

2017—2018 学年度（下）半期教学质量测评 九年级英语

注意事项：

1. 全套试卷分为 A 卷和 B 卷，A 卷含听力测试。A 卷满分 100 分，B 卷满分 50 分；考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 在作答前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号和座位号涂写在答题卡规定的地方。考试结束，监考人员只将答题卡收回。
3. 选择题部分请使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题部分也必须使用黑色签字笔书写，字体工整，笔迹清楚。
4. 请按照题号在答题卡上各题目对应的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
3. 保持答题卡清洁，不得折叠、污染、破损等。

A 卷(共 1 0 0 分)

第一部分 听力（共 30 小题；计 30 分）

一、听句子，根据所听到的内容选择正确答语。每小题念两遍。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分）

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, it is. | B. Yes, it has. | C. Yes, it does. |
| 2. A. It's Lily. | B. This is Lily speaking. | C. Who are you? |
| 3. A. The story. | B. The picture. | C. It's interesting. |
| 4. A. I see. | B. Thanks. | C. It's not nice. |
| 5. A. Yes, I can. | B. Good idea. | C. You are right. |

二、听句子，选择与所听句子内容相符的图片，并将代表图片的字母填在答题卡的相应位置。每小题念两遍。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分）



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

三、听对话，根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案。每小题念两遍。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；计 10 分）

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. A. In the hotel. | B. In the library. | C. In the restaurant. |
| 12. A. He was quiet. | B. He was friendly. | C. He was outgoing |
| 13. A. For two days. | B. For three days. | C. For one day. |
| 14. A. Father. | B. Mother. | C. Penny. |
| 15. A. Once. | B. Twice. | C. Three times. |
| 16. A. At 7:00. | B. At 7:30. | C. At 6:30. |
| 17. A. Chatting online. | B. Surfing the Internet. | C. Reading. |
| 18. A. To get two tickets for the movie. | B. To watch an American movie. | |

C. To make an American movie.

19. A. A toy bear. B. A toy dog. C. A toy car.
20. A. 50. B. 48. C. 46.

四、听短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。短文念两遍。(共5小题，每小题1分；计5分)

21. Where did the story happen?
A. In a book shop. B. In a fruit shop. C. In a clothes shop.
22. How much did the girl want to pay at first?
A. Five dollars. B. Three dollars. C. Four dollars.
23. How did the girl feel when she counted the pears?
A. Excited. B. Relaxed. C. Surprised.
24. Why didn't the shop assistant let the girl leave?
A. Because he wanted to give the girl more pears.
B. Because the girl didn't give him enough money.
C. Because the girl's mother came to the shop.
25. What do you think of the girl from the story?
A. She is silly. B. She is friendly. C. She is clever.

五、听短文，根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息，短文念三遍。(共5小题，每小题1分；计5分)

Title: Hiking	
Meaning	Hiking is a long walk for fun or exercise, especially in the <u>26</u>
<u>27</u> of going hiking	◆It's a <u>28</u> activity.
	◆It's simple and cheap. You just need a pair of hiking boots and a smile on your face.
	◆It's the best way to <u>29</u> the everyday life.
Conclusion	<u>30</u> of hiking rises around the world.

第二部分 基础知识运用 (共30小题；计40分)

六、选择填空 (共15小题；计20分)

A.从以下各题的A、B、C三个选项中选择正确答案。(每小题1分；计10分)

31. —Do you know who is girl under the tree?
— My cousin.
A. a B. the C. an
32. — Would you like to drink, Sally?
— No, thanks.
A. anything B. something C. everything
33. My mother will come back home a week. I miss her very much.
A. in B. for C. since
34. I'm looking forward to my favorite star soon. He is going to have a concert in my city.
A. admiring B. becoming C. seeing
35. — Does anybody want to share on Mother's Day?
— I cooked breakfast for my mom.
A. what you did B. where you went C. when you cooked
36. — Excuse me, whose notebook is this?
— It be Bob's. I'm not sure.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 47. A. leg | B. ear | C. head |
| 48. A. moved | B. surprised | C. pleased |
| 49. A. Hearing | B. Seeing | C. Feeling |
| 50. A. sure | B. afraid | C. careful |

B

A picture of a boy arriving at a classroom with his hair and eyebrows fully 51 with frost(结霜) spread quickly on the Chinese Internet.

The boy is a student in Grade 3 at Zhuanshanbao Primary School in Zhaotong, Yunnan Province. His home is 4.5 kilometers from the school 52 he usually needs to walk over an hour to 53, according to the school headmaster Fu Heng.



In the picture, the boy had a red face from the low temperatures and seemed not to wear 54 clothes to keep warm. He stood alone with his 55 hair and eyebrows while other classmates behind were laughing.

His teacher took the picture on Monday and then sent it to the school headmaster. For 56 unknown, the picture was put on the Internet and the boy got tons of attention.

“It was minus 9 degrees centigrade(-9℃) in the morning and also the first day for the end-of-term exam,” said Fu, “After getting to the classroom, the boy 57 to make his classmates laugh.”

Fu said, “The boy doesn’t live with his 58 because they work in a big city and he lives with his brothers and sisters. Nobody looks after him. The school 59 breakfast and lunch for students but the classrooms have no heating supply(供应).”

Many Weibo users have expressed 60 support to the boy. One user @qwedfgvbn 123098 said, “Study hard to change your future life.”

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. filled | B. covered | C. parted |
| 52. A. because | B. so | C. though |
| 53. A. have a meeting | B. have supper | C. have classes |
| 54. A. enough | B. little | C. few |
| 55. A. blonde | B. white | C. red |
| 56. A. tradition | B. reasons | C. results |
| 57. A. made a face | B. made a mistake | C. made a fire |
| 58. A. parents | B. family | C. classmates |
| 59. A. offers | B. provides | C. gives |
| 60. A. his | B. her | C. their |

第三部分 阅读理解（共 15 小题,每小题 2 分;计 30 分）

八、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断句子正误。正确的涂“A”，错误的涂“B”。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分;计 10 分）

Do you know what family instructions are? They are common beliefs that family members follow. In ancient China, people passed down their family instructions from generation(一代) to generation.

Some schools in Zhejiang are encouraging students to learn more about their own family instructions. At Hangzhou Gongyi Middle School and Hangzhou Xuejun High School, it was part of students’ winter vacation homework to learn about their family instructions.

Meng Yaohan, 16, from Hangzhou Xuejun High School, looked at her family instructions. One of them is “Don’t take the wrong way”, a piece of advice that has been passed down for 100 years. This instruction pushed her to do what she loved.

Shen Duanjie, 14, from Hangzhou Gongyi Middle School, has learned a lot from his family instruction—“Democratic”(民主的) and “equal”(平等的). In his own words, it has helped him get on well with his parents.

Gong Zhenyue, 14, was influenced by the instruction, which says that parents should not only love their children but also educate them. “It made me understand my ‘parents’ strictness with me, ” she said. She made it her own family instruction.

61. Family instructions are common beliefs that everyone follows in a family.
 62. In Zhejiang, students of three schools were asked to learn about the family instructions during the winter vacation.
 63. One of Gong’s family instructions has been passed down for 100 years.
 64. Shen thinks his family instruction has taught him to be good with his parents.
 65. One family instruction mentioned above is that parents should only love their kids.

九、阅读下面两篇短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。(共 10 小题，每小题 2 分；计 20 分)

A

China
The school year in China runs from the beginning of September to mid-July. It is divided into two terms. The school day usually runs from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with a two-hour lunch break. Formal education in China continues for nine years. China offers uniforms to all students, but some schools don’t require them to wear.
France
The school day in France runs from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.. Students do not go to school on Wednesday and weekends. Students usually go to school from aged 6 to 18. The school year for this country is from August to June, and is divided into four seven-week terms, with one to two weeks of vacation in between.
Japan
Most Japanese schools run on a <u>trimester</u> schedule. The school year begins in April and ends the following March, with breaks for summer, winter and spring separating the three terms. Uniforms are required and there are strict rules for hairstyles, shoes, socks, skirt length, and more.

66. Students in China usually spend _____ in school each day.
 A. 8.5 hours B. 9.5 hours C. 10.5 hours
67. The school year of France begins in _____ and ends in _____.
 A. August; June B. April; March C. September; July
68. All students _____ are supposed to wear uniforms.
 A. in China B. in France C. in Japan
69. According to the passage, the underlined word “trimester” means _____.
 A. three terms B. two terms C. four terms
70. Which of the following is NOT true in the article?
 A. It takes Chinese students nine years to finish the formal education.
 B. Classes begin at the same time in China and France.
 C. Japanese schools have strict rules for students’ hairstyles.

B

It was a cold night. The taxi driver didn’t take even one passenger the whole day. When he

went by the railway station, he saw a young woman coming out with two bags in her hands. So he drove to her and said, "Where are you going, madam?" "To the Sun Hotel," the young woman answered. When the taxi driver heard this, he didn't feel happy any more. The young woman would give him only three dollars because the hotel was near the railway station. But suddenly, he had an idea. After the young woman got into the taxi, he took her through many streets of the big city.

After a long time, they arrived at the hotel. "Here we are! You should pay me fifteen dollars, please." The taxi driver said to the young woman.

"What? Fifteen dollars! Do you think I'm a fool? Only last month, I took a taxi from the railway station to this hotel and I only gave the driver twelve dollars. I know how much I have to pay for the trip."

71. The story happened on _____.
 A. a winter morning B. a winter afternoon C. a winter night
72. The taxi driver felt _____ before he saw the young woman.
 A. relaxed B. unhappy C. excited
73. Maybe the young woman paid _____ for the trip at last.
 A. fifteen dollars B. twelve dollars C. three dollars
74. Which of the following is TRUE in the passage?
 A. The young woman had been to the hotel before
 B. Neither of those two taxi drivers cheated the young woman.
 C. The railway station is far from the Sun Hotel.
75. From the passage, we know the taxi driver was _____.
 A. dishonest B. friendly C. angry

B 卷(共 50 分)

一、根据首字母填词请在答题卡上写出完整单词。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计 5 分)

1. It's very c_____ for people in China to go shopping, as there is no need to take their wallets and they can just pay on their smartphone.
2. I know nothing about her e_____ that she is a reporter.
3. More and more teenagers like to use e_____ dictionaries more than paper ones because they are much faster.
4. I kept a _____ last night after drinking tea. I feel so sleepy now.
5. My parents h_____ the Ipad from me because I spent too much time on it. Now I can't find it anywhere.

二、完成对话在空格中填上适当的单词, 使对话完整正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计 10 分)

A: Bill, I'm going to see a movie this weekend. I have no idea which movie to watch.

B: I watched a great movie last weekend. It's a documentary called *Amazing China*.

A: I have heard of this movie. What do you think of it?

B: It's a real 1 . This documentary was rated 8.5 out of 10 on Douban website.

A: What is the movie talking about?

B: It's the 2 time for us to watch a documentary which is talking about the major achievements that our country has made since 2012. No director has made this kind of movie before.

A: Like 3 ?

B: It focuses on key Chinese high-tech fields, such as aerospace(航天航空), high-speed rail, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the world’s largest single-dish telescope FAST(单碟射电望远镜).

A: What touches you most?

B: The 4 from an engineer. He says calmly and proudly, “In the past, what kind of projects we took up was 5 by what kind of facilities(设备) we had. However, nowadays, no matter what kind of projects we want to build, we develop the technology to complete it.”

A: Wow, his words 6 our country’s self-confidence.

B: The film not only salutes(致敬) many heroes in science, but also focuses on 7 people. You can see a young girl volunteering in rural areas to help people. You can also see a businessman growing grapes in Gobi Desert(戈壁滩). The movie shows that their work is hard, but their spirit and belief make it 8 to achieve their goals.

A: I think a good documentary is usually telling lively stories 9 than slogans(口号). *Amazing China* is no exception.

B: You’re right. This film makes me feel so proud as Chinese. It’s 10 watching.

A: I can’t wait to watch it. Thanks a lot.

B: You’re welcome.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

三、短文填空。从下面方框中选出 10 个单词，用它们的适当形式填入短文后的空格内，使短文意思正确、通顺（每词限用一次）。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；计 10 分）

he	own	how	final	culture	lose	see	why	remain	mean	because	you
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According to the Chinese lunar calendar, Feb. 16 is the beginning of the Year of the Dog. Although dogs are 1 as friends and part of the family today, China and western countries have different 2 about them.

In Chinese, some words about dogs don’t have good 3 , such as “No ivory can come out of a dog’s mouth.” In English, however, the situation is different. “Every dog has its day.” Is used to describe a period of good luck. If something unlucky happens, you can say like this to comfort 4 .

The dog-human relationship goes right back to the 18th century BC, in Greek poet Homer’s *The Odyssey*. When Greek hero Odysseus 5 returned home after 20 years away at war, only his dog recognized(认出) him. He was an old dog, and was about to die, but he was quite happy to see his 6 again after so many years.

In fact, people are close to dogs in a way they aren’t close to cows, pigs or even horses. Farmers work closely with dogs. Even with the development of technology, dogs 7 their traditional roles, the relationship between man and dogs 8 .

Nowadays in the west, millions of people keep dogs as pets. People feed them, take 9 on holidays and look after them. In return, dogs are loyal(忠诚) in a way that friends sometimes aren’t. That’s 10 there is an English saying. “A dog is man’s best friend.”

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

四、阅读表达。（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

A. 补全短文。根据短文内容，从短文后的 A~F 选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。（共 5 小

题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分)

Monsters are nothing new in Hollywood film. We have seen green ogres in the *Shrek*(《怪物史莱史》) series and fuzzy monsters in *Monsters University*(《怪兽大学》). 1

Three years ago, the star of this film Huba won people’s hearts. 2 With his big eyes and cute voice, he looks very much like a human baby.

Now Huba has come back in the movie *Monster Hunt II*, which came out on Feb 16. This time, as Huba prepares to become the monster king, both the old monster king and monster hunters want to kill him. 3

According to the movie series’ director Raman Hui, the movies’ inspiration(灵感) comes from *Classic of Mountains and Seas*, which is a collection of stories from Chinese mythology. 4 Some look like blowfish(河豚) that can swallow(吞下) dinosaurs. Some look like rabbits, but have the faces of mice and can fly like birds. These strange but amazing creatures have been inspiring modern Chinese artists to make movies, TV shows and other works of art.

Raman Hui is just one of the many artists who have been influenced by Chinese myths. 5 But after changing his design many times, he came up with the Huba design we see now.

- A. He first drew Huba as a fat creature with wings.
- B. In China, there is another popular monster movie—*Monster Hunt*(《捉妖记》).
- C. These monsters are so popular with people.
- D. It includes many kinds of creatures that are similar to Huba.
- E. Huba’s human parents Song Tianyin and Huo Xiaolan try to save him.
- F. He is the child of the monster king.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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B.完成表格。阅读下面短文，根据其内容，完成表格中所缺的信息。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分)

On March 14, one of science’s brightest start went dark. Stephen Hawking, the world-famous British scientist, died at the age of 76 in Cambridge, UK.



Born in 1942, Hawking is considered by many to be the greatest scientist in history since Albert Einstein. He came up with the theory(理论) that the universe(宇宙) began with the Big Bang(大爆炸) and will end in black holes. His theories became the base for a lot of later research. He also wrote books to help people understand the universe. His most famous book is *A Brief History of Time*(《时间简史》), which has sold more than 10 million copies around the world.

Besides his scientific achievements, Hawking was also an inspiration to the whole world. When Hawking was 21, he was badly ill and it stopped him from walking and talking. Later in life, he had to sit in a wheelchair and “speak” using a computerized voice. But this didn’t stop him from living a meaningful and colorful life. “If one is physically disabled, one cannot afford to be psychologically(心理上) disabled as well.” he once said.

Hawking traveled around the world to attend science meetings. He even has millions of fans in China. In 1985, he took a train trip around China. In 2006, he was invited to speak at a physics meeting in Beijing. He was also a fan of pop culture and appeared on TV shows. In April 2016, he made a Sina Weibo account. His last post on Sina Weibo was written on Nov 24, 2017. In the post, he answered two questions from Chinese pop star Wang Junkai.

Hawking may no longer be with us, but he will continue to inspire the world. He used to complain about his unfair life but then he felt pleased with what he had experienced. Just as he once said to himself, “Look up at the stars and not down at your feet.”

Title: The Death of the Brightest Star				
Hawking's misfortune(不幸)	◆At the age of 21, <u>6</u> made him disabled. ◆He had to sit in a wheelchair and lost the ability to speak himself.			
Hawking's Meaningful and colorful life	The <u>7</u> he got	◆He is considered as the meetings scientist in history. ◆He thought up the theory about black holes. ◆His book <i>A Brief History of Time</i> sells well all over the world.		
	The <u>8</u> he had	◆He attended science meetings around the world. ◆He visited China and <u>9</u> on science. ◆He was on TV shows. ◆He had his personal Sina Weibo account and won a lot of fans.		
Hawking's Inspirational words	◆He said that a person couldn't be psychologically disabled. ◆He tried to be a person who held on to the dreams <u>10</u> complaining about the unfairness.			
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

五、书面表达（计 15 分）

“世界上最遥远的距离不是生与死，而是我在你身边你却在玩手机。”这是社会存在的普遍现象。越来越多的年轻人成为了“低头族”，忽略了必要的沟通与交流，导致了人与人之间信任缺乏，关系疏远。作为中学生，你认为应该如何建立良好的人际关系，使我们的生活更美好？学校为此举办一英语征文活动。评估你根据以下提示，写一篇文章参加活动。

在学校	1.尊敬老师；
	2.与同学友好相处，学会分享；
在社会	1.遵守规则，礼貌待人；
	2.积极争光志愿者，帮助他人；
在家	（请补充至少一点）

注意：1.词数：90-100 词；2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3.开头已给出，不计入总词数。

How to Get on Well with Others

As we know, students should learn how to get on well with others. _____

2017-2018 学年度（下）期中教学质量测评**九年级英语 参考答案****A 卷**

1-5 ABCBB 6-10 BEDAC 11-15 BAACB 16-20 BCBCA 21-25 BACBC

26. countryside 27. Advantages 28. healthy and relaxing 29. get away from

30. The popularity

31-35 BBACA 36-40 CCBAB 41-45 CADEB 46-50 BCBAB 51-55 BBCAB

56-60 BAABC 61-65 ABBAB 66-70 BACAB 71-75 CBBA

B 卷

一、首字母填空。根据句意及首字母提示完成句中所缺单词。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分）

1. convenient 2. except 3. electronic 4. awake 5. hid

二、完成对话。在下面对话后的空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确。一空一词。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；计 10 分）

1. hit/success 2. first 3. what 4. words 5. decided

6. show 7. common/ordinary 8. possible 9. rather 10. worth

三、短文填空。从下面方框中选出 10 个单词，用它们的适当形式填入短文后的空格内，使短文意思正确、通顺（每词限用一次）。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；计 10 分）

1. seen 2. cultures 3. meanings 4. yourself 5. finally

6. owner 7. have lost 8. remains 9. them 10. why

四、阅读表达（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

A. 补全短文。根据短文内容，从短文后的 A~F 选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分）

1-5 BFEDA

B. 完成表格。阅读下面短文，根据其内容，完成表格中所缺的信息。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；计 5 分）

6. a serious/terrible illness 7. (scientific) achievements

8. experiences/meaningful and colorful life 9. gave/made a/the speech 10. instead of

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

（一）评分标准

1. 本题总分为 15 分；均按四个档次给分。

2. 评分时先根据短文内容和语言初步确定其所属档次。再用本档次的要求作调整，最后给分。

3. 词数少于 50 字或多于 70 字的，从总分中扣除 1 分。如果书写太差，以至影响交流的，将分数降低一个档次。

4. 时态运用不正确视情况扣 0.5~2 分；

5. 单词拼写错误不影响表达每 4 个扣 1 分，不足 4 个不扣分。

（二）内容要点认定及分值

1. 尊敬老师，与同学友好相处，学会分享（各点 1.5 分，共计 4.5 分）

2. 遵守规则，礼貌待人，积极争当志愿者，帮助他人（各点 1.5 分，共计 6 分）

3. 补充在家该怎么做，至少 1 点（计 1.5 分）

4. 文章结构完整，有适当结尾（2 分）

5. 字数符合要求（1 分）

(三) 各档次参考标准

：档次（分数）	评分标准
A档：13-15分	很好地完成了规定的写作任务。包含所有内容要点，结构完整，语句流畅，意思清楚、连贯。使用较为丰富的语法结构和词汇，语法和词汇错误极少，格式正确，书写规范。
B档：10-12分	较好地完成了规定的写作任务。基本上包含所有内容要点，结构较为完整，语句完整，意思清楚。格式基本正确，书写较规范。语法结构和词汇错误较少，只有个别语法或词汇错误。
C档：6-9分	未能按要求完成规定的写作任务。只包含少数内容要点，结构不完整，多数语句欠完整，意思不够清楚。语法结构和词汇错误较多，影响理解，格式不够正确，书写欠规范。
D档：1-5分	未能按要求完成规定的写作任务。只写了一两个句子或个别要点，或多个错句。结构很不完整，多数语句不完整或意思不明，语法和词汇错误很多，书写不规范。

(四) 书面表达范文：

How to Get on Well with Others

As we know, students should learn how to get on well with others. At school, we should respect the teachers. We should get on well with the classmates. It's very important for us to communicate with each other and share our happiness and sadness.

In society, we are supposed to follow social rules and behave politely. We should be kind to others and help people who are in trouble. Being a volunteer is a good way to help others. We should take part in the volunteer work actively.

At home, we should talk to our parents more and help our parents to do some chores.

We should try our best to build good relationships with others. That will make the world a better life.