

2021 学年第一学期初中期末测试

九年级英语 试题卷

考生须知:

1. 全卷共 8 页, 七大题, 71 小题, 满分为 120 分。考试时间为 100 分钟。
2. 全卷分为卷 I (选择题) 和卷 II (非选择题) 两部分, 全部在“答题卷”上作答。卷 I 的答案必须用 2B 铅笔填涂; 卷 II 的答案必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔写在“答题卷”相应位置上, 写在试卷上无效。
3. 请用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔在“答题卷”上先填写姓名和准考证号。

卷 I

说明: 本卷共三大题, 45 小题, 共 70 分。请用 2B 铅笔在“答题纸”上将你认为正确的选项所对应的小方框涂黑、涂满。

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

第一节: 听小对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 回答问题。对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Rainy.
2. Where is the woman going?
A. To a hospital. B. To a post office. C. To a supermarket.
3. Where is Helen from?
A. America. B. Australia. C. China.
4. What sport is Alice good at?
A. Tennis. B. Football. C. Swimming.
5. When will the man get to the cinema?
A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30. C. At 11:00.

第二节: 听长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 回答问题。对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6~7 小题。

6. Which scarf does the man want to buy?
A. The red one. B. The blue one. C. The grey one.
7. How much will the man pay?
A. 25 dollars. B. 40 dollars. C. 65 dollars.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8~10 小题。

8. How did Jack go to Beijing?
A. By car. B. By train. C. By plane.
9. What place did Rose like best?
A. Tian'anmen Square. B. Asian Games Village. C. The Great Wall.
10. How long did Jack stay in Beijing?
A. Three days. B. Four days. C. Seven days.

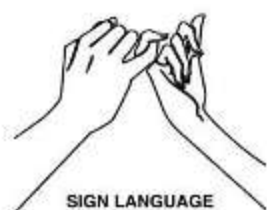
第三节: 听独白, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 回答问题。独白读两遍。

11. How many volunteers are needed in total?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.

12. What skills should the volunteers have?
 A. Writing and reading. B. Speaking and writing. C. Painting and speaking.
13. How often does the newspaper come out?
 A. Every day. B. Once a week. C. Twice a week.
14. Why do volunteers join the group?
 A. To make a lot of money. B. To get some fun experiences.
 C. To become an excellent student.
15. Who might the speaker be?
 A. A presenter. B. A guide. C. A visitor.

二、完形填空(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 使文章完整、通顺。



“I miss my old friends. What if there are no kids at 16 age there?”
 Amber asked her parents when her family decided to 17 to a new place.
 Amber’s family knew that she would make more friends. But Amber was
 still 18. She sat on a rock in her garden. There were no kids in sight.
 Then, she saw an older girl.

“Hi,” said Amber, “My family just moved in.”

The girl made a strange sign with her hands. “She’s deaf,” thought Amber. Amber didn’t know
19 to talk with the girl, so she waved goodbye and ran back inside her home.

At lunch, Amber told her mother about it. Mom said, “She is deaf and her name is Liz. I have
20 her to visit us later.”

“How will I speak to her?” asked Amber.

After lunch, Mom knocked on Amber’s door. Amber was finishing her homework. “Do you have
 time to 21 the website with me?” asked her mom. “I think it may help you understand Liz.”
 Amber put down her paper.

The first 22 on the website discussed two men who lived back in the 1800s. Their fathers
 were teachers of the deaf, while their mothers were deaf. The website 23 said that it didn’t take
 long to learn a few signs, but to become good at sign language 24 practice. Each letter of a word
 can be spelled out with the 25. Some people could spell sixty words in a minute.

Amber really liked the next article. Deaf children wrote about sign language. Over one million
 deaf and hearing loss people 26 it. There were pictures of children signing with each other on
 the website. Amber and her mom were 27 that they had seen the website.

When Liz came over, she seemed happy. Amber was 28 about using her new skill at first.
 But then she overcame her shyness and took up her 29 to take the first step. She signed “hello”.
 Liz smiled and signed “hello” back. That’s when their 30 started! Liz helped Amber practice
 sign language. They became best friends!

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 16. A. my | B. her | C. his | D. our |
| 17. A. travel | B. drive | C. move | D. walk |
| 18. A. pleased | B. surprised | C. tired | D. sad |
| 19. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. where |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 20. A. warned | B. ordered | C. allowed | D. invited |
| 21. A. look at | B. look after | C. look up | D. look for |
| 22. A. book | B. magazine | C. article | D. photo |
| 23. A. secretly | B. clearly | C. rapidly | D. really |
| 24. A. chose | B. needed | C. followed | D. learnt |
| 25. A. eyes | B. feet | C. ears | D. fingers |
| 26. A. use | B. notice | C. remember | D. avoid |
| 27. A. brave | B. afraid | C. sorry | D. glad |
| 28. A. shy | B. certain | C. excited | D. careless |
| 29. A. thing | B. hobby | C. courage | D. challenge |
| 30. A. story | B. secret | C. friendship | D. agreement |

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 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

The serious flood (洪水) has swept China's central Henan Province and Shanxi Province this year. More than hundreds of thousands of people have been influenced. So when in the face of a flash flood, what should we do to keep safe?

If a flood happens where you live, you need to be prepared. Here's how to do it.

- Make an emergency kit (应急包) including bottled water, canned food, a flashlight and first-aid kit. Keep it in an easy-to-reach place.
- Prepare waterproof (防水的) clothing and a life vest.
- Put your valuables in waterproof bags and keep them somewhere safe.



Follow these tips to stay out of danger during a flood.

- Look out for flood warnings.
- Head to higher ground and stay there.
- Do not try to walk or drive through flooded areas, as they can be deeper than you realize.
- Leave your car. It won't help you if it gets stuck in the water.



Even after the flood ends, it might not be safe to return home quite yet.

- Keep following the latest local news.
- Don't use electronics until they are fully dry.
- Do not use or touch anything that the water touched, including food.
- Don't forget that viruses can spread after a flood.



31. What should be in your emergency kit?
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| a. bottled water | b. canned food | c. valuables | d. first-aid kit |
| A. abd | B. abc | C. acd | D. bcd |
32. What can we learn from the text?
- A. When a flood comes, go to an empty square.
 B. When your car gets stuck in a flood, leave it alone.
 C. When the flood is over, go home as soon as possible.
 D. When the flood is over, turn on electronics immediately.
33. The text above can usually be read in the part of _____ in a magazine.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. News | B. Culture | C. Safety | D. Technology |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|

B

Hannay was nervous. His enemies were searching for him. All around him were grassy hills without trees. He had nowhere to hide. How could he escape?

Hannay walked along the country for a long time. Then he saw a mad worker, who was working alone, fixing the road. Hannay could see the road worker was not feeling well. Hannay came up to him and said, "How are you?"

"My head hurts," the worker said, "I can't do it. I want to go home to bed. My daughter got married yesterday, and I drank a lot of wine with my friends. That's the problem!"

Hannay agreed that he should be home in bed.

"Yes, and I would be," he replied, "but yesterday I received a message saying that the new surveyor was coming to look at my work. If he comes and finds me away, I'll be in trouble." Suddenly Hannay had a bright idea—he could act as the road worker and get away from his enemies.

"You go off to bed," Hannay said. "I'll do your job until the new surveyor comes."

The road worker was pleased with this idea. He gave Hannay his hat and his old coat. Then he went home to sleep and perhaps to drink a bit more. Hannay put on the worker's hat and coat and began to fix the road. About an hour later he heard a voice.

"Are you the road worker?" it asked.

It was the new surveyor. He was a young man with a clean face. He sat in a small car. Hannay said yes. The surveyor told him about some work he wanted him to do before he came by again and drove off. Hannay continued with his work.

Then a village boy came by. "What has happened to the road worker?" he asked.

"He stayed at home today," Hannay replied. "He's sick."

At about midday, a large car came down the hill and stopped near Hannay. Three men got out of the car. Hannay's heart beat fast. He knew his enemies were coming ...

(Adapted from The Thirty-Nine Steps by John Buchan)

34. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
 A. hiding himself B. escaping from enemies C. working alone D. fixing the road
35. Why was the road worker feeling ill?
 A. Because he had a cold. C. Because he had been working all day.
 B. Because he hadn't eaten all day. D. Because he drank too much yesterday.
36. What is the correct order of the following ?
 ① A car stopped near Hannay and three men got out.
 ② Hannay met a road worker and offered to replace him.
 ③ Hannay acted as the road worker when the surveyor came by.
 ④ The village boy wondered what had happened to the road worker.
 A. ①④②③ B. ①③④② C. ②③④① D. ②①④③
37. What can we infer (推断) from the story?
 A. The village boy knew the road worker.
 B. The surveyor had ever talked with the road worker.
 C. The grassy hills were a perfect hiding place for Hannay.
 D. Hannay helped the road worker because he was warm-hearted.



C

In July, China introduced the “double reduction” policy. It hopes to reduce students’ learning burden(负担)by reducing homework and after-school classes. Several months has passed since the new term began. How do students feel about this new policy?

“Our homework is clearly less than before,” said 13-year-old Shen Yuzhe from Beijing. “We are not encouraged to buy workbooks any more. The exercises are mainly from the textbook.”

According to Shen, teachers now teach at a much slower pace. Students have enough time to process new knowledge. “Our teachers are also giving us more chances to do experiments and learn from real life,” said Shen. “For example, we went to research earthworms(蚯蚓) in a field during a biology class. This is a much better way to learn things than just hitting the books.”

13-year-old Zhang Hangming from Tianjin, the best thing about “double reduction” is the increased time in after-school activities. “We can now spend more time taking part in clubs and activities, such as dancing, volleyball and drama. I have joined a group called ‘leadership development’ where I can learn all kinds of skills beyond academic study,” said Zhang.

Both Shen and Zhang find there are fewer exams now. But they think it’s not necessarily a good thing. “Exams push me to study harder. Each exam shows my progress as well as my weak points,” Zhang said.

Shen also pointed out that when burden is lightened, self-discipline(自律) becomes the key. “Some students now spend more time having fun when homework is finished early. But if you use all the free time to relax, you might fall behind others,” he said.

38. The purpose of the “double reduction” policy is to _____.
A. reduce students’ learning burden
B. make vacations longer for students
C. improve students’ self-discipline
D. help students become more competitive
39. Which of the following matches the “double reduction” policy?
A. More exams than before.
B. More varied workbooks.
C. Less time for after-school activities.
D. Less homework than before.
40. According to Shen Yuzhe, _____.
A. it’s really a good thing to have fewer exams
B. it is a much better way to learn things from experiments and real life
C. It doesn’t matter if you spend more time having fun after finishing homework
D. the best thing about “double reduction” is the increased time in after-school activities
41. What’s the passage mainly about?
A. The purpose of the policy.
B. Students’ feelings about the policy.
C. The writer’s attitude towards the policy.
D. Changes brought to teachers by the policy.

D

When you hear the word “shapeshifting” (变身), you may think of sci-fi(科幻) movies, and not the climate. But that’s what animals are doing to deal with climate change.

A new study shows that some animals are gradually growing larger beaks, legs and ears. In this way they can lose heat more easily to cool themselves down as the earth gets warmer.



“A lot of the time when we talk about climate change, we ask ‘Can humans overcome this? or What technology can solve this?’ But we should know that animals also have to adapt to these changes,” said

the study's writer, Sara Ryding, from Deakin University, Australia. If animals fail to control their body temperature, they can overheat and die.

In one example, the beaks of some Australian parrot species (物种) have grown 4 to 10 percent larger since 1871. The study says it is closely related (相关的) to rising summer temperatures over the years. Similar examples include wood mice. They have longer tails. Masked shrews are getting longer tails and legs, and bats in warm climates have bigger wings.

Although the changes are still small, Ryding said they could be more clear as the days become hotter. "Body parts like ears are predicted to be bigger, so we might end up with a live-action Dumbo (big-eared elephant from a Disney cartoon) in the near future," Ryding told BBC.

Although animals are changing their body shapes, scientists warn that it doesn't mean everything is fine. It just means they are trying hard to live. Not all animals will succeed. "The climate change that we have created is giving a whole lot of pressure on them, and while some animals will adapt, others will not," said Ryding.

42. Animals change their shapes along with climate change to _____.
A. collect heat B. stay alive C. hide themselves D. find more food
43. The underlined phrase "adapt to" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. fit B. control C. influence D. cause
44. Paragraph 4 is written to _____.
A. guess other reasons for animals' change
B. report how many species have changed
C. show examples of animals' shapeshifting
D. show how many stages animals' shapeshifting has
45. The best title for the passage might be _____.
A. Climate Change B. Elephants' Shapeshifting
C. Grow With the Climate D. Control Body Temperatures

卷 II

说明: 本卷共四大题, 26 小题, 共 50 分。请用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将答案写在“答题纸”的相应位置上。

四、任务型阅读 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据文中信息, 完成以下任务。

任务 A: 补全 46-49 题的信息。每空限填一词。

任务 B: 根据对话内容提出一个问题, 完成第 50 题。不超过 10 个词。

Amy, a reporter from TEENS is interviewing Robert who won the first prize in the City and People group in the first photo competition.

Amy: Excuse me, I am a reporter from TEENS. May I have a talk with you?

Robert: OK.

Amy: First of all, congratulations on winning the first prize in the City and People group in the first photo competition! Would you please share your experience and skills with us?

Robert: With pleasure.

Amy: Is it necessary to buy a professional camera?

Robert: Hmmm... That would be better. If you don't have one, your smartphone camera is good enough.

Amy: OK. _____ 50 _____ ?

Robert: Lighting is important.

Amy: Could you please explain it in detail?

Robert: Outside, an hour after sunrise or an hour before sunset is the best time for shooting. It's called Magic Hour, because you'll get the best natural lighting. If you are taking photos inside, stand near a bright window or in a well-lit room.

Amy: Great, I've learned a trick... What about the background?

Robert: Choose a background that is not distracting (分散注意力的). Test with different angles(角度) to see what looks best and take many pictures so you can choose the best ones.

Amy: Terrific, I've learned another trick! I also like taking pictures of people, especially my son. How can I take a good picture of him?

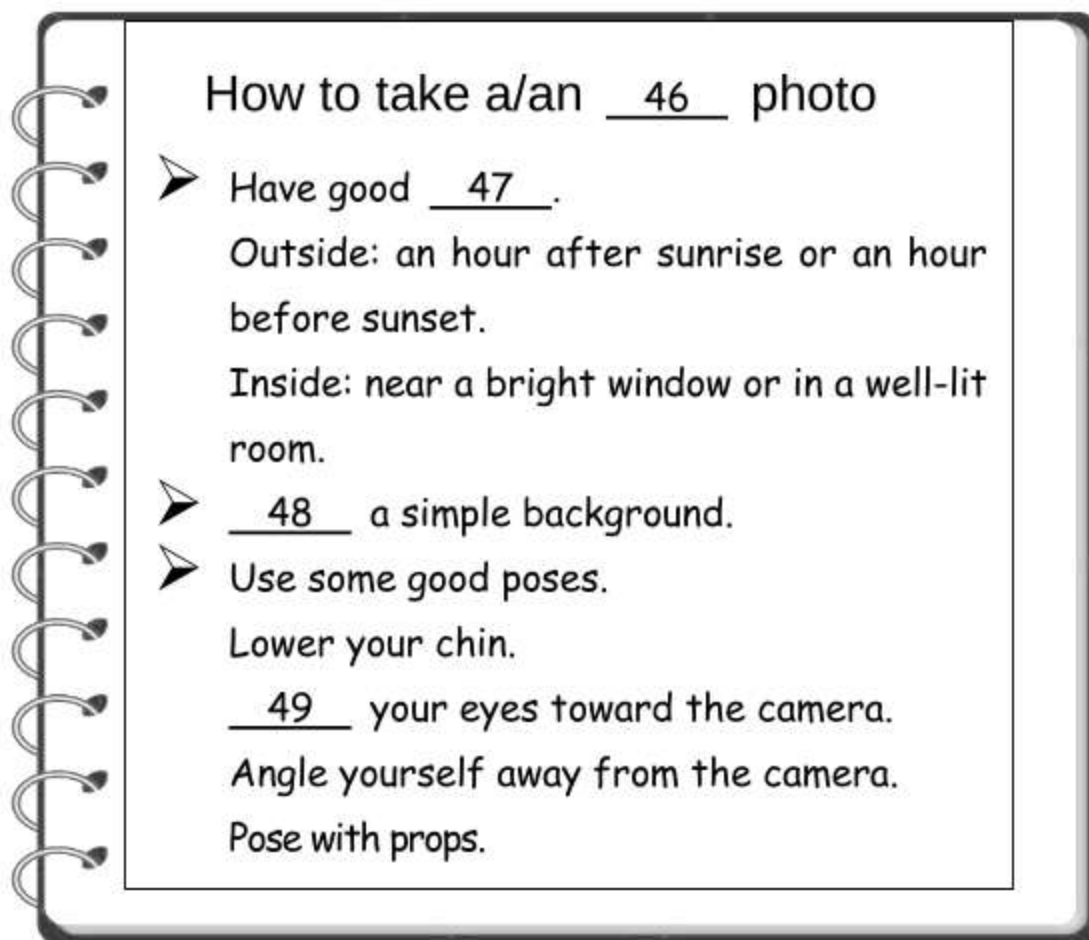
Robert: Oh...You can try some good poses. For example, lower your chin (下巴) a bit to avoid a double-chin. If you face the camera head-on, you will appear bigger in the shot. And point your eyes toward the camera. If the photo shows much of the whites of your eyes, it will look strange. Besides, Angle yourself away from the camera to show a slimmer profile (苗条的外形).

Amy: Anything else?

Robert: Pose with props (小道具) to add some interest to your shots. For example, you can pose with a flower.

Amy: I've learned a lot! I'll have a try next time. Thank you very much for your kindness to share your valuable experience. But for the sake of our interview time, I'd have to give it to an end now. Wish you a bigger success!

Robert: I'm glad to do that and you're welcome. After all, thank you for your best wishes.



五、词汇运用 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据材料内容和所给中文提示, 写出空白处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

Nowadays more and more Chinese families have two children. Are you 51 (仍然) the only child in your home? If not, do you have 52 (困难) in getting on well with your little brother or sister? Do you 53 (憎恨) this feeling? The following 54 (措施) may help you.

Find out exactly what your little brother or sister does to make you angry first, then come up with a plan. 55 (无论什么) you do, don't hurt them. Your younger brother or sister looks up to you, so set a good example. And doing this will help you build a strong 56 (关系) with them.

Pay no attention to them. Many times, your brother or sister does something for attention. If you pay no attention to these things long 57 (足够的), they will finally give up. But if you put your hands over your ears and shout, "La, la, la-I can't hear you", it doesn't work.

Make a(n) 58 (协议). Say something like, "If you give me some space while my friends are here, we can play favourite game after they leave." If your brother or sister asks you to play with them because they have nothing to do, try to advise them to finish a 59 (任务) alone, like asking him or her to paint for you.

When all these 60 (未能达到), get help from Mom or Dad. Just ask for a suggestion on how to get your brother or sister out for a while.

六、语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 按照句子结构的语法情况和上下文连贯的要求, 在空白处填入适当的词或用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。每空不超过两词。

On August 5th 2021, a piece of great news hit us. When the women's 10-meter platform was finished, a new record 61 (set) by the teenage diver Quan Hongchan. She was born 62 a small village in Guang Dong. The reason why Quan chose 63 (become) a sportswoman is heartbreaking. She wanted to win prizes as early as possible to help her 64 (serious) ill mother.



The baby-faced Quan, the latest prodigy (神童) of China's diving training system, hardly 65 (make) a splash(水花) in the water during her final's performance and got 466.2 points in total to win the competition.

Her calmness impressed 66 (reporter) during her interview after the event. "I was a little nervous, but not very, just a little bit," she said. "I didn't feel different competing at the Olympics compared to the national championships. I just did 67 (I) work and tried to complete my dives the way my coach told me to."

Former men's Olympic champion player Li Xiaopeng posted on Weibo that "I might make a 68 (big) splash than her dives dropping a coin in a cup of water". Quan's three perfect dives spread across China's sports community. She's a symbol of courage and success 69 we take pride in her. What she did made her 70 hero in China. She's simply the best.

七、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 共 20 分)

71. 习主席在全国教育大会上强调, 中学生要做德智体美劳全面发展的社会主义建设者和接班人。假如你是李华, 请根据以下要求写一篇英语演讲稿, 简单谈谈如何做一个新时代合格的中学生。

要求: (1) 语言通顺, 参考词汇仅供选择使用; (2) 文中不得出现真实的姓名和学校名称; (3) 词数: 90—110。

参考词汇: keep one's promise, be thankful to, creative, protect, nature, beauty, activity