

英语

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	成绩	课内评价
得分								

一、听力理解(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。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答案。每段对话读两遍。

A	B	C	D	E

- ( ) 1. What's Li Ping's trouble?  
A. He can't memorize new words. B. He can't understand spoken English.  
C. He can't learn grammar well.
- ( ) 2. What's Jane's dress made of?  
A. Cotton. B. Wool(羊毛). C. Silk.
- ( ) 3. Which place does the woman want to find?  
A. A park. B. A bank. C. A hotel.
- ( ) 4. What is the person doing in the next room?  
A. Singing. B. Crying. C. Shouting.
- ( ) 5. How does Nick like songs with repeated lyrics?  
A. Great. B. Boring. C. Serious.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6-7 小题。

- ( ) 6. What does the boy think of the uniform?  
A. It's too big. B. It's cheap. C. It's too small.
- ( ) 7. What color does the girl like?  
A. Blue. B. Pink. C. White.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8-9 小题。

- ( ) 8. Why hasn't the girl seen the movie yet?  
A. Because she's busy studying for the exams.  
B. Because she's busy writing a novel.  
C. Because she's busy painting her house.
- ( ) 9. What time will Li Ming call the girl?  
A. At 3 p.m. B. At 4 p.m. C. At 5 p.m.

听下面一段独白,回答第 10-12 小题。

- ( ) 10. What should you do before you go into a Chinese family's house?  
A. Knock at the door. B. Make a gift. C. Take off the shoes.
- ( ) 11. When can you come into the host's room in China?  
A. After you take off the shoes. B. After the host says "Come in".  
C. After shaking hands.
- ( ) 12. How many countries are mentioned in the passage?  
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13-15 小题。

- ( ) 13. What day is it today?  
A. It's Friday. B. It's Saturday. C. It's Sunday.
- ( ) 14. What is Mary looking at?  
A. A machine. B. Some books. C. Some newspapers.
- ( ) 15. When is the International Museum Day?  
A. On May 18. B. On June 14. C. On March 18.

第三节 听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

二、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

A	B	C	D	E

Bridge Community Center	This month's new classes: ▲guitar ▲photography ▲dance We have more classes for both adults and children Call us at 27882200.
Island Language School	We offer English, French, Chinese and Japanese courses at all levels. Private lessons are also available. For more information, call us at 27886388. 5F, Regent Center, 88 Queen's Road Central
Teenager Hotline	Teenager Hotline is a hotline to help teenagers deal with all kinds of problems. It can help teenagers a lot! Call us at 31810000.
Youth Volunteers	Youth Volunteers needs volunteers to help with: ◆reading to the old ◆looking after the sick If you're sixteen to twenty-one years old and want to volunteer after school or on weekends, we need you! Call us at 29553000.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 21. Where can you go if you want to have some art lessons?  
A. Bridge Community Center. B. Island Language School.  
C. Teenager Hotline. D. Youth Volunteers.



- ( )22. What number should you call if you want to learn French?  
A. 29553000. B. 27882200. C. 27886388. D. 31810000.
- ( )23. What does Teenager Hotline do?  
A. It offers art lessons. B. It solves children's problems.  
C. It teaches languages. D. It helps the old people.
- ( )24. Who can join Youth Volunteers?  
A. A fourteen-year-old schoolgirl. B. A seventeen-year-old student.  
C. A twenty-four-year-old teacher. D. A thirty-two-year-old office worker.
- ( )25. Where is the text most probably from?  
A. An invitation. B. A report.  
C. An advertisement. D. A notice.

B

Some British and American people like to invite friends for a meal at home. You should not be upset if your English friends don't invite you home. It doesn't mean they don't like you.

Dinner parties usually start between 7 and 8 p.m., and end at about 11. Ask your hosts what time you should arrive. It's polite to bring flowers or a box of chocolates as a present.

Do you want to be polite? Say how much you like the room, or the pictures on the wall. But remember not to ask how much things cost.

You'll probably start the meal with soup, or something small as a "starter(开胃菜)", then you'll have meat or fish with vegetables, and then a dessert followed by coffee. It's polite to finish everything on your plate and to take more if you want. Some people eat bread with their meal, but not everyone does.

Before they take out their cigarettes(香烟) after the meal, most people usually ask, "Do you mind if I smoke here?"

Did you enjoy the evening? Call your hosts the next day, or write them a short thank-you note. Perhaps it seems funny to you, but British and American people say "thank you", "thank you", and "thank you" all the time.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

- ( )26. If you aren't invited to dinner at home by English or American friends, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it shows they don't like you  
B. it doesn't show they don't like you  
C. it shows they have no time to get together  
D. it shows they don't want to make friends with you
- ( )27. What should you take when your friend invites you to go to his or her home?  
A. You should take a small present with you.  
B. You should take your parents with you.  
C. You should take nothing with you.  
D. You should take an expensive watch with you.
- ( )28. In England and America, it's impolite to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. talk to your hosts B. eat bread with the meal  
C. eat all the food on your plate D. ask the price of a thing

- ( )29. In the passage, the order of the serving of a meal is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coffee-soup-dessert-meat or fish with vegetables  
B. meat or fish with vegetables-dessert-soup-coffee  
C. soup-meat or fish with vegetables-dessert-coffee  
D. dessert-meat or fish with vegetables-coffee-soup
- ( )30. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. In England or America, it usually takes more than three hours to have a dinner party at home.  
B. You mustn't smoke after a meal when you are with some American or English people.  
C. If you are invited to go to a dinner party, you should ask your host what time you should arrive.  
D. If you enjoy the evening, you can write a short thank-you note to your hosts.

C

In recent history, there have been some amazing inventions which have changed our life. The plane has made international travel faster and easier. The Internet has brought people closer. And you must know the names of some famous inventors like Henry Ford or Steve Jobs. But there are many everyday objects which you probably don't notice and you don't know who invented them. Take Nils Bohlin as an example. He invented the modern-day car seat belt.



Before 1959, only two-point seat belts were available, and the only people that often wore them were race car drivers. The two-point seat belt couldn't protect passengers from internal(内部的) injuries during serious car accidents.

In 1958, Bohlin joined Volvo Car Corporation as a safety engineer. He came up with the three-point seat belt to keep passengers from flying out of their cars during collisions. The three-point seat belt used one strap(带子) across the chest and another across the legs and then the two joined at the same place. Amazingly, this was a very simple idea which no one had tried before.

The three-point seat belt was introduced in Volvo cars in 1959. For more people's safety, Volvo made the new seat belt design available to other car makers for free. Since then, engineers have worked to improve the three-point seat belt, but the basic design remains(仍然是) Bohlin's.

At the time of Bohlin's death in September 2002, Volvo announced(宣布) that the seat belt had saved more than one million lives since it was introduced.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

- ( )31. The writer develops his ideas in Paragraph 1 by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asking some funny questions B. telling a joke  
C. giving some examples D. describing a personal experience
- ( )32. What can we learn about the two-point seat belt?  
A. It was popular with race car drivers only.  
B. It was sold worldwide. C. It was not easy to wear.  
D. It saved over one million lives.



- ( )33. What does the underlined word "collisions" in the passage mean in Chinese?  
A. 修理 B. 制造 C. 清洗 D. 碰撞
- ( )34. Bohlin invented the three-point seat belt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to get a job at Volvo B. while working at Volvo  
C. in the early 1956s D. after having a car accident
- ( )35. What's the best title for this passage?  
A. Car safety B. A great car company  
C. Different kinds of seat belts D. A life-saving invention

## D

Tanya Smith saw something very strange when she was walking to school last Thursday.  
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Tanya decided to walk through the fields to school. She opened the gate at the back of her garden and followed the small path(小路) into the fields. 37. \_\_\_\_\_ She noticed that the cows in this field were all running away from something.

Then she opened the gate and walked into the apple orchard(果园). The birds in the trees were singing and Tanya was thinking about her first lesson at school that day. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ "I didn't know what it was", said Tanya. "At first I thought it was a cat but later I realized that the sound was different." After a few minutes, the sound stopped, but Tanya felt quite scared. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ She looked back at the trees and saw a strange dark animal in the corner of the orchard.

She took a photo of the animal with her mobile phone and then ran into her school.  
40. \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher called the police at once.

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺、内容完整。

- A. Then she suddenly heard a different noise.  
B. She walked through the first field and into the second field.  
C. The sun was shining and it was a beautiful autumn day.  
D. As soon as she got to school, Tanya showed the photo to a teacher.  
E. She ran through the orchard and stopped at the fence(栅栏) between the orchard and her school.

## 三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

"A damsel in distress(落难少女)" is an English idiom. It means a helpless girl who needs to be 41 from danger. The girl is always beautiful and weak. Films like *Sleeping Beauty* and *King Kong* have such 42. Today, the idiom is often used in a humorous or ironic (讽刺的) way. 43, in Joana Pastro's book *LillyBelle: A Damsel Not in Distress*, she tells a story of LillyBelle.

LillyBelle is a 44 at Lady Frilly's School for Damsels. She takes classes like cooking, music and manners. She does well in every lesson 45 manners — she doesn't know how to be a damsel in distress!

At school, damsels learn to act in a(n) 46 way. During music lessons, the girls sing 47. In manners classes, they practice the curtsy(屈膝礼). And they are also expected to be in distress sometimes. "When a damsel in distress is caught by a bad guy, she 48 tries to escape(逃跑). She just waits patiently for others' help," Lady Frilly, the head teacher

A	B	C	D	E



of the school, tells the damsels.

LillyBelle, however, has her own 49. She plays rock music on the electric guitar and prefers to shake hands when 50 someone. She not only shows her personality(个性), but also 51 other girls to do so. When she finds herself in danger, she doesn't depend on others. 52, she tries her best to save herself. She uses the skills she's learned at school in 53 ways to deal with each challenge.

When LillyBelle returns to Lady Frilly's School for Damsels, she also 54 Lady Frilly's mind. Lady Frilly plans to start new classes that teach damsels how to help 55, and LillyBelle will be leading the class!

- ( )41. A. discovered B. saved C. praised D. prevented  
( )42. A. reasons B. purposes C. directors D. characters  
( )43. A. For example B. In fact C. At once D. By accident  
( )44. A. teacher B. cook C. student D. singer  
( )45. A. with B. except C. against D. around  
( )46. A. impolite B. brave C. funny D. proper  
( )47. A. quickly B. badly C. quietly D. loudly  
( )48. A. never B. always C. sometimes D. often  
( )49. A. business B. plans C. ideas D. value  
( )50. A. warning B. greeting C. joking D. requiring  
( )51. A. allows B. orders C. encourages D. forces  
( )52. A. Maybe B. Instead C. Anyway D. Hardly  
( )53. A. basic B. creative C. awful D. silly  
( )54. A. changes B. supports C. agrees D. produces  
( )55. A. myself B. herself C. themselves D. yourselves

## 四、语篇填空(分两节,15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节:阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。

A	B	C	D	E

learn gradually read who finish energy wild he mistake and

Li Shizhen was born in 1518. His father was a person 56. \_\_\_\_\_ was interested in Chinese medicine. Li Shizhen often saw that people fell ill. 57. \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to study medicine so that he could help people who got ill.

Li Shizhen 58. \_\_\_\_\_ many books about medicine. He found that many of the old medical books were full of 59. \_\_\_\_\_, so his wish was to write a new one.

He put a lot of 60. \_\_\_\_\_ into study. He studied not only herbs(草药) in his own garden, but also the 61. \_\_\_\_\_ ones. He set out to collect herbs





62. \_\_\_\_\_ talked with peasants. He 63. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot from them.

After many years of hard work and study, Li Shizhen 64. \_\_\_\_\_ his valuable work *Ben Cao Gang Mu*. 65. \_\_\_\_\_ book is one of the greatest contributions of the Chinese people to the medical science of the world. Many foreigners also learn it now.

第二节: 阅读短文, 根据语篇要求填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

A group is working to build lots of houses for people in Mexico. 66. \_\_\_\_\_ way they are building the houses is unusual — by 3D-printing technology.

The group tries to bring cheap but good houses to people who don't have much money. The group 67. \_\_\_\_\_ built over 2,700 houses already.

In the past, the group built houses in the normal way, but 68. \_\_\_\_\_ took a long time. That's why it began 69. \_\_\_\_\_ use the new method to build houses years ago. It's much faster and can save money.

The houses they are building have two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom. Because the houses 70. \_\_\_\_\_ designed by computer, it's easy to change the design to fit the needs of different families.

五、补全对话(5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景, 在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子, 使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A	B	C	D	E

A: Hi, Betty. Where did you go last Sunday?

B: Lingling and I went to a theatre. We watched a play there.

A: 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Sure! We had a great time. Do you know Lao She?

A: Yes, but I only know he was a great writer. 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Of course. He was named "the People's Artist". He created many plays, novels and short stories about people's life. His play *Teahouse* was especially famous.

A: The play you watched must be *Teahouse*.

B: 73. \_\_\_\_\_. The play is really wonderful. The actors and actresses are excellent.

A: 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: It tells the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing. Their experiences show us the changes in Chinese society over fifty years.

A: It sounds interesting and meaningful. 75. \_\_\_\_\_.

B: That's easy. I will send the timetable of the theatre to you. You can go there in your free time.

A: Great! Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.

A	B	C	D	E

六、书面表达(20 分)

最近, 你们班同学就“课间是否应该播放音乐”这一话题展开了讨论。请你以“Should Music Be Played during the Break?”为题, 并根据下面的要点和要求写一篇英语短文。

要点: 1. 有的同学认为课间音乐能使他们放松, 提高学习效率(efficiency);

2. 有的同学认为课间音乐有点吵闹, 不利于课间休息;

3. 你的观点。

要求: 1. 文中不要出现所在学校的校名和师生姓名;

2. 词数 100 左右(开头已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Should Music Be Played during the Break?

Recently students in our class had a discussion about whether music should be played during the break or not. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

【任课老师评价】

1. 该生目前英语学科基础处于 \_\_\_\_\_ 水平。

○薄弱生

○基础生

○中等生

○尖子生

2. 该生的学习态度是 \_\_\_\_\_。

○好

○中

○差

3. 该生的作业完成水平是 \_\_\_\_\_。

○好

○一般

○差

A	B	C	D	E

密

封

线

编: 杨老师  
审: 杨老师  
校: 刘老师



# 九年级第一学期学习评价参考答案

## 英语

(U1-U10) 214931024X1

### 一、听力理解(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

1-5 CCBAB 6-10 ACBCA 11-15 BBCBA 16-20 BDECA

### 二、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

21-25 ACBBC 26-30 BADCB 31-35 CADBD 36-40 CBAED

### 三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

41-45 BDACB 46-50 DCACB 51-55 CBBAC

### 四、语篇填空(分两节,15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

56. who	57. Gradually	58. read	59. mistakes	60. energy
61. wild	62. and	63. learned	64. finished	65. His
66. The	67. has	68. it	69. to	70. are

### 五、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

71. Did you enjoy yourself  
72. Could you tell me more about him  
73. You are right  
74. What is it about  
75. I'm looking forward to watching it/ I expect to watch it

(其他符合题意也可)

### 六、书面表达(20 分)

略

评分标准:

1. 整篇作文满分 20 分,其中内容 8 分,语言 8 分,结构 4 分;
2. 内容贴切,句子流畅,用语准确,加整体印象分 1 分;
3. 每个拼写、大小写、标点符号等错误扣 0.5 分,同一拼写错误不重复扣分,扣分总和不超过 2 分;
4. 语法错误每项扣 0.5 分,同一错误不重复扣分,扣分总和不超过 2 分;
5. 需包含所有提示内容,每少一项扣 1 分,词数不符合要求扣 2 分。

教研评估学习评价,不仅仅是考试卷,还可以用于课堂观测、随堂练习、课后作业、考前复习、考后巩固等。该学习评价是在《义务教育质量评价指南》有关要求下应运而生,是各个学校完善学习过程评价的有力助手。其有机结合学科知识与课堂表现,可以帮助老师综合评价学生的学科知识和其他表现,是当前形势下适合学生学习的一套好作业。质优价廉。

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