

2020-2021学年江西省九江一中九年级上学期期中英语试卷

I. 单项选择题

1.—Why did Jason go to bed so late yesterday?

—Because his homework on time.

- A. didn't finish B. don't finish
C. wasn't finished D. won't finish

2.—Your new scarf looks very beautiful. Is it silk?

—Yes. It's Hangzhou.

- A. made of; made by B. made by; made in
C. made from; made of D. made of; made in

3. The young man used to _____ to work, but he is used to _____ to work now.

- A. drive, walking B. drove, walked
C. drive, walks D. driving, walk

4.—I think students should be allowed homework with friends.

—I disagree. They talk instead of homework.

- A. do; doing
B. to do; to do
C. to do; doing
D. doing; to do

5. I don't know _____ for England next week.

- A. when would they leave
B. when they would leave
C. when will they leave
D. when they will leave

II. 完形填空

A

I have had thousands of classes since I started school nine years ago. But only one_6_____was the most important.

It happened last term just after I had got a 7 result in an exam. I was sad and had lost my confidence. I decided to go to a class which could tell me how to be 8.

The speaker walked into the room. But he did not start talking_9____a teacher. Instead, he held up a twenty yuan note!

“Who wants this?” he asked. Unsurprisingly, 10 of us in the class held up our hands.

The speaker smiled. Then he put up the note on the blackboard and asked the same question. Again, we all put up our hands. The speaker smiled again, but 11 nothing. Suddenly, he threw

the note onto the floor! Then he asked the same _12_ a third time.

I didn't ____13____ what the speaker was doing. Why was he asking the same question again and again? I didn't know what to do. I wanted the note. ____14____ I put my hand up again. After a while, he ____15____ the note and started to laugh. "You have all just told me how to become successful," he said to us ____16____ the note in his hand.

"The note is worth twenty yuan. It is ____17____ worth twenty yuan, even though I throw it on the floor. You are like the note. No matter ____18____ happens to you, you still have your worth. "

When I heard those words, I was deeply moved. Suddenly, I ____19____ I was worth a lot. I may have done badly in an exam, but it doesn't ____20____ I can't do well in the future. If I believe in myself, I will be successful.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. classroom | B. subject | C. class | D. school |
| A. same | B. good | C. lucky | D. bad |
| A. comfortable | B. successful | C. famous | D. rich |
| 9. A. like | B. for | C. about | D. by |
| 10. A. both | B. neither | C. all | D. none |
| 11. A. said | B. had | C. bought | D. saw |
| 12. A. student | B. teacher | C. question | D. way |
| 13. A. remember | B. understand | C. notice | D. find |
| 14. A. So | B. Though | C. If | D. Or |
| 15. A. took out | B. threw away | C. picked up | D. put down |
| 16. A. for | B. with | C. as | D. of |
| 17. A. never | B. sometimes | C. hardly | D. always |
| 18. A. when | B. who | C. what | D. how |
| 19. A. realized | B. forgot | C. dreamed | D. decided |
| 20. A. know | B. mean | C. think | D. complain |

B

Peter's job was to examine cars when they crossed the frontier (国境) to make sure that they were not smuggling (走私) anything into the country. Every evening he would see a factory worker coming

____21____ the hill towards the frontier, pushing a bike with a pile of goods (货物) of old straw on it.

When the bike___22___the frontier, Peter would stop the man and___23___him take the straw off and untie (解 开) it. Then he would examine the straw very___24___to see___25___he could find anything, then he would look in all the man's pockets___26___he let him tie the straw again. The man would then put it on his bike and go off down the hill with it. Although Peter was always____27 to find gold or other valuable things hidden in the straw, he never found anything. He was sure the man was___28___something, but he was not___29___to think out what it could be.

Then one evening, after he had looked through the straw and emptied the worker's pockets ___30___usual, he___31___to him, "Listen, I know you are smuggling things___32___this frontier. Won't you tell me what it is? I'm an old man, and today is my___33___day on the job. Tomorrow I'm going to retire (退 休). I promise I shall not tell___34___if you tell me what you've been smuggling. " The worker did not say anything for ___35___. Then he smiled, turned to Peter and said quietly, "Bikes. "

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. towards | B. down | C. to | D. up |
| A. arrived | B. appeared | C. came | D. reached |
| 23. A. ask | B. order | C. make | D. call |
| 24. A. carefully | B. quickly | C. silently | D. horribly |
| 25. A. that | B. where | C. how | D. if |
| 26. A. before | B. after | C. first | D. so |
| 27. A. lucky | B. hoping | C. thinking | D. wondering |
| 28. A. taking | B. smuggling | C. stealing | D. pushing |
| 29. A. possible | B. strong | C. able | D. clever |
| 30. A. like | B. more | C. then | D. as |
| 31. A. told | B. cried | C. ordered | D. said |
| 32. A. cross | B. past | C. across | D. into |
| 33. A. last | B. first | C. newest | D. second |
| 34. A. everyone | B. anyone | C. no one | D. someone |
| 35. A. moment | B. long time | C. sometime | D. some time |

C

Alice was a young woman who liked to exercise for her health. In fact, she walked five kilometers before___36___every morning, and went swimming once a week at the swimming pool. She didn't smoke and never___37___. She didn't eat chocolate. She didn't eat sweet and fatty food,

38____. She weighed herself every day.

Once Alice was on her daily walk when she saw a__39__sitting in a rocking chair under a tree. He looked very old and his hair was white. He looked thin and weak, and his hands were shaking, __40_he looked very happy. He smiled at her and said, “Good morning, lovely day, isn’t it?”

He had a wide smile__41__his face, and his eyes shone with happiness. But Alice saw that he did not have teeth.

“Good morning!” replied Alice. “Yes, it is a lovely day. ”

Alice thought he_42_very old and wise. She thought he must be at least 90 years old! She decided to ask him about the_43_of a happy old age.

“I hope you don’t__44__me asking,” she said, “but what is your secret for being so happy at your age? I hope I can look as happy as you do_45_I am your age”

The man in the rocking chair said, “My secret for_46__? I smoke twenty packets of cigarettes every week, and drink three bottles of wine every day. I eat hamburgers and chocolates whenever I want. I never eat vegetables. I never walk anywhere and I never play sports. I sit at home every day. ”

Alice was __47__. She didn’t expect the man to give her an answer like that. She wondered how the man got to be so old when he did__48__wrong. She thought he should be__49__and unhappy. Perhaps she was wrong. Maybe, she thought, people could live a long happy life_50 eating well or doing lots of exercise.

“How old are you?” she asked.

“It’s my birthday today,” said the man, “I’m forty-seven!”

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| A. lunch | B. breakfast | C. dinner | D. supper |
| A. exercised | B. slept | C. worked | D. drank |
| A. too | B. also | C. either | D. still |
| 39. A. man | B. woman | C. boy | D. girl |
| 40. A. so | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 41. A. in | B. with | C. at | D. on |
| 42. A. saw | B. looked | C. listened | D. found |
| 43. A. secret | B. dream | C. plan | D. future |
| 44. A. stand | B. allow | C. mind | D. enjoy |
| 45. A. when | B. since | C. though | D. for |
| 46. A. health | B. success | C. happiness | D. life |
| 47. A. surprised | B. worried | C. excited | D. relaxed |

48. A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
 49. A. angry B. serious C. quiet D. sick
 50. A. through B. without C. from D. by

III. 阅读理解

A

A lot of people drink bottled water in the world. A water bottle offers great convenience. It can be bought almost anywhere, carried around for a while, and then thrown away.

The influence of bottled water on the environment, however, is very big. About 2.7 million tons of plastic is turned into bottles which are only used once each year. This requires a lot of oil and water. It also produces greenhouse gases. Bottled water is often carried for long distances to reach people who buy it. This uses even more fossil fuels (化石燃料) and creates more pollution. Although the bottles can be recycled, only small parts of them are. The United States only recycles about 23 percent. The rest are part of a growing waste problem.

Convenience isn't the only reason for bottled water to become popular. Many people believe that it must be cleaner and healthier than tap water from public water systems. But this is not true. In developed countries such as the United States and some countries in Europe, laws about safe water are often stricter for tap water than for bottled water.

It may come as a surprise that nearly 40 percent of the water bottled in the United States starts from tap water. Before bottling, some companies filter (过滤) it, and they might add some things for taste. What's more, bottled water can cost from 240 to 10,000 times more than tap water.

"Back to the tap" activities start around the world. In order to save money, use fewer resources, and create less waste, they support using tap water and reusable bottles rather than bottled water. San Francisco and other cities across the United States no longer allow their government departments to buy many bottled water. Companies are trying to improve, too. They have reduced the use of plastic in their bottles.

51. What's the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The difficulty of transporting the bottles. B. The advantages of bottled water.
 C. The ways to produce bottled water. D. The problem caused by bottled water.

52. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The bottles. B. Fossil fuels.
 C. Greenhouse gases. D. Waste problems.

53. Which of the following is one of the "Back to the tap" activities?

- A. Forbid producing the bottled water.
- B. Support using tap water and reusable bottles.
- C. Use many resources and create much waste.
- D. Use many resources and create little waste.

54. What's the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. The advantages of bottles water | B. Bottled water or tap water |
| C. The ways to produce bottled water | D. The influence of bottled water |

B

In today's world, sleep experts say that for a better night's rest, Americans should turn off their smartphones or iPads before sleeping. Such electronic products make the brain more active, and then influence people's sleep. But according to a latest survey, more than 90% of Americans regularly use a computer or some other kinds of electronic products in the hour before bed.

Researchers found that man-made light from some electronic products at night might reduce the levels of the brain chemicals that help sleep. The researchers showed that sitting in the light from tablets clearly reduced the levels of the chemicals which manage our body clocks and play a great role in the sleep cycle.

In the study, the researchers let volunteers read, play games and watch movies on a tablet for different time while measuring how much light their eyes received. They found that sitting for two hours before a bright tablet at night reduced the levels of the chemicals by about 22%.

Studies of students using computers at night have got the similar results. And researchers said **that** might not only cause sleeplessness, but also increase the risk of obesity (肥胖症), diabetes (糖尿病) and other diseases.

To be on the safe side, the researchers advise us to use computers less before bed, or turn down our screens low.

55. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Americans don't get enough sleep. | B. Electronic products are very popular. |
| C. The brain becomes more active at night. | D. Sleep experts never use smartphones. |

56. How may electronic products influence people's sleep?

- A. By making our brains more tired.
- B. By making our bodies weak.
- C. By reducing the levels of the brain chemicals that help us sleep.

D. By changing our body clocks.

57. What does the underlined word “that” refer to?

A. Making a survey about sleep.

B. Using smartphones in the daytime.

C. Sitting in a bright room.

D. Using computers at night.

58. What do the researchers advise us to do to have a good sleep?

A. Learn to use smartphones or iPads.

B. Watch some relaxing TV programs.

C. Turn down the screens low.

D. Try to sleep earlier than before.

C

A successful trader was once invited to a TV interview. Everybody expected to hear a success story from him. He, however, only said with a smile, “Wouldn’t it be better for me to ask you for advice on a certain problem?”

All the people were listening to him carefully. “Here is the problem,” he said. “People all rushed to a far place where a gold mine (矿) had just been discovered. But when they got there, they found they were stopped by a deep river in front of them. They had to cross the river if they wanted to get to the gold mine. What would you do if you were among them?”

“Make a roundabout (迂回的) way,” someone suggested “Swim across the river,” said another man. The trader smiled without saying a word. Then he gave his idea. “Why not do something different instead of rushing to the mine? How about buying a boat to provide the ferry (渡船) service?”

The listeners were all surprised. He then explained, “The man who bought the boat could make a lot of money by taking the passengers to the other bank. They would like to pay for the ferry because there was gold on the other bank. ”

Do what others haven’t thought of or something that others have never tried before—that’s the key to success.

A difficult situation, in the eyes of a wise man, often means a chance of success.

59. What do people want to hear from the trader?

A. funny story.

B. A sad story.

C. A special story.

D. A success story.

60. Why did people all rush to the far place?

A. Because a gold mine was discovered there.

B. Because the far place was very beautiful.

- C. Because they wanted to buy a ferry there.
- D. Because they wanted to do business there.

61. When people were stopped by a river, the trader suggested they should_.

- A. cross the river by boat
- B. swim across the river
- C. provide the ferry service
- D. build a bridge

62. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. We should never give up if we want to succeed.
- B. We should not be afraid of difficulty if we want to succeed.
- C. We should always work hard if we want to succeed.
- D. We should think in a wise way if we want to succeed.

D

Penguins are lovely animals. Most people like them. But now as many as 10 of the 17 kinds of penguins are in danger of disappearing. The number of penguins has decreased by (减少了) 30% since 1987.

Penguins are black and white birds that live in the southern part of the world. They are common in the Antarctic Continent (南极大陆), New Zealand, Australia and south America. Many live near cold waters (水域). But some live near warm waters in Galapagos Islands. Penguins cannot fly, but they are fine swimmers. The shape of their body helps them to survive. Penguins eat fish and krill (磷虾). They

have short wings that help them to dive up to 900 feet to catch larger fish. They can swim 10-15 kilometers an hour which lets them protect themselves. They also have lots of body oil that helps in keeping them dry in the water.

The warming of the earth is the reason for the decrease in the number of penguins. The hotter and hotter air has caused ocean waters to become warmer. Higher water temperature has decreased the fish and krill. Some years later these birds are completely unable to **reproduce**. And many adult penguins die of hunger.

Too much fishing, exploration for oil and oil leaks (泄漏) also make penguins be in danger.

Poisonous (有毒的) things in ocean waters are another danger. Penguins also have their enemies, including sharks, seals and sea lions.

63. Penguins can do the following except .

- A. diving
- B. flying

C. swimming

D. catching fish

64. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the decrease in the number of penguins?

A. The warming of the earth.

B. Too much fishing.

C. Natural disasters.

D. Poisonous things in ocean waters.

65. What does the underlined word “reproduce” mean?

A. 繁殖

B. 灭绝

C. 迁徙

D. 觅食

66. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. Fish and krill have decreased.

C. Sharks and seals are the enemies of penguins.

B. Ocean waters are polluted.

D. The decrease in the number of penguins.

IV. 补全对话

A) 阅读下面对话，根据对话内容补上所缺句子，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。

A: Excuse me, I want to go to the library. 67. _____

B: Go down this street and turn right at the second crossing. Go up the road to the end, you’ll find it.

A: 68. _____

B: It’s about 1,000 meters away from here.

A: Oh. That’s quite a long way.

B: Yes. You’d better take a bus.

A: 69. _____

B: You can take the No. 5 bus. It’ll take you there.

A: 70. _____

B: It takes about fifteen minutes.

A: 71. _____

B: It’s a pleasure.

B) 请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从方框中选择恰当的句子填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。

W: Next, please.

M: Hi, I bought this DVD player here last Saturday, ____72__ W: What’s the matter with it?

M: Well, several things. First of all, ____73__ W: Did you put the batteries (电池) in it?

M: Yes, of course, but it still didn’t work.

playing a DVD.

74_____It also doesn't move fast forward when I am_____

W: Well,_____75____I have never seen this with any of the models made by this brand. Do you want to change it or return it?

M:_____76_____

W: Okay, do you have the receipt (收据)? M: Yes, here it is.

A.the remote (遥控器) doesn't work.

B.I'd like to return it.

C.I couldn't change any of the functions on the display.

D.but it's not working properly.

E.I'm sure that it's just a problem with this player.

F.It's nothing good.

G.It's up to you.

v. 书面表达

文明礼仪，从我做起。作为学生，我们要努力成为有文明素养的人，做文明礼仪的倡导者。请以“Be a person with good manners”为题，根据下面表格中的信息提示，写一篇英语短文，叙述你在生活中见到的一件文明或不文明的事，并就如何成为一名有文明素养的学生提出一些建议。

要求：

1. 从表格中任选一个角度进行叙述；
2. 短文条理清楚，行文连贯，内容可适当发挥；
3. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名；
4. 词数不少于 80，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

	Angles(角度)	Description	Your suggestions
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