

# 泗县 2021—2022 学年度九年级第一学期期末教学质量检测

## 英语 试 卷

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温馨提示：1. 本份试卷共四部分，十大题，满分 120 分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 全卷共有试题卷 8 页，答题卷 2 页。请将答案填写在答题卷上。

### 第一部分 听力（共四大题，满分 20 分）

#### I. 短对话理解（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

你将听到五段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

1. What's the weather like today?



2. How will the woman go to Shanghai?



3. What is Jimmy going to do this weekend?

A. Visit his grandparents.

B. Stay at home.

C. Go on a trip.

4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Doctor and patient.

5. Why was John punished?

A. Because he wore strange clothes to school.

B. Because he was late for school.

C. Because he fought with others at school.

#### II. 长对话理解（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

你将听到两段对话，每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至 7 小题。

6. What is allowed at the girl's home?

A. Playing computer games.

B. Watching TV.

C. Staying up late.

7. When should the boy be back home on the weekend?

A. By 8 pm.

B. By 9 pm.

C. By 10 pm.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's wrong with the boy?

A. He has a toothache.

B. He has a headache.

C. He has a stomachache.

9. Why can't the boy sleep well?

A. Because he is sad.

B. Because he is excited.

C. Because he is worried.

10. What will the boy do tomorrow?

A. Take a test.

B. Talk with his teacher.

C. Go to see a doctor.

#### III. 短文理解（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

你将听到一篇短文，短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容，在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

11. What was the matter with Jason?

- A. He was deaf. B. He was blind. C. He had no hands.

12. How did Jason's mother teach him about the world?

- A. By taking him on trips.  
B. By sending him to a school.  
C. By telling him everything she saw.

13. When did Jason start learning computer science?

- A. At the age of 7. B. At the age of 8. C. At the age of 10.

14. What can you learn about Jason?

- A. He achieved his dream.  
B. He always depended on his mother.  
C. He couldn't speak clearly.

15. What does the speaker want to tell us?

- A. Mothers always play an important role in children's growth.  
B. It's necessary and important to get a good education.  
C. We shouldn't let difficulties stop our dreams coming true.

#### IV. 信息转换 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺的单词, 每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

A Sports Meet	
When	On 16. _____ 12th.
How many	There are 17. _____ different games in the sports meet.
How	Tell us in person or by 18. _____ before this Friday if you want to take part.
Who	Your P. E. teachers will help you get enough 19. _____ every afternoon.
What else	You can 20. _____ us at 3365-875 or visit our school website to get more information.

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两大题, 满分 30 分)

##### V. 单项填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Tom's grandfather did his best to keep the tree \_\_\_\_\_, but it died in the end.

- A. alive B. asleep C. absent D. awake

22. — My English writing is very poor. What should I do?

— \_\_\_\_\_ you practice, \_\_\_\_\_ your writing will be.

- A. The more; the best B. The most; the better  
C. The more; the better D. The most; the best

23. — I didn't get the driver's license, Tom.

— \_\_\_\_\_ But I think you can get it next time.

- A. Good luck. B. What a pity.  
C. The rose's in her hand, the flavor in mine. D. Every little bit helps.



24. In our class, Mike is the person \_\_\_\_\_ is good at clay art.  
A. which B. whom C. where D. that
25. — Henry, it smells so terrible here.  
— Sorry, mom. I will \_\_\_\_\_ my socks and wash them right away.  
A. put off B. take off C. turn off D. kick off
26. Jim's friend David takes a lot of exercise every day and he is always full of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knowledge B. courage C. energy D. change
27. Jack, you should \_\_\_\_\_ like a gentleman at such an important party.  
A. exchange B. perform C. behave D. cancel
28. Today many people give out and receive \_\_\_\_\_ red envelopes ( 红包 ) on mobile phones.  
A. national B. electronic C. natural D. basic
29. By the time I got up, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ cooking and waited for me at the table.  
A. had finished B. has finished C. finishes D. finished
30. The dancing teacher gives us some instructions \_\_\_\_\_ until we are perfect in every move.  
A. gradually B. patiently C. suddenly D. bravely

VI. 完形填空 ( 共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分 )

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Today it is quite natural to find people shake hands in some situations. People all over the world shake hands for many different 31. We shake hands when we meet new people 32 during special festivals. Players often shake hands before or after 33. Business people shake hands when they make a deal.

Why do people shake hands 34 shaking feet? This is because of the fact that a long time ago most people 35 knives or guns. If some of them decided that they did not want to 36, they would show their empty hands. 37 people shook hands so that they could not 38 knives in their sleeves ( 袖子 ). Later on, handshaking became a symbol of 39.

Now we don't have to 40 people with guns or knives. However, we still shake hands all the time! The reason is simple - it is still a way to show friendship.

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 31. A. ideas      | B. reasons     | C. thoughts    | D. excuses       |
| 32. A. or         | B. as          | C. but         | D. so            |
| 33. A. games      | B. speeches    | C. experiences | D. programs      |
| 34. A. such as    | B. as well as  | C. instead of  | D. together with |
| 35. A. lost       | B. bought      | C. caught      | D. carried       |
| 36. A. cheat      | B. fight       | C. drop        | D. speak         |
| 37. A. Perhaps    | B. Happily     | C. Carefully   | D. Luckily       |
| 38. A. hide       | B. lift        | C. pull        | D. push          |
| 39. A. success    | B. victory     | C. pride       | D. peace         |
| 40. A. talk about | B. worry about | C. know about  | D. learn about   |

B

Think of all the ways that you use your arms and hands. You use 41 to open doors, carry boxes, climb trees and ride bikes.

Jessica Cox was born 42 arms. But she didn't let that 43 her from doing things. She 44 to feed herself, point and play the piano by using her feet.

When she was at 45, Jessica watched the other students on the playground. She did not have hands to catch balls with, 46 she did not have arms to climb with. Jessica imagined herself as a girl of unusually great ability. She would 47 over the playground and take her friends into the sky.

Many years later, when Jessica 48, she did fly. She learnt to fly a plane! It was 49 work, but Jessica was patient, confident and brave. She controlled the plane with her feet. She made her 50 come true.

- |                    |            |              |              |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. that        | B. them    | C. her       | D. it        |
| 42. A. without     | B. besides | C. including | D. towards   |
| 43. A. divide      | B. receive | C. remain    | D. prevent   |
| 44. A. paid        | B. refused | C. learnt    | D. forgot    |
| 45. A. school      | B. bed     | C. hospital  | D. town      |
| 46. A. so          | B. but     | C. and       | D. though    |
| 47. A. fly         | B. knock   | C. fall      | D. push      |
| 48. A. set up      | B. grew up | C. gave up   | D. warmed up |
| 49. A. comfortable | B. lazy    | C. small     | D. hard      |
| 50. A. mark        | B. advice  | C. dream     | D. report    |

### 第三部分 阅读理解 (共两大题, 满分 45 分)

#### VII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 其中有两个为多余选项。

A: Hello, Li Ming!

B: Hello, David! 51. \_\_\_\_\_

A: I've been here since I left my hometown.

B: 52. \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm getting used to it except one thing.

B: What's that?

A: It's so cold in Harbin in winter.

B: So it is. You are supposed to wear more warm clothes. 53. \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's very hot. The temperature is above 32 °C.

B: I see. I guess it's summer there. By the way, we are going to visit Sophia

Church tomorrow. 54. \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'd love to. How far is it?

B: 55. \_\_\_\_\_. So we can go there on foot.

A: It's too cold outside. How about going there by bus?

B: All right. Don't forget to wear more clothes.

A: OK, I will.

- A. Where have you been?

B. What do you think of your life here?

C. How's the weather in your hometown?

D. Do you go there by bus?

E. It's about 20 minutes' walk.

F. Will you join us?

G. How long have you been in my city Harbin?



VIII. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

China has named the nation's first Mars rover(火星车) Zhu Rong. For all of us, Zhu Rong is a well-suited name.

In an ancient Chinese story, Zhu Rong had the face of a man and a body of an animal. He rode on two dragons. When he had a big fight with Gong Gong, the god of water, Zhu Rong won. But after the fight, the human world came into complete darkness. Then he brought fire from heaven(天堂) to the world.

"Zhu Rong is regarded as the earliest god of fire in traditional Chinese culture," a space official said. "The first Mars rover was named Zhu Rong. The name symbolizes(象征) light and hope for space exploration(探索) in our country, and means to lead humans to continue exploration."

After leaving the earth last summer, Zhu Rong circled Mars for several months and landed on it in May. In recent years, our country has sent up the world's first quantum satellite(量子卫星), and Chang'e-4 has made a soft landing on the moon. We have made great progress in space technology and will soon start building our own space station.

56. For Chinese space exploration, the name symbolizes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a big fight      B. complete darkness      C. light and hope      D. Chinese culture
57. The underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the earth      B. Mars      C. the moon      D. the sun
58. According to the text, we can infer(推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Zhu Rong is a bad man in an ancient Chinese story  
B. China has made great progress in space technology  
C. the writer is proud of China's space technology  
D. the official doesn't like the name Zhu Rong

B

Yuan Longping is generally regarded as the greatest scientist that developed hybrid rice(杂交水稻) in China. His research greatly solved the problem of the food shortage in the world.

Yuan Longping started the research in 1964. He put forward the idea of hybrid rice, did experiments on the farm, and succeeded in 1973. The new technology was tested in many areas of South China in 1974, and then he continued to test it in other areas. China has become the first country that can produce hybrid rice. Yuan made it possible to grow hybrid rice in large amounts, and he is called the "Father of Hybrid Rice".

Besides being a respected(受人尊重的) scientist, he was also a romantic husband and a caring grandfather.

Yuan's granddaughters remembered that when he traveled to Hong Kong, he wanted to buy his wife a new watch, but it was too expensive, so he bought a candy instead. When he was 90 years old, his family held a birthday party. Hundreds of people came to the party. There was a moving moment: Yuan cut the first piece of cake and immediately gave it to his wife. They also said that their grandfather paid much attention to their English and math studies. No matter how tired he was after work, he would still ask about their studies.

Yuan Longping loved playing the violin, swimming and driving. What's more, he had a special habit—playing mahjong(麻将) with friends for an hour every evening to train his brain. Just like common people, the scientist laughed when he won and didn't hide his disappointment when he lost. When his requirement(请求) to build a research center was agreed to, he was very excited.

This is Yuan Longping: an ordinary(普通的) person who made great achievements.

59. Yuan Longping developed hybrid rice in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. test his idea in all areas  
 B. build a research center  
 C. make himself famous in China  
 D. solve the problem of the food shortage
60. What does the underlined phrase "put forward" mean in the passage?  
 A. 提出  
 B. 质疑  
 C. 猜测  
 D. 捕捉
61. From the passage, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Yuan Longping tested the new technology in other areas in 1964  
 B. on Yuan Longping's 90th birthday, he cut the first piece of cake for himself  
 C. Yuan Longping paid much attention to his granddaughters' English and math studies  
 D. Yuan Longping was good at hiding his feelings when he played mahjong
62. What's the main idea of the passage?  
 A. Yuan Longping's different hobbies.  
 B. A great but common scientist- Yuan Longping.  
 C. The scientific process to produce hybrid rice.  
 D. The close relationship of Yuan Longping's family.

C

Do you know when restaurants were invented? The first restaurants were invented thousands of years ago. However, they were very different from restaurants today.

The first restaurants were in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. These restaurants served food in large stone bowls. People didn't order food from a menu. Everyone used to share the food from big bowls. People believe that these places were very popular because most homes in ancient Greece and Rome did not have kitchens. Also, people didn't have to store food at home if they ate their meals at these restaurants.

Later, restaurants began to open in China. In the early 1100s, more than 1 million people lived in the city of Hangzhou, China. It was a very busy city, and people had money. All of these people had to eat. Smart cooks started cooking and selling food. Unlike in ancient Greece and Rome, people in China could choose food from a menu. They didn't have to eat the same food as everyone else.

For the next several centuries, there were restaurants all over the world. People could buy food on the street or at inns — small hotels. Then, in the middle of the 1700s, restaurants started opening in Paris. These restaurants were more similar to restaurants we know today. There was a bigger variety of food, and eating in these restaurants was a more enjoyable experience. In the 19th century, this type of restaurant began to appear all over Europe and in other parts of the world.

Now, restaurants are everywhere. You can buy a variety of different types of food. You can have food delivered to your door. But remember it wasn't always like that.

63. From the passage, we can learn that the first restaurants were from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ancient China  
 B. ancient India  
 C. ancient Greece and Rome  
 D. ancient Egypt
64. In the early 1100s, people can \_\_\_\_\_ in the restaurants in China.  
 A. share the food from big bowls  
 B. order food from a menu  
 C. eat the same food as everyone else  
 D. not choose food
65. The underlined word "delivered" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
 A. 分享  
 B. 预购  
 C. 递送  
 D. 删除
66. The writer introduces the development of restaurants according to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some examples  
 B. a time line  
 C. changes of places  
 D. a series of stories



D

"Shoes from Italy will make your legs look thinner and longer ..."

In a small room, Zhang Man is describing the products to buyers who are watching her livestream(网络直播). She sells more than 100,000 pairs of shoes in just ten minutes.

Zhang Man is one of the people who sell products through livestreaming. It has become a new way of buying. Mi Sitian is a new mom from Lanzhou, Gansu Province. She is a fan of livestreaming shopping. For her, it is a time-saving and easy way of shopping.

"I can hardly find the time to go to stores after having a baby," she said. "I only have some free time at night to watch livestreaming on the Internet. Also, livestream shopping makes it possible for me to communicate with the sellers face-to-face. It's like shopping in the real stores," she said.

For sellers, livestreaming helps them sell more products. Even the Chinese government sees it as a way to help farmers out of poverty(贫困). Han Mei is a fruit farmer from Linyi, Shandong province. She has 90,000 fans. She got 1.1 million yuan by selling fruit through livestreaming in a few months.

Seeing what the Chinese market is doing with livestreaming, many other countries are ready to adopt it. Livestreaming is sure to be popular outside of China.

67. Why does Mi Sitian hardly go to stores?

- A. Because she doesn't like going shopping.
- B. Because she doesn't have enough money.
- C. Because she needs to take care of her baby.
- D. Because she hates talking with people face-to-face.

68. What does the underlined word "adopt" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. 接受
- B. 影响
- C. 收养
- D. 帮助

69. What does the text probably come from?

- A. A novel.
- B. A science report.
- C. A website.
- D. A travel guide.

E

Long long ago there was a king who had a little daughter. One day, when the girl was in danger, a prince from another country saved her.

The king invited the prince to a dinner party and asked him what he wanted as a gift. The prince thought for a while. Then, he pointed to a chessboard(棋盘), in the room and said, "This chessboard has 64 squares. Please give me one grain of rice in the first square, two in the second, four in the third, eight in the fourth and so on. Each square has twice as many grains of rice as the square before."

The king was surprised and asked, "Why do you ask for only so little rice?" He wanted to give something else to the prince, but the prince said he only wanted the rice.

Finally, the king agreed. He asked his men to go and get the rice for the prince. After some time, his men came back and told the king that the grains of rice added up to a very large number. The number for the last square was 263. That was about  $9 \times 10^{18}$  grains of rice. It would take more than 2,000 years to grow enough rice to pay for the prince's gift.

70. What does the underlined word "grain" mean in Chinese?

- A. 标准
- B. 型号
- C. 谷粒
- D. 布袋

71. How many grains of rice would the prince get on the seventh square of the chessboard?

- A. 8
- B. 16
- C. 32
- D. 64

72. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The number for the last square was 264.
- B. The grains of rice that the prince asked for added up to a very large number.
- C. It would take about 1,000 years to grow enough rice to pay for the prince's gift.
- D. The prince wanted each square with three times as many grains of rice as the square before.

F

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题( 请注意每小题后的词数要求 )。

A girl riding a bike hit and scratched( 刮 ) a parked expensive car by accident when she was busily looking at a road sign. That poor girl was Zhang Yu, an 18-year-old college student from Yunnan Province. Instead of running away, she decided to wait for the owner of the car. She made that decision just because she wanted to say sorry for the accident.

Zhang Yu was scared when Song Ming, the owner of the car, saw her standing beside his car. Knowing that she had waited in the hot sun for an hour and that she was from a poor family, he was deeply moved. He told her that she didn't need to pay any money for the scratched part of the car. Hearing the words, Zhang Yu bowed at once and thanked Song Ming sincerely.

The heartwarming moment didn't end there. Li Qiang was boss of the factory where Song Ming worked. After hearing what had happened, he was also deeply moved. He told the story to his workers and announced, "It is great that Song Ming didn't ask Zhang Yu to pay, and I would like to help her to complete her college education."

During the following three years, Zhang Yu made great efforts to study and took an active part in different activities to develop her abilities with the help of Li Qiang. By the end of leaving college, she had been an excellent student. Having competed with many others, she got a job at Li Qiang's factory. That excited her most.

So remember: One good turn deserves another.

73. Why did Zhang Yu decide to wait for the owner of the car?( 不超过 10 个词 )

74. How did Zhang Yu feel when Song Ming saw her?( 不超过 5 个词 )

75. What can we learn from the passage?( 不超过 10 个词 )

#### 第四部分 写 (共两大题, 满分 25 分)

##### IX. 单词拼写 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示, 完成下列单词的拼写, 使句意明确, 语言通顺。

76. Look at the l\_\_\_\_\_ (女士) who wear red dresses. They are so pretty.

77. The price of the T-shirt is so l\_\_\_\_\_ (低的) in this shop that I want to buy one for my dad.

78. — Listen! Who is k\_\_\_\_\_ (敲击) at the door?

— Maybe Li Ming. But I am not sure.

79. Jam told me that he p\_\_\_\_\_ (更喜欢) to listen to smooth music.

80. The little boy was sent to hospital because he coughed too b\_\_\_\_\_ (严重地).

##### X. 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

水滴石穿, 绳锯木断。坚持做好一件事情, 成就更好的自己。请以 "One thing I keep doing every day" 为题, 根据以下要点和要求, 用英语写一篇发言稿, 参加学校的英语主题演讲活动。内容包括:

1. 你每天在坚持什么; 2. 你坚持这么做的理由; 3. 它会给你带来怎样的影响和改变。

要求:

1. 词数 80-100 (开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数) 2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;  
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名及学校名称。

#### One Thing I Keep Doing Every Day

Good morning, everyone,

I am very happy to be here to make a speech today. The topic of my speech is one thing I keep doing every day.

That's all. Thank you!



泗县 2021—2022 学年度九年级第一学期期末教学质量检测

英 语 试 卷 答 案

I-IV. 听力部分（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1—5 CACAA      6—10 BABCB      11—15 BCAAC

16. April    17. 18/eighteen    18. email    19. training    20. call

V. 单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

21-25 A C B D B                      26-30 C C B A B

VI. 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

31-35 B A A C D                      36-40 B A A D B

41-45 B A D C A                      45-50 C A B D C

VII. 补全对话（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

51-55 G B C F E

VIII. 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

56-58 CBC      59-62 DACB                      63-66 CBCB

67-69 CAC      70-72 CDB

73. Because she wanted to say sorry for the accident.

74. She was scared.

75. One good turn deserves another.

IX. 单词拼写（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

76. ladies    77. low    78. knocking    79. preferred    80. badly

X. 书面表达(略)