

2020—2021 学年度第一学期适应性训练

# 九年级英语试题



温馨提示:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分, 共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。
2. 答卷前, 考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的学校、姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡中规定的位置上。
3. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑; 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。答案不能答在试题卷上。
4. 第 II 卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置, 不能写在试题卷上; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案; 不准使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 100 分)

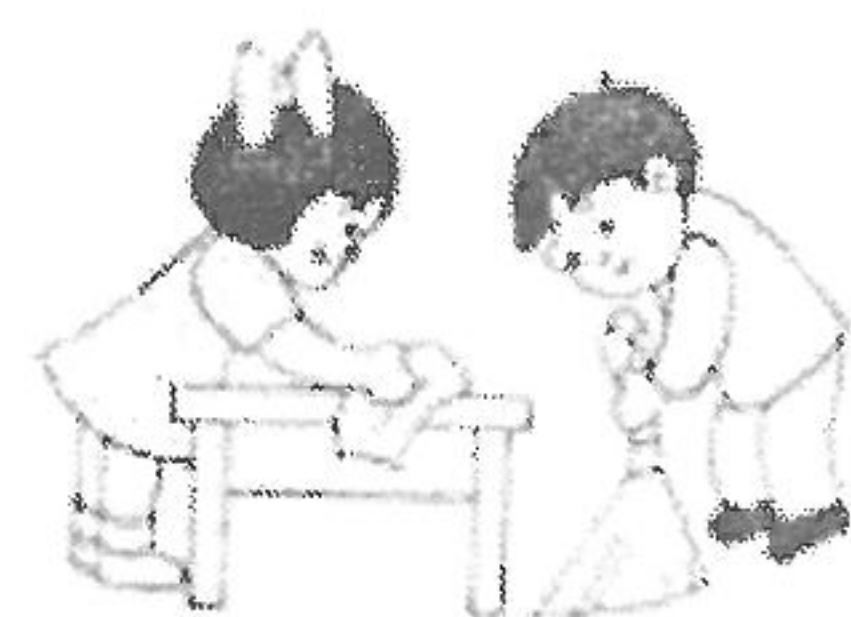
一、听力选择 (共 20 小题, 计 30 分。每小题约有 8 秒钟的答题时间。)

(一) 录音中有五个句子, 听句子两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。

- |                             |                          |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. For two years.        | B. By making word cards. | C. Join an English club. |
| 2. A. Yes, it is.           | B. Yes, it does.         | C. Yes, it was.          |
| 3. A. Mooncakes.            | B. I think it's fun.     | C. I don't think so.     |
| 4. A. Oh, I agree with you. | B. Really? Thank you.    | C. OK. Here you are.     |
| 5. A. In the afternoon.     | B. with his classmates.  | C. In a park.            |

(二) 录音中有五组对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

6. How will they celebrate Mother's Day?



A.



B.



C.

7. What does Lucy look like now?



A.



B.



C.

8. Where are the speakers talking?  
A. In the classroom. B. In the video shop. C. In the library.
9. What does the boy want to be in the future?  
A. A scientist. B. A teacher. C. An astronaut.
10. Where is the restroom for women?  
A. On the first floor. B. On the fourth floor. C. On the fifth floor.

(三) 录音中有一段对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

11. Who comes from America?  
A. Lucy. B. Steve. C. Jeff.
12. What does Jill think of Steve?  
A. He is friendly. B. He is helpful. C. He is outgoing.
13. What does Jeff look like?



A



B



C

14. What club is Jeff in?  
A. The soccer club. B. The basketball club. C. The ping-pong club.
15. When can Mary meet Jill's friends?  
A. Tomorrow. B. Next term. C. This Sunday.

(四) 录音中有一篇短文和五个问题, 听短文和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

16. Where did George meet Tom?  
A. On the street. B. At the store. C. At the police station.
17. What happened to Tom?  
A. He lost his hat. B. He lost his money. C. He got lost.
18. What did George do?  
A. He sent Tom home. B. He shopped with Tom. C. He played games with Tom.

19. Who did George dress up as at Christmas?

A. Spiderman.

B. Superman.

C. Father Christmas.

20. How did Tom feel when he saw George?

A. Excited.

B. Nervous.

C. Surprised.

## 二、选择填空 (共 15 小题, 计 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. —What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ speaker, Linda?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_ direct person, but he is really kind.

A. a; the

B. a; a

C. the; a

D. the; an

22. Kate's mother has had a great \_\_\_\_\_ on her, so she is like her mother in many ways.

A. influence

B. decision

C. introduction

D. background

23. —Wow, the train is moving at such a high \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes. It will take less than time to go to Beijing.

A. risk

B. speed

C. place

D. spirit

24. Today I passed two of my P.E. tests. One was the long jump, \_\_\_\_\_ was the 1,000-meter race.

A. another

B. others

C. the other

D. the others

25. —Annie, how do you like the writer?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_. Every time I read his books, I'll laugh.

A. active

B. silent

C. strange

D. humorous

26. —Why do you want to take your mother to another hospital?

—Because the doctors here can't \_\_\_\_\_ say what's wrong with her.

A. wisely

B. exactly

C. heavily

D. suddenly

27. The news soon \_\_\_\_\_ around the small town. Everyone seemed excited about it.

A. repeated

B. reviewed

C. spread

D. stole

28. —You look unhappy. What's wrong with you?

—I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ I can play the violin well. I have spent five hours practicing every day.

A. who

B. why

C. where

D. how

29. \_\_\_\_\_ delicious the rice dumplings with meat taste!

A. How

B. What

C. How a

D. What a

30. —Could you tell me what the phrase "wet blanket" mean?

—Sorry, I don't know. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

A. turn it up

B. look it up

C. give it up

D. put it up

31. \_\_\_\_\_ you read the book, \_\_\_\_\_ you can understand it.

A. The more; the best

B. The most; the better

C. The more; the better

D. The most; the best

32. —Mr. Smith, a customer made a request \_\_\_\_\_ a room with a view of the sea.

—OK. The room \_\_\_\_\_ mine is available.

A. for; beside

B. at; from

C. for; with

D. at; beside

33. China is becoming more and more beautiful. As Chinese, we're \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. Good with      B. afraid of      C. angry with      D. proud of
34. —Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —I used to be quiet and shy, but now I am very active.  
 A. what you used to like      B. what did you used to be like  
 B. what did you use to like      D. what you use to be like
35. —Learning a language is not easy. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —I agree. Rome wasn't built in a day.  
 A. It helps a lot      B. It takes time  
 C. That's interesting      D. That sounds too bad

### 三、完形填空 (共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

Are you traveling to an English-speaking country? If you are, one of the most important things you need to know is 36 to ask for directions. Here are some useful *phrases* (惯用法).

Remember to be 37 when asking for directions, and don't forget to say "Thank you!"

"How do I get to..." — This is the simplest 38 to ask someone for directions. When you use this phrase, the other person will either tell you which *mode of transport* (交通方式) to take or will 39 your *route* (路线).

"Where exactly am I?" — Sometimes in order to understand the directions well, you have to 40 where exactly you are, for example, which street you are on.

"Which is the quickest way to get to..." — Let us say that you have to go somewhere 41 train, and the train comes at certain times, then you need to get to the train station quickly. If you need to go somewhere 42, ask this question.

"Where is..." — This phrase is also useful 43 you ask for directions. If you know you are very close to your *destination* (目的地) and you just need a little guidance in finding the place, you can 44 this phrase.

Now you are ready to travel to an English-speaking country and to ask for directions. Enjoy your 45 and have fun!

- |                 |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. who      | B. where    | C. how       | D. why       |
| 37. A. polite   | B. quiet    | C. honest    | D. fair      |
| 38. A. reason   | B. skill    | C. talk      | D. way       |
| 39. A. study    | B. change   | C. follow    | D. explain   |
| 40. A. work out | B. find out | C. bring out | D. take out  |
| 41. A. on       | B. by       | C. with      | D. from      |
| 42. A. often    | B. suddenly | C. fast      | D. secretly  |
| 43. A. since    | B. before   | C. though    | D. when      |
| 44. A. use      | B. miss     | C. invent    | D. expect    |
| 45. A. meals    | B. shows    | C. travels   | D. questions |

四、阅读理解（共 20 小题，计 40 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出能正确回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

**Charles School**

Learn English in one of our three schools for the best experience at the *lowest* (最低的) prices. Choose from London, Oxford and Cambridge. Practice your English, make friends and see England!

**English for Life**

•English for business      •English for doctors      •English for engineers

**Intensive course (强化课程)**

31 hours a week, Monday — Thursday 9 a.m. — 12 a.m., 1 p.m. — 5 p.m.  
Friday 9 a.m. — 12 a.m.

**Part-time course**

15 hours a week, Monday — Friday, mornings, afternoons or evenings.

•Mornings: 9 a.m. — 12 a.m.      •Afternoons: 2 p.m. — 5 p.m.  
•Evenings: 5 p.m. — 8 p.m.

**Exam preparation**

Grammar, vocabulary and exam practice.

19 hours a week, Monday — Thursday 9 a.m. — 1 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. — 12 a.m.

**Prices (one week)**

•Intensive: £500      •Mornings: £190      •Afternoons: £230  
•Evenings: £270      •Exam preparation: £230

*\*Each class has 20 students at most.*

46. Charles School provides English courses in \_\_\_\_\_ place(s).  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 3                      D. 4
47. How many hours does one need to spend in the school every week if he takes the intensive course?  
A. 15.                      B. 19.                      C. 20.                      D. 31.
48. Which of the following is the cheapest?  
A. Intensive course.                      B. Exam preparation.  
C. Part-time course in the morning.                      D. Part-time course in the afternoon.
49. Which of the following is true?  
A. There aren't any courses on the weekend.  
B. There are at least 20 students in each class.  
C. Charles School is a language school in America.  
D. Charles School doesn't have courses for doctors.

50. Where can you find the material (材料)?

- A. In a dictionary.                      B. In a newspaper.  
C. In a storybook.                      D. In a travel guide.

B

I was always tall for my age. When I started Grade 7, I was taller than all the other students in the school and most of the teachers.

You may think it is cool to be tall, but I was never very athletic. Other kids could do things in sports that I just couldn't do, like hitting or throwing a baseball. I was the world's worst thrower.

In Grade 8, we got a new teacher. He took a look at me and said, "Darlene, this school needs a basketball team, and you are going to be the star!" I laughed. And my friends laughed harder.

"Darlene doesn't even know what a basketball is!" joked one of my friends. The new teacher said, "Don't worry. I'll show you what she can do."

Every day after school, I worked with the new teacher. He told me that my job would be to play *center* (中锋). I practiced hard. Most of all, I practiced *shooting* (投篮). When I first started, I got zero of ten *shot* (投篮) I took. But after a few weeks, I had about five of ten shots landing in the basket. I still wasn't very good. But I was so tall that if someone took a shot I was usually the first one to reach the ball after it came down.

The season came and went. We didn't do very well, but I learned something about myself. I'm in Grade 9 now and not good enough yet to make it to the high school team. But I think I will be next year. It's exciting to discover something about yourself and to know that you are what you make of yourself

51. When Darlene started Grade 7, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. began to show interest in baseball  
B. was the tallest student in her school  
C. knew most of the teachers in her school  
D. was popular with all the boys in her school
52. The underlined word "athletic" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. friendly                      B. hard-working                      C. good at sport                      D. quick in thinking
53. Darlene and her friends laughed because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the teacher told them a joke  
B. the teacher understood them  
C. they were happy to see the teacher  
D. they didn't believe what the teacher said
54. What does Paragraph 5 mainly tell us?  
A. Darlene's future plans.  
B. The progress Darlene made.  
C. How Darlene's friends helped her.

D. How Darlene got interested in basketball.

55. Darlene believes that next year she will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do well in shooting.
- B. become a great center
- C. be the star of her basketball team
- D. be on the high school basketball team

**C**

Mom and Dad are two of the most important persons in your life. Over your lifetime, they may influence you more than anyone else you will meet. So if your mom loves to read, you just might grow up carrying a book wherever you go, just as she does. But parents do a lot more than just pass on their hobbies. Moms and Dads need to care for their kids the minute their kids are born. Most parents will do this as long as they live.

Here are some ways you can stay close, get along well, and build a strong relationship with your parents.

**Spend time together.** Instead of playing computer games or watching TV, ask your mom and dad to play with you. Go outside together, or do some reading.

**Be kind.** Little things might mean a lot to your mom or dad. You can brighten a parent's day with a hug, a card, or a joke. It's also lovely when a kid cleans up his or her room without being asked. And if you try not to fight with your brothers or sisters, your parents will be so happy!

**Do your best at whatever you do.** You don't have to be perfect, but when you do your best, you make your parents proud. It makes them happy to see how you're turning into a great kid. Why? Because it lets them know they're doing a good job.

56. Who may influence you more than anyone else you will meet according to the passage?

- A. Teachers.
- B. Friends.
- C. Parents.
- D. Grandparents.

57. Which of the following can't help you build a strong relationship with your parents?

- A. Spending time together.
- B. Being kind.
- C. Doing your best at whatever you do.
- D. Playing computer games or watching TV.

58. Your parents will be unhappy if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clean up your room without being asked
- B. fight with your brothers or sisters
- C. try your best to do something
- D. give them a hug

59. In how many ways can you stay close, get along well, and build a strong relationship with your parents?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

60. What does the underlined part in the passage mean? It means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they make you become a good kid
- B. they work hard
- C. they are perfect
- D. they do well in their office work

**D**

We all know that the British people love their *manners* (礼仪). They are part of their national *identity* (特性), as well as having fish and chips and complaining about the weather.

Recently I read online that they said “sorry” up to eight times a day.

After some research I have not been able to find any specific reasons why they are like this. I suppose, for centuries, manners, including how they behave at table and talk to other people have been one of the differences between the lower and upper classes and those manners show their social classes. Britain has traditionally been a quite *conservative* (保守的) country. There are many articles suggesting that their seemingly polite attitude of always saying “please” and “thank you” is quite *false* (假的) because it is impossible for a person to always feel that he or she wants to thank someone or say “please”.

Maybe it is for this reason that people are going one of two ways: they are too polite and hold back their feelings or they are not polite at all and express their true feelings directly. Some British people are tired of pretending that they are always happy and having to please others. But sometimes because they feel they have to be polite, they are *prevented* (阻止) from saying what they truly think.

61. What don't the British people often do?

- A. Eat fish and chips. B. Have no quite good manners.  
C. Be polite to others. D. Talk about the weather.

62. What do the British people say up to eight times every day?

- A. Hello. B. Thank you. C. I don't know. D. Sorry.

63. What does the writer think are the reasons why the British people are so polite?

- ①The upper classes should have good manners.  
②They have learned much about politeness at school.  
③They like to hold back their true feelings.  
④They are not honest at all.

- A. ①② B. ③④ C. ①③ D. ②④

64. What does the underlined word “pretending” mean in Chinese?

- A. 打算. B. 假装 C. 想象 D. 体验

65. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. British people are too polite B. British people should not be so polite  
C. How to learn the British manners D. It's time to change our manners

五、口语交际 (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择恰当的句子填入对话相应的空白处, 使对话完整, 合乎情景 (有两个多余选项), 并将所选答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。

A: Hi, Mark. You look so sad. (66) \_\_\_\_\_

B: I didn't pass the English test, Bert. I can't learn English well and I'm always worried about it.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. (67) \_\_\_\_\_

B: I know you're good at English. (68) \_\_\_\_\_

A: I study with a group. It's better than to study alone.

B: I agree. (69) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Certainly. We can learn from each other.

B: Great! When can I join you?

A: (70) \_\_\_\_\_

B: That's very kind of you.

- A. What's wrong?  
B. What should I do?  
C. Tomorrow if you like.  
D. How do you study it?  
E. But don't worry about it.  
F. Could I join your study group?  
G. I just listen to the teacher in class.

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 50 分)

### 六、词汇应用 (共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空, 必要时可加助动词或情态动词。

As a teenager, I felt I was always *letting* people *down* (使...失望). Last summer vacation I (71) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) my friend Alice to my home. I noticed that all my family (72) \_\_\_\_\_ (member) seemed to like Alice better than me. I felt very unhappy. I even thought they didn't love me. So I told my mom, “Alice is (73) \_\_\_\_\_ (patient) than I have ever been. You must want her (74) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your daughter rather than me.”

My mom replied that although Alice was a lovely girl, no one (75) \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) me in the family. She said I was the only person who could fill my role. She made me (76) \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that even if I made mistakes, I was a beloved member of the family. She was always proud of me.

Since then, I (77) \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a lot. I started to face my life more (78) \_\_\_\_\_ (active). And I was happy about who I really was. I came to feel much more sure that no one could take (79) \_\_\_\_\_ (I) place.

Each of us (80) \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) a special place in the world. You are special, no matter what others say or what you may think.

七、翻译句子（共 5 小题，计 10 分）

将下列英语句子译成汉语，汉语句子的译成英语。

81. Everyone is born with the ability to learn.

82. My favorite thing to do at the Mid-Autumn Festival is admiring the moon.

83. 一条新路将我们村与他们村连接起来。(connect...with)

84. 格林先生 (Mr. Green) 已经两周没有上班了。(absent)

85. 请你告诉我怎么去地下停车场好吗? (could)

八、阅读表达（共 5 小题，计 10 分）

阅读短文，然后根据内容回答所提问题。

There is nothing new to learn on the Internet. But since 2012, a new kind of online education has become more and more popular. Do you know what it is? It is called MOOC (大规模在线公开课程).

In 2012, two Stanford *professors* (教授), Sebastian Thrun and Peter Norvig decided to offer their lessons for free online. To their surprise, more than 160, 000 students in 190 countries took their classes. This led them to build Udacity. com, the first website for MOOC. In less than a year, other MOOC websites, such as Coursera. com and Edx. com, were also set up.

MOOC is different from usual online learning. Professors have been trying to keep it similar to real class. You should *sign up* (报名) to take the class. You can communicate with other students in many different ways. You have to answer some questions when you watch videos, and you will have some homework to do after class. If you take the class on time, do all the homework, and pass the final tests, you can get a *certificate* (文凭) in the end!

Some people believe MOOC will change the traditional education style. In the future,

anyone at any age in any place can take classes for free. These classes are all from the best teachers in the world who have the best certificates.

86. When did MOCC start?

87. How many students took part in the lessons offered by Sebastian Thrun and Peter Norvig at first?

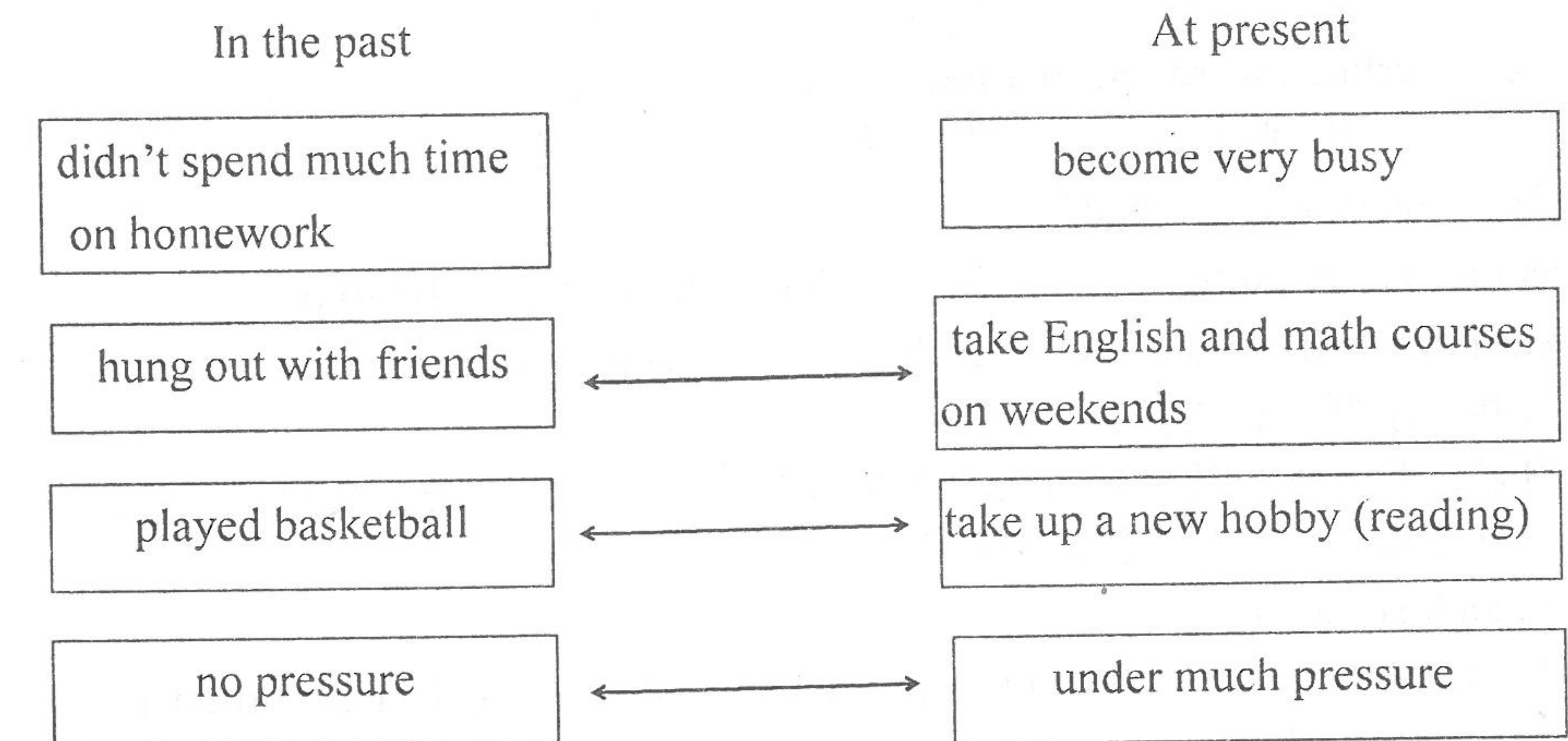
88. What's the first website for MOOC?

89. What should you do if you want to take the class?

90. How can you get a certificate in the end?

九、书面表达（共 1 题，计 20 分）

假如你是李华，刚刚升入九年级，学习生活相比前两年紧张了很多。你们的英语老师布置了家庭作业，要求写一篇英语短文，比较自己升入九年级前后的学习生活。请根据下面的图表提示，描述自己各个方面的变化。



要求:

1. 要点齐全，并适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实的姓名与校名;
3. 卷面整洁，书写美观，可适当加 2—3 分;
4. 词数: 80 词左右。(开头已给出，不计入总词数。)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.