**2020学年（上）九年级第一次质量分析英语试题卷**



（全卷95分）

一、 完形填空 （本题有15小题，每小题1分；共计15分）

Sonu’s father used to go hunting (打猎). He wasn’t good at it,\_\_\_1\_ \_ he often bragged about(吹嘘)his hunting skills. One day, Sonu’s father took \_\_\_2\_\_\_ along. After an enjoyable drive, they reached a \_\_3\_\_\_ . Birds, monkeys, rabbits, and other animals lived near it. Sonu’s father was trying to hit a rabbit. However, no matter how hard he \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ , all the shots failed to hit it. Then, he tried to shoot other animals, but he\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ succeeded. After a few hours, his father\_\_\_6\_\_\_ and took him home.

When they returned home, there were some unexpected guests. Sonu’s father felt quite \_\_\_7\_\_\_when they asked what they had got. Sonu decided to take matters into his own hands. He said, “My\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ shot two targets at a time!”

All the guests wondered how Sonu’s father\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_ shoot two targets at a time. Sonu continued, “He shot at the head and the right foot of a duck.”Even his father was\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_\_ to hear this. One of the guests said to Sonu, “In my experience, it’s\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ to shoot at the head and the foot at the same time. How did your father do it? Can you show us\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ the duck is?”Sonu explained, “Well, the duck was scratching(挠) its head with its right\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ near the river. My dad shot at the duck’s head as well as its right foot.\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the duck fell into the river. We couldn’t \_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ ,so we didn’t go to get it!” All the guests shook their heads in disbelief.

When the guests left, Sonu’s father said to him, “It’s not a good habit to brag, isn’t it?”

( ) 1. A. so B. but C. and D. because

( ) 2. A. me B. us C. him D. them

( ) 3. A. hill B. lake C. mountain D. river

( ) 4. A. tried B. studied C. recorded D. examined

( ) 5. A. always B. sometimes C. nearly D. never

( ) 6. A. gave up B. woke up C. ran away D. gave away

( ) 7. A. angry B. worried C. excited D. embarrassed

( ) 8. A. brother B. father C. son D. mom

( ) 9. A. might B. should C. could D. must

( )10. A. surprised B. disappointed C. nervous D. thankful

( )11. A. simple B. important C. necessary D. impossible

( )12. A. how B. what C. who D. where

( )13. A. arm B. hand C. foot D. eye

( )14. A. Sadly B. Luckily C. Actually D. Normally

( )15. A. jump B. swim C. shout D. rush

1. 阅读理解 （本题有15小题，每小题2分；共计30分）

A

Germs (细菌) are everywhere. You can't see them, but they are on your desk, on your computer, and even in the air! Like people, germs move around the world. They fly with us on planes. When food, clothes, and other things travel around the world, germs travel, too. Some germs are safe, but some are dangerous. Germs cause illnesses like colds and the flu.

Warmer Weather Brings Germs

The world's weather is changing. Cooler countries are getting warmer, so insects from hot countries can move there. Some of these insects, like mosquitoes, carry dangerous germs. These germs cause headaches, fever, and can even kill people.

Under Your Skin

Your skin protects you from germs. It stops some germs, but not all. They can enter your body when you eat, or when you have a cut. Germs are on your hands, too. They enter your body when you touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.

Fighting Germs

Your immune system (免疫系统) protects you, too. When germs get inside your body, your immune system finds and kills them. Special cells (细胞) move around your body and fight germs. They help you stay healthy. Other cells make antibodies(抗体). Antibodies help your body find and stop germs.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ You should wash your hands with soap and water. Soap kills many germs, and water washes them away.

(　 　)16.The underlined word “there” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．cooler countries B．hot countries C．everywhere D．the world

(　　 )17.Which of the following can be put into the blank?

A．Where can you fight germs? B．When can you fight germs?

C．Why do you have to fight germs? D．What can you do to fight germs?

(　 　)18.Which can be the best title for this passage?

A．Germs Are Everywhere B．Weather Is Changing

C．Skin Stops Germs D．Germs Are Developed

B

Your mom tells you to put on your hat and gloves. But as the cold winter season gets closer, it’s so cold that even mom’s advice does not work.

That means it’s time to put on your *qiuku*! This is a kind of “thermal underwear(保暖内衣)” or long underpants that keep people warm in the coldest months of the year.

In Western countries, *qiuku* is usually known as long johns, but they aren’t popular. Long johns in the US are usually two pieces, a long-sleeved(长袖的) shirt and long pants, worn under other clothing or sometimes even used as pajamas(睡衣).

Long johns first appeared in England during the 17th century. We call them long johns because the US boxer John L. Sullivan wore them while he boxed. But this is not a historical fact.

In the US, it gets quite cold and snowy in many places. And while parents often push kids to wear more clothes and long underwear, it’s very special when young people actually(实际上) put them on.

Part of the reason might be because it’s not very fashionable(时尚的) and another reason might be because people don’t spend much time outside during the cold months. So they just deal with the freezing(冰冻的) temperatures when they have to leave the warm building. But in their parents’ eyes, staying warm is more important than looking nice.

( )19. People wear *qiuku* to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fashionable B. popular C. friendly D. Warm

( )20. Which one is TRUE according to the passage?

A: Long johns first appeared in the US in the 17th century.

B .Long johns got its name from the boxer John L. Sullivan.

C .We can read about long johns and Sullivan in history books.

D. Long johns in Western countries are as popular as *qiuku* in China.

( )21. What does the underlined sentence mean?

A. Few young people wear long johns.

B. Many young people wear long johns.

C..Young people like special long johns.

D. Young people dislike special long johns.

( )22. The last paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.young people care more about staying warm

B.young people think long johns are not fashionable

C.in winter people need to stay outside for a long time

D..long johns are fashionable but can’t keep people warm

C

After a long day’s study at school, you are very tired. So after school you go home to relax. When you get home, a robot greets you. He’s happy to see you and helps you take your school things to your room. He listens to you talk about your school life and tells you a new joke. And he tells you to call your cousin and to say “Happy birthday”. And then he helps you with your homework.

This is your future, and the robot’s name is NAO. NAO has a small body, big eyes and a large head. He can walk and dance. He listens and talks, and he even learns and thinks for himself. His *creators* (创造者) predict that the robot will be in people’s homes before 2040.

This $16,000 robot knows who you are. NAO can even *expressemotions* (表达情感). He is a self-guided robot. A self-guided robot can *sense* (感觉), think and act. Other robots might do two out of the three. For example, a robot might sense things using cameras and think using computers, but with no arms, he can’t act. Another robot can move and sense things, but he can’t think for himself. These aren’t self-guided robots. But NAO can do them all.

（ ）23: The robot tells you to call your cousin to .

A. say “Happy birthday” B. dance C. send a birthday gift D. write

（ ）24. What does NAO look like?

A. He has a large body with a large head.B. He has big eyes and a large head.

C. He has small eyes and a small head. D. He has a small body with a small head.

（ ）25： When might people have robots like NAO in their homes?

A. In 2020. B. In 2030. C. About 15 years later. D. About 25 years later.

（ ）26. Where is the passage probably from?

A .storybook. B. a picture book. C. a dictionary. D. A science magazine

D

If you are in Shanghai and want to throw away a cup of milk tea , be careful. You need to follow these steps:

first ,pour out any leftover into a wet waste bin; second, put the paper wrapper into a recyclable bin; third, throw the single---use cup and straw into a dry waste bin.

Sound complex(复杂的)? You'll have to get used to it. From July I on, people in Shanghai are required to sort (将…分类) their garbage according to strict rules。 Many other cities in China are planning to create similar garbage-sorting rules .

Why should we sort our garbage? The answer lies in the increasing amount of waste we are producing. Chinese cities produce over 200 million tons of waste each year, according to China Economic Net. Most of this waste is buried(填埋) in landfills(垃圾填埋场)， which may pollute water and soil.. Moreover, we are running out of space for new landfills

In fact, more than half of our waste can be recycled. Recyclable garbage can be made into new materials, while wet garbage can be used to make gas, heat and fertilizer. But in order to recycle efficiently, we need to sort our garbage.

Can't garbage-processing companies do the sorting job for us? They can. But that requires a lot of work and costs lots of money. Things will become much easier if each of us can sort our own garbage. Besides, the troublesome task of sorting might encourage people to produce less waste. Do you still want to buy that milk tea?

( )27. How many steps do people in Shanghai follow to throw away milk tea?

A One B. Two C. Three D. Four

( ) 28: Why should people sort their garbage?

. ① Because the amount of waste is increasing all the time.

② Because people can recycle more than ha;l f of their waste.

③ Because t here are still some new landfills waste in China

④ Because most of buried waste may pollute soil and water

A.①②③ B..②③④ C. ①②④ D.①③④

( )29. Which of the following statement is writer's opinion?

A: Garbage-producing companies can do the sorting job with fewer money

B: People in China only need to sort their recyclable garbage at home

C: It's easier and easier for everyone to sort his own garbage in daily life

D: Many strict garbage-sorting rules might make people produce less waste

( )30. What is the passage mainly about?

A: Garbage polluting B: Garbage -recycling

C: Garbage -producing D. Garbage-sorting

任务型阅读 （本题有5小题，每小题1分；共计5分）

阅读下面文章，选出合适选项，将序号填入相应的空格内。

In nature, there are some animals that are at the top of their classes in smartness. Here are some examples.

31. \_ \_ \_\_ African gray parrots（鹦鹉）are known for talking too much. They are excellent at copying humans and can form simple sentences.

32\_\_\_\_ \_When it comes to finding nuts, gray squirrels （灰松鼠）are professional（职业的）. In one study, people hid several nuts to find out how squirrels solved the problem. The squirrels were quick learners, and even changed ways to get their rewards more quickly.

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_　Chimpanzees(黑猩猩） are more than 98 percent similar to humans. They have a type of social learning which only the smartest animals can achieve.

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Let’s talk about teamwork! The army ants（蚂蚁）often join together to build a living ant tower. Researchers（研究者） discovered that they made decisions as a group.

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pigs are actually considered the fifth most intelligent animal in the world. They have excellent memory. They can find their way home from huge distances away.

A. Smart little piggies B. Union (团结) is strength

C. Experts in nut searching D. Humans’ closest relatives E. The cleverest talking birds

四、 词汇运用 （本题有15小题，每小题1分；共计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，每空一词。

36. I didn’t catch what you said. Could you r\_\_\_\_\_（复习） your e-mail address?  
37. Mrs. Li is very p\_\_\_\_\_\_（耐心的）. She never gets tired of explaining things to her students.  
38. The new road will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(连接) our village with that town.  
39. The man drove his car at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(速度) of 60 kilometers one hour.  
40. Dave wants a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (领带) that is the same as his father’s.  
41. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (欣赏) those who are always ready to help others.  
42. She looks forward to having a house with a small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(花园).  
43. During the Spring Festival, we often visit our friends and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (亲戚).  
44. If you are scared, just shout or （抓住）my hand？  
45. We students should be (礼貌的） to our teachers anytime.

B. 根据短文内容，用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空，每词限用一次。

badly continue cry corner ask

My son Daniel loved to surf (冲浪) at the age of 13. He waited for the challenge each day. However, Daniel’s eye was (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_injured（受伤） by the point of his board one day. He received 26 stitches (缝针) from the (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of his eye to the bridge of his nose. I had a meeting at first. When I arrived at the hospital from work, he was (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because he wasn’t allowed to go near water again. However, for the next days, he kept(49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me to let him go back on the board. And I always repeated “No”.“Mom, you taught me never to give up what I love. So I want to (50)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_practicing surfing,” Daniel said. I was touched by him. Now he has made achievements(成就） in surfing. I’m very proud of him.

五、 语法填空 （本题有10小题，每小题1分；共计10分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Zhong Nanshan，a famous expert，said to the public when the novel coronavirus（新冠肺炎） hit Wuhan，“please don’t go to Wuhan 51 it’s really necessary.”But Zhong ，84，rushed on an overnight train to Wuhan 52 (fight) the illness.

* A great doctor

Zhong grew up in a family of doctors. His goal has always been to save as many lives as 53 . In 2003, when SARS hit China, he volunteered to help patients and asked other doctors to send the information of the most serious patients to him. After months, his ways for beating SARS 54 ( accept) and used by China and then the whole world, which saved thousands of lives.

* Back to the frontlines（前线）

Seventeen years 55 , Zhong is once again leading an expert team to deal with the noel coronavirus. Although this new virus （病毒）seems to be 56 (dangerous) to old people than others, Zhong worries little about his own 57 (safe).

On Jan 18, he took a high-speed train from Guangzhou to Wuhan. After two days, he became the 58 (one) expert to tell the public that the virus can be spread between humans.

59 Jan 29, he and his team spent over four hours online checking five patients who were in serious condition. The next day, he chose a best way for those patients. With his help, his team 60 (quick) developed a test kit（快速检测试剂盒）for the illness that can show results within 15 minutes.

As People’s Daily wrote, “the 84-years-old Zhong Nanshan shows his sense of responsibility as the backbone（脊梁）of our nation.”

六：书面表达 （本题20分）

我们中国有很多传统的节日，如春节，元宵节，中秋节等。2020年的中秋正好与国庆相重合，这是很大的一个巧合。请你介绍一下中秋节并且说说在中秋节和国庆期间，你做了哪些有意义的事情。

提示词： the Mid-Autumn中秋节 National Day 国庆节 activities