冀教版2016-2017学年九年级上册英语第五单元练习题（word版含答案）

一、听力(听力)（共20小题；共20分）

Ⅰ. 听句子,选择合适的答语。每个句子读一遍。 (5分)

1. A. Yes,I do. B. I like it. C. No,I didn't.

2. A. Yes,I did. B. Yes,I do. C. I was short.

3. A. Yes,I was. B. No,I weren't. C. Yes,I am.

4. A. Yes,I was. B. No,he didn't. C. No,she didn't.

5. A. No,it isn't. B. Yes,it is. C. It's a dog.

Ⅱ.听对话和问题,选择正确答案。每段对话和问题读两遍。 (5分)

6. A. Apples. B. Sweet. C. Gum.

7. A. Because Paul is ill.

B. Because John is having a party.

C. Because Paul's parents aren't at home.

8. A. Drive a car. B. Take a bus. C. Take a taxi.

9. A. At 9:50. B. At 10:00. C. At 10:10.

10. A. Because he wants to chat with his friend.

B. Because he wants to surf the Internet.

C. Because his computer doesn't work.

Ⅲ. 听对话,根据对话内容判断正(T)误(F)。对话读两遍。 (5分)

11. They are talking in the shop.

12. The woman would like to buy a pair of blue shoes.

13. The woman wears Size Six.

14. The woman decided to take the shoes after she tried them on.

15. That pair of shoes cost 35 dollars.

Ⅳ.听短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。短文读两遍。 (5分)

16. What's the guide doing?

A. She's talking to the tourists.

B. She's helping some friends.

C. She's having a class in London.

17. Where're the tourists?

A. They're on River Thames (泰晤士河).

B. They're in Big Ben(大本钟).

C. They're on the way to London.

18. What's the population of London?

A. About 7.1 million. B. About 7 million. C. About 1.7 million.

19. What kind of place is London in the guide's eyes?

A. Poor and uninteresting.

B. Busy but uninteresting.

C. Big and beautiful.

20. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. There are many parks and gardens in London.

B. People in London don't like to help foreign tourists.

C. People working in London have a lot of time to visit museums.

二、单项选择（共10小题；共10分）

21. The rivers will become dirtier and dirtier   we take action to protect them.

A. since B. if C. until D. unless

22. Though I   the phone number many times, the foreigner still couldn't write it down.

A. repeated B. refused C. researched D. recognized

23. --- Yesterday, my father bought me a new mobile phone as a present, but I don't know how to use it.

--- Why not read the   first before using it?

A. expressions B. applications

C. advertisements D. instructions

24. It was sunny. He suggested   out for a walk.

A. going B. to go C. goes D. go

25. The club   over 300 members.

A. belongs to B. consists C. makes up D. is made up of

26. We won't get there on time,   the car doesn't break down.

A. even if B. unless C. if D. if not

27. --- What are you reading, Tom?

--- I'm not really reading, just   the pages.

A. turning off B. turning around

C. turning over D. turning up

28. The hotel   we stay in was right on the beach.

A. who B. why C. what D. that

29. There will be a stamp show in the museum   we visited last week.

A. who B. when C. which D. what

30. Mary Smith says she likes to have friends   are different from her.

A. whose B. which C. who

三、完形填空（共10小题；共15分）

We are now living in the 21st century. Is your classroom living in the 21stcentuiy, too? Tony is a student in Grade 8 at an American middle school. He was surprised when he saw his modern 31   on his first day of school.

In Tony's classroom, there are many new electronics(电子设备) like iPads. This semester, they will 32   the electronics to take notes, watch videos and do projects and homework. “It's 33  ” said Tony. “I prefer using an iPad to work on math or other projects 34   my team members.”

The school uses new technology'(技术) in classrooms to help students see, hear, touch and sometimes experience their tasks, technology is pretty common in most of our classrooms now,” the head teacher said. “We are trying to use technology to 35   the world to kids. It can bring the outside world in.”

Science teacher Mr. Miller agrees. “It is a 36   way for students to know the outside world,” he said.

Mr. Miller now regards himself as a guide of learning 37   as a teacher.“ If they have a question for me, I will try to teach them 38   to find the answers rather than tell them what the answers are,” he said.

Dale, another student, loves technology. He was not really interested in class before, 39   now he likes the classes very much. “It helps me use what I know about technology at school,” Dale said. “Most importantly, I 40   the classroom. This, of course, will help my studies.”

31.

A. dormitory B. playground C. library D. classroom

32.

A. allow B. use C. want D. help

33.

A. boring B. relaxing C. amazing D. disappointing

34.

A. on B. by C. at D. with

35.

A. open up B. look up C. put up D. call up

36.

A. wrong B. slow C. quick D. bad

37.

A. because of B. instead of C. according to D. thanks to

38.

A. why B. what C. when D. how

39.

A. but B. and C. or D. so

40.

A. stand B. hate C. enjoy D. dislike

四、阅读理解（共15小题；共30分）

A

Look closely at your hands. Are they clean? It doesn't matter how many times you wash your hands, tiny microbes(微生物) still stay on them. But don't worry. Most microbes don't harm you.

Now scientists say the microbes on our hands could be used in a surprising way; fighting crime, according to a recent survey microbes as well as fingerprints(指纹) could be used to identify the criminal.

Everyone has his own set of microbes on the hands. That is to say, if you and your best friend were able to see and compare all the microbes on your hands, your hands probably would look different. Some microbes only show up on your hands while others live only on your friend's hands.

When you work on a computer you leave the microbes from your hands on the keyboard. The scientists can easily tell the owner of the keyboard by looking at the microbes on it. Even if you don't leave your fingerprints behind, your microbes may give you away.

Noah Fierer, a scientist, says, "You can only clean a fingerprint, but you can't sterilize(使无菌) a surface just by wiping(擦) it off." He says that scientists have a lot more work to do before the microbe is used as a useful tool.

41. According to the passage,   could be used to identify the criminal.

A. fingerprints

B. scientists' hands

C. microbes

D. fingerprints and microbes on people's hands

42. Paragraph 3 tells us that  .

A. our hands look similar

B. the microbes will make the keyboard dirty

C. we should compare hands often

D. we have our own sets of microbes

43. When you work on computer, the microbes  .

A. just stay on our hands B. also stay on the keyboard

C. will do harm to you D. will disappear

44. From Noah Fierer we know that

A. fingerprints are no longer useful in fighting crime.

B. microbes can be found on everyone's hands.

C. unlike microbe fingerprints can be cleaned if people wipe them.

D. the microbe is used as a useful tool.

45. What's the best title of the passage?

A. Microbes May Tell Who You Are

B. Scientists Say Everyone Has Microbes

C. Noah Fiercer Does Research Into Microbes

D. Fingerprints Help Catch Criminals

B

How did ancient people tell time?

◆ Natural ways of keeping time

In ancient time, people had to use the sun and the moon to tell time. They got up when the sun came up and worked in the fields until the sun went down.

◆ Man-made things

The sand clock is made of two glass balls joined by a narrow neck. The top ball was filled with sand. The sand slowly moved through the neck into the bottom(底部) ball. People knew the time by watching how much sand fell to the bottom ball. People also made the water clock. They made a small hole near the bottom of a pot. When the water in the pot dripped(滴) out, marking(刻度) inside the pot showed how much time passed.

◆ Body clocks in living things

Animals' body clock

Animals don't need clocks to know time. They have their body clocks. Birds know when to fly to warmer places before winter. Some animals know when to keep more food for the winter. Some fish know when it's time to move up the river and lay eggs.

Plants' own clock

Plants have their own clocks to keep time. Plants know when to open flowers or when to drop their leaves.

Body clock in human beings

People also have their own body clocks. When we get used to our lives, our body clocks can be very exact. It can tell us when it's time to wake up. It can also tell us when to eat or to go to sleep.

46. How could an ancient farmer know when to go back home from the field in the daytime?

A. By looking at the moon

B. By the sand clock or the water clock

C. By looking at the sun

D. By feeling whether tired or not

47. According to the passage, how can animals know time?

A. They use body clocks

B. They ask other animals

C. They use the sun and the moon

D. They make something to tell time

48. How many kinds of living things with body clocks are mentioned(提到) here?

A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Six

49. In what way is the sand clock the same as the water clock in telling time?

A. Both of them have a neck

B. Both of them have two glass balls

C. Both of them can be used only once

D. Both of them give the time by quantity(数量)

50. The passage is mainly about  .

A. man-made clocks B. nature's clocks

C. time and clock D. how people keep time

C

A sunflower is a sunflower. A mobile phone is a mobile phone. But can you combine the two to do something for your local environment? As early as next year it may well be possible. When you have finished with your mobile phone you will be able to bury(埋葬) it in the garden and wait for it to flower.

A biodegradable(生物可降解的) mobile phone was, this month, introduced by scientists. It is hoped that the new type of phone will encourage users to recycle. Scientists have come up with a new material over the last five years. It looks like any other plastic and can be hard or soft, and able to change shape. Overtime it can also break down into the soil without giving out any poisonous chemicals. British researchers used the new material to develop a phone cover that includes a sunflower seed (种子). When this new type of cover turns into waste, it forms nitrates(硝酸盐). These feed the seed and help the flower grow. Engineers have designed a small transparent(透明的) window to hold the seed. They have made sure it only grows when the phone is thrown away. “We've only put sunflower seeds into the cover so far. But we are working with scientists to find out which flowers would perform best. Maybe we could put roses in next time.” Said one scientist.

As phone technology is developing so quickly, people are constantly throwing their mobiles away. This means producers are under pressure(压力) to find ways of recycling them. Some 650 million mobile phones have been sold this year. Most of them will be thrown away within two years, adding plastic, heavy metal and chemical waste to the environment. A biodegradable cover can change this, according to the scientists.

51. After you have finished using the new type of mobile phone,  .

A. the phone will do harm to the environment

B. the phone cover will break down easily in the soil you bury it

C. it will be recycled by the producers

D. it can be sent back to the shops

52. Which of the following is wrong about the cover of the new type of phone?

A. It can help the sunflower seed after the mobile phone breaks down

B. It looks like normal plastics but it can break down

C. It includes a sunflower seed

D. It makes sure the seed only grows after the phone is thrown away

53. The new type of phone can reduce the harm to the environment mainly  .

A. because of the material of its cover

B. because of the sunflower seed

C. because it's made of no poisonous chemicals

D. because you bury it in the soil after you finish with it

54. This type of research is done because  .

A. the technology that produces mobile phones is changing quickly

B. users are constantly throwing their mobiles away

C. nobody has ever thought of recycling mobile phones

D. producing mobile phones uses a lot of energy, so this has become a very big problem for the environment

55. We can guess from the story  .

A. the new type of mobile phones is already on the market

B. the new type of mobile phones will sell very well

C. recycling mobile phones is not useful to the environment

D. other flowers may be used in the new type of mobile phones

五、单词拼写(单句首字母填空)（共5小题；共5分）

56. That's c  (正确的).

57. My English teacher told us many good m   to study.

58. Mrs. Smith went to travel with her daughter, so she reserved a d   room in the hotel.

59. The firemen are so brave and I think they are f  .

60. Her d   about the wild animals will change people's traditional idea about their behaviors.

六、单词拼写(根据中文提示拼写单词)（共5小题；共5分）

61. Trees can weaken  (力量) of the wind.

62. I bought some candles and m  (火柴) on the way home.

63. --- Can I use your computer for a while?

---  (当然) you can.

64. Mr. Wang has a lovely  (孙子).

65. With the  (发展) of science, our country is becoming stronger and stronger.

七、翻译(根据中文提示完成句子)（共10小题；共20分）

66. 总的来说，我同意你所说的。（仅限2词）

 , I agree with what you said.

67. 开往北京的CA4106航班已于昨晚21:30起飞。

Flight CA4106 to Beijing     at 21:30 last night.

68. 我们必须买肥皂，我们已经用完了。

We must buy soap. We have      .

69. 我有时白天工作, 有时晚上工作。

Sometimes I work in the   and sometimes at  .

70. 除了颜色，这件衬衫挺不错的。（仅限2词）

The shirt is nice   the colour.

71. 教育与收入有关。（仅限3词）

The education   the income.

72. 一份联合国的报告表明,到二十世纪末,全球人口将超过六十亿。

A UN report says the world   will   six   by the end of the   century.

73. 他有几个习惯，对他来说不是那么好。

He has a few     are not so good for him.

74. 在绿色学校，每个班收集可回收利用的废物。

At a green school, every class collects waste   can be recycled or used again.

75. I like a singer  (自己做曲的). (who)

八、适当形式填空(单句适当形式)（共5小题；共5分）

76. The compass helped people make many  (discover) in the past.

77. Railways are important to the economic  (develop) of a country.

78. I'm thankful to the teacher for her  (suggest) on my interview.

79. We should have a  (science) diet(饮食) to keep healthy.

80. My parents give me a lot of  (press).

九、阅读与表达(问答式)（共5小题；共10分）

You can't always predict a heavy rain or remember your umbrella. But designer Mikhail Belvacv doesn't think that forgetting to check the weather report before heading out should result in you getting wet. To protect people from the rain, he created lampbrella, a lamp post with its own rain sensing umbrella.

The designer says he comes up with the idea after watching people get wet on streets in Russia. "Once, I was driving on a central Saint Petersburg street and saw the street lamps lighting up people trying to hide from the rain. I thought it would be all right to have a canopy(伞蓬) built into a street lamp." he said.

The lampbrella is a street lamp fitted with an umbrella canopy. It has a built-in electric motor which can open or close the umbrella in need. Sensors(传感器) then make sure that the umbrella offers the walkers whenever it starts raining.

In addition to the rain sensor, there's also a 360° motion sensor on the street lamp which finds out whether anyone's using the lampbrella. After three minutes of not being used the canopy is closed.

According to the designer, the lampbrella would move at a low speed, so as not to cause harm to the walkers. Besides, it would be grounded to protect from possible lightning strike. Each lampbrella would offer enough protection for several people. Being fixed at 2 meters off the ground, it would only be a danger for the tallest of walkers.

While there are no plans to take lampbrella into production, Belyacv says he recently introduced his creation to one Moscow Department, and insists this creation could be fixed on my street where a lot of people walk.

根据短文内容，完成下列小题。

81. Who designed lampbrella?

82. Why did Belyacv create lampbrella?

83. How soon is the the canopy closed if it's not being used?

84. Would each lampbrella offer enough protection for only one person or several people?

85. What is the main idea of the passage?

十、补全对话(选择)（共5小题；共10分）

(Da Wei comes across Li Lei, who is studying, in the school library.)

A: Hi, Li Lei. Are you busy with your homework now?

B: Oh, yeah, Da Wei. And you?

A: I'm here for a book. Hey, Li Lei. Have a break! We should be outside in the fresh air. It's good for us.

B: Sorry, I can't. 86.   I must hand it in tomorrow.

A: Oh, I see. But we can't always stay indoors. We must often take exercise. 87.

B: Never. I hardly have time now. A sea of homework almost takes up all my free time. It's sad but that's life. 88.

A: You mean my life? In fact, I'm also very busy like you. But you know I like sports. 89.   Whenever I have a little time, I will try them.

B: No wonder you are so energetic.

A: Yeah, better health, better grades. 90.

B: Yes, you are right. It sounds as if we should also try to exercise often in the future. Da Wei, shall we play basketball for a while now?

A: OK. Let's go!

A. How about your life?

B. I like jumping, running, playing basketball and so on.

C. Why not walk in the fresh air?

D. How often do you exercise?

E. Do you agree with me?

F. I have to finish my homework first.

G. Sounds like great fun!

答案

一、听力(听力)

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. C

6. C 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. A

11. T

12. F

13. T

14. T

15. F

16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A

听力原文

一、听力部分(听力原文)

Ⅰ. 听句子,选择合适的答语。每个句子读一遍。

1.Did you use to play the piano?

2. You used to be short,didn't you?

3. Were you outgoing when you were young?

4. Did the girl use to be afraid of the dark?

5.Is it a dog or a cat?

Ⅱ. 听对话和问题,选择正确答案。每段对话和问题读两遍。

6. M: I used to eat candies all the time.Did you?

W: Yes,I did.And I used to chew gum a lot.

Q: What did the girl use to chew a lot?

7. M:Is dinner ready,Mom?

W: Yes,John.Call Paul.He will eat dinner with us.

M:Why?

W:His parents are not in tonight.

Q: Why does John's mother ask him to call Paul for dinner?

8. M: Hi,Betty.Let's go to my home first and then go out for lunch together.

W:Are we taking the bus?

M:No,I will drive you there.

Q:How will they go home?

9. M: Linda,it's already ten o'clock.When will our bus come?

W: We have to wait another ten minutes.

Q: When will the bus come?

10. M: Hi,Lucy.Can I use your computer?

W:Sure.Are you in a hurry?

M: Yes.My friend is waiting for me online.

Q: Why does the boy want to use the computer now?

Ⅲ. 听对话,根据对话内容判断正(T)误(F)。对话读两遍。

M:Can I help you?

W: Yes.I'm looking for a pair of white shoes.I think I wear Size Six.

M: The white shoes are here.Let's see...,here's a Size Six.They are very nice.

W: Oh,I'll try them on.Hm...they seem to fit.How much are they?

M:Twentyfive dollars.

W:Here you are.I'll take them.

Ⅳ. 听短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。短文读两遍。

Hello,ladies and gentlemen.I am your guide today.First I'd like to tell you something about London before we arrive.As you know,London is the capital of England.It's a very big city with a population of about 7 million.The people are usually friendly and helpful.They are always glad to tell visitors about their city.

London is also a beautiful city.It has lots of parks and gardens.When you are in London you should visit London Museum.It can tell you a lot of interesting stories.You may also visit many other places of interest such as Big Ben,River Thames and so on.

二、单项选择

21. D 22. A 23. D 24. A 25. D

26. A 27. C 28. D 29. C 30. C

三、完形填空

31. D 32. B 33. C 34. D 35. A

36. C 37. B 38. D 39. A 40. C

四、阅读理解

41. D 42. D 43. B 44. C 45. C

46. C 47. A 48. B 49. D 50. C

51. B 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. D

五、单词拼写(单句首字母填空)

56. correct

57. methods

58. double

59. fantastic

60. discovery

六、单词拼写(根据中文提示拼写单词)

61. force

62. matches

63. Certainly

64. grandson

65. development

七、翻译(根据中文提示完成句子)

66. In general

67. took off

68. used it up

69. day, night

70. except for

71. is related to

72. population, pass, billion, twentieth

73. habits that

74. which

75. who writes his own music

八、适当形式填空(单句适当形式)

76. discoveries

77. development

78. suggestion(s)

79. scientific

80. pressure

九、阅读与表达(问答式)

81. Mikhail Belvacv.

82. To protect people from the rain.

83. After three minutes.

84. For several people.

85. Why Belvacv creates the lampbrella and how the lampbrella works.

十、补全对话(选择)

86. F 87. D 88. A 89. B 90. E