

1. 本试卷满分为 100 分, 考试时间为 100 分钟。
2. 答题前, 考生先将自己的学校、班级和姓名在答题卡上填写清楚。
3. 按题号顺序在答题卡各题目的区域内作答, 超出答题卡区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿、试题纸上答题无效。
4. 选择题必须用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上填涂, 非选择题用黑色字迹书写笔在答题卡上作答, 字迹工整、清楚。
5. 保持卡面整洁, 不要折叠、不要弄脏、不要弄皱, 不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第1卷

选择最佳答案。

- (B) 1. The year of 2018 will be _____ unusual one for all of you. Wish all of you to get a high mark in the coming exam of this June.
A. a B. an C. /
- (A) 2. —There are lots of _____ of bike riding.
—Yes. It's good for our health and saves money.
A. advantages B. achievements C. attitudes
- (B) 3. —Fu Yuanhui, a _____ swimmer, attracted the eyes of the people around the world.
—She is _____ outgoing that we all love her at once.
A. 20-year-old; such B. 20-year-old; so C. 20 years old; so
- (C) 4. There are more than one hundred teachers in our school. _____ of them are _____.
A. Two fifth, man teachers
B. Second fifths, men teacher
C. Two fifths, men teachers
- (A) 5. —I got another B in the exam. I don't know how to overcome the spelling mistakes.
—You should remember _____ attention you pay to your spelling, _____ mistakes you will make.
A. the more; the fewer B. the less; the fewer C. the more; the more
- (B) 6. Mary and I are good friends. We have a lot _____. And most of my classmates like to play with her.
A. in need B. in common C. in trouble
- (A) 7. Honesty is very important in many parts of our life, _____, no matter what you do, you should act with this kind of honesty and be an honest person.
A. therefore B. however C. also
- (B) 8. Nowadays, one of the best ways to study is working in groups. More chances _____ to students to learn from each other.
A. offer B. are offered C. have offered

- (A) 9. Three years _____ since I met my friend Tom. But I always remember that he gave me a big smile when I came to the new class.
A. has passed B. have passed C. was past
- (C) 10. —I hear Sam has gone to Qingdao for his holiday.
—Oh, how nice! Do you know when he _____?
A. will leave B. has left C. left
- (A) 11. As middle school students, _____ an active heart, or we won't have a bright future.
A. have B. to have C. having
- (A) 12. —Why do you look so upset? What are you worrying about?
—_____ it snows heavily when we are enjoying a warm spring in Daqing Lindian?
A. What if B. How come C. What about
- (B) 13. —Could you tell me _____? I will pick him up at the airport this afternoon.
—Oh, he is a tall young man with black glasses.
A. how Mr. White looks like
B. what Mr. White looks like
C. where is Mr. White like
- (C) 14. Focusing on everything _____ you are learning in class is very important for every student.
A. which B. what C. that
- (B) 15. There are many differences between Chinese and American cultures, especially marriage (婚姻) customs. In China the wedding (婚礼) is usually held in a big restaurant, while in Americans, most westerners who believe in God hold their wedding in the _____.
A. restaurant B. church C. hotel
- (C) 16. Now some students are weak in some subjects and almost give up. For those students, they should _____.
① have a talk with teachers and get help from them
② learn some other subjects that they are good at instead of the weak ones
③ spend more time on their weak subjects
④ do plenty of exercises all day to improve their weak subjects
⑤ pay more attention to the weak subjects in class
A. ①③④ B. ②④⑤ C. ①③⑤
- (C) 17. To improve students' reading ability, we have an activity to read English every day. The students in Class Three which has 50 students took part in the activity. According to the form, _____ students read over 21 minutes.

Time using to read every day	Less than 10 min	11-20 min	21-30 min	Over 30 min
Percent of the students	45%	25%	20%	?

A. 5

B. 10 $50 \times (20\% + 10\%) = 15$ C. 15

- (C) 18. Which pair of the words with the underlined letters has the same sound?
 A. shower bowl B. double doubt C. career dear
- (A) 19. In the following words, which underlined letter has a different sound from the others?
 A. attract B. agent C. behave
- (B) 20. Which word of the following doesn't have the same stress as the others?
 A. Symbol. B. Reflect. C. Kingdom.

二、完形填空 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

How Can You Become a Successful Learner?

Everyone is born with the ability to learn. But whether or not you can do this well 21 your learning habits. Research shows that successful learners have the same good habits. 22 an interest in something that you like, your brain will be more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something 23. For example, if they need to learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch sports programs in English. This way they will not get 24.

Practicing and learning from mistakes

Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more. Remember, "Use it or lose it." Even if you learn something well, you will forget it 25 you use it. "Practice makes perfect." Good learners will keep practicing and they are not afraid of making mistakes. Alexander Bell did not invent the telephone overnight. He succeeded by trying many times and learning from his 26.

Developing their study skills

It is not enough to just study hard. Good learners know the best way they can study. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. They also look for ways to review 27 they have learned. They may do this by reading their notes every day or by explaining the information to 28 student.

Asking questions

Good learners 29 ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other and try to find the answers. Knowledge comes from questioning.

Learning is a lifelong journey because every day brings something new. Everything you learn becomes a part of you and 30 you, so learn wisely and learn well.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (B) 21. A. keeps on | B. depends on | C. steps on |
| (C) 22. A. Create | B. Created | C. Creating |
| (A) 23. A. interesting | B. frightening | C. scary |
| (C) 24. A. bore | B. boring | C. bored |
| (B) 25. A. if | B. unless | C. until |
| (A) 26. A. mistakes | B. satisfaction | C. chances |
| (C) 27. A. which | B. that | C. what |
| (B) 28. A. others | B. another | C. other |
| (A) 29. A. often | B. hardly | C. seldom |
| (C) 30. A. elects | B. includes | C. changes |

三、阅读理解 (本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

34 < (A long time ago, in a rich and beautiful country, there lived an unhappy king. He slept badly and didn't feel like eating. He was all skin and bones. He often cried for no reason. This made the queen and his people worried.

One day, a ^{34 15} doctor was called in to examine the king. But he found nothing wrong with his 32 body. ^{34 15} (It's all in his mind. Neither medicine nor rest can help him.) What he needs is the shirt of a happy person to wear. That'll make him happy."

33 (The prime minister (总理) was called to the palace. But when they explained the king's situation to him, he said, "Although I have a lot of power, it doesn't make me happy. I'm always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position." 3

Then, the king's banker came to the palace. "Oh, I'm afraid I'm not happy either," he said. "I have a lot of wealth, but I'm always worried about losing my money. Someone tries to steal my money every day."

Next, the palace singer came to the king's room. But this was what he said. "It's true that I'm famous and everyone loves my songs. But I'm not happy because I'm always worried about being followed by others. I cannot be free!"

Finally, the king's top general (高级将领) was told to go out and find a happy man in three days' time. Three days later, a beggar was taken to the king. The beggar said to the king, "_____". The king thought for a while and smiled.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

(A) 31. The underline sentence "He was all skin and bones." most probably means "_____".

- A. He was very thin.
- B. His face was always white as chalk.
- C. He only had skin and bones.

(C) 32. Medicine can't help the king because _____.

- A. his illness is very bad
- B. he wants a shirt of a happy person to wear
- C. there's nothing wrong with his body

(B) 33. According to the passage, _____ worried about losing his power.

- A. the king
- B. the prime minister
- C. the banker

(C) 34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The king didn't like eating anything.
- B. The ^{doctory} palace singer came to the king's room and examined the king.
- C. The king lived in a rich and beautiful country.

(B) 35. "_____" can be the missing sentence in the passage.

- A. You should eat more healthy food.
- B. Do you want to be a beggar for a day?
- C. How important health is to a king!

(B)
EXHIBITIONS

	 Robot Exhibition	 Astronomy Exhibition	 Earthquake Exhibition	 Ship Exhibition
Dates	March 12 th —20 th	October 1 st —3 rd	May 1 st —3 rd 27	September 10 th —15 th → 4
Time	10:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m. 37	8:30 a.m.—10:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.—11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.—4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
Place 26	Sunshine Town Center	Astronomy place in Harbin 29	Hong Xiang Road	The bank of the river ✓
What to know	Some knowledge about making robot models	Study some stars in the sky	Some safety knowledge	You can get a ship model 40C
Ticket	\$3 (free for children under 8) 28	Free 40. B ✓	Free ✓	Free ✓

Word box: astronomy 航天

根据表格所提供的信息选择最佳答案。

- (C) 36. According to the form above, you can find a(n) _____ on the bank of the river.
A. robot exhibition B. earthquake exhibition C. ship exhibition
- (C) 37. If the students have time on May Day, therefore, they can visit _____.
A. robot exhibition B. astronomy exhibition C. earthquake exhibition
- (B) 38. Jack from Yucai Middle School and Susan (six years old) will pay _____ for the robot exhibition.
A. \$6 B. \$3 C. free
- (C) 39. If you want to learn some knowledge about astronomy, you can go to _____ to visit the exhibition.
A. Hong Xiang Road
B. Sunshine Tower Center
C. Astronomy place in Harbin
- (B) 40. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the form?
A. From the table, earthquake exhibition lasts for the longest time in the table.
B. There are three exhibitions in the table are free for the visitors.
C. From the table, we know that you can get two ship models in ship exhibition.

(C) 21

I was cycling (骑自行车) one day and noticed a person in front of me. I could tell he was cycling a little slower than me, so I decided to try to catch up with him. So I started cycling faster and faster. I really put my whole heart into it and pushed myself. Finally, I

with him and passed him by. On the inside I felt so good. "I beat him". Of course, but he didn't even know we were racing.

After I passed by, I realized that I had been so focused on competing against him that I had missed my turn. I had gone nearly six blocks past it and had to turn around and go back.

Isn't that what happens in life when we focus on competing with co-workers, neighbors, friends, family, trying to win them or trying to prove that we are more successful or more important? We spend our time and energy running after them and we miss out on our own ways to our destination.

Take what life has given you, the height, the weight and the personality (个性). Dress well and wear it proudly! You'll be blessed (祝福) by it. Stay focused and live a healthy life. You're unique in the world and no one can replace you. Run your own race and wish others well.

根据短文内容判断正、误。

(注意: 考生将答题卡相应位置涂黑。正确的涂“A”, 错误的涂“B”)

- (B) 41. The person in front was the writer's friend.
 (B) 42. The person had a race with the writer and failed at last.
 (A) 43. The writer was so focused that he had gone nearly six blocks past it.
 (A) 44. Sometimes, people may miss out their own ways when competing with others.
 (A) 45. The passage mainly tells us we are unique in the world and we should run our own race.

(D)

Have you noticed your life becoming a little easier? That's true. Because of the development of the technology, our life really becomes much more convenient than before. Now, when you go to a certain shopping mall, you can enjoy its free Wi-Fi there. When you want to take a taxi, you can book one with your phone. In fact, all these can be seen as the basic parts of a smart city. Generally, a smart city is a city that uses digital (数字的) technology such as the Internet to improve city planning, save money and resources, and make our life become convenient. How smart can a city be? Here are great examples that we can learn from.

In 2009, Dubuque became the first smart city in the US. The city used smart water meters to replace traditional water meters to detect (探测) water waste and leakage (泄露) and send data (数据) to let the house owner know how they use their resources and are glad to help reduce waste.

Santander in Europe also gives us a look at the future. If people point a phone toward a nearby bus stop, the phone immediately shows all buses that serve the stop as well as their arrival times.

Now scientists are focusing on other fields of our life and in the future there will be more and more inventions that make our life convenient.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- (B) 46. The underlined word "water meters" in the passage means "_____ " in Chinese.
 A. 水米 B. 水表 C. 机壳

- (C) 47. The smart city is a city that uses digital technology to _____.
A. add waste B. reduce resources C. improve city planning
- (A) 48. If people in Santander point a phone toward a nearby bus stop, the phone will show _____.
A. all buses' arrival times
B. how far the bus is
C. how many people are there on the bus
- (B) 49. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. When you go into any shopping mall, you can enjoy a free Wi-Fi.
B. When you take a taxi, you can book one with your phone in a smart city.
C. The first smart city appeared in Europe.
- (C) 50. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. Europe and the US take the leading position in building smart cities
B. smart cities are everywhere
C. the development of the technology makes our life more convenient

第 II 卷

四. 交际应用 (本题共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

(A) 从 A-G 选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话。(选项中有两项是多余的)

A: 51 _____

B: I like it, but it's too expensive.

A: Then how about this yellow one? It's on sale.

B: Let me try it on. 52 _____ Do you have a smaller size?

A: Sorry, we don't. 53 _____

B: May I try it on?

A: Of course.

B: I like it. 54 _____

A: Yes, it is.

B: OK. 55 _____

A. Well, it seems too big for me.

B. Is this on sale, too?

C. What do you think of this pink blouse?

D. But we have a bigger size in blue.

E. I'll take this one.

F. How do you think of this pink blouse?

G. But we have a smaller size in blue.

51. C 52. A 53. G 54. B 55. E

(B) 填入一个适当的词补全对话, 每空一词。

A: May I take your 56 _____, please? Here is the menu, please.

B: OK. *order*

A: What would you like to eat?

B: I will have a cheeseburger and a salad.

A: Would you like something to 57 _____? *drink*

B: Sure, I'll have an orange juice.

A: Anything 58 _____? *else*

B: That's enough.

A: Is this for here or 59 _____? *to go*

B: For here, please.

A: Enjoy your meal.

B: Thanks.

A: You're 60 _____ *welcome*

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

五、任务性阅读 (本题共 20 分, 每空 1 分)

先阅读 (A)、(B)、(C) 三篇短文, 然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列五项任务。

(A)

succeed careful make progress east bad youth speak spend

Michael was born in a very poor family. His parents couldn't find work in Britain because they spoke little English. The whole family had to live in a small house in the poor area in the 62 eastern part of London. Growing up was not easy for Michael, but he never gave up.

At the age of 10, he decided to go to Cambridge University (剑桥大学). It was not easy, either. He studied at a school, which used to be called "the worst school in Britain". However, young Michael tried his best, no matter what kind of school he was studying at. The smart boy studied very carefully and did very well in every subject. Once he made a bet (打赌) with his friend to learn further math. As a result, after 63 spending just four months teaching himself from a book, he gradually (慢慢地) made progress and at last he got an A.

Now, he is the star medical student in Cambridge and has just won an award for his excellent grades. "Where there is a will, there is a way." He has become an example of 64 success to many 67 youths.

(B)

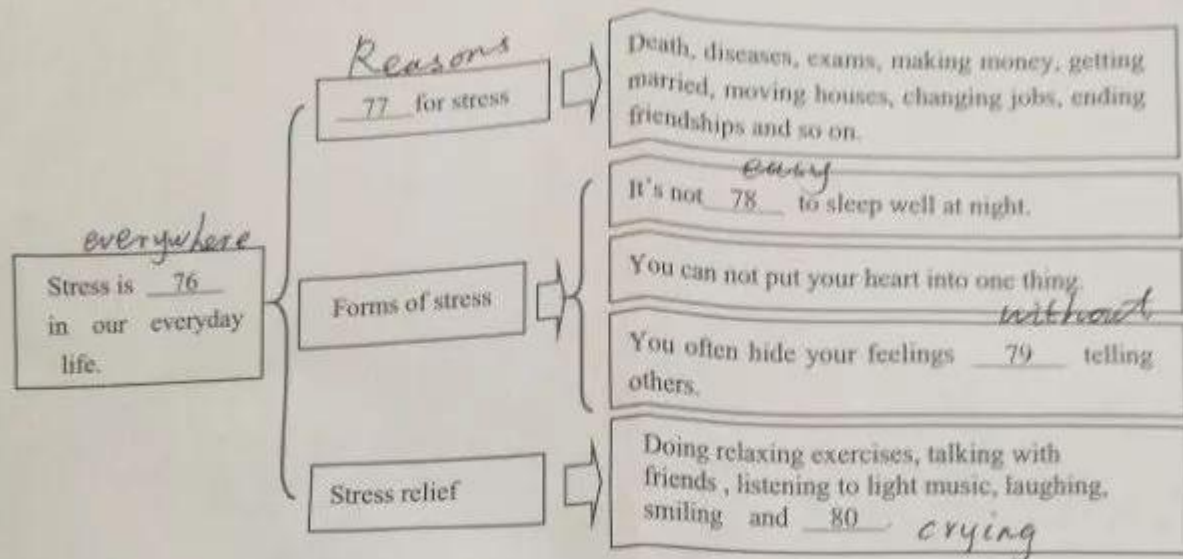
How much paper do you use every year? Probably you can't answer this question quickly. In 2006 each person in a year had about fifty-eight kilograms use of paper. That was 2 kilograms less than that in 2007. Every year, more and more things are made of paper. But only half of the paper that is made is used for books and newspapers. There are many other uses like paper cups, paper chairs, paper raincoats and paper houses.

Chinese first made paper about 2000 years ago. At that time Chinese paper was not made from the wood of trees. It was made from the hair-like parts of certain plants. Today in Europe, which makes the best paper in the world, the paper industry (工业) is the biggest in the land. The biggest machine can make a piece of paper 300 meters long and 6 meters wide in one minute.

(C)

Stress is here and there in our everyday life. Not only men have it, but also women and young people have it. The most important reasons for stress are: death, diseases, exams, making money, getting married, moving houses, changing jobs, ending friendships and so on. You may find it hard to sleep well at night. And you can not put your heart into one thing, or perhaps you often hide your feelings without telling others. If you have such problems, you are one of those people with stress. So what can you do about it?

Doing relaxing exercises, talking with friends and listening to light music are all usual ways of stress relief. However, doctors now say that there are much easier ways—people should laugh and smile more often. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes. They also say that people, especially men, should cry more often, because it is a natural way of stress relief.



任务 1: 阅读短文 (A), 用方框中所给词或短语的正确形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每空只能填一个单词或一个短语, 每个单词或短语限用一次)

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____
65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

任务 2: 阅读短文 (B), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

69. probably maybe, perhaps

70. machine a piece of equipment with moving parts that is designed to do a job

任务 3: 阅读短文 (B), 进行同义词转换, 每空一词。

There are many other uses like paper cups, paper chairs, paper raincoats and paper houses.

There are many other uses, 71. such 72. as paper cups, paper chairs, paper raincoats and paper houses.

任务 4: 根据短文 (B) 内容回答问题。

73. How many kilograms use of paper did each person in a year have in 2007?

About 60 (kilograms)

74. Who first made paper 2000 years ago?

Chinese

75. Where is the paper industry the biggest in the land?

In Europe

任务 5: 根据短文 (C) 内容完成表格, 每空一词。

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

六、书面表达 (本题共 20 分)

假如你是班长陈宇, 寒假马上就要来临了, 请你根据以下提示给全班同学写一封电子邮件, 并希望同学们为梦想而战。

写作要点:

1. 表达寒假即将来临的喜悦心情。

2. 简述初四学习生活情况。

for much homework and too many lessons

(1) 作业多, 课多, 无聊, 想放弃。

(2) 早起晚睡, 劳累。

(3) 遇到学习困难, 丧失信心。

3. 介绍班级假期将要组织的活动和安排理由。

写作要求:

1. 不得使用真实的姓名和学校名。

2. 可适当加入细节, 使内容充实, 行文连贯。

3. 字迹工整, 语言精练, 表达准确, 条理清晰。

4. 至少 80 词。

Dear classmates,

Winter vacation is coming.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Chen Yu

松北区 2017—2018 年度上学期九年级期末调研测试

英语参考答案

一. 单项选择 1—20 BABCA BABAC AABCB CCCAB

二. 完形填空 26—30 BCACB 31—35 ACBAC

三. 阅读理解

31—35 ACBCB

36—40 CCBCB

41—45 BBAAA

46—50 BCABC

四. 交际运用

51—55 CAGBE

56—60 order, drink, else, to, welcome

五. 任务性阅读

61—68 spoke, eastern, worst, carefully, spending, made progress, success, youths

69—70 probably, machine

71—72 such as

73 About 60 (kilograms)

74 Chinese

75 In Europe

76—80 everywhere, Reasons, easy, without, crying

六. 书面表达---作文评分细则

假如你是班长陈予，寒假马上就要来临了，请你根据以下提示给全班同学写一封电子邮件，并希望同学们为理想而战。

写作要点：

1. 表达寒假即将来临的喜悦心情。
2. 简述初四学习生活情况。
 - (1) 作业多，课多，无聊，想放弃。
 - (2) 早起晚睡，劳累。
 - (3) 遇到学习困难，丧失信心。
3. 介绍班级假期将要组织的活动和安排理由。

信息：1. hope classmates can work/study for dreams

2. be happy to welcome the winter vacation

3. too much homework and too many lessons—bored--- feel like giving up

4. get up early and go to bed late--- tired

5. meet trouble in study---lose confidence

6. activities held by class in winter vacations and reasons

作文评分标准

(一) 评分原则：

1. 总分为 20 分，按五个档次给分。
2. 根据内容的完整性、语言的准确性及文章结构的合理性初步确定所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调档。

3. 评分时，应着重注意考生所应用词汇、语法结构的准确性、上下文的连贯性及相关信息的完整性。
4. 词数少于 80 词的，从总分中减去 2 分。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，应适当予以考虑，最多扣 2 分。
6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际的酌情扣分。

(二) 各档次的给分范围及要求：

一等文(很好)：(17-20 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

二等文(好)：(13-16 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

三等文(适当)：(9-12 分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的

四等文(较差)：(5-8 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

五等文(差)：(1-4 分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

等外文：(0 分)

1. 抄袭试题内容或语段。
2. 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清、看懂。