

2019 - 2020 学年上期期末考试

九年级英语试题卷

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。考生应首先阅读试题卷和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。

1. What does the woman think of the concert?
A. She feels it's boring.
B. She's crazy about it.
C. She doesn't care about it.
2. How long has Tina probably had the baby dog?
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Nine weeks.
3. What's the name of the man?
A. Jack. B. Jackie. C. Jackson.
4. How many times has the woman watched the film?
A. None. B. Once. C. Twice.
5. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a school. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个问题,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。

6. How will the woman get to Renmin Road?
A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By subway.
7. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Friends. C. Strangers.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

8. What does the man want to have washed?
A. Two skirts and a suit. B. Two shirts and a suit. C. Two suits and a shirt.
9. When can the man get his clothes back?
A. Tomorrow morning.
B. Tomorrow afternoon.
C. The day after tomorrow.

听下面一段对话,回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What are they talking about?
A. A travel plan. B. A school trip. C. A family camp.
11. Why did the man feel sad?
A. He felt sorry for the polluted river.
B. He didn't like camping by the river.
C. He didn't get any fish from the river.

12. What are they going to do next?
A. Put up posters. B. Make posters. C. Hand out posters.

听下面一段独白,回答第13至第15三个小题。

13. Where is the flight going?
A. Zhengzhou. B. Haikou. C. Sanya.
14. What will the weather in the arriving city be like in the afternoon?
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
15. What's the time now?
A. 9 a.m. B. 12 p.m. C. 3 p.m.

第三节 听下面一篇短文。根据短文内容,按照你所听到的先后顺序将下列图片排序,并在答题卡上将与其相对应的选项涂黑。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

二、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。

九年级英语试题卷 第 2 页 (共 10 页)

A

Burns

Burns from fire or other sources of heat are different from mild (轻微的) to life threatening. Some burns can be treated at home, while others need emergency (紧急的) medical care.



What to do if you get burned

- First, decide if you can take care of the burn yourself. Go to the hospital immediately if the burn is serious.
- If you can't get to a hospital right away or must wait for an ambulance, follow these steps:
 1. Remove clothing from the burned area. Do not remove clothing that is stuck to the skin and don't break any blisters (水泡).
 2. Run cool (not cold) water over the burn until the pain becomes lighter. Do not put butter, oil, or ice on burns.
 3. Lightly apply a bandage (绷带) over the burn.
 4. Remove jewelry that's close to the burn.

Seek emergency medical care if:

1. The burn is serious.
2. The burned area is large (cover the area with a clean, soft cloth or towel).
3. The burn comes from a fire, electrical wire or chemicals.
4. The burn looks infected (被感染的).

Think Prevention!

Be careful when using candles, heaters, and curling irons. Do not allow children to play in the kitchen while someone is cooking. Children can easily get burned in kitchens.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. What should you do first if you get burned?

A. Call the police.

C. Go to the hospital.

B. Check the burn.

D. Clean the burned area.
22. What's the correct order of the tips to take care of the burn yourself?

a. Bandage the burn.

b. Remove jewelry from the burn.

c. Put the burn under the cool running water.

d. Tear clothing away from the burn if possible.

A. c - b - a - d B. a - b - d - c C. d - c - a - b D. d - b - c - a
23. What would you do to deal with the large burned area?

A. Ask the doctor for help.

C. Put some butter on the burn.

B. Cover the burn with a dirty cloth.

D. Treat the burn without medical care.

24. What is suggested in the text?
- A. You are supposed to break the blisters.
 - B. Some mild burns can't be treated at home.
 - C. Children can't play with fire in the kitchen.
 - D. You should be careful only when using candles.
25. Where is the text probably from?
- A. A medical ad.
 - B. A fashion magazine.
 - C. A local guidebook.
 - D. A first-aid-handbook.

B

I was born in Damyang, a beautiful place known for its bamboo forests in Korea. I spent much time in the forests painting pictures of the bamboo. Painting is one of my talents. I lived there until last year when my family moved to New York. My mother, a scientist, was asked to come work here.

"There are no bamboo forests," I said, "there is nothing to paint in New York." "Don't worry, my dear daughter. You will find many things to see and paint there," said my mother. "I will miss home," I said. "Then you can paint pictures of your favorite places. They will make you feel at home," she said. So when we moved, I brought my forest paintings with me.

New York was not easy at first. I missed home a lot. Yet when I looked at my paintings of bamboo, I felt much better. I soon found friends at school too. They also like painting, and we now paint in a group after school.

Last month, we had a new neighbor, Varvara, an old lady who moved from Russia, to be closer to her daughter. She was sad to leave her home. My mother and I often visited her. She told us her homesickness and everything about her hometown Vyborg. I could picture her home in my head.

Varvara missed her home so much that she became ill. I worried about her and I wanted to do something for her. I had ever been in her situation before. At least, I had my forest paintings of home. However, she didn't even have that. Unless...

A few days later, I met Varvara on the stairs. She looked better but still sad. I gave her my gift: a painting of Vyborg. I had painted it from her memories.

She began to cry as she saw the painting. At first, I was worried that she didn't like it. Later, she told me that those were tears of joy. I knew just how she felt - wherever you go, hometown is always with you.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

26. Why did the writer bring the forest paintings?
- A. Because she would give up painting.
 - B. Because there was no bamboo in New York.
 - C. Because the paintings were a comfort to her.
 - D. Because she wanted to give her neighbors presents.
27. Which of the following pictures may be the gift to the old lady?



A



B



C



D

28. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?
- A. The writer had been to Vyborg before.
 - B. The writer didn't like the life in New York.
 - C. Varvara's daughter might work in New York.
 - D. Varvara wouldn't miss her hometown any more.
29. What is the writer like according to the passage?
- A. Talented and caring.
 - B. Quiet and easy-going.
 - C. Outgoing and talkative.
 - D. Brave and warm-hearted.
30. Which is the best title for this passage?
- A. Life in New York.
 - B. Tears of homesickness.
 - C. A neighbor from Vyborg.
 - D. Painting from memory.

C

"What's the name of the supermarket? I can't remember right now." Have you ever heard your grandparents ask questions like this sometimes? Usually, we think that older people's memory becomes bad because their brains get weak. But now a team of scientists at the University of Tübingen in Germany has a new idea. "The human brain works slower in old age," says Michael Ramscar, the team's lead scientist, "only because it has stored more information over time." The findings are based on a series of computer tests related to learning and memory.

Scientists had the computers read a certain amount of words and learn new things each day. When the computers "read" a small amount of data (数据), its performance on cognitive (认知的) tests was similar to that of a young adult. But if the computer took in larger amounts of data, its performance was similar to that of an

older adult. Often it was slower, but not because its processing ability had dropped. Rather, increased “experience” had caused the computer’s database to grow, giving it more data to process – which takes more time. This is similar to how old people process information.

Imagine that one person knows just two people’s birthdays and can get them right each time he or she is asked. Another person knows the birthdays of 2,000 people, but can only match the right person to the right birthday 9 times out of 10. Can you say the first person has a better memory than the second person?

“The larger the library you have in your head, the longer it usually takes to find a particular word,” Benedict Carey, a science reporter for *The New York Times*, wrote in an article about the study.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

31. Why is the poor memory of elderly people mentioned at the beginning?
 - A. To lead in the discussion of memory.
 - B. To describe the way elderly people live.
 - C. To express his or her care about the elderly.
 - D. To draw the public attention to elderly people.
32. How did the scientists prove (论证) the new idea?
 - A. By telling stories.
 - B. By doing experiments.
 - C. By making surveys.
 - D. By listing others’ opinions.
33. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?
 - A. The data.
 - B. The brain.
 - C. The computer.
 - D. The information.
34. The example in Paragraph 3 shows _____.
 - A. memorizing birthdays is easy
 - B. the first person has a better memory
 - C. who has a better memory is uncertain
 - D. the second person can memorize 10% birthdays
35. What does the text mainly tell us?
 - A. How computers process data.
 - B. How to improve the memory.
 - C. Old people can remember things easily.
 - D. Much information makes the brain slower.

their ID No

Guess what Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg and the United States president

九年级英语试题卷 第 6 页 (共 10 页)

每个牛孩身后都有一个牛家长

Donald Trump's granddaughter, Arabella Kushner, have in common? 36 Although Chinese is known as one of the hardest languages to learn, a lot of people from different backgrounds are studying it.

On November 2, the 12th "Chinese Bridge" Competition was held in Zhengzhou, Henan. And more than 120 foreign students from 105 countries took part in it. 37 After it, the competitors also visited Shaolin Temple, Longmen Grottoes (石窟) and other historical sites in Henan.

Although they have different reasons for learning Chinese, the competitors were all excited about the country's rich culture and rapid development. Raissa, a 17-year-old girl, developed a strong emotional connection with China. 38 This led her to learn Chinese at a local Confucius Institute. Fascinated by Chinese culture, she has taken part in activities on traditional Chinese medicine and folk arts during her first trip to China. 39 For Fekete Marcell Zoltan, from Hungary, studying Chinese may offer him a better future job. "After graduation from high school, I would like to further my studies in China," he said.

Since a bridge has been set up between the competitors and China, where will their journeys take them? Robert Davis, a director of a Chinese-language school in Chicago, may give you a reply. 40

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项里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. They all study Chinese as a second language.
- B. Her dream is to study Chinese medicine to treat patients.
- C. Her grandmother was cured by Chinese doctors three years ago.
- D. Speech contests and talent shows were included in the competition.
- E. He said Chinese would be the new international language in the future.

三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 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。

There was a class of students who always caused kinds of trouble in class and made their teachers terribly angry. 41 of the teachers wanted to teach them in this school, so the headmaster called a teacher who had just left her job at a 42 school. He asked her if she would like to come in and 43 at the school for one term. She agreed.

The headmaster decided not to tell the teacher about the 44, afraid that she would be scared off. After the new teacher had been on the job for a 45, the

headmaster sat in on the class to see how things were going. To 46 surprise, the students were well-behaved. They listened to the teacher carefully and discussed actively in groups. When the headmaster saw them 47 on the books, his surprises doubled. After the class, the headmaster 48 the teacher because of her work. She thanked him for giving her such a well-behaved class to teach a month ago. But the headmaster said he 49 didn't deserve (值得) any thanks.

She laughed and told him, "You see, I discovered your 50 on my first day here. I looked in the desk drawer and found a 51 of the students' IQ scores. I knew that I had a challenging group of kids here - they're so 52 that I would have to work very hard to make school interesting for them. I hope they can 53 behaving very well at the end of the term."

She opened the drawer and the headmaster saw a list with the students' names and the numbers 136, 145, 127, 128... written 54 the names.

The headmaster laughed. Those weren't their IQ scores, 55 their locker (储物柜) numbers!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. Some | B. None | C. Neither | D. All |
| 42. A. common | B. central | C. national | D. different |
| 43. A. live | B. cook | C. teach | D. study |
| 44. A. class | B. rules | C. news | D. numbers |
| 45. A. week | B. month | C. term | D. year |
| 46. A. his | B. her | C. our | D. their |
| 47. A. depending | B. keeping | C. questioning | D. passing |
| 48. A. congratulated | B. praised | C. encouraged | D. mentioned |
| 49. A. mostly | B. generally | C. deeply | D. really |
| 50. A. advantage | B. method | C. secret | D. style |
| 51. A. list | B. set | C. pair | D. number |
| 52. A. funny | B. attractive | C. understanding | D. smart |
| 53. A. give up | B. stay up | C. end up | D. take up |
| 54. A. next to | B. in the front of | C. at the top of | D. in the middle of |
| 55. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. nor |

四、语篇填空。(共两节。第一节 10 小题,第二节 5 小题;每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节 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。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

two, because, correct, for, however, appear, big, collect, recycle, pride

Though it may sound like a boast (自夸), I've always been proud that I never litter. One day, when I saw the gate of my neighborhood, all my 56 just disappeared.

A line of colorful bins recently 57 at the gate, with different signs on each one of them. I suddenly realized that I could no longer drop rubbish into the dustbin without giving it a 58 thought. To answer this call of garbage classification (垃圾分类), I found several cardboard boxes at home and used each of them to 59 a certain kind of garbage, such as wastepaper, plastics, batteries and so on.

60, this is a lot harder than it sounds. It took me many failed tries before I remembered the 61 classification. But now, doing this makes me feel good 62 it's my contribution to protecting our environment.

As much as we may be proud of our quick development, we haven't realized that the environment is changing 63 the worse. With the quick growth of our population, people are putting huge pressure on the environment, and garbage pollution is one of the 64 problems.

In this situation, garbage classification is necessary. It can prevent pollution, making the air and water cleaner. And 65 can help us make the most use of the waste that would have just been thrown away before.

第二节 阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Most parents want us to be the best. Very often, they compare us to others. 66 doing this, they try to encourage us to do better. They mean well, but the message we often get is that we're not good enough. We begin to believe that the only way we can be special is by being better than someone else, but we are often disappointed. 67 will always be someone who is better than we are at something. Plenty of people around may not be as smart 68 we are, but they are better at sports. Or they may not be as good-looking, but they have more money. It is impossible for us to be better than everyone else all the time. B

We all want the things that make us better people. But we don't realize we already have the most important things 69 we want inside us. These things make us different from others. When we are growing up, parents sometimes forget to tell us that we are special. Anyway, it's up to us to remind them that each of us 70 special in our own way. What we are is enough.

九年级英语试题卷第9页(共10页)

每个牛孩身后都有一个牛家长

五、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。请将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

A: Hey, Mom. Big news today!

B: What news?

A: My head teacher, Ms. Li, is going to have a second baby. So we will have a new head teacher.

B: 71. _____?

A: My PE teacher - Mr. Zhao.

B: What? How can your PE teacher work as a head teacher?

A: Why not? 72. _____.

B: Maybe you are right, but I think he doesn't know the main subjects well. And he has no managing experience. 73. _____?

A: No, I don't think so. I believe my PE teacher will be a good head teacher.

B: It seems that things have changed. You are more open-minded. Well, I do wonder who had the idea to make Mr. Zhao your head-teacher.

A: I am not sure. 74. _____.

B: What you guess may be right. Anyway, I am still worried. Haven't you heard of the sentence "Is your math taught by a PE teacher?"

A: 75. _____. Don't be too serious about it. It's just a joke.

六、书面表达(20 分)

我们处在不断变化的时代,河南中考英语题型也有所变化。你准备好了吗?请根据以下要点和要求用英语写一篇短文。

- 要点:1. 你对此变化有何感受;
2. 之前你是如何学习英语的;
3. 你今后将如何调整。

- 要求:1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;
2. 词数400 左右。

Some changes have taken place in the English exam this year. _____

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