

2020 年秋季学期期末水平测试

九年级英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分 120 分)

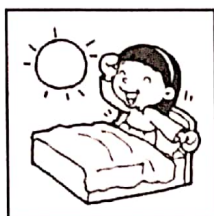
听力部分 (30)

听力选择题 (请将正确的答案代号字母填入下表相应序号内)

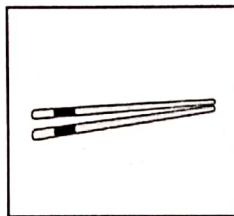
题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题号	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
答案													

I. 听句子, 选画面 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请你根据所听到的 5 个句子, 选出意思相符的图画选项。(每个句子读一遍)



A



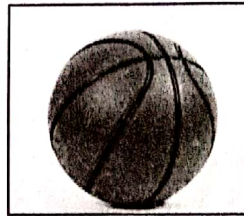
B



C



D



E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听句子, 选答语。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请你根据所听到的 5 个句子, 选出最恰当的答语。(每个句子读一遍)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. A. Good luck! | B. The same to you! | C. What a great day! |
| 7. A. Thank you. | B. It's cheap. | C. Yes, you're right. |
| 8. A. I think so. | B. I love them. | C. That's all right. |
| 9. A. Speaking. | B. How are you? | C. It doesn't matter. |
| 10. A. Good idea. | B. Help yourself. | C. Not at all. |

III. 对话理解。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A. 听五段短对话, 选择最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. What's Nick's pencil made of? | A. Paper. | B. Gold. | C. Wood. |
| 12. What color is Linda's hair band? | A. Pink. | B. Red. | C. Yellow. |
| 13. How's the weather now? | A. Cloudy. | B. Rainy. | C. Sunny. |
| 14. Where is the library? | A. On the first floor. | B. On the second floor. | C. On the third floor. |



15. Whose car is this?

A. Carla's.

B. Jim's.

C. John's.

B. 听第一段长对话，根据对话内容回答第 16~17 小题。(对话读两遍)

16. Where did Tom visit last month?

A. Beijing.

B. Shanghai.

C. Guangzhou.

17. How long did he stay there?

A. For two years.

B. For two months.

C. For two weeks.

C. 听第二段长对话，根据对话内容回答第 18~20 小题。(对话读两遍)

18. What time is Jack's birthday party going to start?

A. At 3:00 P.M.

B. At 3:30 P.M.

C. At 5:00 P.M.

19. How many classmates can come to the party?

A. Eight.

B. Ten.

C. Eleven.

20. What's the matter with Ben?

A. He has a cold.

B. He has a fever.

C. He has to visit his grandparents.

IV. 短文理解。(每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听短文，根据短文内容，回答第 21~25 小题。(短文读两遍)

21. Where does David work?

A. In a shop.

B. In a factory.

C. In an office.

22. Why is David going to take a short trip?

A. Because he is free.

B. Because he is tired.

C. Because he is happy.

23. When will David go to Guilin?

A. On Friday afternoon.

B. On Saturday morning.

C. On Sunday afternoon.

24. Who will pick up David?

A. His family.

B. His friend.

C. His classmate.

25. What does David think of the Lijiang River?

A. It's the cheapest.

B. It's the most famous.

C. It's the most beautiful.

V. 听短文，填信息(每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听短文，根据短文内容补全以下信息，每空填一词，将单词写在相应的横线上。(短文读两遍).

A Survey about Study and Sports	
Most students	They are <u>26</u> with their studies.
Gina	She thinks sports can help us keep healthy. They can help us <u>27</u> better. She keeps playing volleyball with her friends for <u>28</u> minutes every day.
Tom	He likes <u>29</u> . He practices it for one <u>30</u> a day. He thinks the balance of study and sports will lead him to achieve his dream.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____



笔试部分 (90)

I. 单项选择题。(请将正确的答案代号字母填入下表相应的序号内, 共 10 分)

题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案										

31. We should be kind to others. Having _____ friend is much better than _____ enemy, after all.

- A .a; an B .the; the C .a; the D .the; an

32. This book isn't _____. It belongs to _____.

- A .me; Tom's B .mine; Tom's C .mine; Tom D .me; Tom

33. —What happened to you _____ Children's Day?

—I was late for school.

- A .in B .with C .on D .for

34. I am not a _____. Don't try to _____ me.

- A .foolish; fool B .fool; fool C .fool; foolish D .foolish; foolish

35. _____ our country gets, _____ the people will be, which is well known.

- A .The stronger; the happier B .The more strong; the more happy
C .The stronger; the happy D .The strong; the happier

36. The book _____ was written by Mr. Cool is in my schoolbag.

- A .that B .what C .who D .where

37. By the time I locked the door, I realized I _____ my key at home.

- A .has left B .had left C .would left D .leave

38. Listening to soft music can make you _____.

- A .relaxing B .to feel relaxed C .feel relaxed D .felt relaxed

39. —Sorry, I didn't pay 1 yuan back to you.

—It's only 1 yuan! _____.

- A .You're right B .That's too bad C .That sounds interesting D .It's no big deal

40. Jenny is on holiday now. I wonder _____.

- A .when she will come back B .when she came back
C .when will she come back D .when did she come back

II. 完形填空。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
答案										

What is rude and what is polite is different in different countries. Some things that many Chinese people do can be considered rude or not 41 in Western countries. Here is some advice on what not to say or do. Let's 42.

In business settings, one should never 43 a foreigner a cigarette. Smoking kills. Don't kill anyone. That is very true, and it smells very bad. Please don't smoke!



44 get angry at someone for going Dutch(各自付款)and 45 the bill when you eat out. In the West, it shows equal(平等的)respect. Try going Dutch. It is cheaper, and it shows equality. When eating dinner in Norway and the United States, it is polite to 46 everything on your plate to show that you enjoyed the food. 47 in some countries, it is polite to leave some of the food on your plate.

Don't use bad 48 at work. Even though some famous people use them, bad words are a sign of a bad education. Bad words should be used 49 or not at all.

If you have to spit, clear your nose or clean your ears, do it in the bathroom where no one can 50 you. Don't be a RUDE person at your office or in public.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. polite | B. important | C. unhappy | D. pleased |
| 42. A. have a rest | B. have a look. | C. have a try | D. have a talk |
| 43. A. pick | B. sell | C. offer | D. point |
| 44. A. Always | B. Never | C. Sometimes | D. Often |
| 45. A. pay | B. keep | C. share | D. take |
| 46. A. leave off | B. take away | C. put off | D. eat up |
| 47. A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Because |
| 48. A. words | B. sentences | C. passages | D. texts |
| 49. A. as much as possible | | B. as little as possible | |
| | C. as often as possible | D. as soon as possible | |
| 50. A. stop | B. prevent | C. see | D. hear |

III. 阅读理解。(每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

题号	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
答案															

A

Fiona brought home a notice from school:

School Uniform Rules

Sept.9th, 2020

Dear parents,

Some parents have asked about the rules about dress at No. 2 Middle School. Please read and buy the right uniforms for your children this winter.

For boys: white shirt brown pants blue school jacket red tie black belt(腰带) grey socks brown shoes	For girls: pink shirt green skirt grey pants(only when it is 12°C or below) blue school jacket long white socks black shoes
---	---

Children can be allowed to wear blue scarves or white scarves to school. But they aren't allowed to wear hats.

The school uniform must be clean. Girls with long hair must tie(扎) their hair with yellow ribbons(丝带).



Children can only wear sports shoes to school if they have a P.E. lesson that day. They are allowed to wear white sports shoes only.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely

Luo (Head teacher)

51. For what season does the head teacher write this notice about the school uniform?
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.
52. What does Mrs. Lam need to buy if she wants to buy a new uniform for her 14-year-old son?
A. A pink shirt. B. A white shirt. C. Black pants. D. White socks.
53. Which of the following is NOT part of the school uniform?
A. Hats. B. Pants. C. Jackets. D. Socks.

B

Yuan Longping, a great scientist, is the first person to develop a kind of hybrid rice (杂交水稻) which helps fight hunger in China.

Food was a big problem in China in the past. This was because China had 22 percent of the world's population, but only 7 percent of its farmland. In the 1960s, China suffered (遭受) serious hunger. Millions of people died because they had no food. As an agronomy (农学) teacher, Yuan was very sad to see this. "How can I help them have enough food?" he thought. He decided to work on a kind of hybrid rice. It has a high output (产量).

At that time, other scientists didn't think hybrid rice was worth studying. But Yuan and his team worked on it every day. They took very good care of their rice seeds.

At last, in 1973, they grew a new kind of hybrid rice. This rice is strong. Farmers can grow it in many different kinds of farmland and also in bad weather. It can also fight disease. Its output was much greater than common kinds of rice. With the new kind, about 70,000,000 people could have food every year.

Yuan solved the food problem in China. But he is still working on rice. Before he retires (退休), he hopes to grow rice in the sea!

54. Why was food a big problem in China in the past?
A. Because farmers didn't grow nice.
B. Because farmers didn't have rice seeds.
C. Because China had no money to buy plenty of food.
D. Because China had a large population but a little farmland
55. How did Yuan Longping help people have enough food?
A. He discovered another kind of food
B. He borrowed enough food from other countries
C. He developed a kind of hybrid rice with his team
D. He started being an agronomy teacher to study rice.
56. What does Yuan Longping wish to do before he retires?
A. He wishes to grow rice in the sea
B. He wishes to have a good rest
C. He wishes to keep several pet cats
D. He wishes to help people in Africa
57. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the new kind of hybrid rice?
A. It is able to fight disease
B. It is grown across the world.
C. Its output is much higher
D. It can be grown in different farmland



C

Switzerland (瑞士) is famous for its watches. However, this country didn't invent the watch. It was the British who did it. Here is a story of how the watch was brought to Switzerland.

Many years ago, an Englishman was travelling to Italy. On his way he stopped in a small town in South Switzerland. This Englishman travelled in a carriage (马车) inside which there was a carriage watch. This was the earliest kind of watch. A native shop assistant (售货员) happened to see the watch. He wondered what it was and asked the Englishman about it. "It is a carriage watch," said the man. This machine tells the time but now it isn't working.

At once the shop assistant offered to try to repair it. So the traveler handed him the watch. The assistant was a very wise man. So it was not surprising that he managed to repair it. He even remembered how it was made. As soon as the traveler had gone on his way, he made a watch exactly the same type.

Thus (因而, 从而) the watch-making was started in Switzerland. Today Swiss watches are sold in stores all over the world.

58. What is Switzerland famous for?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Making watches. | B. Selling watches. |
| C. Inventing watches. | D. The carriage watch. |

59. What can the carriage clock tell?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. A story. | B. A joke. | C. The time. | D. A lie. |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|

60. Who made the first Swiss watch?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. An Italian shop assistant. | B. An English shop assistant. |
| B. C. A man who came from Switzerland. | D. A man who was travelling to Italy. |

61. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Japan started the watch making.
 B. Swiss watches are sold only in Switzerland.
 C. The English traveler was the inventor of the watches.
 D. Swiss watches are sold all over the world.

D

We have been used to wearing masks (口罩) in public since February. About 300 million masks are used and then thrown away every day in China. Where do these masks go? You might think they just go in a rubbish bin. But that's just the first stop on the masks' journey.

After the masks are thrown into the bins, rubbish trucks empty the bins and take the rubbish to landfills (垃圾场). Next, the masks will be taken to rubbish incinerators (焚化炉) and burned. Burning masks might not seem to be very good for the environment. Won't it cause pollution?

The answer is "no", according to China Daily. The main material of most masks is polypropylene (聚丙烯). It's non-toxic (无毒的). After burning, it changes into water and CO₂.

In fact, burning the masks can bring some benefits (益处). The process of burning the rubbish can produce electricity. Burning one ton of rubbish can produce more than 400 kilowatt hours (度) of electricity. Some people make a prediction that there will be 162,000 tons of used masks in China this year. Burning all of them can produce more than 64 million kilowatt hours of electricity. This is enough to make an electric car drive about 370 million km, which is 9,250 times as long as the earth's equator.

At last, the slag (残渣) from burning masks can be recycled to make bricks or fill the roads.



62. How many masks are used and then thrown away every day in China?
 A. More than 64 million. B. About 300 million.
 C. About 370 million. D. About 9,250 million.
63. What is the main material of most masks ?
 A. Plastic B. Polypropylene C. Water D. CO₂
64. What's the meaning of the underlined word in Chinese?
 A. 积木 B. 木头 C. 石头 D. 砖块
65. What is the best title of the passage?
 A. How do We Burn Used Masks?
 B. How do People Produce Electricity?
 C. Where do the Used Masks Go?
 D. Why do We Throw Away Used Masks?

IV. 情景交际 (根据对话内容, 从方框中选择适当的句子完成对话, 并将正确的答案代号字母填入下表相应的序号内, 共 5 分)

题号	66	67	68	69	70
答案					

A: Can I ask you some questions, Sarah?

B: 66

A: Have you been late for school?

B: Yes, I have. But only once last week.

A: 67

B: I stayed up to do my homework the night before, so I overslept the next morning.

A: 68

B: I rushed to the bus stop without breakfast. Unfortunately, by the time I got there, the school bus had already left.

A: I remember you have a bike.

B: Yes, but it broke down last month. Luckily, my uncle gave me a lift.

A: 69

B: No, I didn't. When I got to school, the class had been on for 15 minutes.

A: 70

B: Yes, you are right.

- A. Why were you late?
 B. Of course.
 C. Did you arrive at school on time ?
 D. I'm sorry.
 E. How did you get to school then?
 F. Maybe you should not stay up late next time.

V. 综合填空。(每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

(A) 选词填空: 阅读下面短文, 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 每词限用一次。请把完整的单词填在题后的横线上。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

he lots to children meaning feel great millions success and

The movie Ne Zha came back to the big screen last year. And 71 of people watched it.

Most Chinese children came to know Ne Zha from the TV series Journey 72 the West. Of course, Ne Zha in that TV series is not as 73 as Sun Wukong. But still, Ne Zha is popular in Chinese 74 hearts.



Now, the relationships among the characters in the 3D movie Ne Zha are given modern 75. New Ne Zha in the 3D movie is more than a child. He is very happy when he 76 the warmth of the family. And he does not hide 77 anger when he meets bad men. He lives as he wants to live.

It was hard to believe that a panda-eyed, buck-toothed(龅牙) child could be a hero in hearts of 78 of people. But it made it 79 the movie was a big success. The film's director and screenwriter is Yang Yu. It is one of the most 80 cartoons made in China. You can enjoy the beauty created by high technology when watching it.

71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____
76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

(B) 单词拼写: 根据句子意思及所给的中文或首字母提示完成单, 并将完整的单词填写在横线上。每空只能填一词。(10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

81. The police _____ (军官) saved the boy from danger.
82. The meat _____ (闻起来) terrible. It should be thrown away.
83. Wechat(微信) is _____ (广泛地) used in China.
84. The _____ (知识) of the grammar is hard to learn for most students.
85. Don't ask the old woman's age. It is a _____ (秘密).
86. Clean clothes and good m _____ are important.
87. These books are very valuable. They are w _____ reading.
88. Nowadays, we are not allowed to s _____ in public.
89. Congratulations to y _____ on joining the League.
90. The president calls on people to eat up the food e _____ meal.

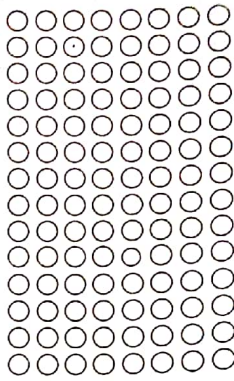
VI. 书面表达。(15 分)

习主席在十九大报告中提出要建设美丽中国、推进绿色发展、解决环境问题, 足见习主席对环保的重视! 作为新时代的中学生, 我们要响应习主席的号召, 从“我”做起, 保护环境! 请用英语写一篇短文, 表达你的想法。

要求: 1. 词数: 70 词左右

2. 字迹工整, 语言流畅, 表达准确, 逻辑清楚;

3. 内容合理, 可适当发挥, 增加细节以使行文正确、连贯, 书写规范。



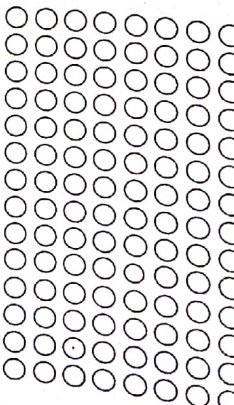
装 订 线

密

封

线

装 订 线



题 答 要 不 内 线 封 密

2020 年秋季学期期末水平测试

九年级英语参考答案

听力答案:

1—5 DAEB C 6—10 BACAA 11—15 CBBBC

16—20 ACBAA 21—25 CBABC

26. busy 27. study 28. 20/twenty 29. dancing 30. hour

笔试答案:

31 — 35 ACCBA 36 — 40 ABCDA 41 — 45 ABCBC 46 — 50 DBABC

51 — 55 DBADC 56 — 60 ABCDB 61 — 65 CBBDC 66 — 70 BAECF

71. lots 72. to 73. great 74. children's 75. meanings

76. feels 77. his 78. millions 79. and 80. successful

81. officer 82. smells 83. widely 84. knowledge 85. secret

86. manners 87. worth 88. smoke 89. you 90. each

书面表达

The environmental problems are very serious these days. In order to make our country more beautiful, we students should do something to protect the environment. I think we should turn off the lights to save electricity when we leave the room. And when we brush our teeth, we'd better turn off the taps. Also, we should advise our parents to take the bus to work instead of driving and use reusable to do in our daily life can we make a difference. How important for to protect the environment!

听力原文

I. 听句子, 选画面

请你根据所听到的 5 个句子, 选出意思相符的图画选项。(每个句子读一遍)

1. You can't smoke here.
2. Kate usually gets up early.
3. Basketball is a popular sport.
4. In China, we eat food with chopsticks.
5. Mike was doing his homework when I came in.

II. 听句子, 选答语。

请你根据所听到的 5 个句子, 选出最恰当的答语。(每个句子读一遍)

6. Happy New Year!
7. Your dress looks beautiful.
8. Thanks a lot for your flowers.
9. Can I speak to Alice, please?
10. How about going swimming tomorrow?

III. 对话理解。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A. 听五段短对话, 选择最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

11. W: What's your pencil made of, Nick?

M: It's made of wood.



12. W: Is this pink hair band Linda's?

M: No, it can't be hers. Hers is red.

13. M: Shall we go out for a walk, Sally?

W: I'm afraid not. It is raining outside now.

14. W: Excuse me, can you tell me where the library is?

M: It's on the second floor.

15. W: That's a beautiful car.

M: Thank you. I bought it for my son, John.

B. 听第一段长对话，根据对话内容回答第 16~17 小题。(对话读两遍)

W: Hi, Tom! Long time no see! Where did you go last month?

M: I went to Beijing with my brother.

W: How long did you stay there?

M: Two weeks.

W: Did you have a good time?

M: Of course. It was really a nice trip.

C. 听第二段长对话，根据对话内容回答第 18~20 小题。(对话读两遍)

W: Do you have any plans for your birthday, Jack?

M: Yes, I do. I am going to have a party on Saturday afternoon. I invited 10 classmates.

W: When will they arrive?

M: At about 3:00P.M.

W: When is the party going to start?

M: It is going to start at 3:30P.M.

W: Can they all come?

M: No. Ben has a cold and John has to visit his grandparents.

W: OK. See you then.

IV. 短文理解。

听短文，根据短文内容，回答第 21~25 小题。(短文读两遍)

M: Hi, my name is David. I work hard in an office on weekdays. I am very tired these days, So I am hoping to take a short trip. This weekend I am going to Guilin to relax. Here is my travel plan.

I will work in my office until Friday afternoon. After work, I'll take a train there. My friend Maggie will drive her car to pick me up. On Saturday, I would like to visit Yangshuo, a famous town. On Sunday morning, I will take a ship to travel along the Lijiang River for three hours. It is one of the most beautiful river in China. I am sure that I'll have a good time there.

V. 听短文，填信息 (每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听短文，根据短文内容补全以下信息，每空填一词，将单词写在相应的横线上。(短文读两遍)。

Here is a survey about study and sports. Many students in Grade 9 are busy with their studies. They don't know how to deal with their studies and the sports. Some students think doing sports wastes their time. But Gina disagrees with them. She thinks sports can help us keep healthy. They can help us study better, and they can help us make friends, too. She keeps playing volleyball with her friends for 20 minutes every day. Tom agrees with Gina. He likes dancing. He practices it for one hour a day. He thinks the balance of study and sports will lead him to achieve his dream.

