

2021 年秋期学生自主学习单

九年级英语（五）

(综合练习)

第 I 部分

I. 听力测试。(共 30 分)

第一节，情景反应（每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| () 1. A. I can't borrow it. | B. It's my dictionary. | C. Sure, here you are. |
| () 2. A. For two weeks. | B. With Jenny. | C. In Hong Kong. |
| () 3. A. All right. | B. Sorry, I won't do it again. | C. That's all right. |
| () 4. A. What a pity! | B. How lovely! | C. Good luck! |
| () 5. A. She is warm-hearted. | B. She likes flying kites. | C. She has long black hair. |
| () 6. A. Well done. | B. Never mind. | C. With pleasure. |

第二节，对话理解（每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| () 7. A. By listening. | B. By writing. | C. By speaking. |
| () 8. A. 15 minutes. | B. 30 minutes. | C. 45 minutes. |
| () 9. A. Black. | B. Yellow. | C. Blue. |
| () 10. A. Susan. | B. Mike. | C. Jim. |
| () 11. A. Brother and sister. | B. Neighbors. | C. Sister and sister. |
| () 12. A. On a bus | B. In a park | C. At a theatre |

第三节，长对话理解（每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听下面一段材料，回答 13 和 14 小题。

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| () 13. What color is the boy's box? | A. Black. | B. White. | C. Yellow. |
| () 14. Where did the boy lose his box? | A. In the shop. | B. In the reading room. | C. In the park. |

听下面一段材料，回答 15 和 16 小题。

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| () 15. What happened to Lily's iPhone? | A. She dropped it. | B. She sold it online. | C. It was stolen. |
| () 16. Why does the man suggest Huawei? | A. Because it's cheap and popular. | B. Because it's popular and made in China. | C. Because most of his friends choose Huawei. |

第四节，短文理解（每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| () 17. The students can have _____ kinds of after-school activities on Friday. | A. two | B. three | C. four |
| () 18. Students can learn how to make _____ soup in today's cooking class. | A. potato and beef | B. potato and carrot | C. tomato and beef |
| () 19. _____ gives the students the reading lesson in the library. | | | |

A. Mrs. Liu

B. Mr. Zhang

C. Miss Wang

()20. If the students have the handwriting class, they should take _____.

A. their school ID cards

B. their music books

C. their exercise books and pens

II. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

()21. According to the novel, Robinson Crusoe had _____ unusual experience on an island.

A. /

B. a

C. an

D. the

()22. —Although we are tired every day, we should make ourselves full of _____.
—I can't agree with you more. We need to go to bed by 11:30 p.m.

A. positions

B. energy

C. purpose

D. process

()23. —Why are you late _____ school again?

—Sorry, Mr. Green. You may not believe that a scary dog got _____ my way to work.

A. for; in

B. to; in

C. at; at

D. for; on

()24. _____ of the brave medical workers and their great work, I can't help admiring them a lot.

A. To think

B. Think

C. Thinking

D. Thought

()25. —Where would you like to go tomorrow, to the museum or to the theme park?

—_____ is OK for me unless I finish my homework.

A. Neither

B. Either

C. Both

D. None

()26. —Hi, Roy. I won the first prize in the English speech contest.

—Congratulations! And your parents must _____ you.

A. take pride of

B. be angry with

C. be proud of

D. keep away from

()27. —Lucy, you can come to me for help _____ you get into trouble in your study at school.

—Thanks, David. You are always helpful.

A. although

B. unless

C. when

D. since

()28. I _____ the History Museum three times. I think it's a good place to learn about our history.

A. visited

B. visit

C. have visited

D. will visit

()29. —Why didn't Betty come to Nancy's birthday party?

—I don't know. Maybe she _____.

A. doesn't invite

B. didn't invite

C. isn't invited

D. wasn't invited

()30. —I'm not sure _____. It seems that I get lost.

—Go straight and turn left at the first crossing. It's next to a noodle house.

A. that the No. 808 Bus Stop is near here

B. how can I get to the No. 808 Bus Stop

C. where is the No. 808 Bus Stop

D. which is the way to the No. 808 Bus Stop

III. 完形填空。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

“Art does not solve problems, but tells us it's really there.” A famous artist once said, “Art education, on the other hand, does solve problems.”

The high school entrance exams _____ 31 _____ Chinese Junior 3 students are mainly about academic(学术类的) subjects, such as math and Chinese. But starting from 2022, they will be tested in some other areas like _____ 32 _____.

Last year, the Ministry of Education said that fine arts would be included in high school entrance exams in more provinces and cities by 2022. The scores for these subjects are from 10 to 40 points. This is being done to encourage primary and secondary schools _____ 33 _____ more fine art classes. They should cover subjects such as music, painting, calligraphy(书法), dance, drama and opera. Art education is not just about teaching students _____ 34 _____ to paint, sing or dance. It's also about the ability _____ 35 _____ is very important for students to enjoy the beauty of art.

___36___, the change has caused heated discussion. Many students and their parents ___37___ that this new policy will bring much more work. They think that since students already have too much pressure, adding new tests will make things even ___38___.

It's also pointed out that not ___39___ student will be talented enough to be good at these subjects. "It's really hard for tone-deaf(五音不全的) people like me to remember melodies(旋律). So I need to do extra practice before music tests," Zhao Hanfang, a 15-year-old student said. "So if music is included in the high school entrance exams, I might be much too stressed." To reply to this, "the tests will be based on basic knowledge that ___40___ the students' textbooks." An expert said.

- ()31. A. in B. on C. at D. for
- ()32. A. physics and chemistry B. politics and history
C. art and music D. Chinese and English
- ()33. A. provide B. providing C. to provide D. have provided
- ()34. A. how B. when C. where D. why
- ()35. A. this B. that C. it D. they
- ()36. A. Instead B. But C. However D. Luckily
- ()37. A. complain B. compare C. complete D. communicate
- ()38. A. bad B. worse C. good D. better
- ()39. A. all B. other C. another D. every
- ()40. A. brings out B. brings back C. comes from D. comes out

IV. 阅读理解。(41-43 小题, 每小题 1 分, 44-59 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

阅读下列材料, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A

Leopards(豹) live in many parts of the world, from Siberia to Africa. They have a very beautiful yellow skin with large black spots. They live for about 15 years and eat small mammals(哺乳动物) such as zebras, monkeys and antelopes(羚羊). They sleep for about 12 hours a day. Leopards are very solitary(孤独的) animals. They spend most of their time alone in trees, where they wait until a small animal passes. They jump on the animal and then drag it up into the tree, where they eat it.

Like many animals, leopards are disappearing because people hunt them. They kill them for their beautiful coats. The Sinai leopard, for example, from Egypt, is now probably extinct(灭绝的).

- ()41. Leopards live in _____.
A. Siberia B. Africa C. many parts of the world D. Egypt
- ()42. People hunt leopards because _____.
A. they kill them for their meat B. they attack people at the time
C. they are dangerous D. they kill them for their coats
- ()43. According to the passage, we know that _____.
A. leopards don't have beautiful fur(皮毛) B. leopards eat animals and plants
C. leopards sleep 15 hours a day D. the Sinai leopard probably extinct

B

The greatest saleswoman in the world today doesn't mind if you call her a girl. That's because Markita Andrews made more than \$80,000 by selling cookies when she was 13 years old.

Andrews and her mother shared a dream of traveling around the world. Once, while reading a magazine, Andrews found that the person who sold the most cookies would win a free trip for two around the world. She decided to give it a try.

To make her dream come true, Andrews went door to door every day after school and repeated, "Hi, I have a dream. I'm earning a trip around the world for my mom and me by selling cookies." Then she asked, "Would you

like to buy one or two dozen boxes of cookies?”

Andrews kept asking for a whole year, no matter how heavily it was raining or snowing outside. Her hard work **paid off**. She sold 42,000 boxes of cookies that year and she won her trip around the world.

Andrews is no smarter than thousands of other people. The key to her success is that she has found the secret of selling: Ask, Ask, Ask! Many people fail before they even begin because they fail to ask for what they want.

It takes courage to ask for what you want. And, as Andrews has discovered, the more you ask, the easier (and more fun) it gets.

- ()44. When Andrew was young, her dream was to _____.
A. travel around the world B. sell the most cookies
C. be a great saleswoman D. make a lot of money
- ()45. The underlined phrase “paid off” probably means _____ in the passage.
A. saved much money B. cost a lot C. brought good results D. came to fail
- ()46. According to the passage, Andrews was _____.
A. funny B. brave C. smart D. friendly
- ()47. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. everyone should have a dream B. cookies make dreams come true
C. Andrews is a great saleswoman D. how Andrews became a success

C

With her eyes always feeling tired as she prepared for an exam, 16-year-old Sun Run went to the hospital with her parents in January. She was shocked when she found out that her eyesight dropped from 5.0 to 4.6. “A few of my friends have had the same experience lately,” Sun said.

In fact, poor eyesight among Chinese primary and high school students rose from 59.2 percent to 70.6 percent in the first six months of 2020, according to the Ministry of Education.

To protect students’ eyesight, the Chinese government has worked out new requirements for school supplies and equipment that will take effect(生效) on March 1, 2022. For example, according to the requirements, the size of text in students’ textbooks should be no smaller than nine-point(小五号).

Teachers should also avoid using projectors(投影仪) or other multimedia equipment(多媒体设备) that are too bright, Beijing Daily reported.

There are also requirements for desk and classroom lights. For example, these lights should give off as little blue light as possible.

Blue light is bad for our eyes, as it can kill the photoreceptor cells (感光细胞) we need for vision, according to Harvard Medical School. Many of the electronic devices(电子设备) we use every day, including our phones and computer screens, give off blue light.

- ()48. Through Sun’s experience, the writer tells us that _____.
A. she still has good eyesight B. she should have gone to the hospital earlier
C. most Chinese students wear glasses D. many Chinese students have bad eyesight
- ()49. Over the first half of 2020, _____ more Chinese students experienced vision loss.
A. 0.4 percent B. 11.4 percent C. 59.2 percent D. 70.6 percent
- ()50. To protect students’ eyes, the Chinese government is asking _____.
a. schools to use textbooks with larger text
b. teachers to avoid using bright multimedia equipment
c. schools not to use blue light bulbs
d. schools to use lights that give off less blue light
A. abc B. abd C. acd D. bcd

- () 51. The last paragraph is mainly about _____.
 A. how to reduce the use of blue light
 B. how to use blue light correctly
 C. what blue light is and how it affects us
 D. why the government is protecting students' eyes

D

Liu, the farmer, sits at the door of his house. It is a warm evening in late February, and in his thin body he feels the coming of spring.

How does he know that it is time for life to grow out of field? Liu can't tell himself the reason. In the past, he could. And it was easy for him to tell. He could point to the willow trees(柳树) around the house, but there are no more trees now. He had cut them off and sold them one by one during the cold winter when they were hungry for food. He could point to the pink flowers of his three peach trees and his six apricot trees(杏树) which produced a lot of fruit every year. But these trees are also gone. In any other year than this, he could point to his wheat(小麦) fields, where he planted wheat in the winter when it was not a good time to plant rice. Only when spring was moving in to summer would he grow rice, for rice could be sold for more money than wheat. But this year, **the land tells nothing at all**. There is no wheat or rice on it, for the land looks like clay but is surely dried.

Well, on such a day as this, if Liu had his old buffalo(水牛) and his tool that he had always had in other years, he would go out to do some farm work to make it a field again. But he has neither now. If anyone in the past had told him to eat his buffalo, his only helper, he would have called that man fool. But it is what he had done. Before the winter ended, he had eaten his own buffalo with his wife, his parents and his four children. They had all eaten the buffalo together.

But what else could they do in that dark winter when the last of their rice and wheat was gone, when the trees were cut and sold, and when the buffalo was eaten?

- () 52. In the past, Liu knew spring was coming by pointing to the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. peach flowers B. willow trees C. wheat fields D. the buffalo
- () 53. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means _____.
 A. the land is unable to speak any language
 B. the land is protected well by Liu and his family
 C. the land cannot produce any food anymore
 D. the land cannot help Liu to find spring back
- () 54. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A. spring this year brings no hope to Liu's family
 B. the willow trees were cut down and sold by Liu
 C. Liu knows what to do next to solve the problem
 D. wheat could be sold for more money than rice
- () 55. Which of the following pictures best describes Liu's hometown now?



A



B



C



D

E

Think of space! What comes to mind? No, I'm not talking about planets and aliens. I'm talking about the space we live in! The world is full of different spaces. There are large spaces like parks and schools! And small

spaces like our bedrooms! We can think about space in three different ways: public space, private space, and personal space.

Public spaces are often called “Commons”. Commons are the places and things that we share. Roads, parks, and libraries are examples of Commons. Can you think of any others? Commons are important. They are social spaces for everyone in the community to come together.

Public spaces belong to everyone. But wait! Before you camp in your local park or throw a party at the library, remember that there are rules. The rules are set to keep these spaces clean and safe.

▲ Privates spaces are also important. We all need a place where we can go to relax and be alone. Homes and offices can be examples of private spaces. The rules of these spaces are made by their owners. We must ask for permission before entering a private space.

We all have personal space. This is the space that is our own. It is where we sit and stand. Everyone feels different about their personal space. People can feel sad or angry when someone they don't know gets too close. That is why we should respect(尊重) everyone's personal space.

It is important to respect all spaces in our community and in our school. We can respect public spaces by not leaving a mess. It means we put our trash in the trash bin. It also means we don't take anything that doesn't belong to us. We can respect private spaces by asking for permission before we enter them. We can respect personal spaces by finding out how much space a friend or classmate needs to feel comfortable.

Respecting public, private, and personal spaces makes us better people. It helps keep our community safe and fun!

() 56. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Commons are places and things for everyone to use.
- B. Private spaces have rules which are created by their owners.
- C. People become angry when strangers enter their personal spaces.
- D. Public, private, and personal spaces are important and should be respected.

() 57. In which part can you find examples of spaces that belong to everyone?

- A. Public space
- B. Private space
- C. Personal space
- D. Respecting our Spaces

() 58. Which of the flowing sentences can be put in the ▲ ?

- A. Offices are our private spaces.
- B. There are many rules in a private space.
- C. Homes are our private spaces.
- D. A private space is a space that has an owner.

() 59. If we put the passage into three parts, which of the following is the best?

(①= Para. 1 ②= Para. 2 ③= Para. 3 ④= Para. 4 ⑤= Para. 6 ⑥= Para. 6 ⑦= Para. 7)

- A. ①②; ③④⑤; ⑥⑦
- B. ①②; ③④⑤⑥; ⑦
- C. ①②③; ④⑤⑥; ⑦
- D. ①; ②③④⑤; ⑥⑦

V. 口语运用。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下列对话, 从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- A. That's nothing new.
- B. Where shall we meet?
- C. Have you decided where to go?
- D. The more trees are planted, the fresher the air will be.
- E. Nothing special.
- F. It's good for our environment.
- G. It is faster to take the bus than to ride bikes.

A: Hey, Diana! What's your plan for this weekend?
 B: 60 I'll stay at home to do my homework.
 A: Don't be silly! Stay at home at weekends? You should go out and do something useful for our environment!
 B: What do you mean? 61
 A: Yes. We have decided to visit the water park.
 B: 62 I often go there.
 A: It's different this time. We'll plant trees there and clean up the park.
 B: That's great! 63
 A: Yes. It's our duty to make the world greener and more beautiful.
 B: I'd like to join you.
 A: Haha, no problem! It will be very meaningful.
 B: Are we going to take the bus there?
 A: No. We'd better ride a bike there. 64
 B: That's true.

60. _____ 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____

第II部分

VI. 任务型阅读。(65-67 题, 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

My mom hates to cook. She'd rather ride her motorcycle or practice rock climbing. Every morning Mom takes me to school by motorcycle. Sometimes I come home to find her practice climbing skill by scaling(攀爬) the side of the house.

As her daughter, I used to feel embarrassed(尴尬) that my mom was so different. But now I am so proud of her. It all started with the cooking homework. Every student in Mrs. Maitland's class was supposed to create a dish at home, and then bring it to school the following Tuesday morning. Mom and I spent hours in the kitchen. We tried different kinds of dishes and finally agreed on chocolate cakes with bright green pepper mint frosting. I was pleased with that.

The big day came. Our parents appeared, bringing many tasty dishes. Finally, I saw Mom, empty-handed! I met her at the door. "You forgot it, didn't you?"

Mom's eyes opened wide. "I'm sor ..." She couldn't finish her apology(道歉). A loud alarm cut her off.

Mrs. Maitland shouted, "Fire! Everyone out the building!"

We all headed for the stairs and gathered at the parking lot. Smoke started to come out of one of the third-floor windows. Mom held my hand tightly. I forgot about my cake.

Suddenly, we heard a cry. We looked up and found Danny Patterson was still in the burning building.

Mom disappeared. She took her climbing tools from her motorcycle and walked quickly toward the building. She scaled the huge pine tree next to the school. At the top, she started to throw herself back and forth(来回). At last she jumped onto the third floor and into the building.

Mom's ropes flew in the sky. Then she lowered Danny safely to the ground. Everyone cheered!

Who cares if my mom hates to cook?

65. Does the writer's mom like cooking?

66. What did the writer's mom bring to school as the cooking homework on the big day?

67. Why does the writer feel proud of her mom now?

68. Do you think it's mom's job to cook in a family? Why or why not?

VII. 完成句子。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给提示, 完成句子。每空一词, 含缩略词。

69. The lady in the classroom must be a teacher. (改为否定句)

The lady in the classroom _____ a teacher.

70. Tom thought the story exciting and moving. (对划线部分提问)

_____ did Tom _____ the story?

71. If you hurry up, you can catch the early bus. (改为同义句)

_____ up, _____ you can catch the early bus.

72. 我们老师不反对玩游戏来放松心情。(完成译句)

Our teachers have _____ playing games to relax.

73. 我们应该从错误中吸取教训。(完成译句)

We are supposed to _____ our mistakes.

VIII. 短文填空。(每空 2 分, 共 16 分)

根据下面短文内容, 在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词, 使短文完整、通顺。

How can you learn about the history of the world in just one day? Maybe you can try by visiting an exhibition(展览) 74 "A history of the World in 100 Objects".

The objects have been collected by the British Museum. The British Museum is a global museum. It not only tells the story of the UK, but also 75 other cultures to the world. "A History of the World in 100 Objects" is one of 76 great exhibitions. Now the British Museum comes to China for the very first time. The exhibition, which opened in the National Museum of China in Beijing on March 2, will last 77 May 31.

The British Museum says it owns more than 8 million historical objects. The objects of this exhibition are 78 chosen. They are from different times and 79 around the world. For example, there is a seal that people in the Indus Valle(印度河流域) used, and a bronze bell from the time of Confucius in ancient China, which shows how the Chinese people in ancient times "saw in music the harmony(和谐) they wanted to have in society," according to the BBC.

80, it is not only ancient objects that made the list. Some 81 objects show the history of the world too. For example, a solar-powered lamp on show is a result of scientific development.

74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____

78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____

IX. 书面表达。(20 分)

今年三月, 国家教育部再次发文要求“加强全国中小学生手机的管理”意见, 说明手机已经严重影响学生在校的学习, 为此 21 世纪报在中学生中进行对“校园手机看法”的征文。

要求: 1. 100-120 词左右; 2. 开头已经给出, 不计入总词数; 3. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

参考要点: 1. 使用手机的现象; 2. 造成的危害(列举二三); 3.

Nowadays, students have bad problems in bringing their smart phone to school. _____
