

## 2014 年九年级第二次质量预测 英语试题卷

注意:本试卷分试题卷和答题卡两部分。考试时间 100 分钟,满分 120 分。考生应首先阅读答题卡上的文字信息,然后在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上作答无效。交卷时只交答题卡。

### 一、听力理解(20 小题;每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

#### 第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话读两遍。

- Where are the two speakers?  
A. At a station.      B. At home.      C. In a restaurant.
- What subject is Lily weak in?  
A. English.      B. History.      C. Math.
- What does the man think of the CD?  
A. It's very good.      B. It's too expensive.      C. It's very cheap.
- Who is the woman probably talking to?  
A. A waiter.      B. A librarian.      C. A policeman.
- How is the weather now?  
A. It's rainy.      B. It's nice.      C. It's cloudy.

#### 第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

- How many turnings will the man have to take to find the station?  
A. One.      B. Two.      C. Three.
- What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Strangers.      B. Teacher and student.      C. Guide and tourist.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至第 10 三个小题。

- Who had the worst morning?  
A. Ding Jun.      B. Li Mei.      C. Li Mei's daughter.
- Why did Li Mei go back to change the shoes?  
A. Because they were too small.  
B. Because they were broken.  
C. Because they were too big.

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10. Why didn't the shop assistant help her?  
A. Because she was watching TV.  
B. Because she was busy selling things.  
C. Because she was talking with other customers.

听下面一段独白,回答第11至第12两个小题。

11. What can't the people do if they live here?  
A. Cook food.                      B. Make tea.                      C. Make coffee.  
12. How many rules does the speaker mention?  
A. Three.                              B. Four.                              C. Five.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至第15三个小题。

13. How is the man going to Shanghai?  
A. By train.                              B. By bus.                              C. By plane.  
14. When will the man leave for Shanghai?  
A. In the morning.                      B. In the afternoon.                      C. In the evening.  
15. How much should the man pay for the ticket?  
A. ¥1,280.                              B. ¥1,218.                              C. ¥1,208.

### 第三节

听下面一篇短文,根据短文内容判断每套公寓里的人都去哪里了,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。短文读两遍。



B<sup>1</sup>



C<sup>3</sup>



D<sup>4</sup>



E<sup>2</sup>

16. Flat 1 ✓ 17. Flat 2 — 18. Flat 3 — 19. Flat 4 — 20. Flat 5 —

### 二、单项选择(15 小题;每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Life is — journey. What matters is whom we choose to travel with.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

22. Li Jianrou got China's first gold medal in the Sochi Winter Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ February 13, 2014.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. by
23. There is a Kite Festival every year in Bristol. \_\_\_\_\_ people fly their kites there for fun.  
A. Thousand              B. Thousands              C. Thousand of              D. Thousands of
24. —How much \_\_\_\_\_ do we need for our body every day?  
—I think eight glasses of it are enough.  
A. water                      B. fruit                      C. meat                      D. bread
25. Don't be afraid of making mistakes because it is simply \_\_\_\_\_ way of learning.  
A. another                      B. the other                      C. other                      D. the others
26. Mary promised to meet me at the school gate, but she \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. doesn't arrive              B. didn't arrive              C. hasn't arrived              D. hadn't arrived
27. You can save some money \_\_\_\_\_ you book a taxi through Didi Taxi now.  
A. if                      B. because                      C. though                      D. until
28. Our design \_\_\_\_\_ 100 model planes and won the top prize in the competition.  
A. won                      B. fought                      C. hit                      D. beat
29. —Why are you so happy, Lily?  
—I had a haircut yesterday and I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ my new hairstyle.  
A. pleased with              B. worried about              C. patient with              D. different from
30. Mary believes the world \_\_\_\_\_ by kindness, so she does something kind every day.  
A. changes                      B. is changed                      C. was changed                      D. has changed
31. —Drinking or eating is not allowed on the subway in Beijing.  
—That's true. Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ eats or drinks on the subway will be fined up to 500 yuan.  
A. /                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. who
32. Zhengzhou is more like a modern city. High buildings have been \_\_\_\_\_ all around.  
A. put up                      B. put down                      C. put away                      D. put on
33. —We'll drive to the seaside this weekend. Would you like to join us?  
—I'd like to, but I \_\_\_\_\_ drive.  
A. can't                      B. shouldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. needn't
34. —Where shall we have our summer holiday?  
—Why not consider \_\_\_\_\_ for Weihai for several days?  
A. leave                      B. leaving                      C. to leave                      D. left
35. —What question did they ask you in the interview?  
—They asked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what I usually do in the spare time              B. why did I choose their company  
C. when I could start working                      D. who do I want to work with



### 三、完形填空(10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

This is a story of a man who works in a big factory. He has worked there for years 36 I've never paid any attention to him. He was a little bit weird (怪异的). He always wore an old red hat and 37 a rubbish bag. He usually spent his break time and his lunchtime collecting used tins (金属盒).

One day, I was fixing one of the broken machines in the factory when this "tin man" came with his 38. As usual, he picked up the tins, which were all 39 the place. My manager was standing there watching me.

When I finished my job, I heard my manager ask the "tin man" about 40 he was going to do with those tins. I 41 thought about this kind of question, because I always thought that "tin man" would take those tins to the recycling center.

42, the "tin man" answered, "I will give these tins to my neighbor. He has epilepsy (癫痫) and cannot work."

I was so 43 to hear that, so I asked him, "You mean you collect all those tins just to help your neighbor?"

"I know this does not 44 much," he said. "But I give everything to him, because he cannot work. He needs help."

It was the most beautiful 45 in my life. It has made me feel humble (谦卑的) every day since then.

- |                    |                 |              |               |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. and         | B. so           | C. but       | D. or         |
| 37. A. carried     | B. collected    | C. sold      | D. made       |
| 38. A. neighbor    | B. bag          | C. manager   | D. tin        |
| 39. A. around      | B. toward       | C. inside    | D. near       |
| 40. A. where       | B. how          | C. when      | D. what       |
| 41. A. never       | B. ever         | C. even      | D. still      |
| 42. A. Fortunately | B. Unexpectedly | C. Certainly | D. Exactly    |
| 43. A. proud       | B. happy        | C. sad       | D. surprised  |
| 44. A. matter      | B. mean         | C. help      | D. care       |
| 45. A. challenge   | B. ending       | C. moment    | D. friendship |

### 四、阅读理解(20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

#### A

A boy lost his arms in an accident. Since then, he has had to depend on his younger brother. He became his shadow (影子), never leaving his side for years. Except for writing with

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his toes, he was unable to do anything else. As the two brothers grew up together, they had their own problems and would often quarrel. Then one day, his younger brother went away and lived alone. The boy was heart-broken and didn't know what to do.

A similar thing happened to a girl. One night, the girl was preparing dinner when it caused a fire. The fire took her hands away. Though her elder sister wanted to take care of her, she refused. At school, she studied hard. She learned to be self-reliant. "I am lucky. Though my hands are broken, my heart can still fly," she wrote on her blog.

One day, the boy and the girl were both invited to be interviewed for a TV program. The boy told the TV host about his uncertain future, while the girl was full of love for her life. They were both asked to write something on a piece of paper with their toes. The boy wrote: "My younger brother's arms are my arms." while the girl wrote: "Broken wings, flying heart."

They had both gone through the same hard times, but their different attitudes decided the nature of their lives. It is true that life is unexpected. Disasters (灾难) can strike at any time. How you deal with the misfortune (不幸) when faced with it is the test of your character.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

46. What happened to the boy?
  - A. He hurt his hands in a fire.
  - B. He lost his arms in an accident.
  - C. He left his brother and lived alone.
  - D. He caused a fire while preparing dinner.
47. What's the difference between the boy and the girl?
  - A. The girl studied hard at school while the boy didn't.
  - B. The boy worried about his future while the girl didn't.
  - C. The boy lived with his brother while the girl with her sister.
  - D. The girl was interviewed for a TV program while the boy wasn't.
48. What does the underlined word in the second paragraph mean in Chinese?
  - A. 自立的
  - B. 自信的
  - C. 自尊的
  - D. 自爱的
49. What do you think of the girl?
  - A. Shy.
  - B. Brave.
  - C. Proud.
  - D. Kind.
50. What does the passage want to tell us?
  - A. Disasters happen unexpectedly sometimes.
  - B. Love your life and you'll have a bright future.
  - C. People need to be taken care of after disasters.
  - D. People's attitudes towards difficulties change their lives.

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## B

We cannot remember clearly since when we have started to take our mobiles to a dinner table. This happens a lot, especially when we eat out. Once a dish comes, instead of lifting our chopsticks, we take out our mobiles and click (咔嚓). Later, we post the photos onto microblog or WeChat, waiting to be "liked". Then we check our mobiles from time to time during the meal to see whether we get "liked" or not. We just cannot leave our mobiles for only a meal.

Does that sound familiar (熟悉的) to you? Do you do that often? If not, how do you feel when others do that when having dinner with you?

A recent study suggests that what we are used to doing is not that good. Spending time taking photos of food makes the food less satisfying. To test this, some researchers did an experiment. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food. It turned out that the more photos they took, the less delicious the food seemed to them. So, why not stop taking photos and just enjoy the food in front of you?

Besides the scientific result, there are also some other bad influences of taking photos of food before meals. After posting the photos onto the Internet, one will involuntarily (不自觉地) check his mobile many times. "Does everyone like my photos? I hope a lot of people like them!" It seems like your mobile secretly calls your name all the time, even when you are with real people.

So, next time you go out to have dinner with your family or friends, how about not taking photos of food? Let the food be delicious as it is and share your life with people around you. Trust me. It will be a wonderful time.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

51. What happens a lot at the dinner table nowadays?
- A. People talk about their microblogs or WeChat.
  - B. People learn from each other how to cook dishes.
  - C. People like taking photos with friends or families.
  - D. People take photos of dishes and post them before eating.
52. What does the recent study tell us about taking photos of food?
- A. It makes people stay long.
  - B. It makes food less delicious.
  - C. It makes people want to leave.
  - D. It makes people enjoy the food.
53. What does the fourth paragraph talk about?
- A. The reasons for checking your mobiles.
  - B. The ways of posting the photos onto the Internet.
  - C. Other bad influences of taking photos before meals.
  - D. The tips of making others like your photos on the microblog.

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54. What does the writer think of taking photos of food?  
A. Funny. B. Helpful. C. Necessary. D. Unacceptable.
55. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Remember to have dinner with our family and friends at home.  
B. Forget the photos and enjoy the life with people around us.  
C. Take photos of delicious food and share them with others.  
D. Take photos of food in order to have a wonderful life.

C

World's magical cities

Travel broadens (开拓) our minds. It is also the best chance for people to know more about customs and cultures of other countries. Where are the best cities to go? Let's take a look at the list of the top cities for 2014!

 Paris, France	<p>Paris probably has more familiar landmarks (地标) than any other city in the world. The Eiffel Tower, Triumphal Arch and Notre Dame de Paris are some of the city's greatest landmarks. But what makes Paris top of the list is its new changes in recent years. Paris used to be one of Europe's busiest cities with cars crowded on the road. But now there is a new 2.5-kilometer-long car-free zone inside the city. And that's not all: a gold "flying carpet" roof makes the Louvre's (卢浮宫) new Islamic art exhibition attractive to tourists. The world's most beautiful city is now even more beautiful.</p>
 Auckland, New Zealand	<p>Tired of busy school life? Auckland may give you a chance to relax. Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand. It attracts people by its natural sceneries. Beaches are usually yellow or white. But in the west of Auckland, the sand of beaches is surprisingly black. What's more, Auckland sits on top of a volcanic (火山的) field that includes 48 cones. Many of the volcanoes are not active. They offer panoramic (全景的) views of the whole city.</p>
 Shanghai, China	<p>As China's economic center, Shanghai develops at a lightening speed! In the early 1990s in Pudong, there was nothing but farmland. But now, the city is well known for its record-setting skyscrapers (摩天大楼). The 121-storey-tall Shanghai Tower will be the tallest building in China, and the second tallest in the world. Besides modern buildings, traditional lanes, or longtang (弄堂) in Chinese, reflect local culture. If you want to find out what the old Shanghai looks like, take a walk in longtang to get a good idea.</p>

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

56. What do you think makes Paris top of the list?
- A. Its world famous landmarks.
  - B. Its busiest streets full of cars.
  - C. Its art exhibition in the Louvre's.
  - D. Its great changes in recent years.
57. What does the underlined sentence mean?
- A. People can't park their cars in the zone.
  - B. People can't drive their cars in the zone.
  - C. People can drive their cars freely in the zone.
  - D. People can park their cars for free in the zone.
58. What do you know about Shanghai according to the passage?
- A. It is China's economic center.
  - ~~B. It has the world's tallest building.~~
  - ~~C. What old Shanghai looks like can't be found out there.~~
  - D. Traditional lanes have been turned into modern buildings.
59. Why do you think people travel to Auckland?
- A. To study volcanoes.
  - B. To end busy school life.
  - C. To enjoy the black beach.
  - D. To visit the world's biggest city.
60. What is the passage about?
- A. The introduction of some of the top cities for travelers in 2014.
  - B. The customs and cultures of different countries in the world.
  - C. The suggestions for travelers choosing destinations.
  - D. The possible ways of getting to different cities.

#### D

Can you believe that plastic bottles and water can create light? 61 The Brazilian scientist, Alfredo Moser, has invented a way to light a house without electricity.

All the materials Mr Moser needs are just a plastic bottle and some water. But there is a secret hiding in the water — leach. He drills (钻) a hole in his roof and then pushes the filled bottle in. 62 Thanks to the strength of sunlight, the light in his home is the equivalent (相等的) of between 40 and 60 watts (瓦).

The idea for "Moser lights" came from one of the blackouts (灯火管制) in Brazil, which happened a lot there. In order to light his room without electricity, Mr Moser started doing experiments. His boss suggested that he should use a plastic bottle filled with water as a lens (透镜) to focus light. 63

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"God gave the sun to everyone, and light is for everyone. Whoever uses it saves money," Mr Moser said.

64 Moser's lamps have been used in over 140,000 houses in the Philippines, as well as in 15 other countries. His lighting system had been fitted in over a million houses by the end of 2013.

65 But he admits that it gives him so much pleasure when thinking about people using Moser lights.

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使短文意思通顺,内容完整,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- A. This invention has been widely used all over the world.
- B. Luckily, it worked out.
- C. A scientist made it!
- D. Mr Moser says that he never imagined his invention could be so popular.
- E. In this way, the sunlight can reflect into the room through this plastic bottle.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 五、词语运用(10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。请将答案写在答题卡相应位置。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。方框中有两个词是多余的。

~~young~~ ~~later~~ ~~year~~ ~~before~~ ~~regard~~ ~~important~~ ~~with~~ ~~fail~~ ~~for~~ ~~difficulty~~ ~~worry~~

About a year ago, he was almost a stranger outside the fashion world. Now, his name stands for "good dad" in China.

Zhang Liang, 31, is a model. He and his 5-year-old son Tiantian took part in last 66 new TV show, "Where Are We Going, Dad?".

Together 67 four other dad-child pairs, they went on 72-hour trips every week.

Zhang is the 68 of the five fathers. But he has stood out as the most popular one.

He is tall and handsome. He makes great food. But most 69, people like Zhang's parenting (育儿) style: He 70 his son almost as a friend.

When Tiantian 71 to protect his egg and lied about it, Zhang calmly told him it's OK to just say sorry.

When Tiantian's clothes got wet in the snow, Zhang stopped the task and took him home to change into dry clothes. "Don't 72 about losing. It's just a game," Zhang told his son.

"I imagine 73 as a 5-year-old kid and how I would expect my father to treat me," he said.

The good dad has gone through many difficulties. He worked as a chef (厨师) and 74 as a salesman before becoming a model.

Zhang says he values (重视) his family over work and he never forgets those 75.

"You won't value what you have today if you have never lost anything," he said.

66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_  
71. \_\_\_\_\_ 72. \_\_\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_

六、补全对话(5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整。

请将答案写在答题卡相应位置。

A: Where are you going, Peter?

B: I'm going to the library. 76. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Sure. My pleasure. So how often do you go to the library?

B: 77. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Oh, you must like reading very much. 78. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I like reading novels about early America.

A: Really? Me, too. 79. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: My favorite novel is *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway.

A: 80. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I like the simple words in his novels.

A: Yes, the words are simple, but the spirit is great.

B: Absolutely!

七、书面表达(15 分)

2013 年 12 月,郑州正式步入地铁时代。地铁给我们的生活、交通和环境带来了怎样的变化,你对地铁又有怎样的期待?请你以此为话题,写一篇英语短文。

要求:1. 语言表达准确,短文连贯通顺;

2. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;

3. 80 词左右。首句已给出,不计入总词数。

Zhengzhou came into the age of subway in December, 2013. \_\_\_\_\_

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下一页 答案

郑州牛家长

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## 英语 参考答案

- 一、1-5 CCBBC 6-10 BABAA 11-15 ABCBA 16-20 BECDA  
二、21-25 ACDA 26-30 CADAB 31-35 DAABC  
三、36-40 CABAD 41-45 ABDCC  
四、46-50 BBABD 51-55 DBCDB 56-60 DBACA 61-65 CEBAD  
五、66. year's 67. with 68. youngest 69. importantly 70. regards  
71. failed 72. worry 73. myself 74. later 75. difficulties  
六、76. Would you like to go with me  
77. Oh, very often. About three times a week/...  
78. What kind of books do you like  
79. Which one do you like best/What's your favorite novel  
80. How do you like the novel/What do you like about the novel  
七、One possible version:

Zhengzhou came into the age of subway in December, 2013. The subway has brought great changes to people's life in Zhengzhou. First of all, it does make life more convenient because it is fast and easy to take. Secondly, it is safe and on time as well. It can hold a great many people at a time so it can avoid traffic jams and accidents. Finally, it is helpful for stopping serious air pollution, for it runs underground and may reduce louder noise.

I hope it can provide better service and the ticket price can be brought lower. And I'm sure it will make our life better and better.

评分标准:

- 1、第 1-45 题，每小题 1 分。凡与答案不符的均不给分。
  - 2、第 46-65 题，每小题 2 分。凡与答案不符均不给分。
  - 3、第 66-75 题，每小题 1 分。大小写错误不扣分；单词形式不对不给分。
  - 4、第 76-80 题，每小题 2 分。句中大小写错误，每两个扣 0.5 分。单词拼写错误每两个扣 1 分。  
答案不唯一。如果考生写出的句子符合英语表达习惯，无错误，应当给分。
  - 5、书面表达：15 分。考生应根据题目要求，采用适当的时态、语态、句式和词语，完整准确地表达所提示的内容。分四档评分。  
第一档：符合题目要求，内容完整，层次结构清晰，表达清楚，语言无误。13-15 分。  
第二档：基本符合题目要求，内容较完整，层次结构较清晰，表达较清楚，语言有少量错误。9-12 分。  
第三档：部分内容符合题目要求，内容不够完整，层次结构不够清晰，表达不够清楚，语言有较多错误。4-8 分。  
第四档：不符合题目要求，整篇表达不清楚，或只照抄、拼凑几个提示词语。0-3 分。
- 注意：
- 1、评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
  - 2、词数少于 60 和多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
  - 3、评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
  - 4、拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

- 5、如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。
- 6、如果时态出错较多，从得分中扣除 1-3 分。
- 7、用铅笔答题，不给分。