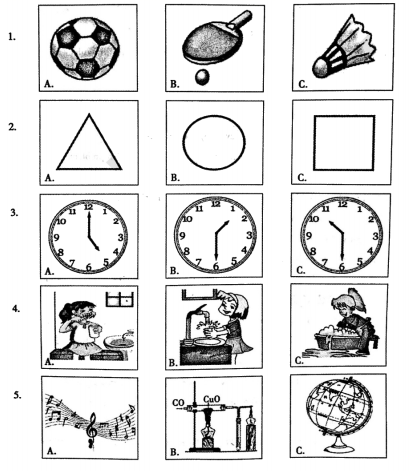
2020—2021学年度第一学期九年级十月质量检查

英语科 试卷

I. 听力（共三节，20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

**第一节 听句子** 听下面五个句子,从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。（每个句子读两遍）



**第二节** **听对话** 听下面七段对话,从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案。（每段对话读两遍）

听第1 段对话,回答第6 小题。

6. What's wrong with the man?

A. He has a headache. B. He has a stomachache. C. He has a toothache.

听第2段对话,回答第7小题。

7. Where did the man go last month?

A. England. B. Japan. C. India.

听第3段对话,回答第8小题。

8. What will the woman take for the picnic?

A. Apples. B. Oranges. C. Pears.

听第4段对话,回答第9小题。

9. What does the man think of the lecture?

A. Too long. B. Helpful. C. Boring

听第5段对话,回答第10、11小题。

10. What is Jennie looking for?

A. A cat B. A movie. C. A CD.

11. How does Jennie's father like her interest?

A. Excited. B. Satisfied. C. Surprised.

听第6段对话,回答第12、13小题。

12. What does Peter do in his spare time?

A. He talks to his friends online. B. He reads some novels. C. He cooks for his family.

13. What does the girl probably do?

A. A student B. A teacher. C. A cook.

听第7段对话,回答第14、15小题。

14. What are they going to do together?

A. Have a violin lesson. B. Hold a party. C. Go to the concert.

15. What time will they meet?

A. At 6:30 p. m. B. At 7:00 p. m. C. At 8:00 p. m.

**第三书 听短文** 根据所听到的短文内容完成下面表格,每空填一词。(短文读三遍）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Limit on Water Supply** | |
| Reason | The weather is 16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Water supply periods | Building One to Five: from 17 a. m. to 3:00p. m.  Building Six to Ten: from 3:00 p. m. to 10:00p. m. |
| Attention | No water will be supplied on 18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Remember to 19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water.  Be patient if you live on the 20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floors. |

II. 单项选择（每小题1分，共15分）

21.Has your English teacher come \_\_\_\_\_? --Yes. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_ been here for a month.

A. already, yet B. already, already C. yet, already D. yet, yet

22. About 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_ children have got a better education \_\_\_\_\_\_ Project Hope.

A. millions on, because B. millions of, because of C. million, because D.million, because of

23. The shop has \_\_\_\_\_ for a month, but it \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

A. Been opened, was close B. been open, closed C. been opened, close D. opened, closed

24.You have never done farm work, \_\_\_\_? -- No, I helped my uncle work on the farm in the past.

A. haven't you B. didn't you C. have you D. did you

25. Mr. Green has bought an MP4 as a present, but \_\_\_\_ his son \_\_\_\_ his daughter likes it.

A. not only, but also B. neither, nor C. provides, with D. provides, for

26. Five years \_\_\_\_ since his father \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Paris.

A. have past, went B. has passed, went C. passed, has gone D. has passed, have gone

27. Our government always \_\_\_\_ the homeless children \_\_\_\_ clothes and food.

A. supplies, to B. offers, to C. provides, with D. provides, for

28. \_\_\_\_ of the land in this area \_\_\_\_ covered with trees.

A. Three twentieth, are B. Three twenty, is C. Three twentieth, is D. Two third, are

29. Can I come this evening or tomorrow morning? -- \_\_\_ is OK. I'm free today and tomorrow.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All

30. \_\_\_ is the population of the USA? -- I only know that it's \_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_ of China.

A. How much, less, those B. How much, smaller, those C. What, smaller, that D. What, less, that

31. I \_\_\_\_ finish my work in the shortest time \_\_\_\_ you help me.

A. don't, if not B. won't, if C. don't, unless D. won't, unless

32. Your brother has made great progress. -- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So has he, so have you B. So he has, so have you

C. So has he, so have you D. So he has, so you have

33. May I speak to John? -- Sorry, he \_\_\_\_ Beijing. He \_\_\_\_ Beijing for one month.

A. has been to, has been in B. has been to, has gone to

C. has gone to, has been in D. has gone to, has been in

34. America is a \_\_\_\_\_ country while China is a \_\_\_\_\_ country.

A. developing, developed B. developing, developing

C. developed, developing D. developed, developed

35. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_? Well, I have it for two weeks.

A. where you bought the new bike B. how much your new bike was

C. when you bought the new bike D. how much was your new bike

III. 完形填空（每小题1.5分，共15分）

*Because of the new corona virus , the head teacher of Yale University made the graduation speech online.*

Graduates of the class of 2020, family members and friends:

It is a great honor to be able to speak to you, even in this 36 way. I know you prefer to be in Yale University. And I 37 you could be here. But we try our best to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 and stay healthy.

Over the past several months, 38 COVID-19 has spread around the globe, 39 millions of lives. It has come to every community, it has come here, to Yale’s doorstep.

The crisis has been a wake-up call for all of us. It has influenced health 40 system. We all need to find new and creative ways to solve the problems.

It may be 41 early to say what we have learned from all of this. Many of us have found inspiration from hospitals and health care workers. Around us, we have seen ordinary people transforming into heroes. What does it mean to be called heroes? It means stepping out of your normal life and doing 42 uncommon. For most of us, we may have to think about neighbors 43 are very real.

We’re proud of your achievement. Remember 44 thanks for all that have brought you to this day. And go forth with grateful and helpful hand. A world that needs your talents, gifts and caring spirit will 45

36．A．usual B．unusual C．serious D．unpleasant

37．A．dream B．advise C．invite D．wish

38．A．the B．a C．an D．/

39．A．affecting B．infecting C．influencing D．saving

40．A．life B．organization C．care D．problem

41．A．so B．enough C．quite D．too

42．A．anything B．something C．nothing D．everything

43．A．which B．that C．whom D．whose

44．A．giving B．to give C．to say D．saying

45．A．be treated B．be realized C．be welcomed D．be repaired

IV. 阅读理解（每小题2分，共45分，其中66-70每小题1分）

**(A)**

Whenever the sun dropped and the blue sky came up, my father and I used to climb the mountain near my house. Walking together, my father and I used to have a lot of conversations through which I learned lessons from his experiences. He always told me, "You should have goals like climbing the mountain." Without the mountain-climbing that we both enjoyed, We couldn't have enough time to spend together because my father was very busy. I really got a lot from mountain-climbing. It gave me time to talk with my father and to be in deep thought as well as develop my patience.

Once we climbed a very high mountain. It was so challenging for me because I was only ten years old. During the first few hours of climbing, I enjoyed the flowers and trees, and the birds' singing, but as time passed, I got a pain in both of my legs. I wanted to quit climbing. In fact, I hated it at that mountain, but my father said to me, "You can always see a beautiful sky at the top of the mountain, but you can't see it before you reach the top. Only there at the top can you see all of the nice things, just like in life."

At that time, I was too young to understand his words. But later after that, I got new hope and confidence. I found myself standing at the top of the sky, which was as clear as crystal(水晶).

46．The passage tells us that mountain-climbing was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Father and Son.

A．hard B．enjoyable C．painful D．comfortable

47．The word "quit" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".

A．carry on B．put off C．give up D．pick up

48．Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the father's words in the second paragraph?

A．You will get all you need at the top of the mountain.

B．The sky is always as clear as crystal.

C．You can find life is full of nice things.

D．Never give up half-way.

49．We can infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．the writer was very successful in his life

B．the writer reached the top of the mountain

C．though the writer was young, he could understand his father

D．the writer used to stop half-way when he climbed the mountain

50．The best title for the passage is "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".

A．Reaching the Top of the Mountain B．Standing at the Top of the Mountain

C．Conversations between Father and Son D．How to Get to the Top of the Mountain

**(B)**

Deep Green Bush School is New Zealand’s newest and most unusual school with just eight students. The weather is so beautiful that the school day will start with fishing. After, the kids will eat lunch cooked on an open fire. Homework and classes? Canceled. Students spend most of the day outdoors exploring nature. They also learn about the plants and animals of their home. Students learn to read and write, but they do so at their own pace, when they begin getting interested, not when the teacher decides it is time to learn.

“We are called a school but we look nothing like any school out there,” says Joey Moncarz, who had been a teacher in more common schools for five years before he helped start the school more than a year ago. Being worried that common schools were not preparing children for the problems of the future, he began thinking about a very different kind of education, teaching kids the skills of survival.

Some parents saw their kids were unhappy and stressed in mainstream education and began to question whether it is normal or right for kids to come home stressed and unhappy. People have asked Moncarz to open similar “bush schools” around New Zealand, and as far away as Europe and China.

David Berg is a learning expert. He said schools like Moncarz’s are becoming more popular. However, he says, these schools need to be careful. Children need to learn traditional subjects so they can find jobs in the modern world. Berg said many people still feel it is important to spend more time in nature. People in the modern world need to have many skills and some of those can be developed outside.

Moncarz insists that the school isn’t an experiment( 试 验 ). For two million years, parents have brought up their kids with nature, he said. “We don’t want to be one of a kind, we want to take the place of mainstream schools,” he said. “We are using the same method parents have used to teach their kids for millions of years. Locking kids in a classroom and driving them to learn just causes a lot of problems.”

51．Paragraph 1 is mostly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．how many kids learn outside B．where the school building is

C．what the bush school is like D．why there is no homework

52．According to Paragraph 2, Mr. Moncarz started Deep Green Bush School because he thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．learning about the nature is less helpful

B．normal schools do not teach the right things

C．normal schools teach things in the future

D．everything should not be taught in schools

53．Which of the following is the closest to the meaning “mainstream education” in Paragraph 3?

A．the most acceptable education B．public education

C．the most important education D．private education

54．Which of the following is NOT true according to Paragraphs 3—5?

A．Parents wish their kids to get education in China.

B．David Berg doesn’t totally agree with Moncarz.

C．Moncarz hopes bush schools will be main education.

D．Moncarz believes the bush school pattern is not new.

55．What is the author’s purpose for writing the article?

A．To make more kids choose outdoor schools.

B．To describe and explain an outdoor school.

C．To tell parents that outdoor schools are bad.

D．To see how weather means to bush schools.

**(C)**

In a village in Uganda, a woman named Fatima ran a small store. She sold food and other useful items. However, she had trouble making enough money to keep the shelves stocked （储存的）. To stay in business, Fatima got a microfinance loan—a small total of money from a person in another country. It was just enough for her to buy a cell phone. She let villagers make calls using her phone and charged them some money for each call. This helped her make enough money to keep her shelves stocked with items. Fatima then used the money to send her children to school and improved their lives, as well as her own.

Microfinance is the practice of giving small loans to people in need. Most microfinance loans are for less than two hundred dollars. The loans are used to start or enlarge a small business, such as catching fish, raising chickens or selling produce. Lenders are willing to make these loans because most of the people who receive them are very likely （可能的）to repay the loans.

Microfinance loans are important for several reasons. The businesses that these loans support often provide needed services or goods to their communities. Also, many of the people who receive microfinance loans cannot get money any other way. Although they have to pay a rate （比率） of interest on the money they borrow, the rate is lower than if they borrowed from a local moneylender.

It doesn’t seem like such a small total of money could make a big difference, but microfinance loans have been shown to help improve some people's lives and put new life into the communities like Fatima's.

56．Why did Fatima get a microfinance loan?

A．To manage her small store. B．To buy a cell phone for her neighbor

C．To help the villagers make money. D．To afford her children's education.

57．What can we learn about microfinance?

A．It supports poor people for free. B．It offers big loans to people in need.

C．It helps small businesses a lot. D．It provides needed goods for local people.

58．What does the underlined word " interest " in Paragraph 3 probably mean in Chinese?

A．盈利 B．红利 C．利润 D．利息

59．From the text, we can infer （推断出）that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．Fatima is the richest woman in her community

B．Few people in Fatima's village have cell phones

C．Microfinance will provide money for big companies

D．Most borrowers can hardly repay the loans

60．What would be the best title for the text?

A．A Little Can Go a Long Way B．Small Businesses Make a Big Difference

C．A Cell Phone Brings a Better Life D．Microfinance Loans Build a New World

**(D)**

Can I have a glass of hot water? "This is a very common question in a restaurant. For many Chinese people, nothing is more common than drinking hot water every day. However, the simple habit is like a mystery to people from other countries.

For many Westerners, the idea of drinking hot water is very strange. However, most Chinese people think the Americans' habit of drinking ice water is also strange and even unhealthy. Some old people carry a tea kettle (茶壶)when they travel. Chinese doctors are encouraging more people to take on the habit of drinking hot water, especially for women.

But in Western countries, drinking hot water isn't common. Westerners often have drinks with ice, not just on hot days but almost every day.

There is a story online about a British man, who has been in Beijing for over five years. He visited a local cafe when going back to England. He asked for a glass of hot water in a British accent(口音). But this request surprised the waitress, "To…to…to drink?" she doubted. Finally, the man received the hot water but felt cold stares from every comer of the café.

Westerners wonder why Chinese people drink hot water as Chinese are wondering why Westerners drink cold water. This cultural difference is not a simple problem, but related to(与…有关联) history, culture and science.

As a matter of fact, many teenagers now depend on bottled water for daily drinking. With the younger Generation growing up, will drinking hot water become a less popular life habit? Who knows?

61．What do most Chinese think of drinking icy water from the passage?

A．normal and healthy. B．strange but healthy

C．normal but unhealthy. D．strange and unhealthy.

62．Who is especially advised to drink hot water by Chinese doctor?

A．westerners. B．students. C．women. D．the elderly.

63．What's the meaning of the underlined part in the fourth paragraph?

A．Other people in the restaurant were angry at the man's request.

B．Other people in the restaurant laughed at the man.

C．Other people in the restaurant thought the man's request was strange.

D．Other people in the restaurant were interested in the man's request.

64．What can be inferred (推断) from the passage?

A．Drinking hot water is very good for health.

B．Drinking cold water is very harmful to health.

C．Different drinking habits are probably related to different cultures.

D．More and more people will take a tea kettle for daily drinking.

65．What's the best title for the passage?

A．Different Drinking Habits. B．Drinking Hot Water in China.

C．Healthy Life Habits. D．How to Drink Water.

**(E)**

66 They keep telling me that my dad is a hero because of his job. My dad, like many other doctors in China, offered to go to Wuhan to care for patients. So my dad just followed his normal routine(日常), discussing patients' diseases and performing operations(做手术).

With all kinds of compliments (赞美) towards my dad, I become confused. 67 Why has no one else called him a hero before? Wasn't he worth such compliments if this disease hadn't come?

68 War leaders who fought against everything that stood in the way? Historical characters who ruled a strong kingdom? Or our dear movie stars: the Avengers (复仇者)? They are actually heroes, and they made achievements. However, are the pages of heroes just prepared for these "supermen" and "superwomen"?

69 They can be seen and they are common just like you and me. If there's a fire, just call 119, and you know that the firefighters will be there. If you happen to go out on the road, you'll see police officers directing the traffic. In hospital, from doctors, nurses to cleaners, these people still stick to their jobs, doing the same services like they ever do.

The reason why they are still on duty is not for compliments. 70 They are heroes all the time. No matter what time we are getting through, these heroes, are always there, like they have never been gone.

|  |
| --- |
| A．I don't think so, for heroes are in our real lives.  B．People have been saying great things about my dad lately.  C．These people do not need to be called as heroes just for now.  D．My dad has been a doctor much longer than this disease lasts.  E．When we talk about heroes, what kind of picture that often jumps into our mind? |

V. 词汇（每小题1分，共10分）

A) 选词填空 value environment bear create produce

71．He is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he has many ways to study happily

72．The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems have become more and more serious

73．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noise here since he moved here.

74．There is too much terrible air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the factories.

75．Time is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so please don't sleep when you are in the exam.

B) 完成句子

76．With the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(工业的发展), litter is everywhere.

77．Ouch! Someone stepped on my feet \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(故意).

78．The village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_(被……环绕) the forests so it attracted many visitors.

79．He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(为鼓励做贡献) students to do sports more.

80．The litter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(把……弄得杂乱) our community in the past.

VI. 情景交际（每小题1分，共5分）

81．朋友为某事感到抱歉，你可以这样回复他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

82．用餐后你想结账时，你这样对服务员说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

83．你想知道去医院的路，你这样询问路人：

Excuse me, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

84．你想知道明天的天气如何，你这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

85．你跟医生说你已经发烧两天了，你这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VII. 看图写话（每小题1分，共5分）

86． 87． 88．

see; now yesterday not; here

89． 90．

there; under angry; because; game

VIII. 短文填空（每小题1分，共10分）

Since December 2019, China and many other parts of the world have been suffering the COVID-19. The Chinese government has 91 (pay) great attention to the spread of the 92 [dɪˈziːz] and ordered resolute (坚决的) efforts to fight it.

Xi pointed out that epidemic(传染病）prevention and control needs not only medical efforts, 93 all-round efforts. Wuhan had built 11 94 [ˈməʊbaɪl] cabin hospitals(方舱医院) by Feb. 7, which can offer thousands of beds to treat patients, China Daily reported. As of Feb 11, over 10,000 medical workers from outside the province had been sent to Hubei. As of Feb. 10, a total of 160,000 tons of medical products and daily commodities (货物) had been sent to Hubei.

95 Feb. 5, President Xi Jinping held a meeting in Beijing. Xi stressed the utmost importance of carrying out this work in a law-based, scientific and orderly manner. For example, individuals (个人) and organizations should report both confirmed and suspected cases to hospitals 96 control centers. Infected(感染的) areas are being locked down. Large public gatherings are being 97 (courage).

Xi also called for punishing those 98 commit crimes（犯罪). These crimes include attacking medical workers, increasing the price of medical 99 (supply) such as masks and disposable gloves, and 100 (spread) rumors(谣言).

China has full confidence and capability to win the battle against the outbreak of NCP, Xi said.

IX. 书面表达（满分15分）

假设一国外教育代表团将来你校参观访问,请你根据下表提示的信息,用英语向外宾简单介绍学校近年来所发生的变化,并谈谈你的感想。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 过去 | 现在 |
| 垃圾遍地  只有一个篮球场( basketball court)  图书数量少  同学之间不能相处融洽，有时打架 | 教室干净整洁  篮球场更多  可借阅各种各样的书籍  尊敬老师，互帮互学 |
| 你的感想…… | |

注意：1. 词数80字左右。文章的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

2. 文中不得提及考生所在的学校和本人姓名。

Ladies and gentlemen! It's my honor to tell you about the changes in our school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I hope you will enjoy your stay in our school. Thank you very much!

2020—2021学年度第一学期九年级十月质量检查

英语科 答卷

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 学校\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  班级\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  座号\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 注意事项：  1．答题前，考生先将自己的姓名等信息填写清楚。  2．所有答案必须用0.5 mm黑色字迹的签字笔填写，字体工整。  3．请按题号顺序在各题的答题区内作答，请勿错位、越界答题。  4．保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、刮纸刀。 |

**第I卷（共97.5分）**

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| --- |
| I. 听力（每小题1.5分，共30分）  1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| II. 单项选择（每小题1分，共15分）  21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| III. 完形填空（每小题1.5分，共15分）  36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| IV. 阅读理解（每小题2分，共45分，其中66-70每小题1分）  46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**第II卷（共52.5分）**

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| V. 词汇（每小题1分，共10分）  A) 选词填空  71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  B) 完成句子  76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| VI. 情景交际（每小题1分，共5分）  81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| VII. 看图写话（每小题1分，共5分）  86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  88. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| VIII. 短文填空（每小题1分，共10分）  81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 88. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| IX. 书面表达（满分15分）  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

2020—2021学年度第一学期九年级十月质量检查

英语科 参考答案

I. 听力（每小题1.5分，共30分）

1-5: ABCBA 6-10: ABCBC 11-15: CBACB

16. dry 17. 7:00 18. Friday 19. save 20. high

II. 单项选择（每小题1分，共15分）

21-25: CDBCC 26-30: BCCAC 31-35: DBCCC

III. 完形填空（每小题1.5分，共15分）

36-40: BDDBC 41-45: DBBBC

IV. 阅读理解（每小题2分，共45分，其中66-70每小题1分）

46-50: BCDAA 51-55: CBAAB 56-60: ACDBA

61-65: DCCCA 66-70: BDEAC

V. 词汇（每小题1分，共10分）

A) 选词填空

71. creative 72. environmental 73. has borne 74. produced 75. valuable

B) 完成句子

76. development of industry 77. on purpose 78. was surrounded by/with

79. made contributions to encourage 80. made a mess of

VI. 情景交际（每小题1分，共5分）

81. Never mind.

82. May I have the bill?

83. the way to the hospital

84. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

85. I have had a fever for two days.

VII. 看图写话（每小题1分，共5分）

86. He is seeing a doctor.

87. They went boating yesterday.

88. She shouldn't park her car here.

89. There is a horse under the tree.

90. She is angry because her son is playing computer games.

VIII. 短文填空（每小题1分，共10分）

91. played 92. disease 93. but 94. mobile 95. On

96. or 97. discouraged 98. who 99. supplies 100. spreading

IX. 书面表达（满分15分）

参考《2020年福建省初中学业水平考试》英语作文评分标准