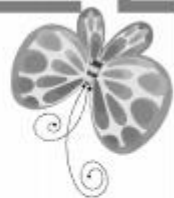


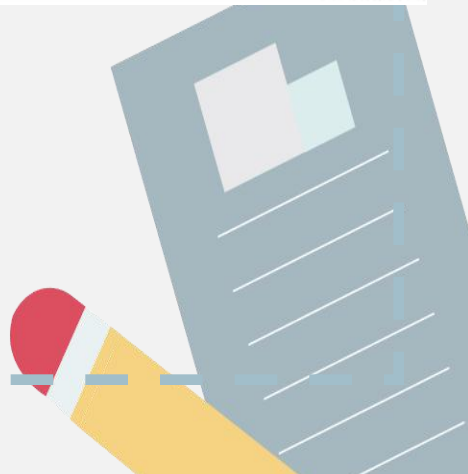
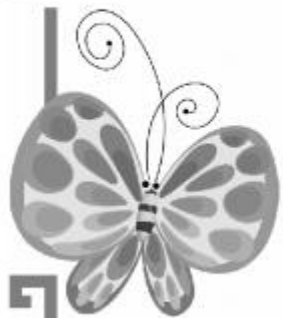


九年级英语·上册



Unit 4 综合测试卷

(时间：120分钟 分数：120分)



听力部分 (20分)

一、听句子,选择相应的图片。每个句子读两遍。(5分)



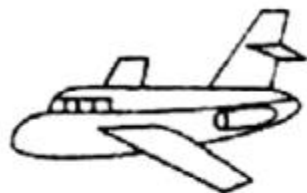
A



B



C



D



E

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

二、小对话理解。听对话,回答下列问题。每段对话读两遍。(5分)

() 6. What did David use to be afraid of?

A. Dogs.

B. Snakes.

C. Cats.

() 7. What does the man do?

A. He is a scientist.

B. He is a doctor.

C. He is a policeman.

() 8. Where does Jimmy live now?

A. On King Street.

B. On Bridge Street.

C. On New Street.

- ()9. How has Fred changed?
A. He is much taller. B. He is much thinner.
C. His hair is shorter.

- ()10. Who likes to have English classes now?
A. Jane. B. John. C. Peter.

三、长对话理解。听下面两段对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。
(5分)

听第一段对话,回答第11~12小题。

- ()11. What did the woman NOT buy?
A. Meat. B. Fruit. C. Vegetables.
- ()12. Who did the woman learn to make dumplings from?
A. Mrs. Smith. B. Mr. Brown. C. David.

听第二段对话,回答第13~15小题。

- ()13. What did Anna do just now?
A. She bought a picture. B. She took a picture.
C. She painted a picture.
- ()14. What does Bob think of Anna?
A. He thinks she's shy. B. He thinks she's great.
C. He thinks she's kind.

- () 25. It's necessary for us _____ to our parents when we have problems.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. to talking
- () 26. — He always talks about his son in front of us happily.
— It seems that he _____ his son.
A. worries about B. is proud of
C. gives up D. is afraid of
- () 27. (永州市中考) _____ our surprise, the twin brothers went to the same university last year.
A. With B. In C. To D. For
- () 28. Students should sleep _____ eight hours a night.
A. at least B. at last C. at first D. at night
- () 29. — Thanks to the farmers, _____ fruit and vegetables were sent to Beijing every day.
— I agree with you. They are great.
A. many of B. ton of C. lot of D. tons of

() 30. Beijing _____ a lot in the last ten years.

- A. changes
- B. changed
- C. has changed
- D. is changing



六、完形填空。(10分)

When I was in university, I was very fat. I thought that nice clothes looked very 31 on me. I tried many ways to lose weight (重量), but all of them didn't work. I was very 32. I started to stay at home and I avoided (避免) going out with my friends. Slowly I became quiet and lonely. However, I changed my mind when my friends took me to a 33 one night. My friends all went to dance, but I thought I would look funny if I danced, so I sat in the corner of the hall and 34 the others dance happily. "35 do you stay here? Don't you like dancing?" a girl next to me asked. "I like it, but I..." "But you can't, right?" the girl asked 36 I could finish my words. "You are right," I answered. I was happy that the girl helped

me find a 37. “You can ask your friends to teach you,” she said. “I’m too fat. I won’t look nice if I dance,” I said. Hearing this, the girl said sadly, “There are many things we can change in life. Don’t let your shape 38 your life. You should be thankful that you have a 39 body. How I wish that I could dance like you!” It was then that I found the girl 40 in a wheelchair(轮椅). At that time I felt I was very lucky. Then I stood up and danced with my friends.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| ()31. | A. ugly | B. perfect | C. dirty | D. beautiful |
| ()32. | A. happy | B. tired | C. interested | D. frustrated |
| ()33. | A. meeting | B. party | C. show | D. match |
| ()34. | A. helped | B. heard | C. watched | D. hoped |
| ()35. | A. How | B. What | C. When | D. Why |
| ()36. | A. after | B. if | C. before | D. unless |
| ()37. | A. result | B. program | C. reason | D. question |
| ()38. | A. stop | B. enter | C. improve | D. influence |
| ()39. | A. right | B. healthy | C. different | D. special |
| ()40. | A. lying | B. sitting | C. standing | D. dancing |

七、阅读理解。(20分)

A(杭州市中考)

Did you know the meaning of a word may change over time? Many English words we know now had different meanings a long time ago. One example is the word “nice”.

Around the year 1300, “nice” was first used in English to mean “stupid(silly)”. Two hundred years later, “nice” began to carry a “better” meaning. If people said a book was written nicely, they meant the book was written “clearly” or “carefully”, not “stupidly”. After 1800, “nice” began to take its meaning like “kind” or “friendly”. Since then, people have thought of “nice” as a word with good meanings.

A good change of a word’s meaning like this example of “nice” is called AMELIORATION. Though we don’t use “nice” to mean “stupid” any more, it is fun to know how much a word’s meaning can change from its start!

For more examples of AMELIORATION, see next page.

- ()45. What will you most probably find on the next page?
- A. The meaning of the word “nice” changed in some other ways.
 - B. The meaning of some other words changed in different ways.
 - C. The word “silly” used to mean “happy”, but now it means “stupid”.
 - D. The word “terrific” used to mean “terrible”, but now it means “excellent”.

B

Kaitlin Riffel’s dream to end poverty(贫困) started when she was visiting her father, who worked for the homeless. “I never realized there were people in the world who didn’t have a home or food before,” said Kaitlin, who is now sixteen. “I knew there was something I had to do about that.”

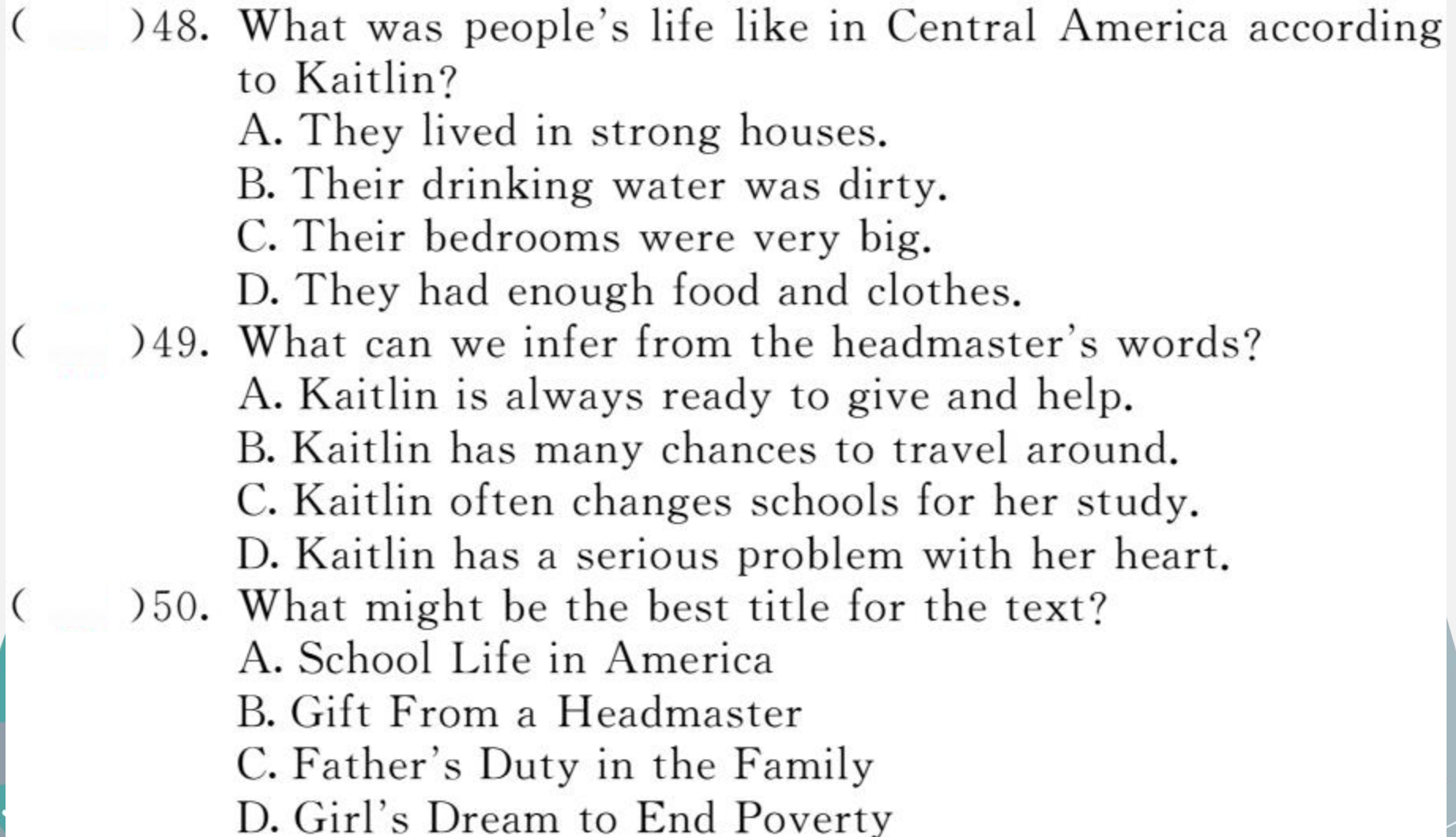
At age eight, she started raising money to build a playground. “It took me two years,” Kaitlin said. “We started small. We wanted to do something to make a difference.”

In 2014, when Kaitlin was thirteen, she visited Central America, and saw people going hungry and families living in houses made of cardboard. That year, she set Kids on a Mission, which has helped hundreds of people there.

“The rooms were smaller than my bedroom, but there would be eight people living in each one,” Kaitlin said. “We also got to see the dirty rivers that those people were drinking out of.”

Providing clean drinking water, food and clothes for people living in poverty is now an important task for Kids on a Mission. “This young lady is changing the hearts of people, and also changing the world,” said the headmaster of Kaitlin’s school.

- ()46. The job of Kaitlin’s father was to _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. sell foods | B. build playgrounds |
| C. visit schools | D. help homeless people |
- ()47. When did Kaitlin set Kids on a Mission?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. In 2009. | B. In 2011. |
| C. In 2014. | D. In 2017. |

- 
- ()48. What was people's life like in Central America according to Kaitlin?
- A. They lived in strong houses.
 - B. Their drinking water was dirty.
 - C. Their bedrooms were very big.
 - D. They had enough food and clothes.
- ()49. What can we infer from the headmaster's words?
- A. Kaitlin is always ready to give and help.
 - B. Kaitlin has many chances to travel around.
 - C. Kaitlin often changes schools for her study.
 - D. Kaitlin has a serious problem with her heart.
- ()50. What might be the best title for the text?
- A. School Life in America
 - B. Gift From a Headmaster
 - C. Father's Duty in the Family
 - D. Girl's Dream to End Poverty

八、(邵阳市中考)阅读短文,然后完成内容摘要。每空不超过三个单词。(10分)

Maciek Czastka was born in Lodz, Poland. He came to China several years ago. So far, he has been working in Chengdu for three years.

“The Belt and Road Initiative(一带一路的倡议) is meaningful,” he said. “Thanks to it, we are offered more chances.” The most powerful support for Chengdu to thrive(兴盛) along the Belt and Road is the Chengdu-Europe express railway(高速铁路). It provides direct train services between Chengdu and the city of Lodz. Because of the express railway, trains can bring things from China to Europe. At the same time, they can bring back European food, wine, meat and so on. In 2016, a total of 460 trains ran between Chengdu and Europe. The number is expected to grow to 1,000 this year.

Since the Chengdu-Europe express railway was opened, Chengdu, together with other cities in west China, has developed close trade ties with the European country. Poland is one of the largest apple producers in Europe. Czastka's company helps farmers in Poland sell



their apples to China. More and more European products will be sent to China in the future.

The Belt and Road Initiative is meaningful

About Maciek Czastka	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Born: 51. _____◆ Workplace: In Chengdu◆ Working in Chengdu: Since 52. _____ _____ ago
The most powerful support for Chengdu	It's the Chengdu-Europe express railway. In 2016, a total of 53. _____ trains ran between Chengdu and Europe. This year it will grow to 1,000.
The advantages of “the Chengdu-Europe express railway”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ The Chengdu-Europe express railway provides 54. _____ between Chengdu and the city of Lodz.◆ Chengdu, together with other cities in west China, has developed 55. _____ with the European country.

九、词语运用。(15分)

A) 根据句意及所给的提示写单词。

56. Li Na is an _____ /'eɪfn/ tennis player, and she is famous around the world.

57. We can't go to the p _____ school because it's too expensive.

58. I hope you can give a general i _____ about the new product.

59. My father had had a great _____ (影响) on me and we were interested in English.

60. Jack has to do much housework at home, but he is never _____ /'æbsənt/ from class.

B) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

61. I don't dare _____ (influence) your life.

62. I want to know the _____ (Africa) history.

63. They found a _____ (help) way to solve the problem.

64. The girl is always _____ (silence) in class.

65. Tell me your last _____ (decide), I finally agreed to go to Paris with you.



C) 根据汉语意思完成句子。(每空一词)

66. 孩子们总是希望他们的父母能更多地关注自己。

Children always hope their parents can _____
_____ to them.

67. 校长会亲自教我们。

The headmaster will teach us _____.

68. 我确实为我所做的一切感到自豪。

I am _____ everything that I did.

69. 他缺课是因为他病了。

He _____ class because of his illness.

70. 凯特的爸爸对她产生了巨大的影响。

Kate's father has _____
her.

十、(哈尔滨市中考) 补全对话。(10分)

从方框中选择最佳选项补全对话, 有两项多余。

Tom: Hi, Paul. I haven't seen you for years. 71

Paul: Sorry. I don't know you. Who are you?

Tom: I'm Tom, your cousin. 72

Paul: Let me see. Oh, you're Tom. I heard you were in Cambridge University.

Tom: Yes. But now I have finished the university.

Paul: 73 But now you are thin and tall. So I couldn't ...

Tom: Really? I used to have sweet food. I ate too much. So I was very fat.

Paul: 74

Tom: Yes. I still wear glasses.

Paul: Where are you working now?

Tom: I'm in Fudan University. I have been a teacher of the university.

Paul: You are great. 75 I can treat you to dinner.

Tom: Thank you, but I have a meeting.

Paul: All right. See you next time.

Tom: See you.

- A. *You used to be short and heavy.*
- B. *What do you feel like eating?*
- C. *Don't you remember me?*
- D. *You used to like sports, didn't you?*
- E. *What happened to you?*
- F. *OK, I'd like to.*
- G. *Did you use to wear glasses?*

71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____

十一、短文填空。(10分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示补全单词,使短文完整、通顺。

My name is Peter. I am a school boy. I am fifteen years old now. I have an e 76 sister. Her name is Amy. She is eighteen years old now. She has changed a lot in the last few years. My parents often say she has g 77 up.

She used to be afraid of f 78 in a plane. When we used to travel to somewhere far away, she didn't want to go there by plane. She preferred to take the train even though the train was much s 79. But now she doesn't mind taking the plane. She used to be afraid of the dark. She went to s 80 with her bedroom light on every night. She was also afraid of the insects like spiders. She even would c 81 when she saw the spiders. She u 82 to like to eat candy every day. But now she isn't afraid of the d 83 or spiders any more. She never eats candy and pays attention to her h 84 very much.

My mother often asks me to l 85 from her.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____
 80. _____ 81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____
 84. _____ 85. _____

十二、书面表达。(15分)

Ella 出生在北京,和小时候相比,现在的 Ella 发生了很大的变化。请根据表格提示内容,写一篇 80 词左右的英语短文,向大家介绍一下她,可适当发挥。

In the past	Now
又矮又胖	又高又瘦,留着长发
淘气 (naughty), 像个男孩, 常惹妈妈生气	很文静
擅长语言, 数学考试常常不及格	擅长数学, 学校里最受欢迎的老师之一

Blank lined writing area with a dashed top border and a small teal paper corner in the top right.

