2020-2021学年杭州市下城区九年级第一学期英语

期末教学质量检测

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项

A

All cultures have coming-of age ceremonies. However，they are usually quite different from each other. In the West， the legal（法律上的） age for adults is usually eighteen. This is about the age when person can drive car， drink alcohol（酒精）， and vote. In Japan， people come of age at the age of twenty. Every year on the second Monday of January， large ceremonies are held. Young women and men dress up for the ceremonies. They listen to speeches from their elders and receive gifts on that day.

Other parts of the world have much more unusual ceremonies for new adults. In some places in Africa， young men go into the forest together .There，their elders teach them how to become adults. There are some interesting coming-of-age traditions in Taiwan as well. The Atayal people used to get tattoos（纹身）on their faces. Standing the pain was what made them adults. When you come of age， you will be free to do what you want. Also， you will be expected to make decisions for yourself. Being an adult， therefore，means having more freedom and more responsibility(职责)

16. Cindy is an American. She is turning eighteen next month. Which is not legal for her now？

A. Getting haircut. B. Riding a bicycle.

C. Drinking beer. D. Singing at KTV

17. What does coming-of-age ceremonies most likely mean？

A. A tradition to celebrate a child becoming an adult.

B. A moment to celebrate a child＇s birth.

C. A party to remember the good old days.

D. A place to receive teacher＇s lessons.

18. What does Standing most likely mean?

A. To argue. B. To organize. C. To avoid D. To accept

B

But they did not sleep. They waited and they listened． In the end Mr. White got up to get a candle because the dark made him more afraid． He began to go downstairs， but suddenly he heard a noise at the front door．He stopped，and he listened. He could not move．Then the noise came again． This time he ran．He ran upstairs，back into the bedroom and he closed the door behind him． But again the noise came．

''What's that？'' Mrs. White cried， and she sat up in bed．

''Nothing！GO to sleep again！''her husband answered．

But Mrs. White listened—and the noise came again．''It's Herbert！ It's Herbert！ she cried. ''I'm going to open the door for him．''

And she got out of bed and ran to the door of the bedroom．Mr. White got there first and stopped her．

''No！''he cried．''Think！''

''But it's my boy！ It's Herbert，''she answered．

''No！Don't go！Don't…''her husband cried again．

But Mrs. White did not listen to him. She opened the bed room door and ran from the room．''I'm coming， Herbert． I'm coming！'' she called．

Mr. White ran after her．''Stop！''he cried．''Remember，Herbert died in the machinery！You don't want to see him！''

For a minute Mrs. White stopped and looked at her husband， but then the noise came again and she began to run downstairs．

''Help me！ Help me！'' she called to her husband．

But Mr. White did not move．''The paw！'' he thought．''\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？''

He ran back into the bedroom．''Quick！''he thought． ''Where is it？''At first he could not find it in the dark．Ah！ There it was！ He had it！

Just at that minute he heard his wife downstairs．

''Wait！ Wait， Herbert！ I'm coming！''she cried． She began to open the front door．

At the same time Mr. White took the monkey's paw in his right hand and he made his third wish．

Mrs. White gave a long unhappy cry and her husband ran down to her． She stood by the open door． Very afraid，Old Mr. White looked out into the dark．

The road was dark and quiet—and there was nobody there．

19.Which of the following is the right order according to Paragraph1?

①Mr.White ran to the bedroom. ②Mr.White went downstairs

③Mr.White closed the door. ④Mr.White got up to get a candle.

A.②-④-①-③ B.③-①-④-② C.③-②-①-④ D.④-②-①-③

20. How did Mr. White feel when he heard the noise again and again？

A. Very afraid. B. Very angry.

C. Very happy. D. Very interested.

21. Why did Mrs. White NOT listen to her husband and run out of the room？

A. She wanted to look for the monkey’s paw.

B. She wanted to see where the noise was from.

C. She thought her dead son came back home.

D. She thought her husband＇s words were right.

22. Which of the following sentences can be put in the blank(空格) in the passage？

A. Where’s the candle？

B. Where’s my wife？

C. Where’s my child？

D. Where’s the monkey’s paw？

C

➀Everyone experiences bad feelings. But help may be on the way. In recent studies scientists have found that music can improve people’s feelings. One study organized by the University of Mary land showed that listening to classical music helped improve the feelings of doctors. It also helps them feel greater satisfaction with their work.

➁ But not only classical music helps people feel better. In fact, a Penn State University study of college students showed that any kind of music helped to make them feel happy.

➂ How can you help yourself with music? Try music-listening diary. Before you listen to music, write down how you are feeling. Then get your radio, CD player, or MP3 player and turn on your favorite kind of music. The college students usually listened to rock music, but you can choose any kind. Next, do whatever activity you would usually do while listening to music. For example, the college students studied and exercised. After listening to music, write down how long you listen and how you feel now. Keep the diary for several weeks, and find out if music really makes a difference.

23. The writer describes the University of Maryland study so that readers will learn\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. about folk music

B. how studies are organized

C. that music helps only medical workers

D. that music can help doctors with their feelings

24. The main purpose of Para.2 and Para.3 is to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interest readers with stories about music

B. tell readers about how feelings make a difference to researchers

C. encourage readers to use music to improve their own feelings

D. teach readers what kind of classical music they should listen to

25. The writer describes the Penn State study so that readers will realize that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. any kind of music can improve feeling

B. college students experience many feelings

C. music makes students feel less happier

D. rock music is the most helpful kind of music

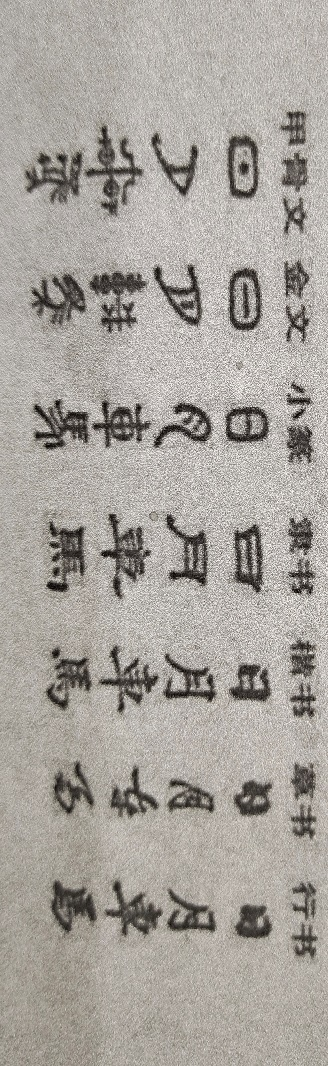
26. The writer organizes Paragraph 3 by asking a question and\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telling a story B. giving advice

C. providing reasons D. comparing two studies

D

**Ancient and Modern Chinese Characters**



**➀In the Beginning**

When people write in English, they use letters. People who write in Chinese, however, use characters that stand for words or ideas. Historians believe Chinese writing began as early as 1500 BC. The earliest forms were called “oracle bones.” These were animal bones marked with pictures and symbols. In addition to writing on bones, the Chinese also made marks on turtle shells. By 1400 BC, the Chinese writing system had become more difficult. It had more than 2,500 characters. Around 200 BC, Chinese characters became standardized. This means that everyone used the same characters.

**➁Then and Now**

Many modern Chinese characters are similar to those from 2, 000 years ago. For example, the character that means man in the Lishu system from 200 BC is similar to the character that means man from the Jiantizi, or modern simplified system, of the twentieth century.

**➂A Simpler System**

People have made efforts to change Chinese characters over the centuries. The most important changes happened in the twentieth century. The Chinese government made many characters easier so that more people could learn to read. This simpler System is used in mainland China and Singapore. Traditional characters are used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau. Even with these changes, Chinese writing from 2, 200 years ago is still understood today.

27. What do the three headings(小标题)tell?

A. the topic of each section

B a list of important Chinese characters

C how Chinese characters changed

D important events in the development of the Chinese language

28. Which detail supports the idea that ancient and modern Chinese characters are related(有联系)？

A. Animal bones were used for writing

B. There were once more than 2, 500 characters

C. The ancient Chinese wrote symbols and characters on bones and turtle shells

D. Most of the characters from 2, 200 years ago can still be read today

 29. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Chinese writing uses an alphabet.

B. Few people in ancient China could write.

C. Modem Chinese characters are nothing like those used in ancient China

D. Modern Chinese characters were developed from symbols used in ancient China.

30. Which of these would be another good heading for the third paragraph?

A.“ Provinces in China”

B. “The Language of Singapore”

C " Twentieth-century Changes"

D. "A Language for Everyone”

**第二节**（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）

下面文章中有五处（第31-35题）需要添加小标题。请从以下选项（A.B.C.D.E和F）中选出符合各段意思的小标题。选项有一项是多余选项。

Good manners are important things to have since they show that you're polite to other people. If you're having a meal with others, then make sure you use good manners while you're eating to show that you're respectful.  
31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Set your phone to silent or vibrate, and keep it in a pocket or bag throughout your meal. Don’t answer it unless there is an emergency. If you need to take a phone call, excuse yourself from the table first by saying something like, "Excuse me, I need to take this. I'll be right back.  
32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Don't start eating immediately as you sit down since it's rude to start if people don't have their food. Instead, patiently wait in your seat before you take your first bite.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_When you need to cut something，hold the knife in your right hand and your fork in your left. Once you cut your food， you can either use your fork in your left hand or set your knife down so you can use your fork with your right hand.  
   34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Chewing with your mouth open or talking while you’re eating is usually considered rude since no one wants to see the food in your mouth. Take small bites of your food and chew them completely with your mouth closed.  
   35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_If you need to go to the bathroom during the meal，say ＂excuse me＂ before standing up so others know you need to go somewhere. You don＇t need to give the reason why you’re leaving as long as you come back and sit down again. You may say ,”Excuse me,I’ll be right back”

A. Hold your fork and knife properly like you＇re holding a pencil  
B. Avoid reaching across the table since you may get in other people’s way

C. Don’t chew with your mouth open.  
D. Wait until everyone else has been served before you start eating.  
E. Avoid setting your phone on the table while you're eating with other people  
F.If you need to go somewhere,say “Excuse me” before leaving.

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分25分）**

第一节：完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D)中选出一个最佳选项。

Stanley, as a son of a very poor farmer, left school early and went to work in a factory, for education was for the rich then. So, the world became his school. With great 36 , he read everything he could, listened to the town elders and learned about the world beyond his hometown. “There’s so much to learn,” he’d say. “Though we’re born stupid, only the stupid 37 that way.” He decided that 38 of his children would be refused an education.

Therefore, Stanley insisted（坚持）that we should learn at least one new thing each day. 39 , as children, we thought this was crazy, we’d still do that. And dinner time seemed perfect for 40 what we learned. We would talk about the news of the day. Sometimes the news was unimportant, but it was always taken 41 . Stanley would listen carefully and discuss it with us. Then came the moment--the time to share the day’s new learning.

“Felice,” he’d say. “Tell me what you learned today.”

“I learned that the population of Denmark（丹麦）is...”

Silence.

Stanley was thinking about what we said. “The population of Denmark. Hmm. Well...” he’d say. “Get the map; let’s see where Denmark is.” And the whole family went on a 42 for Denmark.

This same experience was repeated until each family member had a 43 . Dinner ended only after we had a clear 44 of at least half a dozen such facts.

As children, we thought very little about these educational wonders. Our family, however, was 45 together, sharing experiences and joining in one another’s education. And by looking at us, listening to us, respecting（尊重）what we learned and our value, Stanley was surely our most 46 teacher.

Later during my training as a future teacher, I studied with some of the most famous educators. They were imparting（传授）what Stanley knew all along--the 47 of continual learning. His skills have 48 me well all my life. Not a single day has been 49 , though I can 50 tell when knowing the population of Denmark might prove useful.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36.A.interest | B.sadness | C.pain | D.pride |
| 37.A.avoid | B.receive | C.risk | D.remain |
| 38.A.all | B.none | C.both | D.each |
| 39.A.However | B.Though | C.Because | D.Instead |
| 40.A.recording | B.leading | C.sharing | D.hiding |
| 41.A.mostly | B.badly | C.clearly | D.seriously |
| 42.A.search | B.rush | C.sense | D.point |
| 43.A.turn | B.case | C.list | D.speech |
| 44.A.plan | B.difference | C.conversation | D.understanding |
| 45.A.growing | B.producing | C.preparing | D.processing |
| 46.A.normal | B.influential | C.common | D.famous |
| 47.A.talent | B.message | C.part | D.value |
| 48.A.prevented | B.packed | C.served | D.stopped |
| 49.A.refused | B.thought | C.wasted | D.used |
| 50.A.usually | B.often | C.never | D.sometimes |

**第Ⅱ卷**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式，将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

Within five minutes of meeting Olivia Ports, I knew she was a special teenager.

I knew before she pick up her guitar and performed a song.

I knew before I found out how a condition she was born with changed her childhood.

And I knew before her mother told me Olivia performed recently in front of 1,200 people.

In addition to her musical talents, Olivia is just so friendly, funny and grateful to those who made her \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_\_(one) show such a success.

Like all children fighting chronic（慢性的illness, “the journey she has been on has made her stronger.” said Olivia’s mother Leanne Ports.

Olivia was born with \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_unusual illness. When she realized she would have to give\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_ her favorite gymnastics(体操), she picked up her mom’s old high school guitar and taught \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_(her) to play.

It was during a hospital visit that she met Classical Blast, a popular band that invited Olivia to join them as a guest \_\_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_\_(perform). They encouraged her \_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) at public events in the area, and she was soon a regular(常客) on stage.

It was yet another treatment that led to her most recent passion(激情). Getting well in her room for 15 days last Christmas, Olivia saw first-hand how sad it can be for children to be in hospital during the holidays. That’s \_\_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ Olivia decided to do a benefit show(义演）, asking guests to bring a toy that could\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) to young patients.

When you fill your life \_\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ things you love,” she said, “it makes every day more \_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_(meaning).”

**单词拼写（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）**

根据下列句子及所给首字母，在答题纸上按题号写出各单词的正确、完全形式（每空限填一词）。

61. The “b” in the word “climb” is not p\_\_\_\_\_.

62. There’s a t\_\_\_\_\_ in our family that we have a party on New Year’s Eve every year.

63. The train arrived at e\_\_\_\_\_ 9 o’clock.

64. He was p\_\_\_\_\_ of himself for holding on to his dream.

65.—What m\_\_\_\_\_ is this dress made of ? —Cotton.

66. We should think how we could d\_\_\_\_\_ our time between studying and hobbies.

67. I r\_\_\_\_\_ that I am unable to accept your kind invitation.

68. Sitting in one position for a long p\_\_\_\_\_ of time is not healthy.

69. If you s\_\_\_\_\_ to the truth, you’ve nothing to fear.

70. This new restaurant has different kinds of live music every night e\_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.

**书面表达（共1小题，满分15分）**

假如你是Han Mei, 下面是你的笔友Alice发给你的一封e-mail, 请根据Alice的困惑给她提出一些合理的建议。

|  |
| --- |
| To: Han Mei |
| From: Alice |
| Hi Han Mei,  This term is drawing close. I have to read about a book report in front of my whole class. I’m so nervous I can hardly breathe! Has this happened to you?  What should I do? Could you please give me some advice? Thanks a lot !  Alice |

注意：1.字数在80词左右。

2. 文中不得使用你的真实姓名和校名。

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**【参考答案】**

**答案：CAD DACD DCAB ADDC EDACF**

**完形填空**

**答案：ADBBC DAADA BDCCC**

**语法填空**

**答案：first,an ,up ,herself,performer,to play,why,be given,with,meaningful**

**单词拼写**

**61-65**

**pronounced,tradition,exactly,proud,material**

**66-70**

**divide,regret,period,stick,except**