

2017-2018 学年第二学期模块一检查卷

九年级英语 (试题)

(本试卷共四大题, 10 页, 满分 110 分。考试时间 90 分钟。)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生名、试室号、座位号, 再用 2B 铅笔把对应这两个号码的标号涂黑。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域的相应位置上; 如需要改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案, 改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域; 不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

一、语法选择题 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读笑面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项, 并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital. He made 1 mistake while operating 2 a patient. He felt sure he was no 3 trusted (信任) and decided to change his job. One day he learned from the paper 4 a doctor was looking for a partner. The doctor, 5 name was Johnson, lived in Thorby, a small town in the north of England.

A few days 6 Dr. Turner went to Thorby, and arrived at Dr. Johnson's home early in the afternoon. 7 old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain. He kept 8 to the visitor about town and 9 people. When they turned to the question of partnership, it 10 already seven in the evening, Dr. Johnson invited Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before 11 the train back to London. Dr. Turner noticed that Dr. Johnson was fond of good food 12 expensive wines. They had an excellent meal. When the bill 13, Dr. Johnson felt in his pocket. "Oh, dear," he said, "I've forgotten my money." "That's all right," Dr. Turner said. "I 14 the bill." As he did so, he began to wonder 15 Dr. Johnson was worthy of trust.

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|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 2. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| () 3. | A. length | B. long | C. longer | D. longest |
| () 4. | A. how | B. that | C. why | D. what |
| () 5. | A. which | B. whose | C. that | D. who |
| () 6. | A. late | B. later | C. lately | D. latest |
| () 7. | A. If | B. Since | C. Until | D. Though |
| () 8. | A. talk | B. talks | C. talking | D. to talk |
| () 9. | A. it | B. them | C. its | D. theirs |
| () 10. | A. is | B. was | C. be | D. been |
| () 11. | A. catch | B. catches | C. catching | D. caught |
| () 12. | A. and | B. or | C. so | D. but |
| () 13. | A. brings | B. brought | C. bring | D. was brought |
| () 14. | A. pay | B. paid | C. have paid | D. will pay |
| () 15. | A. when | B. whether | C. where | D. which |

二、完形填空 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满共 15 分）

先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Mike was reading in the garden when his mother came. She pointed to something and asked Mike what it was. Mike felt quite 16 , but he told her it was a sparrow (麻雀) and got back into reading.

Several minutes later, his mother pointed to the same sparrow and asked the same question again. Mike got a little angry but still answered her question. After a little while, his mother did the same thing once more. This time Mike could not 17 his anger. He shouted at her for 18 him again and again.

The old lady silently 19 an old diary, turned to a page and showed it to Mike. Though a little impatient, Mike began to read it.

"Today, I was watering the flowers in the garden when little Mike pointed to a 20 on the grass and asked me what it was. I 21 at him, said it was a sparrow and kissed him.

After a while Mike asked me again and I did the same. Pointing to the same sparrow, little Mike asked me what it was twenty times and I 22 answering his question and kissing him every time."

Something gently touched Mike's 23 . His face turned red with 24 for being so impatient to his mother and he hugged (拥抱) her 25 .

Your parents have given you many things in their lifetime, but you may not realize that until they are gone.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| ()16. | A. angry | B. lonely | C. proud | D. surprised |
| ()17. | A. show | B. leave | C. control | D. discover |
| ()18. | A. refusing | B. supporting | C. encouraging | D. disturbing |
| ()19. | A. set out | B. took out | C. put out | D. looked out |
| ()20. | A. fox | B. frog | C. bird | D. rabbit |
| ()21. | A. threw | B. smiled | C. shouted | D. laughed |
| ()22. | A. put on | B. kept on | C. tried on | D. depended on |
| ()23. | A. face | B. mouth | C. heart | D. shoulder |
| ()24. | A. shame | B. fear | C. happiness | D. kindness |
| ()25. | A. hardly | B. lately | C. tightly | D. loudly |

三、阅读（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

(A)

North American black bears are shy animals. They are fearful by nature, and will usually run away if they see or hear people. Because of this, it can be difficult for scientists to learn about these animals.

In order to study black bears, researchers from New Jersey, USA, catch bears and use drugs to help them go to sleep. Researchers then work out the size and the weight of the bear, take blood to test for diseases, **remove** a tooth and take it to the lab to find out its age. From these studies, researchers want to find out how many bears live in New Jersey, how long they

live, and how many babies they produce.

But in Minnesota, USA, researchers study bears that are completely awake. The bears know the researchers' voices and they are not afraid of the research team. With the help of a few grapes to keep the bears busy, researchers can touch them to check their hearts, look at their teeth, and do other jobs. Researchers can also walk or sit with bears for hours and make videos to learn about their everyday lives.

In both places, the main purpose is the same—to make sure there is a healthy population of black bears. But the research methods and the kinds of information that researchers are able to collect are quite different.

- () 26. In the first paragraph ,we can learn that North American black bears are _____.
A. shy and fear full. B. not found today.
C. well known. D. not afraid of people.
- () 27. The word“**remove**” in the second paragraph probably means _____ in Chinese.
A. 拔下 B 移植 C. 清洗 D. 修补
- () 28. Which of the following may NOT be included in the New Jersey studies on bears?
A. The age.
B. The way of their communication.
C. The weight.
D. The number of babies they produce.
- () 29. In the Minnesota studies, researchers_____.
A. can never get close to the bears.
B. study the bears while they are asleep.
C. use grapes to make the bears full .
D. learn a lot about the bears' everyday lives.
- () 30. What do the two studies have in common?
A. Research places. B. The main purpose.
C. Research methods. D. Collected information.

(B)

In northern Scotland there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness. More than 200 meters deep, it is the largest lake in the UK. People say a big monster(怪兽)lives in its dark, cold

waters. It weighs more than 1,000 kilos and is at least ten meters long. Some people say it has a head like a horse. Others say it looks like a snake. Many people travel to Loch Ness to look for this strange monster, but only a few people have seen it. At least, they say they have seen it.

The Loch Ness Monster is a famous legend(传说). The first story about a monster in Loch Ness was told over 500 years ago, but the legend of the monster spread widely only in the twentieth century. In 1933, a husband and wife reported that they saw a big monster in the middle of the lake. Since then, a number of people have said that they have seen a monster in Loch Ness. Several people have taken photos, but at least one of them was a hoax(骗局). During the 1960s, a team was formed to look for the monster. They took many photos and made movies, but they were never able to find a monster.

There is no real fact that a monster lives in Loch Ness, but there is also no fact that one doesn't live. One thing is true about Loch Ness: there are a lot of tourists there.

- () 31. In northern _____ there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness.
A .Scotland. B Hong Kong. C.Rome. D.Paris.
- () 32. What do people say about the monster in Loch Ness?
A. It weighs about 100 kilos. B It is one meter long.
C. It has a tail like a horse. D.It looks like a snake.
- () 33. Why was the first story about the monster told?
A. 200 years ago. B. Over 500 years ago
C. In 1933. D. In 1960
- () 34. Why was a team formed during the 1960s?
A.To kill the monster. B.To look for the monster.
C.To catch the monster. D.To sell the monster..
- () 35. What is the passage mainly about?
A. People that saw a monster. B.A trip to Loch Ness.
C.A legend about a monster. D.A team that took photo.

(C)

One thing that British and Chinese cultures share is a love for fine tea. Today, when we

think of Western tea culture, we often think of the English and beautiful china tea cups.

Afternoon tea

People believe that an English lady, Anna, first introduced the idea of afternoon tea. In the 18th and 19th centuries. the English ate only two main meals each day ,breakfast and a heavy supper that would last for several hours in the evening. As a result, people often got very hungry during the long wait between these two meals. To solve this problem, Anna came up with the clever idea of inviting some friends to join her for an afternoon meal between four and five o'clock. This meal included cakes and sandwiches. and tea was served(提供)to wash down the food. In order to make this afternoon meal important, fine china cups and plates, and silver teapots. knives, forks and spoons were used .Soon, afternoon tea parties became popular social occasions. Today, afternoon tea parties continue to play an important part in the social life in modern Britain.

Will you come for coffee?

Coffee also has an important role in British culture. People often use the words “ Will you come for coffee?” to mean “Would you like to come to my home for a chat?” Normally, several different drinks such as tea, hot chocolate or a soft drink like orange Juice will be served as well as coffee. and you will be asked what you would like. However, you will not normally be offered wine at a "coffee" party.

Coffeehouses and the London Stock Exchange

In the 17th century London, coffeehouses were busy and noisy places. Businessmen and bankers went to coffeehouses to do their business, as well as to drink coffee. In fact, the London Stock Exchange(股票交易所) is believed to have started from these coffeehouses

- () 36. Anna introduced the idea of drinking afternoon tea because she____.
- A. enjoyed chatting with her friends at home
 - B. loved fine tea and beautiful china tea cups
 - C. wanted to share nice food with her friends
 - D. Found people felt hungry during the long wait between the two meals
- () 37. What does the underlined phrase “social occasions” mean in Chinese?

A. 集体婚礼

B. 社交活动

C. 社会表演

D. 公共场合

() 38. If someone says “Will you come for coffee?” to you, you_____.

A. will be offered coffee only

B. are asked what you would like to drink

C. will be asked to have a chat with him or her

D. are invited to take part in an afternoon tea party

() 39. Form the last Paragraph we can see_____.

A. a new business was started in coffee houses

B. coffer house are still used by businessmen and bankers

C. Businessmen and bankers went to coffer house just for coffee

D. Most people wouldn't like to go to coffee houses because of the noise

() 40. What is the best title for the passage?

A. British and Chinese cultures

B. English tea and coffee culture

C. Coffee house and business

D. The beginning of tea and coffee

(D)



Recently, a Chinese magazine reported ten most-visited museums in the world. Here are two of them.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (short for the Met) is in New York City. It is the largest art museum in the United States and one of the ten largest in the world. The museum was founded in 1870 and opened on February 20, 1872.

It has a large collection, with more than two million works. There are not only ancient Egyptian collections which enjoy more than 4,000 years of history, but also paintings from nearly all the famous European artists. You can also find a large number of Asian, African, and American modern arts in the Met.



The State Hermitage is in Saint Petersburg, Russia. It is one of the oldest museums in the world. The museum was founded in 1764 by Catherine the Great and has been open to the public since

As a museum of art and culture, the Hermitage has 5 separate buildings with 460 rooms. The fantastic buildings are of great historical importance in themselves. There are about 3 million works. The collection shows both ancient and modern culture of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

- ### 第二节 阅读填空 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 共5分)

“Home-stay is a form of study-abroad program. It allows the visitor to stay with a local family to better understand the local lifestyle. It also helps to improve the visitor's language ability. If you wish to learn more about foreign cultures or to get foreign experience, you should join this kind of holiday. 46 _____” said a teacher during a school meeting last

term.

After this meeting, 47 At last, I had such a chance to go on such a holiday with some of my schoolmates last month. We went to London, a place where I had wanted to go since years ago.

After we got to London, we went to stay with different families. I was lucky that my host family (寄宿家庭) was a white couple who had a daughter about my age. 48. They were interested in me and I learnt a lot of things from them, too.

49. After breakfast, a local teacher would come to take us in his car. Then we would have classes or go on a sight-seeing trip to different places of interest like Big Ben, London Bridge, and Buckingham Palace. We would go back to our own homes after the activities.

The holiday was a valuable experience for me. I enjoyed every minute of it. 50
Three weeks later, we had to leave “home” for Hong Kong.

- A. Yes, time really flew fast.
- B. I am sure you won't be disappointed.
- C. I always thought about this kind of holiday.
- D. It took me 8 hours to fly to London.
- E. They treated me as a daughter of their family.

四、写作（共三节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 6 小题；每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

- 51. Even a small mistake will l _____ to an accident.
- 52. We have to wear u _____ to school on Mondays.
- 53. Guangzhou is d _____ very fast these years.
- 54. The winter v _____ is coming, so is the Spring Festival.
- 55. Julie is our f _____ teacher. She teaches us English and she comes from Canada.
- 56. If you want have more friends, you must be f _____.

第二节 完成句子（共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，共 14 分）

57. 我们通常会在春节期间燃放烟花。

We usually _____ fireworks during the Spring Festival.

58. 她太累了，以致于连外套也懒得脱。

She was _____ tired _____ her coat.

59. 英国的伊顿学院创办于 1440 年。

Eton College in England _____ in 1440.

60. 他跑得多快啊！他肯定会第一个冲过终点线。

_____ he is running! I'm sure he'll be the first to cross the finishing line.

61. 你知道要买什么吗？如果不知道的话，我可以给你列个清单。

Do you know _____? If not, I can give you a shopping list.

62. 我对我的姐姐友好。

I _____ my sister.

63. 运动可以塑造我们的身体。

Sports can _____ our bodies.

第三节 书面表达（共 1 题，共 15 分）

在我们的人生中，我们常常会得到别人的帮助，如父母的帮助、老师的帮助、同学的帮助、朋友的帮助以及其他好心人的帮助等。那么，当你得到别人的帮助时，你说过“谢谢”吗？下面请给曾帮助过你的老师写一封感谢信。

要求：

1) 语言正确，行文流畅，书写规范。

2) 词数 80—100 词左右（书信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总数）。

3) 文中不能出现真实的姓名、校名或所在地名等。

4) 参考词汇：（可选择使用）bring up 培养；warm-hearted 好心的。

Dear _____,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua