listen to Radio Sound every day. It starts at six o'clock in the morning. This morning the local news says that the bad weather has again brought lots of trouble to the local areas. It has been snowing for the whole night. It has caused great difficulty to our daily life. So Radio Sound advises people not to drive to the town. If you must go outside, you had better take a bus or take a train.

Some schools in the countryside are closed because of the bad weather. The students and teachers can't go to school. In the city, however, schools are open as usual. The snow will last two days. It is bad news for many people, but it makes kids happy.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

M: Hi, Melody!

W: Hi, Michael!

M: Melody, China has launched many satellites and spaceships into space.

W: So is it in our America. Do you know who is the first man to travel to the moon?

M: I'm not sure, please tell me.

W: He is Armstrong from America.

M: When did he reach the moon?

W: In 1969.

M: Can you tell me something about the space traveling?

W: Sure. On July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 sent its lunar probe "Flying Eagle" to the moon. The probe landed on the lunar surface safely. Armstrong got out of the lunar probe and took his first step on the moon.

M: Thank you for telling me so much.

W: You're welcome.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序，并将其标号填写在题号后的横线上。短文读两遍。

An ant was drinking near a small river and fell into the river. She tried her best to reach the side of the river, but she couldn't move at all. The poor ant got too tired, but she was still doing her best. At this time, a bird saw her, she threw a piece of wood to her. With it the ant got to the side. When the ant was drying herself in the grass, she heard a man coming up. He was walking without shoes on his feet and carrying a gun in his hand. As soon as he saw the bird, he wanted to kill her. But the ant bit him in one of his feet just as he was going to kill the bird. He stopped to see what happened. And at that time the bird flew away at once.