

# 2020—2021 学年第一学期九年级期末英语试卷

满分：120 分 时间：100 分钟

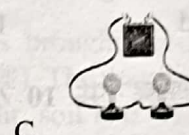
一、听力 (共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

第一部分 听对话回答问题。每段对话听两遍。

1. What type of TV programme does Simon like?



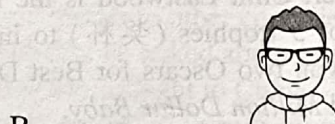
2. What subject did Jack prepare for last night?



3. What will they give Kate as a present?



4. Which man does the detective think is the suspect?



5. What time did the boy reach school today?

A. 7:20.

B. 7:30.

C. 7:40.

6. What color does the man want to paint the wall?

A. Green.

B. Orange.

C. Blue.

7. Where does the dialogue happen?

A. At a bus stop.

B. At a cinema.

C. At home.

8. Why is the woman talking to the man?

A. To borrow a book.

B. To know about Jane.

C. To discuss a plan.

9. What does the boy think of growing up?

A. He enjoys growing up.

B. He can learn more about the world.

C. Growing up brings him so many worries.

10. Why CAN'T the boy go to see the film?

A. Because he has seen it before.

B. Because the film is not wonderful.

C. Because he has to look after his mother.

第二部分 听对话和短文回答问题。每段材料听两遍。

听一段对话，回答第 11 至 12 小题。

11. What does the man buy for her mother?

A. A handbag.

B. A scarf.

C. A blouse.

12. Which is TRUE about the boy's mother?

A. She likes purple best.

B. She doesn't like handbags.

C. She often wears scarves.





听第一篇短文，回答第 13 至 15 小题。

A news report	
The crime	A boy was arrested for <u>13</u> .
The reason	He needed money to <u>14</u> .
The lesson we learn	More attention should be paid to the problems of <u>15</u> .

13. A. kidnapping                      B. theft                      C. murder  
 14. A. go to school                      B. buy food                      C. play computer games  
 15. A. parents                      B. teenagers                      C. the police

听第二篇短文，回答第 16 至 20 小题。

16. What does John mainly talk about in his speech?  
 A. His daily life.                      B. His parents.                      C. His hobby.  
 17. What did John use to do?  
 A. He watched TV a lot.                      B. He stayed at home and did homework.  
 C. He played sports with his classmates.  
 18. What kind of books does John read now?  
 A. Textbooks.                      B. Novels.                      C. Cartoon books.  
 19. What does John think of doing homework with his friends?  
 A. He can chat with them.                      B. He can learn a lot from them.  
 C. He can pay attention to study.  
 20. What does John want to be in the future?  
 A. A writer.                      B. A doctor.                      C. A teacher.

## 二、 单项选择 (共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

21. —Have you ever heard of a hot Internet word “*Fanersai* (凡尔赛)”?  
 —Of course. It shows ▲ different meaning. It's a way of showing off.  
 A. so                      B. so a                      C. such                      D. such a  
 22. The railway between Zhenjiang and Lian Yungang has been in ▲ since last December.  
 A. progress                      B. service                      C. danger                      D. thought  
 23. Nowadays, robots make our lives easier, but many workers ▲ lose their jobs to robots.  
 A. may                      B. must                      C. should                      D. need  
 24. Looking back, too many things happened in 2020. We can't find a word to describe 2020. It was really a year ▲ words.  
 A. during                      B. beyond                      C. through                      D. except  
 25. Some schools ▲ winter sports to their courses since Beijing won the right to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.  
 A. add                      B. are adding                      C. have added                      D. were adding  
 26. In the US Presidential election (选举), Donald Trump thought he would receive the most votes. It ▲ that Biden got more votes than him.  
 A. turned on                      B. turned off                      C. turned out                      D. turned up  
 27. —What a terrible experience to fly from New York to Beijing!  
 —▲, lucky us, we are safe to return to our motherland.  
 A. Moreover                      B. Otherwise                      C. Anyway                      D. Instead  
 28. It will be much quicker to go to Hexi New Town when Metro Line 7 ▲ next year.  
 A. will complete                      B. will be completed                      C. completes                      D. is completed





29. Sometimes I feel ▲ boring to play the same piece of music again and again.  
A. that B. this C. it D. one
30. Life is a horse, and ▲ you ride it ▲ it rides you.  
A. not only; but also B. either; or C. both; and D. neither; nor
31. —What do you think of the nature documentary *Our Planet*?  
—Pretty wonderful! It calls on us to save Earth ▲ it's too late.  
A. until B. when C. since D. before
32. —What makes you ▲ we are going to sell the house?  
—I hear that you're going abroad to help look after your grandson.  
A. promise B. announce C. suppose D. discover
33. It's ▲ and usual to see people feel nervous when they face challenges in their life.  
A. common B. special C. curious D. modest
34. —I can't stand (忍受) the cold weather here in winter.  
—▲. But if winter comes, can spring be far behind?  
A. So can I B. So I can C. Neither can I D. Neither I can
35. Tom fell off his bike and his leg hurt. Luckily, X-rays ▲ that he didn't break any bones.  
A. controlled B. contacted C. connected D. confirmed
36. Tamdrin (丁真) is a Tibetan man ▲ became an Internet star overnight after a photographer posted a short video of him on Douyin.  
A. which B. who C. whom D. what
37. —How do you like the drama *Thunderstorm* by Cao Yu?  
—If there's one play that best represents Chinese drama, it's ▲ *Thunderstorm*.  
A. probably B. heavily C. peacefully D. simply
38. Which of the following can be a proper title for a news report?  
A. The winter holiday is coming B. Zhenjiang travel tips  
C. A Cat show was held D. Lost boy was found
39. —*Chinatown Investigation 3* will be shown on 12<sup>th</sup> February, the lunar new year's day.  
—That's great. Could you please tell me ▲?  
A. that we can see it together B. if the director is Chen Sicheng  
C. where it was shown D. how much is the ticket
40. —Mum, what about travelling to the USA this winter holiday?  
—▲ We'd better stay at home as the COVID-19 pandemic is still serious overseas.  
A. That's not the case. B. Never mind.  
C. I can't agree more. D. In your dreams.

### 三、完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Once, a man was going through hard times. His wife divorced (离婚) him. He went bankrupt (破产) 41 only a year in business. Despite (即使) all of his hard work, failure was all that he had seen. Struggling with this, he 42 everything behind and went into the forest. There, he met an old man who had lived there for a long time. He 43 his story with the old man. "Can you give me one good reason not to 44?" he asked the old man.

"Look," the old man said, pointing to two plants. "Do you see that fern (蕨类植物) and bamboo there?"

"Yes," the man answered.

"When I 45 the fern and the bamboo seed, I took very good care of them. Within a short period of time, the fern 46 grew from the earth," the old man went on.

"47 I watered and took care of the bamboo seed for years, it did not sprout (发芽). There was no sign of 48. But I did not give up on the bamboo seed and continued looking after it. In the fifth year, a small sprout came out of the earth. And within six months, the tree grew a hundred feet tall.





"The little bamboo tree had been growing underground for the past four years, 49 a root system strong enough for its ground growth in the fifth year and beyond. If it hadn't done this, it would not be as 50 as it is now. So you know, all the time you were struggling, you were actually growing strong roots," the old man said.

- |                   |                |                |             |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 41. A. before     | B. after       | C. during      | D. until    |
| 42. A. took       | B. picked      | C. left        | D. fell     |
| 43. A. contacted  | B. provided    | C. complained  | D. shared   |
| 44. A. give up    | B. come out    | C. worry about | D. show off |
| 45. A. bought     | B. kept        | C. collected   | D. planted  |
| 46. A. heavily    | B. safely      | C. quickly     | D. surely   |
| 47. A. If         | B. Though      | C. Since       | D. When     |
| 48. A. growth     | B. spirit      | C. pain        | D. strength |
| 49. A. preventing | B. controlling | C. developing  | D. saving   |
| 50. A. wild       | B. pleasant    | C. active      | D. strong   |

#### 四、阅读理解 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

##### A

#### The Most Oscars... Ever



Walt Disney has won more Oscars than anyone else. He was nominated for 64 awards, and won 26! Composer John Williams is the second most nominated person, with 47 Academy Award nominations.



#### Actor or Actress with the Most Oscars



The actress with the most Oscars is Katharine Hepburn who won four Best Actress Oscars during her career. Clint Eastwood is the male actor with the most Oscars, with a total of 5 trophies (奖杯) to his name, but he didn't win any for acting. He won two Oscars for Best Director and two Oscars for Best Picture for *Unforgiven* and *Million Dollar Baby*.



#### Youngest & Oldest Oscar Winner



The youngest ever Oscar winner is actress Tatum O'Neal who was only 10 years old when she won Best Supporting Actress for the film *Paper Moon*.

The oldest person to win an Oscar was Jessica Tandy at the age of 81. She won the Best Actress Award for her part in *Driving Miss Daisy*.

#### First Female Best Director



Kathryn Bigelow became the first woman to win the Oscar for Best Director in 2010 for the film *The Hurt Locker*. Kathryn beat James Cameron who competed for the same award for his 3D epic *Avatar*. She is only the fourth woman to ever receive a nomination, the others are Sofia Coppola for *Lost in Translation*, Jane Campion for *The Piano* and Lina Wertmüller for *Pasqualino Settebellezze*.

51. How many Oscars has Walt Disney won?  
A. 64                      B. 26                      C. 47                      D. 38
52. Clint Eastwood won Oscars for Best Director and ▲.  
A. Best Actor                      B. Best Actress  
C. Best Picture                      D. Best supporting Actor
53. Which of the following information is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
A. James Cameron was the director of the 3D epic *Avatar*.  
B. Katharine Hepburn won five Oscars for Best Actress in all.  
C. Both the youngest and oldest Oscar Winners won an Oscar for Best Actress.  
D. Kathryn Bigelow and the other three women all won an Oscar for Best Director.





## B

Every day, China imports (进口) different goods from countries across the world. These imports also include solid (固体的) waste, such as plastics, paper and metals. They mainly come from countries like the US, the UK and Japan.

These goods will no longer be imported next year. China will ban (禁止) all imports of solid waste starting from Jan 1, 2021.

Why did China import the solid waste? In 1980, China's economy (经济) was gradually taking off because of the reform and opening-up policy (改革开放政策). The country's factories didn't have enough raw materials (原材料) at that time. Therefore, China began importing solid waste. After being processed, it can be turned into materials that are used to make other products.

For years, China has been the world's largest importer of solid waste, with about 45 million tons arriving each year. Countries that send this waste to China pay about \$25 to \$50 per ton for recycling.

Although the waste has helped develop China's economy, it has brought more risks than benefits (利益). Waste that can't be used is either burned or buried (填埋). The water used to wash the waste is allowed to flow into nearby rivers. This has polluted the air, soil and water, posing a risk to public health.

China has made some efforts to ban waste since 2017. From 2017 to 2019, imports of solid waste fell by 68 percent, dropping from 42 million to 13 million tons.

54. After Jan 1, 2021, what will no longer be allowed in China?
- Producing solid waste.
  - Buying solid waste from abroad.
  - Importing plastic products from abroad.
  - Selling plastic, paper and metals to other countries.
55. What do you think will probably be talked about in the last paragraph?
- What benefits the solid waste brought to China.
  - What we can do to protect ourselves from the waste.
  - What risks the solid waste brought to China's economy.
  - What further efforts China will make to deal with the solid waste.
56. Which of the following information is **WRONG** from the passage?
- It costs very little money to recycle the solid waste.
  - Using the solid waste brings both benefits and risks to China.
  - The solid waste mainly comes from some developed countries.
  - Many factories in China used to use solid waste to make products.

## C

I don't remember the exact date I first met Martin. Like many other people who want to get through a checkout line, I found my thought was on speed. The line I was standing in wasn't moving as quickly as I wanted, and I looked toward the cashier (收银员), who was busy receiving money from customers (顾客).

He was an old man who was over sixty. I thought it probably took him a bit longer to finish the job. I watched him for a few more minutes. He greeted every customer before scanning the goods they were buying. Of course, his words were nothing special, "How's it going?" But he did something different – he listened to people indeed. Then he would reply to what the customers had said and talk with them.

I thought it was strange, but I had been used to people asking me how I was doing simply out of a conversation without thinking. You usually don't think about the question and just say something back quietly.

This old cashier seemed sincere about wanting to know how people were feeling. When





customers gave money to him, he opened the cash drawer and counted out their change. Then magic happened. He put the change in his left hand, walked around the counter to the customers, offering his right hand. As two hands met, the old cashier looked the customers in the eyes. "Thanks for shopping here today. Have a good day. Bye-bye." The looks on the faces of the customers were very priceless.

It was my turn. The next thing I knew he was standing beside me, offering his right hand and holding my change in his left hand. His kind eyes locked on mine. Smiling, and with a firm handshake ...

57. When the writer was in the checkout line, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. comfortable      B. warm      C. impatient      D. afraid
58. In the writer's opinion, when the cashiers were greeting the customers, they in fact wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. show their politeness      B. talk about something unimportant  
 C. find a person to chat with      D. show their joy to see the customers
59. Why did the writer think Martin special?  
 A. Because he spent a very short time serving customers.  
 B. Because he was patient with the questions from customers.  
 C. Because he showed special interest in customers' personal life.  
 D. Because he acted sincerely when giving back the change.
60. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?  
 A. Martin was a cashier who liked to talk about his daily life.  
 B. Many people would become Martin's fixed customers.  
 C. Many customers would get bored with what Martin did.  
 D. The writer thought the old cashier was not fit for the job.

### 五、词汇运用 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 根据句意及汉语或音标提示, 写出各单词的正确形式, 每空一词。

61. These days, it's difficult for a \_\_\_\_\_ (['sɪŋɡl]) mother to bring up a child.  
 62. With parents' \_\_\_\_\_ (信任), their children can make almost every decision about their own future.  
 63. 2020 Tencent Star Award was covered \_\_\_\_\_ (现场直播) on December 20<sup>th</sup> in Nanjing.  
 64. Zhenjiang, \_\_\_\_\_ (赞扬) by the foreigners, is famous for Jinshan Park and Xinjin Ferry.  
 65. I wonder why so many foreigners are \_\_\_\_\_ (反对) wearing masks in public. Is freedom really more important than life?  
 66. Because of a new strain of novel coronavirus, China has \_\_\_\_\_ (取消) the flights between China and the UK.  
 67. China's *Taijiquan*, a \_\_\_\_\_ (传统的) physical practice, was added to the UNESCO list on December 17th.

B) 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空, 每空一词。

68. Girls should learn to accept different body shapes and show \_\_\_\_\_ (they) with confidence. Never lose weight at the cost of health.  
 69. Failing to pass the exam, Sam walked home and \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) in bed, sad.  
 70. The man looked \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy), but he had nothing to do with the murder.  
 71. Louise Glück, an American poet, won Nobel Prize in Literature 2020 in her \_\_\_\_\_ (seventy).  
 72. —It's really noisy outside. Would you mind my \_\_\_\_\_ (shut) the window?  
 —Of course not.  
 73. Ma Yun and Ma Huateng are on the list of China's \_\_\_\_\_ (wealth) people.  
 74. Thanks to those \_\_\_\_\_ (boss) support, the new Project Hope school has been completed.  
 75. Chang'e 5 lunar probe returned on 17 December. China has become the third country to bring back rocks from the moon \_\_\_\_\_ (success).





## 六、短文填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Cute lion heads, noisy songs and drums, excited people – these are all part of the lion dances.

The lion dance started during the periods of three kingdoms. Since then, it has r 76 popular in China. Ancient Chinese people thought the lion stood for braveness and strength. It could d 77 away evil (邪恶) and bring good luck.

Wang Rentao has been performing (表演) the lion dance for 28 years. “It’s a time-honored (历史悠久的) custom here and the love for lion dance is in e 78 blood,” Wang said.

Now as head of the lion dance troupe (演出队), Wang is proud of the group’s a 79. “We’ve won many awards and taken part in many important events, i 80 the celebration of the 70th birthday of New China at Tian’anmen Square,” Wang said.

Wang’s troupe is famous for dancing on quincunial piles (梅花桩), one of the most difficult lion dance skills. Performers jump from one pile to another at a h 81 of about 2.5 meters above the ground. The distance between the piles can be as far as 1.8 meters.

“The training is really h 82 and tiring. Successful lion dances depend on w 83 the performers have solid (扎实的) base of kung fu skills or not. E 84 with that, they can fall from the pile and get hurt easily,” Wang said. “But that’s also the amazing part of lion dance, the part that makes it valuable heritage (遗产).”

The lion dance is popular not just in China, but in overseas Chinese communities. It r 85 them of the culture of their homeland. So many overseas Chinese see the lion dance as a symbol of China and Chinese culture.

## 七、任务型阅读 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

### A

#### Making Delivery Safer

China’s food delivery (递送) industry employs (雇) more than 6 million delivery workers. These workers can be seen on nearly every street in many Chinese cities. However, the job is becoming more dangerous.

We can’t imagine how difficult the job can be and how much the physical and mental pressure (压力) that delivery workers face because of time limits set by food delivery apps. Delivering an order late, they have to pay a fine (罚金).

The time limit has increased the risk of traffic accidents. It is set by an algorithm (算法). If an order is finished within (在.....之内) the time limit, the limit will be shortened for every delivery worker. But we should think about real-life situations, such as red lights and speed limits.

To deal with the problem, a food delivery company, Eleme, said it will add a new feature to its delivery app. Customers will choose to click a button that says “I’m willing to wait longer” in order to give delivery workers more time.

However, this change hasn’t pleased everyone. Still, these platforms (平台) can force riders to take more orders even if the customers click the button. To solve the problem completely, the apps should change the algorithms. The whole society should do something to make the delivery safer.

阅读以上信息, 用恰当的词完成下面的短文, 每空一词。

Nowadays, we can see many food delivery workers almost everywhere in China. However, the job is becoming more and more dangerous because of the time limits set by food delivery apps. If an order is delivered late, the delivery worker will be 86. Moreover, it is highly 87 for delivery workers to cause traffic accidents. The time for each order is set by an algorithm. But real-life situations like red lights and speed limits should be 88. In order to give delivery workers more time, a food delivery company will add a new feature to its app. Customers will be given a 89 to click a button to express their willing to wait longer. However, more problems will follow. 90 the apps change the algorithms, the problem can’t be solved completely. We should work together to make the delivery safer.





B

Last January, my wife received a 1,000-piece jigsaw (拼图) puzzle as a birthday gift. We knew the right steps to complete it. We dealt with the frame (框架) first and then the large objects with special lines and colors. My wife mainly used the color and shape of the pieces to help with the puzzle, but I paid much attention to the picture on the box as a guide. And so began our long journey of the puzzle.



What is a jigsaw? First, it is a puzzle to be solved. But unlike many puzzles, it can be solved with some talent and a stubborn determination (决心). In our case, 3 to 4 hours a day for 15 days.

In fact, a jigsaw puzzle is a testament (证明) to one's character. You use lots of time to complete this useless task for no better reason than not giving up. I recorded the journey on Facebook and received much encouragement along the way from many unknown people.

So what to do with the completed puzzle? It is too big and I have nowhere to put it. I can do nothing but to break it up and put it back in the box. It took 15 days to put the puzzle together and only two minutes to break it up.

When our pieces were back in the box, it was clear that the goal was never to complete the puzzle at all. Rather it was just a method to fill time. In this way, jigsaw puzzles are like life itself: It's all about the journey and the destination (终点) is not very important.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

The journey of solving the jigsaw puzzle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We <u>91</u> from the frame and then moved to large objects.</li> <li>My wife solved the puzzle with the help of the colour and shape of the pieces <u>92</u> I used the picture on the box as a guide.</li> <li>I recorded the journey on Facebook and many unknown people <u>93</u> us along the way.</li> <li>We spent 15 days, 3 to 4 hours a day, completing the task.</li> </ul>
Ways to deal with the completed jigsaw puzzle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have to break it up and put it back in the box because it takes up too much <u>94</u>.</li> </ul>
My opinions on completing the jigsaw puzzle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A jigsaw is a puzzle to be solved with not only some talent but a stubborn determination. We can achieve it if we don't give up.</li> <li>Completing the jigsaw puzzle is just like life itself—the journey itself <u>95</u> more than the destination.</li> </ul>

八、书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 你校英语社团和艺术社团将选举新一届的主席来负责策划、组织社团的活动, 你很感兴趣并报名竞选其中一个社团的主席。请根据以下信息写一篇竞选演讲稿。

<b>Characteristics</b>	outgoing, energetic, confident	
<b>Talents</b>	be good at English; have a gift for art	
<b>Clubs</b>	<b>English Club</b>	<b>Art Club</b>
<b>Activities</b>	raise money to build a free library... set up an English Corner... hold an English party...	enjoy different types of music... watch films and write reviews... invite some artists...
<b>Goals (目标)</b>	...(自拟一到两条)	

要求:

1. 选择一个社团参加竞选, 并说明原因;
2. 介绍个人优势和对社团活动的设想, 并拟定带领社团达成的目标;
3. 文章不少于 90 词, 开头结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;
4. 语意通顺, 意思连贯, 条理清楚, 书写规范;
5. 文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名等信息。

Good morning, everyone. My name is Li Hua. I want to run for the chairperson of

I hope that you will support me. Thank you.

