

2021年秋季九年级期末考试
英语试题

(满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分)

命题教师: 郑丹琴

审核教师: 唐瑾雯

I. 听力 (共三节, 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 听句子

听下面五个句子, 从每小题所给的三幅图片中选出与句子内容相符的选项 (每个句子读两遍)

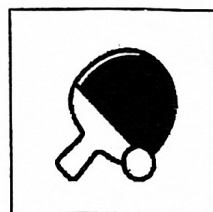
() 1. A



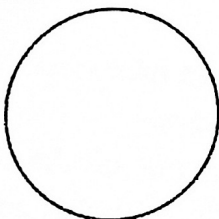
B



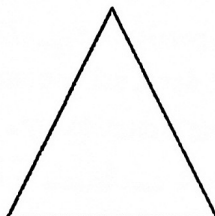
C



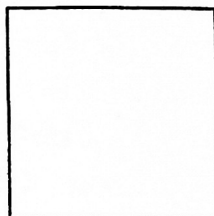
() 2. A



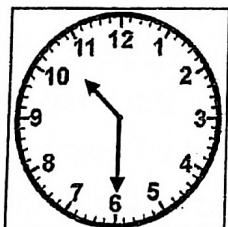
B



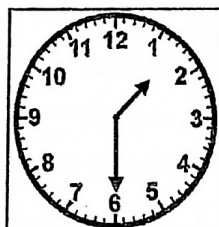
C



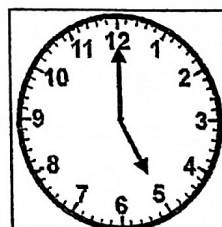
() 3. A



B



C



() 4. A



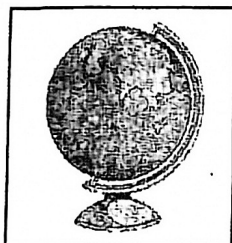
B



C



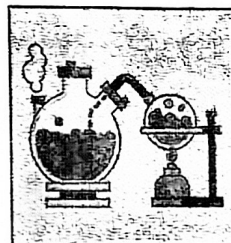
() 5. A



B



C



第二节 听下面七段对话，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。
(每段对话读两遍)

听第 1 段对话，回答第 6 小题。

- () 6. What subject does the woman like best?
A. History. B. Physics. C. Math.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

- () 7. How does the dog help the man?
A. By picking flowers.
B. By watching the door.
C. By getting books.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

- () 8. What's the weather like today?
A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

- () 9. How will the woman go to work?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By bike.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

- () 10. What does the woman want to drink?
A. Tea. B. Milk. C. Juice.
() 11. How much does the woman pay?
A. \$7. B. \$8. C. \$9.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

- () 12. Where are the speakers going to have a picnic?
A. In the park. B. On the hill. C. At the seaside.
() 13. Who will also join them for the picnic?
A. Jack's dad. B. Jack's sister. C. Jack's brother.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

- () 14. What did Mary go to Shanghai for?
A. Looking for a job.
B. Learning English.
C. Travelling.
() 15. When did Mary go to Shanghai?
A. One week ago. B. Four days ago. C. One month ago.

第三节 听短文，根据你所听到的短文内容，完成下面表格，每空填一词。(短文读三遍)

Limit on Water Supply	
Reason	The weather is <u>16</u>
Water <u>17</u> periods	Building One to Five: from 7:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Building Six to Ten: from 3:00 p. m. to 10:00 p. m.
Attention	No water will be supplied on <u>18</u> Remember to save water. Be <u>19</u> if you live on the <u>20</u> floors.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 39. A. meeting | B. exam | C. competition |
| () 40. A. waiter | B. doctor | C. teacher |
| () 41. A. found out | B. brought back | C. taken away |
| () 42. A. change | B. remain | C. leave |
| () 43. A. at | B. as | C. for |
| () 44. A. stood | B. sang | C. stepped |
| () 45. A. who | B. / | C. that |

IV. 阅读理解 (共两节, 25 小题; 满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文, 根据短文内容, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

(A)

How to greet people from a different country? Most people will say "Hello" or "Nice to meet you". That's right. But greeting is never just that. To be both polite and friendly, you should know something more.

In most western countries, people usually shake hands when they meet. But others are different. What are they? Read on to find out!

Aloha(你好), Hawaii!

In Hawaii, flowers are everywhere. People use them to welcome visitors. They put the flower lei(夏威夷花环) on your neck. And they say "Aloha" to you!

Cheek kissing in France

France is famous for people's romantic(浪漫的) way of greeting. They touch their cheeks together, and make a kissing sound.

Take a bath together

Indians in Brazil love bathing very much. When you visit them, they will invite you to take a bath with them. What a strange way of greeting!

Put hands together and bow

People in Thailand will press their palms(手掌) together and take a bow. If you hold your hands higher or take a lower bow, you show more respect to others.

Share your breath

The Maoris(毛利人) in New Zealand touch their noses and foreheads to each other. What's that for? They are sharing breath with their guests. They think it is the best way to greet others.

Some of the ways above to greet people might be strange for you, but do remember: when in Rome, do as the Romans do.

- () 46. The underlined word "they" refers to "_____".
A. friends B. visitors C. people D. greetings
- () 47. Where can people make a kissing sound?
A. In Hawaii. B. In France. C. In Brazil. D. In Thailand.
- () 48. The writer thinks _____ is very strange.
A. sending flowers B. touching the cheeks
C. taking a bath D. pressing the palms
- () 49. In Thailand, the _____ you hold your hands, the more respect you show to guests.
A. slower B. faster C. higher D. lower
- () 50. In which part of the newspaper can we find the material?
A. Environment B. Health C. Sports D. Culture

(B)

When Sally was a child, she went to the city park with her mom on a sunny morning. She felt very unhappy. Her mom saw that and asked why. Sally told her mother that she felt so sorry to see so much rubbish on the ground.

Her mom looked around. There were pieces of paper, boxes, glass bottles and a lot of other rubbish everywhere. "What can we do?" asked Sally sadly. "I'm sure you will think of something," said her mom.

As soon as Sally got home with her mom, she painted a picture of the park and wrote a sign in large black letters at the top of the picture. The sign said, "PLEASE KEEP OUR PARK CLEAN". Later, she took plenty of bags and went back to the park with her mom. Sally put up her picture on a big rubbish box.

The children at the park ran over to see what was going on. Sally handed each of them a bag. "Let's clean up this place," said Sally. Then they began to pick up the rubbish, talking and laughing. Soon, all the bags were full.

Then Sally's mom led them to put the rubbish into different kinds of rubbish boxes. When they looked at the clean park, they all had a strong feeling of satisfaction.

From then on, Sally has been keeping doing the cleaning and sorting rubbish. More and more people joined her to play a part in environment protection.

- () 51. Why was Sally unhappy?
- A. Because she couldn't find her mom.
 B. Because her friends were not at the park.
 C. Because there was too much rubbish.
 D. Because the park was too crowded.
- () 52. Sally drew the picture to _____.
 A. show off her painting skills
 B. encourage people to keep the park clean
 C. give her mom a big surprise
 D. show people how beautiful the park was
- () 53. What did the children do at the park when they saw Sally put up her picture?
 A. They laughed at Sally.
 B. They spent a terrible and tiring day.
 C. They bought some bags from Sally.
 D. They joined Sally in picking up the rubbish.
- () 54. How do you like Sally?
 A. Warm-hearted. B. Brave.
 C. Hard-working. D. Lazy.
- () 55. What's the best title for the text?
 A. A beautiful park B. Sally and her mom
 C. A clean-up story D. How to clean the park

(C)

No one knows when the first kite was made. The first record of a kite was more than 2,000 years ago in China. Han Xin, the leader of an army, wanted to bring down a king. He decided to dig a tunnel (隧道) into the king's palace. He flew a kite over the wall of the palace to make sure the length of the string(丝线). In this way, he could determine how long the tunnel should be. His men in the tunnel took the kite string with them. When they reached the end of the string, they knew to dig up.

Kites have been flown in Japan for hundreds of years. In the 1700s, kites were flown in autumn to give thanks for a good harvest. They were also flown to send good wishes to couples who had their first son. Today in Japan, kites are often flown as part of a celebration, such as the beginning of a new year. And kite festivals are held each year in many parts of the country.

Kites have been used for scientific purposes in the western world. In 1752,

Benjamin Franklin tied a key to a kite and flew it in a storm to find out that lightening was a form of electricity. In the 1890s, Lawrence Hargrave invented the box kite to test ideas about flight. From 1898 until 1933, the United States Weather Bureau used box kites to collect weather information. The Wright brothers also experimented with kites. What they learnt helped them make the first airplane flight in 1903.

- () 56. Why did Han Xin want to dig a tunnel?
 A. To pull down the palace.
 B. To find out the length of the kite string.
 C. To search for the king's treasure.
 D. To fight against the king.
- () 57. What does the underlined word "determine" in Paragraph 1 probably mean in Chinese?
 A. 测定 B. 选择 C. 了解 D. 考察
- () 58. One of the purposes of flying kites in Japan is _____.
 A. to give thanks for a good harvest in summer
 B. to express good wishes to the first-born daughter
 C. to celebrate the beginning of a new year
 D. to hold kite festivals all over the country
- () 59. When did the United States Weather Bureau begin to use box kites?
 A. In 1752. B. In 1898. C. In 1903. D. In 1933.
- () 60. The passage mainly tells us about _____.
 A. the history of kites B. the experiments of kites
 C. the invention of a kite D. the first record of a kite

(D)

When I was very young, people in our village lived by planting fruit trees. My grandmother always took me to the orchard (果园) on the hill. At that time, they had to carry water from the river at the foot of the hill to halfway up the hill. Even though we worked so hard, the production level of fruit was still low because it was short of water there.

One day, two young men led a group of workers to our village. They learned about the difficulties we faced, and later, canals and other projects began to be built in my village. "Who are they?" I asked. "They are good men from our government," my grandma replied.

Shortly afterwards, I moved to another city for my junior high school. The only

reason I ever came back to my hometown was my grandmother.

One day, my family and I made time to return. We were surprised because everything had changed. The canal ran past every orchard so villagers didn't have to go up and down the hill anymore. The river was now so clean that fish swam happily in it. When we arrived home, my grandma took out some fresh pears and apples. She told us that after the water conservation project(水利工程) was completed a policy was made to encourage more people to increase the fruit production with clean water in the river.

Thank those good men who have devoted themselves to the development of our countryside.

Nowadays, people work hard to live in a big city. However, we should not forget our hometowns where we are from.

- () 61. What troubled the villagers most was that _____.
A. they had too much work
B. it was not convenient to go up the hill
C. they could only grow fruit trees
D. there wasn't enough water in the orchard
- () 62. The good men came and offered help probably because of _____.
A. the villagers' suggestions
B. the government's support
C. a school's practical activity
D. a company's engineering plan
- () 63. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. the grandmother doesn't like to live in the city
B. the village is a place of interest for tourists now
C. there will be more fruit production in the village
D. more people like to work in the countryside nowadays
- () 64. The underlined phrase "devoted themselves to" means _____.
A. prepared much for
B. donated money to
C. drawn public attention to
D. put much effort into
- () 65. What's the main idea of the passage?
A. How is a village improved?
B. Who are the good men?
C. Why do people come back?
D. What does a hometown mean?

第二节 阅读下面短文, 把 A~E 五个句子填入文中空缺处, 使短文通顺、连贯, 意思完整。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

(E)

In most parts of the world, many students help their schools make less pollution. They join "environment club" . 66

Here are some things students often do.

No - garbage lunches. 67 Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags that can be used again. Every week they will choose the classes that make the least garbage and report them to the whole school.

No - car day. On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car- no students or teachers. Cars give pollution to our air, so remember to walk, jump, bike, or run! 68 It's lots of fun!

Turn off the water! Did you know that toilets(抽水马桶)can waste twenty to forty tons of water an hour? 69 In the environment clubs, students fix those broken toilets.

70 Let's work together to make it clean.

A. In a year, that would fill a small river!

B. In an environment club, people work together to make our environment clean.

C. We love our environment.

D. How much do you throw away after lunch?

E. Use your legs!

V. 情景交际 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据情景提示, 完成下列各题。

71. 听到科学家霍金病逝的消息, 你想说“真遗憾啊”:

_____!

72. 你想告诉大家“上学铃声响了”, 你可以这么说:

There _____.

73. 你想问同学这件毛衣是由什么制造而成, 你可以这样问:

What _____?

74. 你想对朋友说, 你只是开个玩笑, 你可以这样说:

_____.

75. 你想告诉大家“事实胜于雄辩”, 你可以这么说:

_____.

VI. 看图写话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



76. build, by, next year



77. plant, yesterday



78. not, here and there



79. be, three years



80. regard, symbol

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____

VII. 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示, 在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词, 要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确, 使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

One day an angel came across three peas. She said she could help each of them 81 [ə'tʃi:v] a dream. The first pea wanted to fly in the sky, and the 82 (two) one's wish was to swim in the sea. The third one said that it had been looking forward to going to a place where it could bring happiness to others. The angel sent them where they wanted to go.

The first pea fell onto the ground after a long 83 [flaɪt] and was eaten by a hen. The second one sank into the sea and had to stay in the darkness lonely all 84 (it) life. The third one flew into a flower pot whose owner was 85 poor little girl. Having been ill for a long time, she was very weak and couldn't go outside.

One day, when the girl was walking as usual in the house, she noticed a small pea plant in the flowerpot. 86 the plant only had two tiny leaves, it seemed to be cheerful. "I will grow up like this plant and I will be better soon." She said in a confident voice. Day by day the plant 87 (grow) taller and taller, and 88 (gradual) the little girl became better and better. Finally, the pea plant flowered and the girl returned 89 her health.

Then the angel came. The pea plant waved to her and said, "Look! I have 90 ['mæniɪdʒd] to realize my dream and I feel I'm the happiest pea in the world!" The angel smiled, "Only the dream that can help others will bring happiness in return."