

南开区 2017~2018 学年度第二学期九年级英语练习

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）、第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷为第 1 页至第 9 页，第 II 卷为第 10 页至第 12 页。试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

答卷前，请你务必将自己的姓名、考试号、考点校、座位号填写在“答题卡”上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答题时，务必将答案涂在“答题卡”上，答案答在试卷上无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和“答题卡”一并交回。

祝你考试顺利！






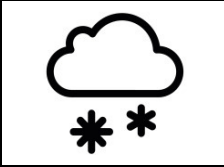






第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 每题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把“答题卡”上对应题目的答案标号的信息点涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号的信息点。
2. 本卷共五大题，共 80 分。

一、听力理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

A) 在下列每小题内，你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

1.			
	A.	B.	C.
2.			
	A.	B.	C.
3.			
	A.	B.	C.
4.			
	A.	B.	C.

B) 下面你将听到十组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

5. Where was the girl born?

- A. In a small town. B. In a big city. C. In Beijing.

6. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Their school life. B. Their students. C. Their teachers.

7. Who will visit Tom this evening?

- A. Betty and her sister.
B. Tom's sister and Betty.
C. Betty and the man.

8. What is Jim going to do in the evening?

- A. Go to the cinema. B. Watch TV. C. Go to a concert.

9. What was the matter with Peter?

- A. He was ill in bed all day.
B. He had toothache yesterday.
C. His leg was broken in a traffic accident.

10. How long did the man stay in England?

- A. For three days. B. For five days. C. For seven days.

11. Where is the woman now?

- A. At a station. B. At the doctor's. C. At a bookshop.

12. How much will the woman pay?

- A. \$50. B. \$35. C. \$70.

13. What day is it today?

- A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday.

14. How will the girl go to school?

- A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By bike.

C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What does the boy want to do on weekends?

- A. He wants to do some cleaning.
B. He wants to do some reading.
C. He wants to do his homework.

16. Where were the stories in *Grimm's Fairy Tales* from?

- A. Germany. B. America. C. China.

17. What will the boy read first?

- A. *Snow White*. B. Fairy tales. C. Mark Twain's stories.

听下面一段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Where did the storm happen?

- A. In the UK. B. In the USA. C. In China.

19. What does Mr Smith do?

- A. He's doctor. B. He's teacher. C. He's farmer.

20. Why did Mr Smith go back to his house?

- A. Because his child was missing.
B. Because his wife got hurt.
C. Because he wanted to get some food.

二、单项填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. In Seattle, in _____ northwest, it rains a lot, so bring _____ umbrella.

- A. 不填; a B. the; a
C. the; an D. 不填; the

22. —_____ day of October is China's National Day.

—Yes. On that day you can see the national flags everywhere in China.

- A. First B. The first C. Third D. The third

23. —What do you do on the Spring Festival?

—We usually watch a special programme on TV and enjoy _____ very much.

- A. ourselves B. myself C. yourself D. yourselves

24. Lu Xun is one of _____ of modern China.

- A. the greatest writer B. the greatest writers
C. greater writers D. greatest writer

25. All the students take the bus to school _____ Sam. He walks to school.

- A. by B. against C. with D. except

26. —I have great _____ in learning English and I'm so worried. Could you help me?

—Don't worry. I'll help you.

- A. trouble B. differences C. advice D. choices

27. The baby is crying _____. He is probably hungry.
A. quietly B. quickly C. suddenly D. loudly
28. —Confucius is well-known in China.
—I agree. And we're still _____ by his ideas.
A. punished B. treated C. controlled D. influenced
29. —Are you kidding? I can't believe it!
—I'm serious. I'm not _____ a story. It really happened!
A. making up B. looking up
C. setting up D. taking up
30. People in America _____ Independence Day since 1777.
A. celebrate B. celebrated
C. have celebrated D. will celebrate
31. Last weekend Peter went to the library _____ some books on music.
A. borrow B. borrowed C. to borrow D. borrowing
32. —Could you tell me _____?
—She has gone to the library. Maybe she's still there.
A. where could I find Miss White
B. how could I find Miss White
C. where I can find Miss White
D. how I can find Miss White
33. —How was the Beijing Opera?
—Wonderful, _____ I can't understand some of it quite well.
A. so B. until C. because D. though
34. —We _____ that the airplane was called off.
—That's too bad.
A. tell B. are telling C. was told D. were told
35. —The weather report says there will be a heavy rain tomorrow.
—_____. I planned to go climbing with my classmates.
A. Excellent B. Never mind
C. Sounds great D. Bad luck

三、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Every time we go into a museum, we are often told, “Don’t touch that!” However, the Please Touch Museum in Philadelphia is 36 the opposite. Here we are encouraged to 37 everything.

My first visit to the museum was one year ago. I was 38 to visit the museum as soon as Mum told us its name. 39 told us that we could climb, jump, run and shout in the museum.

This place is more like a 40 rather than a museum. It gives kids the chance to learn 41 play. I loved this place a lot and had to be pulled away by the arm when we were ready to 42. Each exhibit is a hands-on experience. I 43 enjoyed the very large water table and grocery store (食品杂货店). I had so much fun that I didn’t even 44 I was learning.

The only problem is this place gets crowded very quickly on weekends, 45 you have to get there early if you don’t want to be immersed in the sea of people.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. never | B. just | C. even | D. also |
| 37. A. touch | B. buy | C. repair | D. take |
| 38. A. afraid | B. brave | C. excited | D. lucky |
| 39. A. He | B. She | C. You | D. They |
| 40. A. bookstore | B. hospital | C. playground | D. school |
| 41. A. through | B. behind | C. without | D. outside |
| 42. A. start | B. remember | C. study | D. leave |
| 43. A. actually | B. especially | C. nearly | D. probably |
| 44. A. imagine | B. forget | C. guess | D. realise |
| 45. A. so | B. although | C. while | D. because |

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面的材料，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Angela Merkel, 64, is the chancellor (总理) of Germany. She has been the chancellor for 13 years.

Merkel became the first female (女性) chancellor of Germany in 2005. She worked as a physicist (物理学家) before that. Her favorite words are, “If you say you are going to do something, then you must do it.”

In 2015, Merkel said Germany would open doors to the refugees (难民) from the Middle East and North Africa. Some countries in the areas were at war.

Lots of people in Germany questioned this. Merkel faced great pressure (压力) but she kept on doing it. About 1 million refugees came to the country that year, according to China Daily.

Merkel has many interests. She is a soccer fan. Sometimes she even goes to the stadium to watch matches. She also enjoys opera a lot. Every year, she and her husband go to an opera festival.

46. How old was Merkel when she became the chancellor of Germany in 2005?

- A. 13 years old. B. 51 years old. C. 53 years old. D. 64 years old.

47. What did Merkel do before she became the chancellor?

- A. She helped the refugees. B. She taught physics.
C. She was a physicist. D. She played soccer.

48. Where were the refugees from?

- A. North America. B. South Africa.
C. Germany. D. Middle East and North Africa.

49. How many refugees came to Germany in 2015?

- A. About 1 million. B. About 2 million.
C. About 3 million. D. About 4 million.

50. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?

- A. Merkel is a soccer fan. B. Merkel has many hobbies.
C. Merkel likes opera a lot. D. Merkel has a happy family.

B

Having a part-time job is an important part of growing up for American teenagers. They can learn some important skills by doing a part-time job. They can also make some money in this way. Many teenagers believe that making their own money makes them feel free and proud.

American teenagers can do part-time jobs at the age of 14. During the school year, teenagers may go to work a few hours a week after school, and they usually work for longer at weekends.

In summer, American teenagers are glad if they find part-time jobs at camps, swimming pools and amusement parks. These jobs can bring them much fun.

Some of the most stressful (压力大的) jobs are teaching, nursing, and police work. But these jobs can be useful for their future. When they grow up, the students with work experience are more likely to succeed than those without work experience.

A favorite job for many teenagers is taking care of babies, and they can start before the age of 14. What they only do is to stay in the house and make sure the kids are okay. At the same time, they can do their homework, watch TV, or talk on the phone with friends.

It is important to balance (平衡) school, homework, and a part-time job. However, many American teenagers value (珍视) their work experience and the skills they get from the job.

51. The American teenagers do a part-time job for _____.
A. talking on the phone with friends B. learning skills and making money
C. helping their families in the future D. living without their parents
52. The American teenagers may work for _____ a week after school on weekdays.
A. one hour B. one day C. a few days D. a few hours
53. _____ is less stressful for American teenagers.
A. Police work B. Nursing C. Working at camps D. Teaching
54. Which of the following can a 12-year-old girl do in America?
A. Working at parks. B. Working at a swimming pool.
C. Looking after babies. D. Washing dishes in a restaurant.
55. What is the passage mainly about?
A. American teenagers and their part-time jobs.
B. Popular part-time jobs among American teenagers.
C. How to make more money and learn more skills.
D. American teenagers' school work.

C

Primary and junior high school students in France will no longer be allowed to use mobile phones in school.

On Dec 10, France's Education Minister (教育部长) Jean-Michel Blanquer said that mobile phones will be banned (禁止) from schools in France. This rule will go into effect (施行) in September 2018, the Guardian reported.

Children will be allowed to bring their phones to school, but will not be allowed to use them at any time until they leave school, even during breaks and lunch time.

"These days, the children don't play at break time anymore, they are just all in front of their smart phones and from an educational point of view that's a problem," Blanquer said, "More than 8 in 10 teenagers in France had smart phones in 2015, compared to 2 out of 10 in 2011."

While some people have welcomed the ban, a great number of teachers, students and parents are questioning it.

Some schools plan to put all the students' phones in one place and give them back at the end of school. But it's not easy to do this.

Valérie Sipahimalani, the deputy head of a French teaching union, pointed out that many schools have no space to keep the phones and teachers don't have the right to search students, the BBC noted.

As to some parents and students, they believe students should be allowed to use their mobile phones when there is dangerous situation.

56. French schools will start to ban mobile phones from _____.

- A. Sep 2018 B. Dec 2018 C. Sep 2019 D. Dec 2019

57. What will happen when the ban goes into effect?

- A. Kids can't bring their phones to school.
B. Kids can only use their phones during breaks.
C. Kids can't use their phones until they leave school.
D. Kids can only use their phones during lunch time.

58. We can tell from Blanquer's words that _____.

- A. kids can't get good grades because of mobile phones
B. it's bad for kids to spend too much time on mobile phones
C. teachers find it hard to teach kids who have mobile phones
D. it's good for kids to play with their mobile phones at break time

59. What does the underlined sentence "More than 8 in 10 teenagers in France had smart phones in 2015, compared to 2 out of 10 in 2011." mean?

- A. More and more smart phones were made from 2011 to 2015.
B. Few children had smart phones in 2011 because they were expensive.
C. The population of teenagers in France in 2015 was larger than that in 2011.
D. The number of children who own a smart phone has increased quickly in France over the last few years.

60. Why are some parents questioning the ban according to the passage?

- A. Because teachers have no right to search students.
B. Because many schools have no space to keep children's phones.
C. Because they believe kids can use their phones at the proper time.
D. Because they need to stay in touch with their kids at any time.

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话的内容，从方框中选择恰当的句子，将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）

- A. How did it happen?
- B. Don't ride side by side.
- C. Hope she will be all right soon.
- D. We should buy some flowers for her first.
- E. I'm going to see the doctor, too.
- F. What's wrong with her?
- G. She fell off the bike and got hurt.

A: Where is Lily? She didn't come to school today.

B: Oh, she is in hospital.

A: _____ (61)

B: She had an accident on her way to school. And her arm was hurt.

A: Sorry to hear that. _____ (62)

B: When she was riding on the road, a car hit her. _____ (63)

A: That's terrible. _____ (64)

B: I'm going to the hospital to visit her.

A: Let's go together after school, shall we?

B: OK. _____ (65)

A: I agree with you.

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第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在“答题卡”上。
2. 本卷共四大题, 共 40 分。

六、完成句子 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词。

66. 莉莉坐在芳芳的旁边。

Lily sits _____ Fangfang.

67. 记住交试卷之前先检查一遍。

Remember to check your exam paper before you _____ it _____.

68. 上周日大明去西湖观光。

Daming _____ on the West Lake last Sunday.

69. 校长亲自参加了他们的活动。

The head teacher took part in their activities _____.

70. 在上周六的马拉松比赛中, 观众用欢呼声为选手加油。

The crowd _____ the runners _____ in the Marathon last Saturday.

七、任务型阅读 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容完成句子。

Do you know that each child in school catches six to ten colds every year? Though there is no cure for colds, there are some suggestions for you to avoid getting a cold.

First, you can avoid catching a cold by practising healthy habits. Begin by eating healthy foods. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables and drink milk and juice. Other healthy habits include getting plenty of sleep at night and lots of exercise.

Next, you should try to avoid contact with the viruses (病毒) that cause colds. If you can, stay away from large crowds. When people cough and sneeze (打喷嚏), the cold virus goes into the air. Do not share a drinking cup, fork, or spoon with someone else because that could spread the virus. Washing your hands is also a good way not to catch a cold. The cold

virus may be on things like telephones and money. Shaking another person's hand could even spread the virus. By washing your hands, you can stop the virus from infecting (传染) you.

Follow the suggestions above until doctors find a way to stop the cold viruses.

71. Each child in school catches _____ colds every year.

72. When people cough and sneeze, the cold virus _____ the air.

73. You'd better _____ a drinking cup because that could spread the virus.

74. By washing your hands, you can stop the virus from _____ you.

75. The passage is about the _____ to avoid getting a cold.

八、综合填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Salted fish is a common food that is popular in the south of China. It is chewy (有嚼劲的) and adds a salty t (76) to other dishes. But eating too much salted fish can give you cancer (癌症), according to a list of cancer-causing foods that was r (77) published (刊登) by the China Food and Drug Administration.

Salted fish is p (78) with a large amount of salt, which later turns into nitrites (亚硝酸盐). W (79) nitrites reach our stomach, they turn into another kind of chemical that can cause cancer, Huang Yufang, a teacher of the Cancer Center of Guangzhou Medical University, told Xinhua News Agency.

So does this mean we can't eat salted fish anymore?

"Well, cancer has to do with how o (80) you eat certain foods and how much of them you eat," Huang said, "If you really like eating salted fish, you can eat a small amount once or twice a month. At the same time, you should also eat more fruit and vegetables that are r (81) in vitamin C (维生素 C), as this can help to prevent (阻止) nitrites being formed."

In f (82), there are many foods that are thought to cause cancer probably, such as pickles (咸菜), areca palm (槟榔), fried foods and even red meat, such as pork, lamb and beef.

Although these foods can possibly cause cancer, it doesn't mean a person will get cancer just f (83) eating them, according to the World Health Organization.

Cancer is caused by many d (84) factors, such as one's genes (基因), environment, lifestyle and eating habits. As long as one has a balanced diet (均衡膳食), one doesn't n (85) to avoid cancer-causing foods at all, Fang Yu, a doctor in the Beijing Cancer Hospital, told People's Daily.

九、书面表达（本大题共 15 分）

86. 假设你是李华，父母在外地工作，平时和爷爷生活在一起。上周日是爷爷的生日，请根据以下提示，写一篇短文，记述当天的情景。

- (1) 你的父母没有提前告知，突然回到家。
- (2) 你和爷爷感到很惊讶，同时也很高兴。
- (3) 你的父母给爷爷带来礼物，感谢爷爷照顾你。
- (4) 晚饭后，你们全家人一起乘船游览海河。
- (5) 你的感受……

参考词汇：提前告知 tell sb. in advance 海河 the Haihe River

要求：

- (1) 词数：80~100 个。
- (2) 短文的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。
- (3) 要点齐全，行文连贯，可适当发挥。

I live with my grandfather because_____
