

宜春市 2020~2021 学年上学期期末质量监测

九年级英语试卷

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一、听力测试（共 27 分）

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。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's Peter's advice?
A. To stay at home. B. To watch TV. C. To go climbing.
2. Whose schoolbag is this?
A. Michael's. B. Tom's. C. Bill's.
3. When will the woman have the picnic?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
4. How much should the girl pay for the two tickets?
A. 10 dollars. B. 15 dollars. C. 20 dollars.
5. Which festival do you think it is today?
A. Father's Day. B. Christmas Day. C. National Day.
6. Why does the boy still stay in the library?
A. Because the book is very interesting. B. Because he forgets the time.
7. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a supermarket.
8. What does the man mean?
A. He's satisfied with his job. B. He's got trouble finding a job.
C. He likes working in hot summer.

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。听每段材料前你都有时间阅读各小题，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 1 段材料，完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. How long has Sally been away?
A. For four or five months. B. For four or five weeks. C. For four or five days.
10. How many times has the man been there?
A. Many times. B. Several times. C. Only once.

请听第 2 段材料，完成第 11 至第 12 小题。

11. When did the woman find her wallet lost?
A. When she was talking with her friend. B. After she got back from her trip.
12. Which of the following is true?
A. Nancy was waiting for a bus. B. Nancy came back in her friend's car.
C. Nancy could remember where she left her wallet.

请听第 3 段材料，完成第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. What kind of music does Linda like?
A. Folk music. B. Pop music. C. Rock music.
14. What might they do tonight?
A. Go shopping. B. Go for a drink. C. Stay at home.
15. What do we know about Sam and Linda?
A. Sam is interested in folk music. B. Linda asks Sam to go to a concert tonight.
C. They often eat out near their home.



请听第 4 段材料, 完成第 16 至第 18 小题。

16. What subject is Susan interested in?

A. Music and P.E.

B. P.E. and writing.

C. Science and writing.

17. How does Eric like music?

A. Easy but boring.

B. Easy and interesting.

C. Hard but interesting.

18. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Science is difficult for Susan.

B. Eric can play an instrument.

C. Eric and Susan have the same interests.

请听第 5 段材料, 完成第 19 至第 22 小题。

19. What's the matter with Harry?

A. He failed an exam.

B. He did badly in his lessons.

C. He lost friends.

20. Why does everyone think Nick knows more than Harry?

A. Because Nick scored two goals in the school football match.

B. Because Nick played basketball better than Harry.

C. Because Nick gave the correct answer to a question.

21. How does Harry feel now?

A. Happy.

B. Unhappy.

C. Popular.

22. What can we learn from the monologue?

A. Harry wants to ask Jack for help.

B. Harry doesn't like Nick at all.

C. Harry is as good as Nick in his class.

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。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. The name of the new _____ is *Answer That*.

24. Forty-eight _____ will be on the program every week.

25. At the beginning of the quiz the questions are _____.

26. Each winner of this week will get _____.

27. Call _____ if you would like to be on *Answer That*.

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。(每小题 1 分)

28. I can't tell how old the tree is _____, but it must be very old.

A. quickly

B. differently

C. simply

D. exactly

29. — Do you know where I can buy a beautiful skirt for my daughter?

— I _____ Qinglong Clothes Stores. It's suitable for teenagers.

A. admire

B. want

C. suggest

D. prefer

30. The students didn't leave the school _____ the heavy rain stopped.

A. because

B. until

C. if

D. when

31. Stonehenge is one of Britain's _____ historical places and it receives many visitors every year.

A. famous

B. more famous

C. most famous

D. the most famous

32. — How are you going to start the machine?

— It's easy. I can follow the _____.

A. interviews

B. inventions

C. instruments

D. instructions

33. Not only Jim but also his sister _____ a few cities in the south since they came to China.

A. have visited

B. has visited

C. visited

D. visits

34. — Could you please tell me _____?

— At 6:00 every morning.

A. what time Tom usually takes exercise

B. what time does Tom usually take exercise

C. what time Tom usually will take exercise

D. what time will Tom usually take exercise

35. My bike is broken. It _____ tomorrow.

A. repaired

B. was repaired

C. will repair

D. will be repaired



三、完形填空 (25 分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(每小题 1 分)

Have you ever disagreed with your parents about putting away the tablet(平板电脑) or turning off a video game? Most 36 are having these fights. In 2018, Brigham Young University and Deseret News made their American Family Survey. It showed that the Number 1 37 for parents of teenagers was too much technology.

If you're in school now, you may not 38 a time when there were not smartphones and tablets everywhere. The iPhone was introduced in 2007, and the iPad 39 three years later. But screen time is nothing 40. When your parents were growing up, they watched as much television as you do now, or even 41. They probably played video games, too.

Mobile devices(设备) can come with 42 everywhere we go: to the dinner table, to restaurants, into the car and into the bedroom when we're going to 43. They are planned to remind us to pick them up or keep using them at times. That's part of what makes smartphones smart! But it also means that they are 44 troubling us while we're trying to have family time or fun with friends.

Scientists say too much screen time can cause 45. More than two hours a day of screen time raises your risk of being overweight. Too much screen time at 46 stops you from getting healthy sleep. Children who grow up with the most screen time can have a 47 time doing well in school. And many families fight about screen time, which is no 48 for anyone.

Make an agreement with your family about where, when, and how you are going to use computers and 49 devices. No more than an hour a day is enough for kids during the schooldays. Parents should also put down their phones. 50 you do use a device, consider enjoying it with your family, perhaps by playing games or watching a movie.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. schools | B. library | C. families | D. markets |
| 37. A. fear | B. happiness | C. luckiness | D. wish |
| 38. A. forget | B. remember | C. take | D. bring |
| 39. A. turned out | B. looked out | C. gave out | D. came out |
| 40. A. cheap | B. new | C. small | D. fine |
| 41. A. more | B. slower | C. less | D. faster |
| 42. A. him | B. her | C. them | D. us |
| 43. A. eat | B. play | C. sleep | D. shop |
| 44. A. always | B. hardly | C. sometimes | D. never |
| 45. A. events | B. questions | C. problems | D. accidents |
| 46. A. birth | B. home | C. hand | D. night |
| 47. A. hard | B. good | C. big | D. busy |
| 48. A. time | B. fun | C. worry | D. money |
| 49. A. another | B. either | C. neither | D. other |
| 50. A. After | B. When | C. Until | D. Because |

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

death, try, general, thirteenth, with, similar, country, sit, number, never

At eight minutes past eight on the eighth day of the eighth month of 2008, the Olympic Games started in Beijing. In China eight is a lucky 51, and people believe that it will bring good luck. Millions of Chinese people 52 to have an "Olympic baby" and in 2008 there were a lot more births than in a normal year.

But why eight? In Chinese, the pronunciation for eight (ba) sounds 53 to the word for "wealth" or "good luck".

Unlike the number eight, the number four is 54 disliked in China. The number four in Chinese sounds like the word for "55", so many people think it is an unlucky number, which will bring bad luck. In many East Asian countries buildings don't have any floor numbers 56 a four in them.



In some European 57, the unlucky number is thirteen. This is because Judas was the 13th person at the Last Supper. Many hotels do not have the 58 floor. The floors go from 12 to 14, and there is no number 13. Some people will 59 sit at a table with 12 other people. They will ask another person 60 with them.

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。(每小题 2 分)

A

Franklin Swimming Training School

Join us to discover a lifelong swimming journey with our experienced coaches.

We have lessons for all ages.

Schedules (时间表) and Locations

Lessons are available on weekdays at public swimming pools and on weekends at private swimming pools.

Experienced coaches

Visit our web page to look through the list of our coaches, and then you can choose someone who best suits your needs.

Water Safety

Water safety instruction is included in all lessons.

Fast Results

1-on-1 lesson plans depend on students' abilities. Progress reports and prize given out regularly.

Monthly Fee Per Person (每人月费用)

Age	1-on-1	Group (3 to 5 persons)
1-12 years old	\$ 80	\$ 40
13 and above	\$ 110	\$ 60

Call Mr. Jones at 8622-5978 for more information.

61. Where can you swim if you want to have lessons every Monday?
 - A. At public swimming pools.
 - B. At private swimming pools.
 - C. At public and private pools.
 - D. At any swimming pool.
62. How much does it cost Tom (8-year-old) and his father if they want to have 1-on-1 swimming lessons for a month?
 - A. \$100.
 - B. \$140.
 - C. \$150.
 - D. \$190.
63. Which of the following is true according to the ad above?
 - A. You aren't allowed to choose experienced coaches.
 - B. 1-on-1 students can get regular progress reports and prize.
 - C. Swimming lessons are available only on weekdays.
 - D. If you want to know more, you can call Mr. Jones 8622-5987.



B

Alfred Traeger was an engineer who invented the pedal(踏板) radio for the Flying Doctor Service. This helped people communicate with each other all over the outback(澳大利亚内陆地区).

Alfred Traeger was born in Dimboola, Australia on 2nd August 1895. When he was twelve years old, Traeger made a telephone receiver. He was always interested in engineering, and his hobby was working with radios. John Flynn asked Traeger to invent a simple radio for the Flying Doctor Service. At the time, many people in the outback could not communicate with a hospital because they were far away from telephone lines.

Traeger's job was to develop a radio that was both a transmitter(发射器) and a receiver, meaning it could both send a message and receive a message. The radio had to be small, easy to use and cheap enough for outback people to buy. Traeger carried out experiments and set up a small radio network connected to Alice Springs which is in the outback.

Traeger also had to work out how to produce the power(电) to run the radio. He developed a machine that was turned by hand, but the radio needed both hands to run it, too. He came up with a simple and cheap way. He used bicycle pedals to produce power, leaving the hands free. Pedal radios were used by the Flying Doctor Service, neighbors and friends who could now communicate socially, and the School of the Air, which brought education to children all over the world.

In 1933, Traeger also invented a keyboard transmitter. On 31 July 1980, Traeger died in Adelaide Australia.

64. Why did Alfred Traeger invent the pedal radio?
- Because he was always interested in engineering.
 - Because his hobby was working with radios.
 - Because he was asked to invent a simple radio for hospitals.
 - Because he was helped by the Flying Doctor Service.
65. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- The transmitter.
 - The receiver.
 - The job.
 - The radio.
66. Put the events about Alfred Traeger in the correct order.
- ① He developed a radio that can send and receive messages.
 - ② He made a telephone receiver.
 - ③ He invented a keyboard transmitter.
 - ④ He used bicycle pedals to produce power.
- ②④①③
 - ②①④③
 - ①④②③
 - ②③①④
67. What is the passage mainly about?
- How Alfred invented the pedal radio.
 - How pedal radios helped the outback.
 - What Alfred did in the Flying Doctor Service.
 - What Alfred did to better pedal radios.

C

There is certainly more visiting without an appointment(预约) in Australia than there would be in England. All the same, you have to be careful about your timing.

A very close Indian friend talked to me once about how embarrassed(尴尬的) he felt when he called on his friends shortly before "Tea"(the evening meal, or dinner in Australia). They would sit talking very politely, but clearly waiting for him to leave. In fact, they were dying for him to leave as



time went on.

In Asia of course, and many Mediterranean(地中海的) countries too, the problem simply would not arise: the family would naturally invite their friend to share the evening meal with them. But this kind of thing does not come easily to Australians, so do not expect it. Instead, leave before dinner time. Australians give visitors a hug, or even give visitors a kiss, but they don't offer visitors a drink when they come for a visit, unlike in some cultures, particularly Asian cultures.

If you come from a society where home help or servants can be got quite easily, you should remember that this is usually not true in Australia. So it would be a good idea to offer to help clear the table and to wash up when you finish dinner at a friend's place. The hostess may refuse you, but she will certainly be thankful for your offer.

68. In what way are Australians different from Englishmen?

- A. They waste more time.
- B. They often plan ahead.
- C. They visit their friends more often.
- D. They are less strict with appointments.

69. What can we know about the writer's Indian friend?

- A. He knew nothing about Australian Tea.
- B. He had a bad experience as a visitor.
- C. He misunderstood his Australian friends.
- D. He helped to set the table before dinner time.

70. What does the underlined word "arise" mean in the third paragraph?

- A. appear
- B. achieve
- C. allow
- D. advise

71. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Table culture in England.
- B. The custom of entertaining guests in England.
- C. The Table culture in Australia.
- D. The custom of entertaining guests in Australia.

D

The novel coronavirus has forced many schools to move their classes online. After a month of online learning, Idalia Rizvic started getting headaches and felt stressed. So the eighth-grader from Chicago, US, started an online petition(请愿) to shorten the school day.

During the school day, Rizvic usually studies in front of her computer from 8 am to 3 pm and often stays up late to finish her homework. Like many of her classmates, she feels more comfortable with her camera off. While some students un-mute(取消静音) themselves to speak during class, most just type what they want to say instead. "Online schooling has made my anxiety go up a lot," Rizvic said. "This time has been really difficult for a lot of my peers' mental(精神的) health."

Rizvic is not alone. Students from Senn High School also hope to shorten the school day. They are asking for a half-day class schedule, citing(引用) research on the effects of too much screen time. If students must have a seven-hour school day, their petition states, they shouldn't be given homework.

Scheduling has been an annoying issue because of the beginning of the school year. Chicago Public Schools (CPS) said the model schedules this year were approved(批准) for face-to-face learning, but now things have changed. In light of the shift(转移) to online learning, CPS Chief Education Officer LaTanya McDade said, "If schools want to re-vote... we are all set." A plan for next quarter will come out "very soon", according to CPS.

Some primary schools have already made changes to their schedules. Guadalupe Rivera, a fourth-grade teacher, said she is trying to switch from 60-minute to 30-minute online lesson plans, as well as making lunch breaks longer. Students who have longer lunch breaks will have more time to play outside and take a break from their screens.



72. How did Idalia Rizvic feel about the online learning?

A. She felt stressed out.

B. She started getting thinner.

C. She became interested in learning.

D. She felt very tired.

73. How long did Idalia Rizvic usually study in front of the computer during the school day?

A. Four hours.

B. Six hours.

C. Seven hours.

D. Eight hours.

74. Match the names with the information and choose the right answer.

①Idalia Rizvic ②Students from Senn High School ③LaTanya McDade ④Guadalupe Rivera

a. She tries to switch from 60-minute to 30-minute online lesson plans.

b. She feels more comfortable with her camera off.

c. If schools want to re-vote, a plan will come out "very soon".

d. They shouldn't be given homework if they have a long school day.

A. ①-a ②-d ③-c ④-b

B. ①-a ②-b ③-c ④-d

C. ①-b ②-d ③-c ④-a

D. ①-b ②-a ③-c ④-d

75. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

A. A new plan for next term will come out very soon.

B. Some middle schools have already made changes to their schedules.

C. Some primary schools have already made changes to their schedules.

D. Students will have longer breaks and more time away from screens.

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后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。(每小题 2 分)

Classrooms in the US are different from those in China. This offers us a chance to learn about their educational style.

(76)_____ Teachers take turns teaching in different classrooms. Teaching this way ensures that all students learn the same things. But students are not given much choice. (77)_____

In the US, students often change classrooms based on different subjects. Besides compulsory(必修的) classes like English and math, teens can choose to learn about what they are interested in. For example, some kids may choose to study music or advanced math(高等数学).

(78)_____ Chinese classrooms are arranged in a traditional way, with rows of desks and chairs facing a blackboard. Teachers usually stand on a platform when teaching.

(79)_____ For example, if students need to have a group discussion, two or three of them will move their desks to sit face to face. Students in drama or music classes also have different seating arrangements that make it easier for them to perform. (80)_____

It's hard to say which way is "best", or if there even is an ideal(理想的) way to arrange classrooms. You just have to find the one that works for you.

A. Sometimes, teachers even sit with their students.

B. Classroom arrangements(安排) also make a difference.

C. In China, most students have fixed(固定的) classrooms.

D. Usually, you can only choose one subject that you like to study.

E. No matter whether you like a subject or not, you have to learn it.

F. In the US, students are free to enter any classroom without permission.

G. However, in US classrooms, seating arrangements are flexible(灵活的) depending on different class activities.



五、补全对话 (5 分)

请阅读下面的对话, 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 (每空一句, 每小题 1 分)。

A: I'm very glad to be your guide these days. Are you satisfied with my service?

B: (81) _____ I had a great time in Yichun.

A: Nice to hear that. What do you think of the people here?

B: (82) _____ The drivers will stop the cars and wait when people are crossing the road.

A: Yes, we follow the traffic rules well. What about the city?

B: Oh, it's beautiful and clean. (83) _____ That's great!

A: Thanks a lot. Is there anything else I can do for you?

B: Well, I need some special local food for my family. (84) _____

A: There is a supermarket over there, next to the post office. My hometown is famous for its local rice noodles.

B: (85) _____ Thank you very much!

A: My pleasure. Welcome to Yichun again!

A. Where I can buy it?

B. Yes, you did a good job.

C. OK, I will go there later.

D. Everything here is a mess.

E. They are friendly and polite.

F. The rubbish is divided into groups.

G. What are the specialties in Yichun?

六、书面表达 (15 分)

教育部提倡减负之后, 学生自主的课余时间更长了, 各校积极引导学生充分利用课余时间。你校英语角针对此事开展讨论, 希望大家的课余活动更加有意义。请你根据下表提示, 以 “How are we supposed to make good use of our spare time?” 为题, 用英语写一篇短文。短文须表达出学生的不同意见, 并提出你的建议。

Some students	Help parents do some housework, show love,...
Other students	Know more about the world by reading, listen to music,...
My opinions	Get close to nature and relax ourselves,...(至少两点)

要求: 1. 包含提示中所有的写作要点, 条理清楚, 行文连贯, 可适当发挥;

2. 不能出现真实的校名和姓名;

3. 词数不少于 80 词, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

How are we supposed to make good use of our spare time?

Nowadays, we students have much more spare time than ever before, but how are we supposed to make good use of our spare time?

