

2020 年下半年期末考试
九年级英语试题卷

说明：1. 本卷分为试题卷和答题卷，答案请填写在答题卷上，否则不给分。
2. 本卷共有 6 大题、86 小题，全卷满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

一、听力测试(27 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话,然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?
A.Some juice. B.Some oranges. C.Some apples.

答案是 C

A)请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后,你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题,每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

- 1.What is the boy going to do this Sunday?
A.Go boating. B.Go swimming. C.Go shopping.
- 2.What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A.Teacher and student. B.Classmates. C.Strangers.
- 3.How many students got full marks in the exam?
A.21. B.31. C.41.
- 4.Where was Mary last night?
A.At home. B.At school. C.At the airport.
- 5.How does Lucy like the Dragon Boat Festival?
A.Just so-so. B.Wonderful. C.Boring.
- 6.What’s wrong with the computer?
A.It is broken. B.It works slowly. C.It is repaired by Mr. Brown.
- 7.How long will the woman be late?
A.5 minutes. B.15 minutes. C.20 minutes.
- 8.What does the man mean?
A.He won’t go to the cinema with Mary. B.He will go to the cinema with Mary.
C.He doesn’t want to go to the cinema with Mary.

B)请听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。听每段材料前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

请听第一段材料,回答第 9、10 小题。

- 9.When did they meet last time?
A.One year ago. B.Two years ago. C.Three years ago.
- 10.What did Tina use to be like?
A.Outgoing. B.Shy. C.Fat.

请听第二段材料,回答第 11、12 小题。

- 11.How long was Lily away from the school?
A. For 7 days. B. For 5 days. C. For 6 days.

- 12.Which is TRUE about Lily according to the conversation?
A.She is very ill now. B.She failed her math exam. C.She missed her bus to school.

请听第三段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

- 13.What are they talking about?
A.Shopping. B.Exercising. C.Saving the environment.
- 14.How is the environment getting now?
A.Better and better. B.More comfortable to live in. C.Worse and worse.
- 15.What can we know from the conversation?
A.The supermarkets don’t offer the customers plastic bags now.
B.We should never drive cars. C.We should save water and recycle water.

请听第四段材料,回答第 16 至第 18 小题。

- 16.What day is it today?
A.Tuesday. B.Wednesday. C.Thursday.
- 17.How much did the man spend on the phone?
A.\$14. B.\$40. C.\$41.

- 18.What can we learn from the conversation?
A.The man wants to have the phone repaired.
B.The man doesn’t get his money back.
C.The woman is very friendly to the man.

请听第五段材料,回答第 19 至第 22 小题。

- 19.What’s the book about?
A.A great invention. B.A great inventor. C.A great mother.
- 20.What does John think of Edison?
A.Creative and hard-working. B.Creative and outgoing. C.Creative and helpful.
- 21.How did Edison learn the knowledge?
A.By asking his parents for help. B.All by himself. C.By asking his teachers for help.
- 22.What can we learn from the conversation?
A.Edison made all his inventions in the 20th century.
B.Edison was in school for only three years.
C.John’s mum knows much about Edison.
- C)请听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过3个单词,将答案填写到答题卷的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题1分)
- 23.Many teenagers can’t _____with their parents well.
- 24.Tom had an argument with his parents _____.
- 25.Tom felt very _____ after arguing with his parents.
- 26.Mr. Huang is Tom’s _____ teacher.
- 27.Tom _____to his parents first, and then they went out for a walk after supper.

二、单项填空(8 分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

- 28.—I don’t know how to improve my spoken English. Could you give me some _____?
—Yes, sure. Why not make an American pen friend?
A.marks B.suggestions C.choices D.instructions
- 29.—Sam looks very _____. —Yes. He failed in the math exam once again.
A.nervous B.active C.disappointed D.bored
- 30.—Don’t leave here. I’ll be back soon. —OK. I will be here_____you come back.
A.after B.till C.because D.if

- 31.——It seemed that we have to ____the trip because of the bad weather.
——Yes. Bad luck!
A.announce B.spread C.keep D.cancel
- 32.With the help of his Chinese friends, Sam can ____talk with people in some Chinese, though he has just come to China.
A.gradually B.hardly C.especially D.actually
33. ——Which movie do you prefer, the first one or the second one?
——The second one. I think it is ____than the first one.
A.less moving than B.more moving than C.as moving as D.not so moving as
- 34.My bike broke down on the way to the theater. When I got there, the film ____for 30 minutes.
A.began B.had begun C.has been on D.had been on
35. — “In the Past”, Jim’s latest novel, please!
— Sorry, it ____ just now. But it will come out again soon.
A.is sold out B.has sold out C.sold out D.was sold out

三、完形填空(25 分)

A)请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。(每小题 1 分)

At a dark night, a man came to a lonely village. When he walked slowly, a yellow light suddenly (36)_____at the end of the road. It came from a(n) (37)_____which was carried by a man. A villager near him said, “Here Blind Sun comes.”

“Blind?” the man said. “That’s too (38)_____. A blind man has no idea of day and night, can’t (39)_____the beauty of nature, or even doesn’t know what the light is. Wasn’t he funny to carry a lantern?”

As the lantern was coming near, the yellow light moved gradually to the man. The man asked, “Excuse me, may I ask you whether you’re (40)_____blind?”

The blind man answered, “Yes, the moment (时刻) I stepped into the world, I can’t see (41)_____.”

The man asked, “In that case, (42)_____do you carry a lantern?”
The blind man smiled, “At night all the people without light are just as blind (43)_____me, so I light a lantern.”

The man said, “I see, you light for others.”
But the blind man said, “No, I do it for (44)_____.”
“For yourself? But there is no (45)_____to do that,” the man felt surprised again.
The blind man explained, “Were you ever knocked by others (46)_____the dark?”
The man nodded, “Yes, sometimes.”

The blind man said proudly, “Believe it or not, I (47)_____knocked anyone. Although I’m blind, I carry the lantern, not only to light for others, but to let others see me, (48)_____they won’t knock me .”

After hearing that, the man was lost in thought.
In fact, everyone has a lamp (灯) in himself. Light it actively not only for others, but also for yourself —never put yourself in a dark (49)_____. When you feel left out and find it hard to (50)_____well with others, are you ready to light your lamp?

36. A.appeared B.fell C.went D.closed
37. A.basket B.toy C.lantern D.bag
38. A.easy B.clear C.useful D.strange
39. A.hear B.enjoy C.touch D.play

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40. A.really B.hardly C.greatly D.carefully
41. A.something B.nothing C.everything D.anything
42. A.how B.why C.where D.which
43. A.as B.like C.to D.of
44. A.yourself B.himself C.myself D.ourselves
45. A.time B.need C.way D.problem
46. A.such as B.instead of C.because of D.as for
47. A.always B.never C.often D.usually
48. A.after B.so C.if D.because
49. A.situation B.village C.dream D.country
50. A.turn on B.hold on C.put on D.get on

B)请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空,并将答案填写到答题卷的相应位置,每个词限用一次。(每小题一分)

he kill scared silly lie courage hear against fight strong

One sunny afternoon, a young deer and an old deer were (51) _____ under a tree in the forest. Suddenly, in the distance (在远处), they (52)_____ some sounds of dogs’ barking (吠).

The old deer stood up quickly. He felt nervous and (53)_____. He said to the young deer, “Be quick! It’s time to find a place to hide in. The barking dogs are fierce(凶猛的) and they will (54)_____ us.”

The young deer laughed and said, “Why should we hide from the dogs? We are bigger and (55)_____ than them. We can toss (扔) them aside with our big antlers(角). We should fight with them bravely.”

The old deer admired the (56)_____ of the young deer, but he did not believe the young deer. “We’d better run away now.” said the old deer.

The young deer refused to run away. He decided to fight (57) _____the dogs. As the dogs ran to (58) _____, he put down his antlers and wanted to toss them aside. But he didn’t win the (59)_____because there were too many dogs. He was killed by the dogs in the end.

The young deer lost his life because he didn’t know his strength (长处) and weakness. We can learn a lesson from the story. Don’t be like the (60) _____ young deer when we are in danger. We should know our strength and weakness.

四、阅读理解(40 分)

A)请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

A	
Huawei has announced today that smart-phone sales abroad in 2019 have reached over 200 million units. In recent months, the company (公司) has become the No. 2 supplier (供应商) of smart-phones, ahead of Apple and behind Samsung, marking a great progress Huawei has made since it entered this market eight years ago.	
An extended version (扩展版本) of the Fuxing bullet (指弹头) train will be fitted with the automatic train operation system (列车自动控制系统) . With a design speed of 350 kilometers per hour, the new train is 439.8 meters long, with 17 carriages (火车车厢) that can carry 1283 passengers.	
The world’ s first 5G—enabled railway station is on its way! The Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station is the first railway station built upon the 5G digital (数字的) indoor system, with China Mobile Huawei launching (发射) the network’ s system there.	

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- 61.According to the passage, which company is the No.1 supplier of smart-phones?
A.Samsung. B.Huawei. C.Apple. D.Xiaomi.
- 62.What speed can an extended version of the Fuxing bullet train reach?
A.350 kilometers per hour. B.200 kilometers per hour.
C.128 kilometers per hour. D.228 kilometers per hour.
- 63.Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A.Huawei entered smart-phone market in the year 2019.
B.The Fuxing bullet train is 350 kilometers long.
C.The Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station will be the world’s first 5G-enabled railway station.
D.The Fuxing bullet train can carry 4390 passengers at the most.

B

One pleasant (快乐的) evening, I was holding Grandpa’s hand and taking a walk in the park. “Where are the peanuts (花生)? Give me now! ” he suddenly said. How I wished I had some with me! “William, the monkeys are taking along to come out today. Wait till they smell the peanuts.” I knew he was lost in one of his memories again. I remembered the stories he told me of how he fed the monkeys when he was a kid. Then, he saw the goldfish! He acted as if he was seeing them for the first time.

Poor Grandpa! He fell ill with Alzheimer’s disease (阿尔茨海默病)last year. The doctor said it was a progressive (渐进的) brain disorder (紊乱) which could destroy (破坏) a person’s memory. The patient might also not be able to make reasonable judgments (判断). The saddening (使伤心) part was that it was a lifelong disease (疾病). But when my parents invited him to stay with us, he refused and said he liked living alone.

One day, he forgot to turn off the fire after cooking porridge. Luckily, one of the neighbors came to help him before the fire could spread.

It was then that my parents brought Grandpa to live with us. Often, he would forget my name and ask me who I was and what I was doing in his house. Each time I would answer softly, “It’s me, Ray, Grandpa! ” Even if he had forgotten who I was, he would always be my beloved (敬爱的) grandfather.

- 64.What did Grandpa want to do in the park?
A.To eat peanuts. B.To smell flowers. C.To feed monkeys. D.To tell stories.
- 65.What would happen to Grandpa according to the doctor?
A.His brain wouldn’t need examinations. B.His memory could get better.
C.He might not judge things correctly. D.He had to live by himself.
- 66.Why did the writer’s parents bring Grandpa to live with them?
A.To make sure of his safety. B.To help him remember their names.
C.To answer his questions in time. D.To get his help with the housework.
- 67.Which word do you think can best describe the writer?
A.Smart. B.Caring. C.Honest. D.Brave.

C

A team of scientists has come up with a plan to help rebuild the Arctic ice cap (北极冰帽). The ice cap is a huge area of sea ice that covers most of the Arctic Ocean all year round. Usually, the sea ice gets thicker and spreads further each winter, but this hasn’t happened in the past few years.

The Arctic ice cap is important because sea ice reflects (反射) heat and light from the sun back into space. With less ice, the ocean would take in more heat. The Arctic would

warm up more quickly, and more ice would melt (融化). Without it, many animals would lose their natural homes and die out. It could also influence the weather, with more storms along the coast.

Dr. Steven and a group of scientists think they can help to build up Arctic sea ice again. They want to fix wind-powered pumps (风力泵) on the sea ice. During the winter, the pumps would spread water from the ocean over the surface (表面) of the ice and form a new layer (层) of ice. The scientists said that this could add one more meter of ice to the ice cap in 10 years. The plan would require about 10 million pumps and **it** would be very expensive——about \$655 billion.

Dr. Steven said his team hoped their plan would get more people interested in finding ways to solve the problem of melting ice and give everyone a good start on saving the Arctic ice cap.

- 68.What’s the scientists’ plan?
A.To save animals in danger. B.To attract(吸引) people to come to the Arctic.
C.To clean up the sea. D.To help rebuild and save the Arctic ice cap.

- 69.What would happen if there were no sea ice?
A.The ocean would reflect more heat and light.
B.The Arctic would be much colder.
C.There would be more storms along the coast.
D.More animals would live in the Arctic.

- 70.What does the underlined word “it” in the third paragraph refer to?
A.The plan. B.The ice cap. C.The pump. D.The ice.

71. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A.The ice cap is a huge area of sea ice that covers all of the Arctic Ocean.
B.The sea ice hasn’t become thicker in the winter in the past few years.
C.The more sea ice there is, the more heat the ocean will take in.
D.The pumps could add another one metre of ice to the ice cap in five years.

D

The Trip of A Lifetime

Many people dream of going on a great travel adventure (冒险活动). Most of us keep dreaming; others make it happen.

Gregg Bleakney’s dream was to travel the Americas from top to bottom. He got the idea after he finished a 1,600-kilometre bike ride. Gregg’s friend, Brook Allen, was also a cyclist (骑自行车的人). The two friends talked and decided their goal: they would travel from Alaska to Argentina by bike.

To pay for the journey, Gregg and Brook worked and saved money for years. Once they were on the road, they often camped outdoors or stayed in hotels. In many places along their trip, local people opened their homes to the two friends and gave them food.

During their trip, Gregg and Brook cycled through deserts, rainforest and mountains. They visited modern cities and explored (勘察)ancient ruins (毁损物)such as Tikal in Guatemala. In many places, they met other cyclists from all over the world.

In May 2007—two years, twelve countries, and over 30,500 km later—Gregg finally reached Ushuaia , Argentina, at the tip (尖端) of South America. Near Guatemala, Brook had to return to the U. S. and Gregg continued without him.

Gregg and Brook kept a record of their adventures in an online blog. The trip taught

both men a lot about travelling. Here is some of Gregg’s advice:

Travel light. The less baggage (行李)you have, the less you’ll worry about.

Be **flexible**. Don’t plan everything. Then you’ll be more relaxed and happy, even when there are challenges along the way.

Be polite. As one traveler told Gregg, “Always remember that nobody wants to fight, cheat or rob (扒窃) a nice guy.”

72.What did Gregg do after he finished a 1,600–kilometre bike ride?

A.He went on his travel alone. B.He wrote an article about ancient ruins of Tikal.

C.He decided to travel from Alaska to Argentina by bike.

D.He went back to the U. S. with the help of the local people.

73.What does the underlined word "flexible" mean?

A.Able to change. B.Able to relax. C.Able to succeed. D.Able to keep safe.

74.Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A.Local people refused to provide them with food.

B.Gregg and Brook worked and saved money for their housing.

C.Gregg and Brook learned that travelling without baggage is good.

D.Gregg met other people who liked bike–riding from all over the world.

75.What can we infer from the passage?

A.Only staying at the hotels is safe in other countries.

B.Learning to be friendly with others is helpful when travelling.

C.Bringing as many things as possible on your trip is necessary.

D.Visiting big and modern cities is meaningless to Gregg and Brooks.

B)请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中,选择五个还原到文中,使短文意思通顺、结构完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。(每小题 2 分)

How to Do Man-on-the-Street Interviews

The man-on-the-street interview is an interview in which a reporter hits the streets with a cameraman to interview people on the spot (当场). (76)_____But with these tips (提示), your first man-on-the-street interview experience can be easy.

※When your boss(老板) or professor sends you out to do man-on-the-street interviews for a story, think about the topic and develop a list of about ten general questions relating to it. For example, if your topic is about environmental problems in America, you might ask, “Why do you think environmental protection is important in America?” (77) _____

※Hit the streets with confidence (信心). (78) _____Say, “Excuse me, I work for XYZ News, and I was wondering if you could share your opinion about this topic,” This is a quick way to get people to warm up to you.

※Move on to the next person if someone tells you she is not interested in talking on camera. Don’t get discouraged.

※ (79) _____Each interview that you get on the street shouldn’t be longer than ten minutes. As soon as you get the answer you need, move on to the next person. Make sure that as you go from interview to interview, you are getting a variety (多样的) of answers. If everyone is giving you the same answer, you won’t be able to use it. A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten. (80) _____

※If your news station or school requires interviewees to sign release forms (签署放行单) to appear on the air, don’t leave work without them.

- A.Limit (限定) your time.

B.As you approach (靠近) people, be polite.

C.If you don’t own a camera, you can buy one.

D.For new reporters, this can seem like a challenging task.

E.To get good and useful results, ask them the same question.

F.That number of interviews should give you all the answers you need.

G.With a question like this, you will get more than a ‘Yes” or “No” reply.

五、补全对话(5分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子填入空白处,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,并在答题卷上将其序号涂黑。(每空一句,每小题 1 分)

A:Hi, William. I haven’t seen you for weeks.Where have you been?

B:I have been to Beijing.

A:(81)_____

B:I took part in the First Chinese Ancient Poem Reading Competition.

A:Really? (82)_____

B: I won the first prize.

A:Congratulations! (83)_____Whose poem did you choose?

B: I chose Li Bai’s. He is my favorite poet.

A:(84)_____ And what do you think of the competition?

B: Fantastic. You know, our Chinese ancient poems are really great. We should learn more.

A:I agree with you. (85)_____

B:That’s all right.

- A.How did you perform?

B.I love his poems, too.

C.Do you like Li Bai?

D.You’ve always the best.

E.Why did you go there?

F.It’s our duty to keep and spread our traditional culture.

G.What did you do there?

六、书面表达(15 分)

假如你是李华,经过三年的初中学习生活后,现在的你与初中刚入学的你相比,你身上一定发生了不少的变化。请你根据写作要点提示和要求,写一篇英语短文给你的英国笔友,简要介绍你的变化。

写作要点:1.What were you like three years ago? And what are you like now?

2.What about your hobbies three years ago and now?

3.Your feeling.

要求:1.短文要包括所有写作提示要点,可适当拓展;2.短文中不得出现与你自己相关的真实信息;3.词数不少于 80.短文的开头已经给出,不计入总词数.

I have changed a lot during the past three years. _____
