

# 2020 学年第一学期九年级期末测试

## 英语试题

### 试题卷 I

#### 一. 听力 (共三节; 满分 25 分)

第一节: 听小对话, 回答问题。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

1. What does the girl think of sad movies?

- A. They're crazy.                      B. They're fun.                      C. They're moving.

2. Where did the girl go last month?

- A. America.                              B. France.                              C. England.

3. What gift will the girl buy for her mother?

- A. A wallet.                              B. A handbag.                      C. A dress.

4. When did the traffic accident happen?

- A. At 7:30 a.m.                      B. At 9:30 a.m.                      C. At 11:30 a.m.

5. What does Susan probably want to be when she grows up?

- A. An artist.                              B. A doctor.                              C. An engineer.

第二节: 听长对话, 回答问题。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

听下面一段较长对话, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is Jimmy poor at?

- A. English grammar.                      B. Spoken English.                      C. English reading.

7. How will he improve it?

- A. By watching English movies after school.  
B. By listening to the teacher carefully in class.  
C. By having conversations with friends in English.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of music does Betty like?

- A. Slow music.                              B. Loud music.                              C. Quiet music.

9. What is Tony's favorite band?

- A. The Modern.                              B. The Lions.                              C. Cool Kids.

10. How does Tony feel when listening to his favorite music?

- A. Excited.                                      B. Tired.                                      C. Relaxed.

第三节: 听独白, 回答问题。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

11. How many kinds of animals lived on the farm?

- A. Four.                                      B. Five.                                      C. Six.

12. How did the little rabbit get out of the farm?  
 A. Through a gate.                      B. Through a hole.                      C. Through a window.
13. Why did the little rabbit try swimming in the water?  
 A. Because other animals said it was fun.  
 B. Because he wanted to leave the farm.  
 C. Because he believed he was the best.
14. Who saved the little rabbit?  
 A. The fish.                                  B. The duck.                                  C. The dog.
15. What did the little rabbit say at the end?  
 A. He would always stay at home.  
 B. He would try swimming again.  
 C. He would never believe others.

## 二. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

There was once a carpenter (木匠) living in a small village. He had no other skills, but he was good at 16 houses. His boss was very nice, so he worked for his boss one year after another. 17 tens of years of working for the same company, he finally got tired of it and made a 18. He told the boss that he was 19 the job and he wanted to live a peaceful life with his family.

However, after hearing this, his boss asked him to 20 to build one final house before he left the team. The carpenter 21 agreed, though he didn't want to do this kind of work anymore. He started to build the house, but his 22 wasn't in it. In order to finish the job as quickly as possible, he used cheap 23 and did the job carelessly. As a result, it turned out to be the 24 house that he had ever built. When he finished, his boss came to see him. Seeing the house, he said nothing.

He paid the carpenter for building the house. He then 25, "I wanted to do something special for you to say thanks for your hard work. You have built so many 26 houses for other people these years. But there is not a single one for 27. So I'm going to give you this house as a 28."

What a shame! The carpenter was speechless. He had never 29 his boss would give him such a big gift. If he had known he was building his own house, he would have done it much more 30. He regretted building his final house so poorly.

16. A. watching                      B. moving                      C. building                      D. drawing
17. A. Before                      B. After                      C. Since                      D. Until
18. A. mistake                      B. promise                      C. decision                      D. list
19. A. giving up                      B. picking up                      C. setting up                      D. taking up
20. A. refuse                      B. volunteer                      C. help                      D. return
21. A. even                      B. seldom                      C. only                      D. still
22. A. head                      B. heart                      C. arm                      D. leg

- |                  |                |              |               |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 23. A. materials | B. computers   | C. products  | D. lifts      |
| 24. A. biggest   | B. smallest    | C. worst     | D. best       |
| 25. A. advised   | B. cried       | C. laughed   | D. explained  |
| 26. A. old       | B. ugly        | C. beautiful | D. mobile     |
| 27. A. himself   | B. herself     | C. myself    | D. yourself   |
| 28. A. beginning | B. gift        | C. rule      | D. background |
| 29. A. expected  | B. doubted     | C. decided   | D. understood |
| 30. A. directly  | B. differently | C. secretly  | D. quickly    |

三. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列材料, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

When I was just a little girl  
Trying to walk there to here  
My parents urged, "Anything is possible"  
And I took one more step near

When I was a little older  
Trying to ride my bike  
My dad said, "Anything is possible"  
And I rode till night

A

When I was in fourth grade  
With homework that week  
My mum whispered, "Anything is possible"  
And I made it through

Now my sisters face these challenges  
That I once went through  
I say, "Anything is possible"  
To them and now to you

31. How old was the writer most probably when she learned to ride a bike?  
A. Seven.                      B. Fifteen.                      C. Twenty-four.                      D. Thirty-six.
32. The underlined word "them" in the last line refers to the writer's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children                      B. cousins                      C. sisters.                      D. parents
33. How does the writer develop this poem?  
A. By comparing with her sisters.                      B. By showing some of her diaries.  
C. By listing different numbers.                      D. By following the order of time

B

A man was walking through an elephant camp and found that the elephants weren't being kept in cages or held by chains (铁链). All that was holding them back from running away from the camp was a small piece of rope (绳索) — it was just tied to one of their legs.

As the man looked at the elephants, he couldn't understand it. Why didn't the elephants just use their strength to break the rope and run away from the camp? They could easily make it, but instead, they didn't try at all. Then, he asked a trainer nearby why it was so.

"When they were very young and much smaller, we used the same size of rope to tie them, and at that age, it was enough to hold them. As they grew up, they still believed that they couldn't break away. They believed the rope could still hold them, so they never tried to break free," the trainer answered.

The man was in silence. These animals could have broken free whenever they wanted, but it was just because over time, they had the belief that it just wasn't possible.

How many of us go through life like the elephants — holding onto the belief that we cannot do something simply because we failed in it once or sometimes before?

Failure is part of learning. If we failed once or a few times, it doesn't mean we can never succeed. We should never give up trying when we experience failures in life.

34. What did the man discover in the elephant camp?
- A. The elephants were kept in cages.
  - B. The elephants were tied by small ropes.
  - C. The elephants were tied by chains.
  - D. The elephants were very old and weak.
35. Why didn't the elephants try to run away from the camp?
- A. Because there was no need to run away.
  - B. Because they were scared of the trainers.
  - C. Because they didn't believe they could break free.
  - D. Because the ropes were too hard to break.
36. How did the man feel after he heard the trainer's words?
- A. Angry.
  - B. Sad.
  - C. Excited.
  - D. Relaxed.
37. What lesson can we learn from the story?
- A. You should question your old opinions sometimes.
  - B. You should try to live the easiest life you can.
  - C. It's okay to give up when challenges are too hard.
  - D. You don't need to try again after you fail once.

C

My dear boys and girls, good morning. Today I'm going to talk to you about my tips about how to become stronger.

As you start a new term, you might feel a bit worried or nervous. These feelings aren't fun to have. But would your favorite superhero have these same feelings?

Behavioral scientists have been studying what they call the "Spider-man Effect (效应)" in children. They've found that if kids imagine themselves a strong figure — such as a superhero like Spider-man — they won't feel nervous and will be able to focus on their work.

For example, if you feel nervous during an exam, try to imagine that you are Spider-man. You may find that you can "remove" the stress from this situation and feel more confident. This can help you fight off bad feelings and focus on your task, just like a superhero would. Pretending to be powerful makes us feel powerful, and that will have an influence on how we act in real life.

▲ Anyone you admire can inspire (鼓舞) you to get through hard times, or remind you of how you should act in certain situations. Movie stars, famous painters, even our own parents — anyone can be our "Spider-man".

For example, when it comes to how I communicate with others, I like to look toward Mister Rogers for inspiration. He was a TV host who was always kind and thoughtful when dealing with other people. I try to act the same way toward other people as much as I can.

38. What kind of writing is the passage?
- A. A diary.
  - B. A story.
  - C. A speech.
  - D. A letter.

39. What does the third paragraph explain?
- A. Why “Spider-man Effect” is popular.      B. How “Spider-man Effect” works on kids.  
C. Who can have the “Spider-man Effect”.      D. When “Spider-man Effect” was found.
40. Which of the following sentences can be put in the blank “ ▲ ”?
- A. It is not easy to imagine a superhero in your mind.  
B. I don’t like the idea of “Spider-man Effect”.  
C. But you don’t have to always believe in superheroes for this.  
D. Not every superhero can help you solve the problems.
41. Why does the writer admire Mister Rogers?
- A. Because he is kind and thoughtful when communicating with others.  
B. Because he is strong and powerful like the Spider-man.  
C. Because he once helped the writer when he was in trouble.  
D. Because he is the actor who plays a role as Spider-man.

D

Many of you have probably had this experience: You get on a train and are ready to take a nap or read a book, only to find that the passenger in front of you is watching a TV show without earphones. The child next to you won’t stop crying. And the man behind you talks on her phone during the whole trip.



Wish the train could be less noisy? There might be a solution for you. The Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway, one of China’s busiest high-speed rail lines, will have “quiet” carriages (车厢) starting from Dec 23, Xinhua reported.

In quiet carriages, videos will be muted (静音) and doors at the ends of the carriage will be kept closed to reduce noise from other carriages, CGTN noted. Train attendants (乘务员) will make sure that passengers remain quiet and follow the rules.

Passengers who are willing to follow the rules can choose the quiet carriages when booking their tickets, according to China Daily.

Some people have pointed out that this kind of quiet environment should be offered in all carriages. They say that having quiet carriages might give people the idea that they don’t need to be quiet in non-quiet carriages.

While some Internet users are **in favor of** the new service, it has also led discussion about just how quiet travelers should be in quiet carriages. Many people have raised questions such as “What if I snore (打呼噜)?” and “Can we talk to our travel partners if we need to?”

42. The first paragraph is written to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many people watch TV shows on trains      B. people do all kinds of things on trains  
C. traveling by train is very common      D. people on trains are sometimes very noisy
43. Which of the following is TRUE about quiet carriages?
- A. Train attendants won’t be there at the service.  
B. No one will make sure passengers follow the rules.  
C. Passengers won’t be allowed to watch videos there.  
D. The doors at the ends of the carriage will stay closed.

44. The underlined phrase "in favor of" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in need of      B. in support of      C. in search of      D. in place of

45. From the last paragraph, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the rules should be made more clear      B. most people don't like the service  
C. it's easy to make trains perfectly quiet      D. the service is better for travelling alone

#### 四. 任务型阅读 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

阅读下面 Jimmy 和朋友们的聊天记录, 从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并回答第 50 小题。

We ♥ English

Jimmy



SOS! Need help here! Got to make a presentation(展示) next Monday, but I am scared of speaking in front of class. Do you have any tips?

Anne



46      Then, tell yourself they are not true. I always tell myself: I've worked hard on this. And I can make it.

Frank



47      Ask them how they find ways to stay calm when speaking in front of others. This often helps a lot.

Linda



48      Practice every day before the presentation. Once you know what you are going to say, probably you will be less scared.

Tony



49      After that, you won't be so nervous. A joke makes you relaxed, and it also makes people interested!

- A. Start your speech with a joke.  
B. Do plenty of practice.  
C. Find out why you are scared.  
D. Speak loudly in front of class.  
E. Talk to someone who is good at this.

50. What is Jimmy doing now?

- A. He is asking for help.      B. He is writing an E-mail.  
C. He is making up stories.      D. He is giving a presentation.

## 试题卷 II

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

A. 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 写出空白处各单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

51. The math teacher often     ▲     (建议) spending more time on books in our spare time.
52. She seemed serious, but the     ▲     (温暖) of her voice made me feel less worried.
53. Mrs. King felt a     ▲     (突然的) pain on her left leg and then she fell down.
54. Professor Chen Wei has     ▲     (收到) so much public praise these days.
55. Anyone who eats the dumpling with a     ▲     (硬币) inside will be lucky all the year.
56. On November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020, 1500 players     ▲     (参加) the half marathon race in Yuyao.
57. "I don't quite understand you," she said, as     ▲     (礼貌地) as she could.
58. David thought he had better follow the two     ▲     (狼) and see where they lived.
59. Students can go to the city library to borrow books every day     ▲     (除了) Monday.
60. China has provided much     ▲     (医疗的) support for other countries to help them fight against COVID-19.

B. 根据短文内容, 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 每词限用一次。

British	sad	while	find	have
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Many things, like our accents (口音) can show people where we are from. So can our body language and facial expressions. Researchers have   61   that most people can tell apart photos of Japanese people and Japanese-Americans. When the people in the photos   62   no facial expressions, it was hard to tell. But when they showed their feelings, especially   63  , it became easy.

Another example is how German and   64   people show the number three with their fingers in different ways. The British raise the three fingers in the middle   65   Germans raise their thumb (大拇指) and first two fingers.

### 六. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

It was the last exam of this term. I didn't worry about the exam at all   66   I was good at English. I thought it was not necessary   67   (review) English. And I was one of the top students in my class. I believed it would be easy for me.

After the bell   68   (ring), the teacher entered the classroom. Looking around for a minute, she gave   69   the test papers to us. We began to answer the questions on the paper. At   70  , I thought it was easy. When I finished half the paper, I felt it was increasingly difficult. I just could not remember some words, though I had ever learned   71   before.

What was worse, I was   72   (influence) by these difficulties and my brain was in a mess. I knew that I would fail the exam because I was too   73   (pride) of myself.

Two 74 (hour) passed quickly, and we all had to hand in our test papers. After school, I walked on the way home 75 a heavy heart. The experience taught me a lesson, "Hard work is the only key to good results."

### 七. 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

近日教育部提出要提高初中毕业生学业水平考试的体育分值。对此, 学校英语社团组织全体成员进行了大讨论。请根据下表内容写一篇英语短文, 简要介绍同学们的不同观点, 并谈谈你的看法和理由。

Pros (正方)	·pay more attention to exercise ·develop physical abilities ·...
Cons (反方)	·don't have enough energy ·be under too much pressure ·...
Your opinions	·...

注意:

1. 短文必须包括所有要点, 并适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名;
3. 词数: 80~100 个左右;
4. 短文开头已为你写好, 供你选择使用。

Recently, it is said that sports scores will be raised in senior high school entrance examination. Different students have different ideas about it.

2020 学年第一学期九年级期末测试英语试卷

参考答案

一. 听力 (共 15 小题; 1-5 题每小题 1 分, 6-15 题每小题 2 分, 满分 25 分)

1-5 CABAB 6-10 BABBC 11-15 ABACA

二. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

16-20 CBCAC 21-25 DBACD 26-30 CDBAB

三. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

31-35 ACDBC 36-40 BACBC 41-45 ADDBA

四. 任务型阅读 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

46-50 CEBA A

五. 词汇运用 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

51. suggests/advises 52. warmth 53. sudden 54. received/got/gotten 55. coin

56. attended 57. politely 58. wolves 59. except/but 60. medical

61. found 62. had 63. sadness 64. British 65. while

六. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

66. because/as/since 67. to review 68. rang 69. out 70. first

71. them 72. influenced 73. proud 74. hours 75. with

七. 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

Recently, it is said that sports scores will be raised in senior high school entrance examination. Different students have different ideas about it.

Some students believe that it is reasonable to raise sports scores, which will make us pay more attention to exercise. As a result, this will develop our physical abilities. However, some students don't agree. They think students are busy studying and doing homework, so they don't have enough energy and time to do more exercise. They are under too much pressure.

In my opinion, sports scores should be raised. A healthy body is the base for us students to study better. What's more, I believe everyone can get the scores if they take exercise seriously.