



北京市朝阳区 2017 ~ 2018 学年度第一学期期末检测

九年级英语试卷(选用)

2018.1

(考试时间 90 分钟 满分 60 分)

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 考号 \_\_\_\_\_

考 生 须 知	1. 本试卷共 8 页。在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。 2. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。 3. 在答题卡上,选择题用 2B 铅笔作答,其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

知识运用(共 14 分)

一、单项填空(共 6 分,每小题 0.5 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- I have a sister. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Nancy.  
A. Her                      B. His                      C. Its                      D. Your
- Spring Festival this year is \_\_\_\_\_ 16<sup>th</sup> February.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. on                      D. to
- Deng Yaping isn't so clever, \_\_\_\_\_ she has a very strong will and works hard.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or
- I think Confucius is one of \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers in China.  
A. great                      B. greater                      C. greatest                      D. the greatest
- \_\_\_\_\_ did you borrow the book from the library?  
— Yesterday morning.  
A. Where                      B. When                      C. How                      D. Why
- They will have a trip to the Great Wall if it \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday.  
A. doesn't snow                      B. won't snow                      C. didn't snow                      D. isn't snowing
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my aunt at the airport tomorrow.  
A. meet                      B. met                      C. will meet                      D. have met
- We \_\_\_\_\_ in the same school since three years ago.  
A. are studying                      B. have studied                      C. will study                      D. study
- Mum, where is Dad?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper in the bedroom now.  
A. read                      B. reads                      C. will read                      D. is reading
- My classmates \_\_\_\_\_ as volunteers in the Science Museum last weekend.  
A. work                      B. worked                      C. will work                      D. are working

九年级英语试卷 第 1 页(共 8 页)



11. — What were you doing when we were playing basketball yesterday afternoon?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.  
A. clean            B. have cleaned    C. will clean        D. was cleaning
12. — Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to London?  
— Sure. Next month.  
A. when you will travel                    B. when you travelled  
C. when will you travel                    D. when did you travel

二、完形填空 (共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

The Train Story

I was travelling by train one morning. Quietly reading, I found myself suddenly listening to the announcements (广播). When the trainman makes an announcement, it's often quite boring. But this one was 13.

As I looked up from my paper, I 14 others also listening. Not only that, they smiled! Why was so much attention being paid to this message?

As best I can remember, the trainman said, "Good morning. Ladies, Gentlemen and 15. It's 7:35 a. m. and you'll be glad to know that we are right on time. What a lovely morning it is in Sydney today. The sun is shining, the temperature is about 21 degrees, birds are singing, and all's right with the world. Thanks for 16 my train and I hope to see you again. Have a great day!"

Wow! Have you ever heard an announcement like that? I certainly hadn't. As well as getting everyone smiling, there were quite a few people who started talking to one another about how good the message had made everyone feel.

The moment I got off the train, I ran into the young trainman and started to 17 him. He seemed a bit 18 at first. Continuously I said, "Well, I just wanted to thank you for your brilliant message on the way. It got everyone's attention and smile. Thank you so much for giving us such a good 19 to the day."

That day I got two messages. The first is that people's happiness at work shows in what they do and say. Also, the story tells me what you can get from thanking people for something they've done, 20 when it's not expected. Can you imagine the conversation that trainman would have when he got home, "Guess what happened to me today—a passenger thanked me!"

13. A. different            B. famous            C. bad                D. easy  
14. A. heard                B. noticed            C. got                 D. kept  
15. A. Guides                B. Teachers            C. Parents            D. Children  
16. A. buying                B. taking                C. visiting            D. passing  
17. A. thank                B. miss                 C. trust                D. meet  
18. A. mad                    B. tired                C. surprised            D. proud  
19. A. lesson                B. idea                 C. trade                D. start  
20. A. finally                B. properly            C. especially            D. clearly



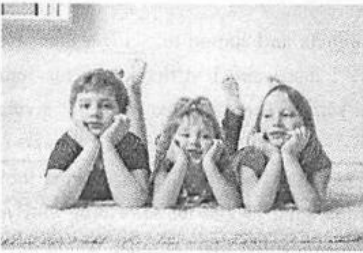

九年级英语试卷 第 2 页(共 8 页)



阅读理解(共36分)

三、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。(共26分,每小题2分)

A

<b>Happiest Memories</b>	
We asked people to send us a photo and write about their happiest childhood memory.	
	<p>My happiest memory is of my great-grandmother. She always used to keep candy in her pockets, and she'd always give us some when we came to visit. My dad used to play jokes and say, "Grandma, don't give them any candy!" But she did it anyway.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— Rosa, Mexico</p>
	<p>All my aunts and uncles used to come over for Sunday dinner and there were always about 12 of us around a huge table. Sugar was my favorite food and I would eat some with my cousin and then play games. I was an only child, so it was nice to be part of a big family.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— Sally, Russia</p>
	<p>My sister and brother-in-law used to live next door. I was only a little older than my sister's kids, so I grew up with my niece and nephew. I used to go over there a lot, eat chocolate together and play chess. I was their favorite aunt.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— Haruka, Japan</p>
	<p>I used to love playing basketball with my four brothers. I grew up in a blended family (重组家庭). After my parents got divorced, my father married a woman with two sons, and they had two more kids together. Anyway, the five of us used to play basketball on a team. Besides, we all liked bread a lot.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— Justin, Canada</p>

21. Who has the happiest memory about Sunday dinner?  
A. Rosa.            B. Sally.            C. Haruka.            D. Justin.
22. What did Haruka use to eat with her niece and nephew?  
A. Candy.            B. Sugar.            C. Bread.            D. Chocolate.
23. What did Justin and his brothers play?  
A. Jokes.            B. Games.            C. Chess.            D. Basketball.

**B**

Charles Dickens was an English writer. He was born in 1812. He created some of the world's best-known characters and many readers think he is the most important writer of the Victorian era (1837—1901). Some of his famous novels are *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*. Most people in his novels lived in London.

In 1824, Dickens' father went to prison (监狱) because he couldn't pay money to someone. In those days, a man's wife and young children went to prison with him. Charles was 12, so he left school to work in the prison. Life was hard, and a lot of children worked in those days. Dickens' own experience helped him to write about poor children without a mother or father. Dickens' success began with the publication (出版) of *The Pickwick Papers* in 1836. And his book *Oliver Twist* is about a boy without father. Important people were more interested in the problems of poor people after reading Dickens' books.

Dickens' novels are often very long and he wrote them in different parts for a newspaper each week. His novels have a lot of exciting and sad things in them. He wanted his readers to buy the newspaper every week. And the readers wanted to finish the story! Dickens' novels are popular because many of his stories are about social (社会的) problems and family life. Dickens was successful in writing and he has been praised by other writers for his style and characters.

24. When was Charles Dickens born?  
A. In 1812.            B. In 1824.            C. In 1836.            D. In 1901.
25. Where did Dickens work when he was 12?  
A. In the prison.      B. At a school.      C. On a farm.            D. In an office.
26. Dickens' novels are popular because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have a lot of exciting and sad things  
B. they are about social problems and family life  
C. he has been praised for his style and characters  
D. he is the most important writer of the Victorian era

**C**

Next time you hear yourself wishing for something better in your life, remember the word "SMART". When you've decided to take action, read the following first.

S is for specific (具体的): For example, instead of setting a goal (目标) of "I want to lose weight", set yourself a specific goal like "I want to lose five kilograms". If you want to climb a

九年级英语试卷 第4页(共8页)



engine (蒸汽机) almost a hundred years before the better-remembered Scotsman James Watt was even born... but he never had enough money to build one.

You also need to be patient (it took scientists nearly eighty years to develop a light bulb which actually worked)... but not too patient. In the 1870s, Elisha Gray, a professional inventor from Chicago, developed plans for a telephone. Gray saw it as no more than “a beautiful toy”. However, when he finally sent details of his invention to the Patent Office (专利局) in February, 1876, it was too late. Almost the same invention had arrived two hours earlier... and the young man who sent it, Alexander Graham Bell, will always be remembered as the inventor of the telephone.

Of course what you really need is a great idea—but if you haven't got one, a walk in the country and a careful look at nature can help. The Swiss scientist, George de Mestral, had the idea for Velcro (魔术贴) when he found his clothes covered in sticky seed pods after a walk in the country. During a similar walk in the French countryside some 250 years earlier, Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur had the idea that paper could be made from wood when he found an abandoned wasps' nest (蜂巢).

You also need good commercial sense. Willy Higinbotham was a scientist doing nuclear (核能的) research in the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, USA. In 1958, the public were invited to an exhibition in the Laboratory to see their work, but both parents and children were more interested in a tennis video game on the screen. Soon hundreds of people were **ignoring** the other exhibits to play the first ever computer game—made from a simple laboratory instrument called an “oscilloscope”. Higinbotham, however, never made money from his invention: he thought people were only interested in the game because the other exhibits were so boring!

30. How many factors do inventors need according to the passage?  
A. 3.                      B. 4.                      C. 5.                      D. 6.
31. The word “**ignoring**” in the last paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. having no idea of                      B. doing no good to  
C. getting no chance of                      D. paying no attention to
32. What can you learn from the passage?  
A. Giovanni Caselli invented the first fax machine in the 1980s.  
B. Denis Papin afforded to build a steam engine a hundred years ago.  
C. Elisha Gray missed the chance to be the inventor of the telephone.  
D. George de Mestral got an idea from a walk in a French countryside.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. How to be a successful inventor.  
B. How to get a great idea from nature.  
C. How to have good commercial sense.  
D. How to make money from inventions.

九年级英语试卷 第6页(共8页)



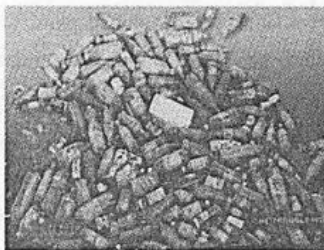
四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

### Garbage (垃圾) Island

You can't see it from the air. It's almost impossible to see from a ship. But somewhere in the North Pacific is a huge island of garbage, just below the water surface.

**What is the island made of?**

The garbage island is not an island, but a collection of millions of plastic and other objects (物体). The water movements of the Pacific Ocean bring the objects together and cause them to go around in a big circle.



Charles Moore found it in 1997 and named it "the Great Pacific Garbage Patch".

**Where does all the plastic come from?**

Much of the garbage comes from everyday objects, such as shopping bags and water bottles. Some of these objects finally reach the ocean. Garbage from the western coast of North America takes about six years to reach it. Objects from East Asia take about a year. Other garbage comes from ships passing through the area.

**Is the Garbage Patch dangerous?**

The larger pieces of garbage are a problem for wildlife. For example, sea turtles (海龟) and seabirds often think the plastic is their food. They eat the plastic and die.

In addition, the plastic stops sunlight from reaching deeper water. Without sunlight, very small sea animals die. Then, there is less food for larger fish to eat.

**What can we do to help stop it?**

Cleaning up the island isn't easy. But we can make people realize the problem. One environmentalist (环保主义者), David de Rothschild, is sailing around the world in a boat made of plastic bottles to teach people about the problem of garbage in the sea.

Another idea is that we can recycle the plastic garbage. Environmental engineer Cesar Harada is building a robot that collects pieces of plastic. Harada hopes to use his robot in the Pacific. Harada also has a website for reporting environmental problems. He says, "I hope everybody can become an environmental activist."

34. What is the garbage made of?
35. How long does it take objects from East Asia to reach the island?
36. Is the garbage island dangerous?
37. Why is David de Rothschild sailing in a bottle boat?
38. According to the writer, what can we do to help stop garbage island?

九年级英语试卷 第7页(共8页)

书面表达(共 10 分)

五、文段表达(10 分)

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。

文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

**题目①**

假如你是李华,你们学校准备组织参观首都博物馆(the Capital Museum)的活动。你打算邀请交换生 Peter 参加。请用英语写一封邮件,告诉他集合的时间和地点,参观内容,以及需要做的准备。

提示词语: experience local culture, see traditional art, learn history, a notebook

- 提示问题:
- When and where are you going to meet?
  - What are you going to see and do there?
  - What do you advise Peter to prepare for the visit?

<p>From: <i>Li Hua</i></p> <p>To: <i>Peter</i></p> <p>Subject: <i>A visit</i></p> <p><i>Dear Peter,</i></p> <p><i>How is it going?</i></p> <p><i>I am writing to invite you to visit the Capital Museum with my class. _____</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>I'm looking forward to your early reply.</i></p> <p><i>Yours,</i></p> <p><i>Li Hua</i></p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**题目②**

假如你是李华,你们学校上周开展了以“建设绿色校园”为主题的实践活动。请你用英语写一篇短文投稿,谈谈在活动中你做了什么,你的感受,以及保护环境的重要性。

提示词语: water the trees and flowers, collect the waste, happy, important

- 提示问题:
- What did you do in the activity?
  - How did you feel after the activity?
  - What do you think of protecting the environment?

<p><i>At my school, we held a practical activity about how to make a green school last week. _____</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

九年级英语试卷 第 8 页(共 8 页)



长按二维码 识别关注