

仁爱版九年级上册英语 Unit1 测试卷




Unit 1 Topic 1




(满分 100 分, 时间 90 分钟)




题号	第一部分				第二部分				第三部分			总分
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
得分												




第一部分 听力 (20 分)




I. 听句子, 选择正确图片。每个句子读一遍。(5 分)

() 1.  A.  B.  C.

() 2.  A.  B.  C.

() 3.  A.  B.  C.

() 4.  A.  B.  C.

() 5.  A.  B.  C.

II. 听句子, 选择正确答语。每个句子读一遍。(5 分)

- () 6. A. Yes, I do. B. No, I have. C. Yes, I have.
 () 7. A. Sure. B. Yes, I could. C. No, I couldn't.
 () 8. A. Sure. B. That's all right. C. Great.
 () 9. A. Yes, I'd like to. B. No, thank you. C. Yes, I'd like.
 () 10. A. In the library. B. Never. C. No, I haven't.

III. 听对话, 选择正确答语。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)

- () 11. A. She helped a girl. B. She helped a disabled boy.
 C. She helped her classmate.
 () 12. A. In Beijing. B. At home. C. At her uncle's home.
 () 13. A. To play with her granny.

B.To help the disabled granny.

C.To travel to America.

()14.A.To play basketball. B.To watch TV. C.To see a movie.

()15.A.Wide but dirty. B.Wide and clean. C.Narrow and dirty.

IV. 听短文, 完成下面表格。短文读三遍。(5分)

	In the past	Now
Study	She used to be 16._____.	She works very hard.
Hair	It used to be 17._____.	It is 18._____.
Sport	She used to play ping-pong.	She is on the 19._____ team.
Hobby	She used to like collecting 20._____.	She likes collecting coins.

第二部分 基础知识运用 (55分)

I. 单项选择。(10分)

()1.—Where are Maria and Kangkang?

—They _____ England.

A.have been to B.are away C.have gone to D.had been in

()2._____ the Great Green Wall, the land produces (生产出) more crops.

A.Thanks for B.Thanks to C.Thank to D.Thank for

()3.I think that you have made so rapid _____ in math.

A.a progress B.progress C.progresses D.progressed

()4.—How do you like Beijing, Miss Read?

—I've no idea. I _____ there.

A.have gone B.have been C.haven't been D.haven't gone

()5.—What _____ to your village in recent years?

—Lots of roads, buildings, parks and so on.

A.takes place B.have happened C.has happened D.happened

()6.—What did you do during your summer holiday?

—I spent my holiday _____ English in Summer Classes.

A.improving B.improves C.to improve D.improve

()7. I have broken your glasses. I feel sorry _____ it.

A.to B.at C.with D.for

()8.The family was _____ poor _____ they couldn't buy a TV set.

A.so; that B.not; until C.not; but D.so; but

()9.—_____ my daughter is only ten years old, she knows a lot.

—What a clever girl!

A.Because B.Whether C.Though D.So

()10.—Have you seen my brother?

—Yes. I _____ him in the library five minutes ago.

A.met B.have met C.meet D.have been met

II. 情景交际。(5分)

A: Why doesn't Kitty come with us to the park?

B: 11

A: Has she been to London before?

B: Yes. 12

A: Why has she been there so many times?

B: 13 She goes to visit them and spends her holiday there.

A: 14 I hope I can go to England someday. 15

B: She said that she would stay there for about three weeks.

- | |
|--|
| A.What a wonderful experience! |
| B.Did she tell you when she would be back? |
| C.She has gone to London. |
| D.What a pity! |
| E.She has been to London several times. |
| F.Because her grandparents live in London. |
| G.It's really nice. |

III. 完形填空。(10分)

A professor (教授) told his students to go into the city slums (贫民窟) to study the life of 200 boys. He asked them to 16 reports about each boy's life and future. One of the students wrote, "They don't have any hope."

Twenty-five years 17, another professor read about the earlier study. He told his students to 18 what had happened to the boys. They tried very hard and found that 176 of the boys had become successful 19 doctors, teachers and scientists.

The professor was very 20 and decided to study it further. Luckily, all of them were living near the place and he was able to ask each one, "What made you 21?" Each one answered, "It was a teacher."

The teacher was 22 living there, so the professor found her and asked the old woman 23 she had done to pull those boys out of the slums, and change them 24 successful people.

The teacher's 25 began to shine and said with a sweet smile, "It's really very easy. I love those boys."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| ()16.A.read | B.study | C.write | D.take |
| ()17.A.later | B.after | C.ago | D.before |
| ()18.A.search | B.find out | C.look after | D.see |
| ()19.A.for | B.with | C.as | D.like |
| ()20.A.glad | B.angry | C.surprised | D.worried |
| ()21.A.wonderful | B.successful | C.rich | D.popular |
| ()22.A.already | B. too | C.even | D.still |
| ()23.A.what | B.who | C.which | D.when |
| ()24.A.on | B.of | C.from | D.into |
| ()25.A.face | B.eyes | C.hair | D.mouth |

IV. 阅读理解。(30分)

(A)

When Mencius(孟子) was a little boy, his father died. Mencius and his mother were quite poor. One day Mencius returned home from school and found his mother making some cloth. It was very beautiful and expensive.

"How much of the book have you read today?" Mencius' mother asked him. "I haven't read any of it yet." Mencius replied, "I played with some friends of mine in the fields."

When his mother heard this, she picked up a pair of scissors and cut the cloth.

“Why have you cut your cloth?” Mencius asked, “It was so beautiful but now you’ve wasted (浪费) it.” “You have wasted your time,” his mother said, “How I have wasted mine. Look at the terrible things we have done.”

Mencius learnt a lot from this lesson. After that, he always studied hard.

- () 26. When did this story happen?
- A. Not long before liberation (解放). B. More than 2000 years ago.
C. About 400 years ago. D. In the 18th century.
- () 27. What was Mencius doing while his mother was cutting the cloth?
- A. He was reading his book. B. He was playing in the fields.
C. He was trying to help her. D. He was watching strangely.
- () 28. The mother cut the cloth because _____.
- A. she thought making cloth was wasting time
B. she wanted to give her son a lesson
C. she wanted to use more beautiful and expensive cloth
D. she wanted her son to do his lessons at once

29. Mencius and his mother were quite poor because _____.

30. When the mother knew Mencius had not read any books, she felt s_____.

(B)

How much pocket money do you get from your parents every month—200 yuan? Some may need more to buy birthday presents, fast food lunches, ice cream or cartoon (动画) books.

But for Zhou Li, 30 yuan a month is enough. The only thing she buys is lunch—1.5 yuan each day. “My favorite is fried potato slices and rice,” said Zhou, “meat is too expensive for me.”

Zhou, 14, is a Junior 1 student at Hongzhi Experimental School in Beijing. Her parents are migrant workers (外来务工人员). They came to Beijing from a village in Luohe of Henan two years ago. Her father now works as a cleaner and earns 500 yuan every month. Her mother has no job.

Every day, Zhou gets up at 5:30 a.m. and rides 20 minutes to school. She studies hard, and even reads books during breaktime. Her favorite subject is computer. “I’m learning typing now. I hope to be the fastest in my class.” said Zhou. Like many teens, Zhou has a lot of homework. It usually takes her at least one hour to do it every day. But that is not all her work. She helps her mom cook. On weekends, she helps wash clothes. “I could cook when I was eight. Father said sometimes I cooked better than mom!”

Zhou said she wanted to be a doctor when she grew up. “I watched TV and found that there were many people with AIDS in Henan. Some are kids. They need help.” said Zhou. But she is afraid of having to leave school. “I hope I will always be in school,” said Zhou. “Dad works hard to make money. I promise him I will study hard to be a good student at present and a good doctor in the future.”

- () 31. Zhou Li came to Beijing from _____.
- A. Hunan B. Liaoning C. Henan D. Xingzhi
- () 32. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The girl’s parents are both cleaners.
B. Her parents gave her 30 yuan to buy books.
C. She goes to school by bike.
D. Now she types fastest in her class.

- ()33.Zhou Li spends _____ on her homework every day.
A.20 minutes B.at least one hour C.half an hour D.two hours
- ()34.Her wish is to be a doctor because _____.
A.she wants to help the people with SARS
B.she wants to help the people with AIDS
C.she wants to make her parents healthier
D.she wants to help the poor kids
- ()35.The best title of the passage should be “_____” .
A.A Girl from a Village B.A Hard but Hopeful Life
C.How to Spend Pocket Money D.A Girl’s School Life

(C)

Every four years, the greatest athletes from all over the world get together in one city to take part in the world sports meeting—the Olympic Games. The holy flame (圣火) is carried from one place to the next. In 2008, the holy flame was carried to Beijing, the capital of China.

When Beijing was chosen as the host city to hold the Olympic Games in 2008, all the Chinese people were very happy, excited and proud. They showed their excitement in different ways when they heard the news. Some people cheered, jumped and shouted.

In Beijing we built a new Olympic village with hotels for athletes and stadiums for matches.

“One World, One Dream” is our slogan for the 29th Olympics. It expresses the wishes of 1.3 billion Chinese people for a peaceful and better world tomorrow.

- ()36.The Olympic Games is held every _____ years.
A.five B.two C.three D.four
- ()37.Beijing hosted the 29th Olympics in _____.
A.2007 B.2008 C.2012 D.2010
- ()38. _____ was built for the 29th Olympics in Beijing.
A.Hotels B.Stadiums C.Olympic village D.Villages
- ()39.When Chinese people heard the news that Beijing would hold the 29th Olympics, they _____.
A.cheered B.excited C.shouted D.all the above
- ()40.The slogan for the 29th Olympics is _____.
A.“Good, better, best” B.“Faster, higher, stronger”
C.“One World, One Dream” D.“World, Dream”

第三部分 写作 (25分)

I. 词汇。(10分)

(A) 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1.I’ve _____ (已经) read the book twice.

2.In the past, my grandparents couldn’t afford an _____ (教育) for my father.

3. _____ (尽管) life is hard for her, she is still happy.

4.They are _____ (考虑) buying a new house.

5.China has _____ (发展) rapidly in recent years.

(B) 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

6.Don’t worry. I have made much p_____ in learning English.

7.—Has she made r_____ progress in her study?

—Yes, she has.

8. I'm sure you'll s_____ if you work hard.

9. Miss Wang asked the students to write a 400-word c_____ about Autumn.

10. Can you d_____ it in detail?

II. 英汉互译。(5分)

11. 我一直与大学时代的朋友保持联系。

I _____ my friends from college all the time.

12. 我哥哥去游泳了。

My brother has _____.

13. 在过去的十年我们国家取得了巨大进步。

Our country has _____ great _____ in the past ten years.

14. 我虽然没时间去旅游,但是仍然觉得这个假期很愉快。

_____ I had no time _____ travel, I still felt very happy this holiday.

15. 为了养家糊口,她不得不放弃了学业。

_____ support her family, she has to drop school.

III. 书面表达。(10分)

请根据下列表格的提示,写一篇题为 Changes in Our Hometown 的英语短文。(80词左右)

内容要点:

过去	现在
1. 旧房	1. 高楼
2. 河水肮脏	2. 河水清澈
3. 步行、骑自行车上班	3. 乘公交车、小汽车上班
4. 道路狭窄	4. 环形路宽阔
5. 居住条件差	5. 居住环境舒适

第二部分 基础知识运用 (55 分)

I. 单项选择。(10 分)

- () 1.—They have been to Australia.
—So _____ I.
A.do B.have been C.did D.have
- () 2.The population of Shanghai is larger than _____ of Shenyang.
A.that B.it C.one D.this
- () 3.—_____ the population of the U.S.A. in 2005?
—It _____ about 296 million.
A.What is; is B.What was; was
C.How many is; was D.How many was; is
- () 4._____ of the teachers are women in our school.
A.Two third B.Two threes C.Two thirds D.Second three
- () 5.He's read this book before, _____?
A.hasn't he B.doesn't he C.isn't he D.wasn't he
- () 6.The _____ population may be the greatest challenge of the world today.
A.increase B.increased C.increasing D.increases
- () 7.The little girl has _____ finished reading the book you lent her.
A.already B.yet C.still D.once
- () 8.—What has happened in your hometown?
—Great changes _____ in my hometown recently.
A.have been taken place B.have taken place
C.have been happened D.was happened
- () 9.Students today have a lot of pressure(压力) _____ they have to learn too much knowledge at school.
A.in order to B.unless C. because D.because of
- () 10.—I have never visited a paper factory.
—_____
A.So have I. B.So I have. C.Neither have I. D.I haven't now.

II. 情景交际。(5 分)

- A: Hi, Mike! You're reading the novel again.
B: Yes, John. I've never been tired of it.
A: 11
B: Three times. Every time I read it, I can learn something new.
A: Really? 12
B: Charles Dickens. I think he is a great English writer.
A: 13 He is also my favorite foreign writer. Please let me have a look at it.
B: OK, here you are! ... What do you think of this novel?
A: 14 I haven't seen such a novel for long. Where did you buy it?
B: In the Xinhua Bookshop.
A: I don't know where it is. 15
B: No, only 10 minutes' walk from here, next to the People's Cinema.
A: Oh, I see. I'm going there to get one, too. Thank you!

(T)误(F)。

- ()26.The passage is a report.
- ()27.35% of homes in Britain have 3 people living in them.
- ()28.The families in Britain are large.
- ()29.Some are people of twenty to thirty who choose to live alone.
- ()30.The passage mainly tells us the population in American.

Lamu was a 12-year-old Tibetan girl. She wanted to go to Beijing to watch the 2008 Olympics. Only one month ago, Lamu still thought it would be difficult.

In the past Tibet had no railroad (铁路). If Lamu took a bus, it would take her a long time to reach Beijing. And a plane ticket would cost lots of money.

However, things changed for Lamu. She was able to buy a ticket to the world's highest railroad. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway had been completed! The 1,142-kilometer railroad runs on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau (高原). Lamu could reach Beijing by train in 48 hours!

About 550 kilometers of the railroad are constructed on the frozen earth (冻土). When the frozen earth warms in summer, it can move the track. But Chinese scientists have built a special structure to solve the problem. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has been designed with the wild animals in the designers' minds. It also has special underpasses (地下通道) for animals like Tibetan antelopes (藏羚羊) to go through.

“The new railroad greatly helps Tibet's tourism,” said Liu Yueqin, an expert at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (中国社科院).

As more tourists take trains to Tibet, there are more money for Tibetans. With the money, more kids can go to school.

The railroad also makes things less expensive in Tibet. Now one can buy a TV set for about 1,500 yuan. It used to be much higher than that price. When there was no railroad, it had been difficult to send things in and out of Tibet. With the new railroad, shopping can be more convenient (方便的) and faster.

- ()31.The special underpasses are _____ to go through.
 - A.only for Tibet's antelopes
 - B.for Tibet's tourism
 - C.for animals
 - D.for Tibetans
- ()32.Which of the following about the Qinghai-Tibet Railway is TRUE?
 - A.It is not the highest railroad in the world.
 - B.It's the longest railroad in the world.
 - C.Scientists have no way to solve the problem of the frozen earth.
 - D.Wild animals have special underpasses to go through.
- ()33.After the new railroad was completed _____.
 - A.everyone could buy a cheaper TV set
 - B.Tibetans can do business in and out of Tibet and develop their tourism
 - C.more and more people could fly to Tibet as soon as possible
 - D.more and more animals would be killed by people
- ()34.Before the railroad was finished, _____.
 - A.all Tibetan children could go to school
 - B.the transportation in Tibet was convenient and fast, too
 - C.it was hard for Tibetans to buy and sell things in and out of Tibet

- D.the Tibetans had never walked out of Tibet
- ()35.The best title () of the passage is _____”.
- A.Something about a 12-year-old Tibetan Girl
- B.Reaching Beijing from Tibet by Train in Forty-eight Hours
- C.High-tech (高科技) Brings the Tibetans Happiness
- D.The Railway Puts Tibet Closer

A very important world problem is the growth of population on the earth. The population of the world today is more than 6,500,000,000. That is a great number and we know it quite well. The important thing is not how large the population of the world is now, but is the rate (速度) of the growth. It is about 1.63% every year after the number of dead people has been taken away.

To give you some ideas of the birth rate, look at the second hand of your watch. Every second, four babies are born in the world. Another baby! Another baby! Another baby! Another baby! You can not speak quickly enough to keep up with the birth rate. The population is growing faster and faster. So it goes on, hour after hour. In one day, people have to find food for over 350,000 mouths more.

This great growth of population will make a big problem by the year 2010—there will be as many as 7,000,000,000 people on the earth! So this is one of the biggest problems that you are going to meet within your life.

根据短文内容，回答问题。

36.What’s one of the important world problems today according to the passage?

37.What is the growth rate of population every year?

38.将文中画线的句子翻译成汉语。

39.From the passage, how many new babies are there to be born in a minute?

40.What may be the population of the world by the year 2010?

写作 (25 分)

. 词汇。(10 分)

(A) 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1.China has developed a lot because of our country’s one-child p_____.

2.China has the largest p_____ in the world. It’s 1.3 billion.

3.We’ll take m_____ to help you with your English.

4.I’ll be with you in a minute. There are a c_____ of things I have to do first.

5.This is a good shop. It brings us e_____ service.

(B) 根据句意，用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空。

little, work well in, difficult, be known as, already

6.Kangkang has _____ gone home.

7.The Great Green Wall has _____ controlling sandstorms (沙尘暴).

8.I have some _____ in learning English.

9.He _____ a great scientist.

10. Some parents in _____ developed areas prefer boys to girls.

. 句型转换。(每空一词)(5分)

11. I have already seen the film. ()

Have you _____ the film _____?

12. They have brought us very good news. (改为感叹句)

_____ they have brought us!

13. —Have you ever met each other before? (作否定回答)

— _____, _____.

14. She is never late for school. (改为现在完成时)

She _____ never _____ late for school.

15. I'll not go there unless you go with me. (同义句转换)

I'll not go there _____ you _____ go with me.

III. 书面表达。(10分)

请根据提示写一篇题为 **The Population Problem** 的短文。(80词左右)

提示: 1. 人口问题是当今世界上最大的问题之一;

2. 中国是世界上人口最多的国家;

3. 如果人口增长过快, 将会带来许多严重问题(请举例说明);

4. 我们应继续执行计划生育政策, 以控制人口增长。

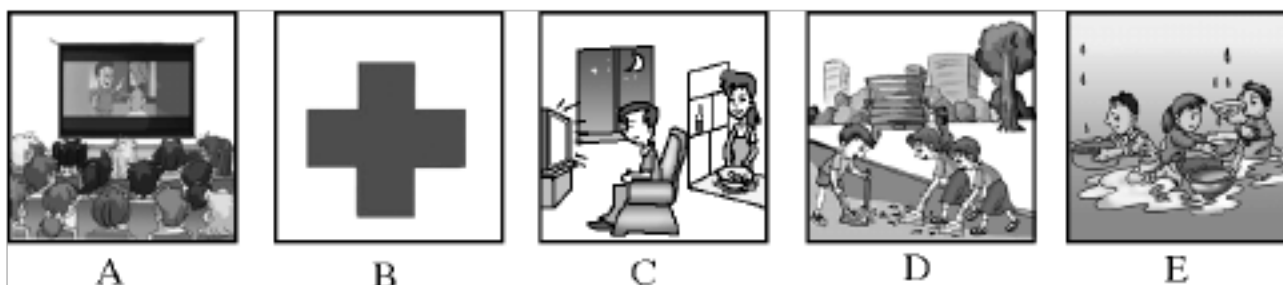
Topic 3

(100 分, 时间 90 分钟)

	第一部分				第二部分				第三部分			总分
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
得分												

第一部分 听力 (20 分)

. 听句子, 选择正确图片。每个句子读一遍。(5 分)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听对话, 判断下面句子正 (T) 误 (F)。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)

- () 6. Tom used to like eating candy.
 () 7. Mike is fat but healthy now.
) 8. Thompson can't draw pictures.
 () 9. Kelly is spreading the message about Project Hope.
 () 10. The boy is tired of doing too much homework every day.

III. 听短文, 选择正确答案。短文读两遍。(5 分)

- () 11. Who is Van?
 A. He is a new teacher. B. He is a new student. C. He is Mike's new friend.
 () 12. What is Van good at?
 A. He is good at drawing. B. He is good at singing. C. He is good at dancing.
 () 13. Where does Van come from?
 A. He comes from a city far away. B. He comes from a town far away.
 C. He comes from a country far away.
 () 14. What does Jim tell Van about one day?
 A. About how to play football. B. About how to study hard.
 C. About how to memorize words.
 () 15. Why does Jim like Van?
 A. Because he is very interesting. B. Because he studies hard.
 C. Because he is friendly.

IV. 听短文, 完成下面表格。短文读三遍。(5 分)

Victor's Occupation	16. _____
Departure (出发) Date	17. _____
Departure Time	18. _____
Ticket Price	19. _____
Total Price	20. _____

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