



九年级英语·上册



# 期中综合测试卷

(时间：120分钟 分数：150分)



# 听力部分 (30 分)

## 一、关键词语选择。(5 分)

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

- |                       |           |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| (     ) 1. A. great   | B. guards | C. grapes  |
| (     ) 2. A. parked  | B. packed | C. picked  |
| (     ) 3. A. warn    | B. wash   | C. watch   |
| (     ) 4. A. steel   | B. still  | C. steal   |
| (     ) 5. A. make up | B. put up | C. give up |

## 二、短对话理解。(10 分)

你将听到十段对话，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。

- (     ) 6. How does the girl study for a test?



- (     ) 7. What did the girl do on her vacation?



- (     ) 8. Where is the man going?



( ) 9. How did Mr. Smith use to go to work?



( ) 10. What are they talking about?



( ) 11. Who thinks Lily is a shy girl?

A. The woman.

B. The man.

C. Neither.

( ) 12. What does the man find difficult in English?

A. Grammar.

B. Pronunciation.

C. Writing.

( ) 13. When is Father's Day?

A. On the first Sunday of April.

B. On the second Sunday of May.

C. On the third Sunday of June.

( ) 14. Why can't Rose use Danny's computer?

A. Because it doesn't work.

B. Because Danny is going to work on it.

C. Because Danny lent it to others.

( ) 15. What did Arthur do in the morning?

A. Cleaned his bedroom.

B. Played basketball.

C. Played with his brother.

三、长对话理解。听长对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(5分)

听第一段对话,回答第16~17小题。

- ( )16. What's the girl good at?  
A. English.                      B. Chinese.                      C. Math.
- ( )17. When will they start to help each other?  
A. Right now.                      B. Tomorrow.                      C. This Saturday.

听第二段对话,回答第18~20小题。

- ( )18. Where did Sue stay at the weekend?  
A. In a hotel.                      B. In a farmer's house.  
C. In the open air.
- ( )19. How was the weather there that day?  
A. Windy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Cloudy.
- ( )20. When did Sue get back?  
A. This morning.                      B. This afternoon.                      C. This evening.

四、听短文,选择正确答案。短文读两遍。(5分)

- ( )21. What did Maria use to be like?  
A. She was fat.                      B. She was thin.                      C. She was short.
- ( )22. What sport does Maria like?  
A. Volleyball.                      B. Basketball.                      C. Football.
- ( )23. What is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner in Maria's opinion?  
A. Practicing listening a lot.  
B. Watching English movies.  
C. Joining the English club.

( )24. Who thinks sixteen-year-olds shouldn't be allowed to drive?

A. The speaker.

B. The driver.

C. Maria.

( )25. What does the speaker think of Maria?

A. She is shy.

B. She is outgoing.

C. She is friendly.

### 五、信息转换。(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。

In the past	Now
had so 26. _____ time when being young	get up early and stay in school all day
spent lots of time playing 27. _____ with friends	have no time to play with friends
watched TV or 28. _____ with my grandmother in the evening	have to study for almost 29. _____ hours at night
went to concerts with my father	30. _____ have time for concerts

## 笔试部分 (120 分)

### 六、单项选择。(15 分)

- ( ) 31. (黔西南州中考) How does Jane \_\_\_\_\_ with her mother? \_\_\_\_\_ making phone calls or chatting online?  
A. keep in touch; With  
B. keeping touch; By  
C. keep in touch; By  
D. keeping touch; With
- ( ) 32. Hangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ as the City of Silk. Tourists like shopping for silk there.  
A. knows  
B. is known  
C. was known  
D. will be known
- ( ) 33. —The number of tourists \_\_\_\_\_ over 33 million this year.  
—Yes. A large number of tourists \_\_\_\_\_ so far because of the new look of our city.  
A. is; have come  
B. is; has come  
C. are; has come  
D. are; have come
- ( ) 34. The story told us that a \_\_\_\_\_ girl looked after her disabled father.  
A. three-year-old  
B. three-years-old  
C. three years old  
D. three-year-olds
- ( ) 35. Man's understanding of nature is developing \_\_\_\_\_. It never stays at the same level.  
A. at the right time  
B. for the first time  
C. from time to time  
D. all the time

- ( )36. (广东省中考) — Would you mind my turning up the TV? The New Year concert has just begun.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Just go ahead.  
A. Please don't  
B. Better not  
C. I'm afraid not  
D. Of course not
- ( )37. If it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny tomorrow, I will go shopping with my friend in the supermarket.  
A. will be  
B. be  
C. is  
D. was
- ( )38. As we all know, \_\_\_\_\_ are made of wood.  
A. fork  
B. coin  
C. chopsticks  
D. glass
- ( )39. (嘉兴市中考) — I'm worried about \_\_\_\_\_ I can pass the English exam.  
— Don't worry. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ you will pass it.  
A. if; that  
B. whether; that  
C. that; if  
D. that; whether
- ( )40. (兰州市中考) A nurse \_\_\_\_\_ Carolyn will look after the baby when his mother \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
A. naming; is  
B. naming; will be  
C. named; is  
D. named; will be
- ( )41. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Yes, of course. It will be hosted by Beijing and Zhangjiakou.  
A. how will be the 2022 Winter Olympics  
B. which city will host the 2022 Winter Olympics

- C. when will be the next Winter Olympics  
D. where will be the next Winter Olympics
- ( ) 42. Sam used to \_\_\_\_\_ games for fun, but now he wants to do \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. play; something else  
B. playing; something else  
C. play; else something  
D. playing; else something
- ( ) 43. — Jack, remember \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights when \_\_\_\_\_ the home.  
— OK, I won't forget, mom.
- A. turning; leaving  
B. to turn; leave  
C. turning; left  
D. to turn; leaving
- ( ) 44. — My mom works as a teacher and she likes students very much.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ great job it is! You know, being a teacher is my dream.
- A. How  
B. How a  
C. What  
D. What a
- ( ) 45. — Lucy, can I borrow your bike?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't hear clearly.
- A. Yes, please!  
B. How do you do?  
C. Here you are.  
D. Pardon?



### 七、完形填空。(30分)

#### A

Many people go to school for an education. They 46 languages and other subjects. Others go to 47 to learn a skill so that they can make a living. 48



no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter 49 he knows, can not teach his students everything they 50 to know. So, much more is to be learned 51 school by the students themselves. It is always 52 to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some formulas(公式). Formulas are easy to remember but difficult to use in 53 out math problems. As we all know, great 54, such as Einstein, Newton and Galileo, didn't learn many things from school. But they were all so successful that they 55 so many things for us.

- |         |               |                   |                |                   |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 46. | A. speak      | B. learn          | C. make        | D. dislike        |
| ( ) 47. | A. school     | B. home           | C. cinema      | D. park           |
| ( ) 48. | A. If         | B. But            | C. Or          | D. Though         |
| ( ) 49. | A. how many   | B. how soon       | C. how much    | D. how often      |
| ( ) 50. | A. stop       | B. forget         | C. fail        | D. want           |
| ( ) 51. | A. outside    | B. in             | C. within      | D. from           |
| ( ) 52. | A. important  | B. most important | C. unimportant | D. more important |
| ( ) 53. | A. getting    | B. working        | C. taking      | D. doing          |
| ( ) 54. | A. scientists | B. doctors        | C. students    | D. workers        |
| ( ) 55. | A. celebrated | B. invented       | C. shared      | D. remembered     |

### B

Have you ever been to Shanghai? It's quite a large city, so it's very useful to take a map with you when 56 there. And maps can be easily found in most hotels and stores.

If you go there, you will find it 57 to travel in the city. You can take buses, taxis, subways and so on. Taxis are the fastest 58 them, but you'd better not travel during rush hour(高峰时段). Rush hour goes from about 7:30 a. m. to 9:00 a. m. , and then again from about 4:45 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. You can choose to take the subway during that time, 59 it is also crowded. So if the place you want to visit is 60 enough, try to get there on foot.

Remember that Shanghai has two big areas. It's divided(分开) by the Huangpu River. The east of the 61 is the area called Pudong. It is the newer and more developed part of Shanghai. The area on the 62 , the larger part of the city, is commonly known as Puxi. It 63 the west part of the Huangpu River.

Shanghai's roads change all the time, but don't 64 . If you ask politely, people there will be 65 to show you the right way. They are often kind to others.

- |        |              |              |               |              |
|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( )56. | A. traveling | B. sleeping  | C. studying   | D. working   |
| ( )57. | A. boring    | B. dangerous | C. convenient | D. cheap     |
| ( )58. | A. among     | B. between   | C. in         | D. on        |
| ( )59. | A. because   | B. if        | C. so         | D. but       |
| ( )60. | A. funny     | B. famous    | C. close      | D. clean     |
| ( )61. | A. road      | B. river     | C. north      | D. east      |
| ( )62. | A. west      | B. south     | C. north      | D. east      |
| ( )63. | A. includes  | B. tells     | C. means      | D. looks     |
| ( )64. | A. laugh     | B. worry     | C. stop       | D. remember  |
| ( )65. | A. angry     | B. happy     | C. afraid     | D. surprised |

八、(赤峰市中考)补全对话。(有两项多余)(5分)

A: Computers have been very important in people's lives these days.

B: 66 And many people think they will be used even more widely(广泛地) in the future.

A: 67

B: For looking up information, reading books and playing games.

A: Do you like shopping online?

B: Yes, I do. 68 I can save a lot of time by doing that.

A: That's true. However, sometimes it isn't safe to buy things online.

B: 69 What do you like doing online?

A: I like watching movies and chatting online.

B: 70

A: Sure. I have about 10 e-pals who are from different countries.

B: That sounds interesting.

A. Then you must have a lot of e-pals(网友).

B. It's easy and convenient.

C. Do you think so?      D. I agree.

E. So we should be careful to shop online.

F. What do you usually use your computer for?

G. Shopping online is becoming popular.

66. \_\_\_\_\_

67. \_\_\_\_\_

68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_

## 九、阅读理解。(40分)

### A

I am a middle school student. My name is Wang Jing. My grandfather is 70 years old now. He often says life has changed a lot. It becomes better and better. I ask him what life was like when he was a child. The following was what he said.

When he was a child, he used to feel hungry. There didn't use to be enough food for him to eat. He has two brothers and two sisters. His parents were both farmers. They were very poor and couldn't let their children eat as much as possible. As for clothes, they didn't use to have enough clothes. They didn't use to buy new clothes. The younger brothers and sisters often wore their elder brothers' and sisters' clothes. My grandfather is the youngest. Only he went to school and had a job in the city. His brothers and sisters didn't get an education and live in the countryside now. Now my grandfather has retired and lives a happy life. He can eat any food that he wants. He can buy clothes that he wants to buy. He says he is much happier than before. He often asks me to study hard. He says if I work hard, I can have a good future.

( )71. Wang Jing's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ get enough food when he was a child.

- A. used to                      B. can                      C. could                      D. couldn't

( )72. Her grandfather's parents has \_\_\_\_\_ children.

- A. three                      B. four                      C. five                      D. six

( )73. Whose clothes did her grandfather use to wear?

- A. His brothers'.                      B. His mother's.  
C. His own.                      D. His father's.

- ( ) 74. Why couldn't her grandfather's brothers or sisters go to school?
- A. Because they didn't want to go to school.
  - B. Because their parents didn't want them to go to school.
  - C. Because they were poor.
  - D. Because they were rich.

**B(宝鸡铁一中期末卷)**

We spoke to three students from around the world about different national holidays. There are different customs(习俗) for each festival.

**Tan Xiaodong, 15, Hong Kong, China**

“It'll soon be Chinese New Year. Before it we'll clean the house and decorate it for good luck. Every shop is going to close for a few days and we'll go out a lot to celebrate in the streets. We might go and see the lion and dragon dances in the city center. I love this festival.”

**Wendy, 16, Sydney, Australia**

“Australia Day is on 26th January and it's an important holiday here. We always have a Monday off, so we celebrate for three days. My parents and I go to the countryside for a picnic and friends always come over. Many people go to beach parties or street parties and there's lots of music and dancing. What fun!”

**Amy, 14, New York, USA**

“The first Thanksgiving Day was hundreds years ago when Europeans who came to America thanked God for his help. It's still a very important day for families to be together. This year we're going to visit my parents and we'll eat a delicious meal of turkey. Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday in November ev-

ery year.”

- (     )75. How many festivals are mentioned(提到) in the passage?  
A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Four.                      D. Five.
- (     )76. During the Chinese New Year, tourists can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do a lot of shopping  
B. eat turkeys  
C. decorate the house for good luck  
D. see lion and dragon dances
- (     )77. What do families often do on Australia Day?  
A. Go to a swimming pool.  
B. Have a picnic in the countryside.  
C. Have a party at school.  
D. Clean the house and dance.
- (     )78. What do you think a turkey is in this passage?  
A. A country.                      B. A festival.  
C. A bird.                              D. A kind of drink.

**C**

You are traveling in England and today you arrive at a small family hotel.  
When you arrive, you read this sign.

## Sunshine Hotel

Welcome to Sunshine Hotel—the best hotel for your holiday.

Enjoy your stay!

Tel: 364 34775

Address: 23 Brown Street, Moontown—center of the city, next to station

### Rules:

- Check in: after 14:00; check out: before 13:00
- Please: no pets  
Please: no visitors in hotel rooms after 22:00  
Please: no smoking in the room  
Children are welcome.
- We close the front door at 23:00. Please don't forget your keys.  
The red key is for the front door. The golden key is for your room.
- Swimming pool: open all summer
- WiFi: 24-hour service in your room

- ( ) 79. The sign tells the following information about the hotel EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. address  
B. telephone number  
C. the host's name  
D. the rules
- ( ) 80. Which family can stay in the hotel?
- A. The Greens with their pet dog.  
B. The Whites with a lovely cat.  
C. The Smiths with smart birds.  
D. The Blacks with three children.

- ( )81. Your friend Grace wants to visit you. She had better NOT come \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. before 23:00
  - B. after 22:00
  - C. at 8:00 o'clock in the morning
  - D. after 14:00
- ( )82. Why do you need the red key?
- A. Because it is the key for your room.
  - B. Because you can't get into the hotel without it when you come back late.
  - C. Because the address is on the key.
  - D. Because the doorman won't let you in unless you have the red key.

**D**

Only a few days ago, the first-ever China Huafu Day was held to encourage young Chinese people to wear and take pride in *hanfu*, the traditional clothing of the Han ethnic group(汉族).

The organizers said, "Traditional culture is the lifeblood of China. We hope young Chinese people can wear our traditional clothing during festivals to show China's unusual culture to the world. This will also make them understand the culture better and feel proud of being a Chinese." The event invited people to post their pictures in traditional clothes. By April 22nd, it had already got over 155 million page views, with thousands of people sharing their pictures.





Historically, *hanfu* has influenced many of the neighboring cultural clothing including the Japanese Kimono and Korean Hanbok. However, *hanfu* started to fade(衰弱) when Manchu people took control of China. Luckily, there has been a rise in popularity over recent years. According to Hanfu Information(HI), a *hanfu* promotion(宣传) group, over 21,000 sets of *hanfu* were sold online earlier this year. Another online survey by HI in 2017 showed that over 88% of people believe that wearing *hanfu* is a good way to learn about Chinese culture. It's true that the number of *hanfu* fans is growing.

The organizers say they will make China Huafu Day a yearly event and they have set the third day of the third month of the traditional Chinese calendar as the date of the event.

(2018.4.22 13:20 By Wu Tao)

- ( )83. The first China Huafu Day took place in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. April                      B. March                      C. February                      D. January
- ( )84. What does the underlined sentence mean?
- A. The event achieved little success.  
B. Few people had heard of the event.  
C. Few people were interested in the event.  
D. The event was enjoyed by many people.
- ( )85. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the types of traditional clothing  
B. the development of *hanfu* in China  
C. HI is a popular group among young people  
D. wearing *hanfu* is a good way to learn about China

- ( )86. What can we infer from the passage?  
A. *Hanfu* is very popular with foreigners.  
B. The young like to wear *hanfu* during festivals.  
C. The 4th China *Huafu* Day will take place in 2021.  
D. *Hanfu* has a strong influence on people's everyday life.
- ( )87. In Which column of a newspaper can we most probably find the passage?  
A. CULTURE  
B. OPINION  
C. LIFESTYLE  
D. EDUCATION

### E

There is nothing new to learn on the Internet. But since 2012, a new kind of online education had become more and more popular. Do you know what it is? It is called MOOC(大规模在线公开课程).

In 2012, two Stanford professors(教授), Sebastian Thrun and Peter Norving, decided to offer their lessons for free online. To their surprise, more than 160,000 students in 190 countries took their classes. This led them to build *Udacity.com*, the first website for MOOC. In less than a year, other MOOC websites, such as *Coursera.com* and *EdX.com*, were also set up.

MOOC is different from usual online learning. Professors have been trying to keep it similar to real class. You should sign up(报名) to take the class. You can communicate with other students in many different ways. You have to answer some questions when you watch videos, and you will have some homework to do after class. If you take the class on time, do all the homework, and pass the final

tests, you can get a certificate in the end!

Some people believe MOOC will change the traditional education style. In the future, anyone at any age in any place can take classes for free. These classes are all from the best teachers in the world who have the best certificates(文凭).

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

88. When did MOOC start? (不超过 3 个词)

89. How many students took part in the lessons offered by Sebastian Thrun and Peter Norvigat first? (不超过 10 个词)

90. What should you do if you want to take the class? (不超过 10 个词)

#### 十、单词拼写。(5 分)

根据所给提示完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确、语言通顺。

91. France and Germany are both E \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

92. The mad man \_\_\_\_\_ (重复) his words again and again.

93. There are two rulers. One is made of \_\_\_\_\_ (钢) and the other is made of plastic.

94. The teacher hardly ever p \_\_\_\_\_ her students.

95. The good news reaches every \_\_\_\_\_ (角落) of the world.

### 十一、书面表达。(25分)

近日,你校迎来一批来自英国的交流生,学校组织学生向他们介绍中国的传统文化。请你根据以下表格中的信息写一篇题为“Chinese Tea”的英语短文,向英国交流生介绍中国的茶文化。

历史	中国人喜爱喝茶,种茶饮茶已有 4,000 多年历史
种类	种类多,龙井茶享誉世界
茶具	茶壶,茶杯,主要由陶瓷制成
喝茶的地方	茶馆,餐馆,家庭
喝茶的益处	有利于健康,据说……

- 要求:1. 短文须包括所有内容要点,要求语句通顺、意思连贯;  
2. 短文开头和结尾已给出,省略号处须用 2—3 句话作适当发挥;  
3. 80—100 词左右。

参考词汇:龙井茶 Longjing Tea; 茶壶 teapot; 主要 mainly; 陶瓷 china

#### Chinese Tea

Welcome to our school. I'll be glad to introduce Chinese tea culture to you. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I hope you will enjoy Chinese tea and love China. Thanks for listening.

