**2020-2021 学年第一学期九年级英语教学质量检测（一）**



本试卷考核范围：人教版九全 Unit 1 — Unit 3。 本试卷共 8 页，满分 120 分。

试 题 卷 Ⅰ

一、听力（本题有 15 小题，第一节每小题 1 分，第二、三节每小题 2 分，共计 25 分）

第一节：听下面五段小对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项 中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关 小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the weather be like?
   1. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.
2. Where has the woman been?
   1. To America. B. To Australia. C. To France.
3. How can Paul learn English?
   1. By reading textbooks. B. By making word cards. C. By listening to tapes.
4. Which festival does Mary like best?
   1. Christmas. B. Thanksgiving. C. Halloween.
5. How did the girl go to school this morning?
   1. By bike. B. By bus. C. By car.

第二节：听下面两段较长对话。每段对话后有 2 至 3 个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三 个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完对话后，你有 10 至 15 秒钟的时间回 答有关小题。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答下面 6-7 两个小题。听对话前，你将有 10 秒钟的时间阅读有 关内容。

1. What did Sandy use to look like?
   1. She was short. B. She wore glasses. C. She had straight hair.
2. What sport is Ben playing now?
   1. Soccer. B. Volleyball. C. Basketball.

听下面一段较长对话，回答下面 8-10 三个小题。听对话前，你将有 15 秒钟的时间阅读 有关内容。

1. How long has Tony been in Ningbo?
   1. For more than a year. B. For about half a year. C. For less than a month.
2. What does Tony think of Chinese?
   1. Difficult and boring. B. Easy and interesting. C. Difficult but interesting.
3. Who does Tony always talk with in his free time?
   1. His cousins. B. His teachers. C. His friends.

第三节：听下面一段独白。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试 卷的相应位置。听独白前，你将有 25 秒钟的时间阅读有关内容。独白读两遍。

1. What does Betty’s father do?
   1. A farmer. B. A cleaner. C. A teacher.
2. Why couldn’t Betty go to school?
   1. Because her family had no money.
   2. Because her father wanted to teach her himself.
   3. Because there was no school near her home.
3. How did little Betty feel on the farm most of the time?
   1. Angry. B. Unhappy. C. Worried.
4. How long did it take Mrs. Lincoln to make a trip to the town?
   1. Almost a whole day. B. Three hours. C. Two days.
5. What was the present for Betty’s birthday?
   1. A new book. B. An old book. C. An old schoolbag.

二、完形填空（本题有 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共计 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A Letter to Daddy

Dear daddy,

Hey! How’s everything going? It’s been so many days since you went to Wuhan. Do you still remember the day 16 you left? I remember I saw the luggage(行李) in your bedroom. I asked you, “Are you going to leave on 17 ?” You smiled and put your hand on my head, saying, “I’m

18 tidying up some clothes.”

Later that night, I learned that you and mom had 19 to be sent to Wuhan and were waiting for a phone call. At that moment, I hoped 20 of you would get the call. However, your phone still rang. I almost cried out in fear 21 I was going to Wuhan myself.

The next morning, I got up early. During 22 , you smiled and asked me if I would miss you.

I pretended(假装) that it was no big 23 and said, “I can text you whenever I miss you.” When you were leaving, I waved(挥手) to you until I 24 see you anymore. At that time

25 flowed down my face. I later realized it was Lantern Festival. I wrote down “Bon voyage” and “Waiting for you to 26 ” in my notebook. I knew the people of Wuhan needed you more than I did.

At night, mom sent me some photos of you and the 27 of the medical team. I immediately(立刻) found you in the photos. I pointed you out and yelled, “Hey, this is my daddy!” I was so 28 of you!

After you left, I paid more attention to the battle 29 the COVID-19. I wondered whether you would take good care of 30 . Daddy, remember to exercise and get enough rest.

We all miss you every day. I love you, my superhero, forever and ever.

1. A. before B. after C. since D. when
2. A. show B. action C. business D. waste
3. A. always B. still C. even D. just
4. A. encouraged B. asked C. told D. advised
5. A. both B. none C. either D. neither
6. A. as if B. even though C. as long as D. so that
7. A. dinner B. breakfast C. lunch D. supper
8. A. mistake B. meal C. deal D. attention
9. A. needn’t B. couldn’t C. mustn’t D. shouldn’t
10. A. ears B. eyes C. hairs D. tears
11. A. come down B. come out C. come back D. come on
12. A. rest B. other C. member D. number
13. A. excited B. afraid C. proud D. glad
14. A. for B. against C. from D. to

Yours, Kathy

1. A. myself B. ourselves C. yourself D. themselves

三、阅读理解（本题有 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共计 30 分）

阅读下面材料，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Wildwood School Library Guide

This will offer you some information about our school library. You can use this guide to help your kids use our library.

Service hours:

3:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m. on school days 8:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. on weekends

On school days, your kids may borrow or return books during opening hours only when his classroom teacher allows him to. At the weekend, our library is open to both you and your kids.

Borrowing:

Each student can borrow one or two books at a time. More books can be borrowed only for class reading activities and school research.

Returning:

Books borrowed from the library can be kept for 15 school days. The books must be returned before the due date or the kid cannot borrow other books.

Damaged or Lost Books:

When a book is returned in a damaged condition, the kid will have to pay three dollars for the damage. Full price must be paid if a book is lost. We encourage students to carry their library books

in plastic bags to protect them from rainy weather.

Please call us at 3362-1323 for more information.

1. must be paid when a student loses the book he borrowed.
   1. Three dollars B. Half the price of the book

C. Full price of the book D. Twice the price of the book

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
   1. The library is open for two and a half hours every day.
   2. Students’ parents can go to the school library on weekends.
   3. Students can go to the library during opening hours as they like.
   4. Students can keep the books that they borrowed for fifteen school days.
2. The students are advised to to avoid the rain.
   1. carry their library books in plastic bags B. cover their library books with raincoats

C. put their library books into their pockets D. keep their library books in their classrooms

B

For most people, the word “fashion” means “clothes”. But people may ask the question, “What clothes are in fashion?” And they use the adjective “fashionable” in the same way:

“She was wearing a fashionable coat.”

“His shirt was really in a fashionable color.”

But of course there are fashions in many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and in books. There are even fashions in school subjects, jobs and in languages.

Fashions change as time goes. If you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different from one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1860.

Today fashions change very quickly. We hear about things much more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and televisions send information from one country to another in a few hours even minutes. New fashions mean that people will buy new things, so you see there is

money in fashion.

1. From this passage we know that “fashion” means .
   1. everything B. most of the popular things

C. many nice things D. beautiful clothes

1. Today fashions change very quickly because .
   1. people read newspapers every day to learn fashions
   2. radios send information from one country to another
   3. people quickly learn what is happening in the world
   4. new things that people like are often shown on TV
2. The underlined words “there is money in fashion” means .
   1. people like new things B. fashionable things are all expensive

C. clothes are expensive D. fashions make big money

1. The best title for the passage is .
   1. A Fashionable Color B. Fashion Means Clothes

C. Fashion Means Money D. Fashions C

A friend invited us to help serve dinner at Tent City. A number of tents(帐篷) were set up for

the homeless in the area.

I took my two boys with me. They were 9 and 5 at the time. They had a lot of questions about how poor people lived in the world.

We talked about the reasons why people end up in this type of situation and the importance of creating a safety net for them. I explained that oftentimes, the only safety net is the help from other people who are willing to share some of their time and resources.

The people we served were in age from the young to the elderly. Many of them were missing teeth or wearing dirty clothes. To my surprise, they were quite thankful that I had brought the boys. Many said how fun it was to have active, joyful children around.

After dinner, I saw my older son sitting together with several elderly gentlemen who were talking about sports in front of a small television set. He was having a great time sharing and hearing stories. As some people returned to their tents, I heard my older son tell them, “Thanks so much for coming to dinner with us.” I could see through their facial expressions that his simple words touched

them greatly. I hugged him a little tighter as we left to go home because it touched me too.

It was a great reminder of how treating people with respect, no matter who they are, can lift all of us up.

1. Before the dinner, the two boys couldn’t understand .
   1. why some kids ate in the tents B. why they should go to the tents

C. why the homeless were not happy D. why poor people lived that way

1. What did the older boy do with the homeless?
   1. He helped them clean their teeth. B. He helped them wash their dirty clothes.

C. He fixed their television set. D. He listened to their stories.

1. After hearing the boy say “Thanks so much for coming to dinner with us”, the homeless felt very .
   1. excited B. moved C. nervous D. annoyed
2. Which of the following best describes the story’s main point?
   1. Be ready to serve anyone. B. Don’t be afraid of difficulties.

C. Treat everyone with respect. D. Meet all kinds of people. D

Climate change has been drawing public attention for many years. As Earth becomes warmer, more extreme(极端的) weather and natural disasters(灾难) are happening around the world. They can cause harm to us in many different ways.

① According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, heat waves(酷热)

can cause dizziness(头晕), headaches or even heatstroke(中暑). ② Children and the elderly

have the highest risk of dying from heat. ③ Last summer, more than 1,500 people died in France because of high temperatures. In India, heat waves killed 1,300 people in 2010, 1,500 in 2013 and 2,500 in 2015, *Scientific American* reported. ④

Climate change can also cause more infectious(传染性的) disease outbreaks. For example, higher temperatures and more rain help mosquitoes breed(繁殖). This can increase the risk of

diseases that are spread by mosquitoes, such as malaria(疟疾), a serious and sometimes deadly disease.

Deforestation(滥伐森林), a major cause of climate change, is also closely linked to epidemics,

according to *Nature*. In places such as Central and West Africa, deforestation has caused bats to lose their homes. They have started living in places that are closer to humans. Bats carry many viruses like Ebola, which means that there could be an increased risk of Ebola and other viral outbreaks. It’s high time for us to take action.

1. Climate change has caused harm to us EXCEPT .
   1. many people die because of high temperature
   2. more infectious disease outbreaks somewhere
   3. natural disasters are happening around the world
   4. more and more trees are cut down in the world
2. Where can we best put “One result of climate change is an increase in heat-related illnesses.” in paragraph 2?

A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

1. In paragraph 3, the writer proves his opinion mainly by .
   1. giving reasons B. using examples C. comparing facts D. listing numbers
2. We can infer that the next paragraph may talk about .
   1. ways to cool the earth B. other reasons that cause the climate change

C. risks of Ebola D. reasons of deforestation

四、任务型阅读（本题有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共计 5 分）

请你阅读以下材料，将所给的四款手机软件图标(A-D)与相应的阅读材料相匹配，并完成 第 50 小题。

46 This is an English dubbing(配音) app. This app makes it possible to practice speaking English while having fun. You can dub different types of movies or cartoons. And you can also share the videos with your WeChat friends.

47 This app is a platform for demonstrating(演示) cooking skills. You can record recipes

on it. Beginners who are not good at cooking can also benefit from this app. Different recipes for all kinds of dishes are available for you to choose from. The cooking steps are easy and clear.

48 With this app, when you go abroad, you don’t need to worry about the languages any

more. Just choose the right source language, and press the recording button while speaking. The words will be automatically(自动地) changed into target language.

49 Are you hungry? Are you tired of cooking? With this app, you just need to stay inside and order the food you like on it. Within several minutes, the food will be delivered to your place. What’s more, the food on the app is always cheaper than that in restaurants.



A B C D

1. In which column of a magazine can you read the passage above?
   1. Sports. B. Science and technology.

C. Culture. D. Health.

试 题 卷 Ⅱ

五、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，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

1. Go along Main Street and the bookstore is on your right, (在……旁边) the bank.
2. Can you tell me the (秘诀) of learning language well?
3. A good student can (联系) what he reads in books with what he sees around him.
4. *A Christmas Carol* is one of the most famous short (小说) written by Dickens.
5. All the guests were pleased by the (热情) of his welcome.
6. The boy put on his cap, (系) his shoes and went out to play.
7. The subways are really (便捷的) for people to go to the town.
8. You should ask the police (礼貌地) if you need any help.
9. How you can become a successful learner (依靠) on your learning habits.
10. My wallet is missing. I think someone has (偷) it.

B. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，每词仅用一次(每空一词)。

shop, important, they, race, celebrate

There are many holidays and festivals in China. One of 61 is International Labor Day. It’s on May 1st. People enjoy a one-day holiday. They often go 62 or traveling.

The Dragon Boat Festival is on lunar May 5th. On this day, people have dragon boat 63 in many places and eat *zongzi* to remember Qu Yuan. People can enjoy a one-day holiday, too.

October 1st is National Day of the PRC. It is a very 64 holiday. All the people in the country 65 the birthday of China on this day. In Beijing, many people go to Tian’anmen Square to watch the national flag rise.

六、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，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Mid-Autumn Festival has a long history of over 3,000 years, dating back to moon worship in the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC-1046 BC). It’s 66 an important festival that many poems were

written about it, 67 (story) and legends about the festival are widespread, 68 its origins have been guessed at and explained by generations of Chinese.

69 term “Mid-Autumn” first appeared in the book *Rites of Zhou* (《周礼》), written in the

Warring States Period (475 BC-221 BC). In the Tang Dynasty (618 AD-907 AD), 70 was popular to appreciate the moon. Many poets liked to create poems related to the moon when

71 (appreciate) it. There is a legend that Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty visited the Moon Palace in his dream and 72 (hear) a wonderful song. In the Northern Song Dynasty (960 AD-1127 AD), the fifteenth day of the 8th lunar month was established as the “Mid-Autumn Festival”. For the Chinese, the Mid-Autumn Festival means family reunion and peace. The festival is celebrated when the moon is believed to be the biggest and 73 (full). For the Chinese, a full

moon is a symbol of prosperity, 74 (happy), and family reunion.

Many traditional and meaningful celebrations are held in most households in China, and China’s neighboring countries. The main traditions and celebrations include eating mooncakes, having dinner

75 family, gazing at and worshipping the moon, and lighting lanterns.

七、书面表达（本题有 1 小题，共计 20 分）

76. 假设你叫李平，你的美国笔友 Lucy 想学汉语，她来信请你给她一些学习汉语的建议。请 你用英语写一封回信，着重给她提建议，并鼓励她学汉语；建议内容主要包括听说读写等方 面。

要求：

1.短文内容必须包含上面所提供的要点，可适当发挥；

2.文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名及地名；

3.词数：80-100(短文开头与结尾已给出，仅供选择使用，不计入总词数)。 短文开头：

Dear Lucy,

Thanks for your letter. I’m glad to hear that you’d like to learn Chinese.

I hope my advice can help you.

Yours, Li Ping

