








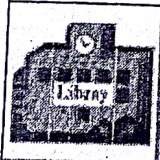
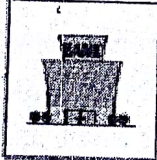
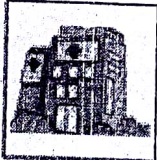

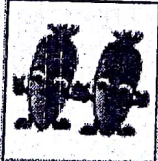



九年级英语

第 I 卷 选择题 (满分 95 分)

第一部分 听力 (共四节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 听句子, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相关的图画。每个句子听两遍。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

() 1.			
	A	B	C
() 2.			
	A	B	C
() 3.			
	A	B	C
() 4.			
	A	B	C
() 5.			
	A	B	C

第二节 听句子, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所给句子内容相符的正确答语。每个句子听两遍。(共 5 个小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| () 6. A. Thank you. | B. It's wonderful. | C. I don't think so. |
| () 7. A. Good idea. | B. Not at all. | C. Of course. |
| () 8. A. I can help. | B. I agree with you | C. Sounds good. |
| () 9. A. Yes. she has. | B. He will buy one. | C. The old man. |
| () 10. A. Have a good day. | B. Glad to hear that. | C. That's all right. |

第三节 听对话, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能回答问题的正确选项。每段对话听两遍



遍。(共 10 个小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

听第一段对话, 回答第 11、12 小题。

- () 11. Where was Frank born?
A. In Australia. B. In Britain. C. In China.
- () 12. Why did Frank's family move to England?
A. Because his parents found jobs there.
B. Because his father found a job there.
C. Because he had to study there.

听第二段对话, 回答第 13、14 小题。

- () 13. Where does this conversation happen?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a supermarket. C. In a museum.
- () 14. What does the woman order at last?
A. Beef pizza and apple juice.
B. Pork pizza and ice coffee.
C. Beef pizza and ice coffee.

听第三段对话, 回答第 15~17 小题。

- () 15. How often does Tina visit her grandparents?
A. Every day. B. Once a week. C. Twice a month.
- () 16. How does Tina usually go to her grandparents' home?
A. By subway. B. By train. C. By car.
- () 17. Where do Tina's grandparents live?
A. In Tina's city. B. In a small city. C. In a small village.

听第四段对话, 回答第 18~20 小题。

- () 18. When is Fred going to the United States?
A. Next Monday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Wednesday.
- () 19. How will Fred and Lily communicate with each other?
A. By writing letters. B. By making phone calls. C. By chatting online.
- () 20. What can we know about Fred?
A. Fred and Lily will study together in the United States.
B. Fred will study in the United States for a long time.
C. Fred's parents want him to work in the United States.

第四节 听短文, 从文中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能完成下列信息表格的正确选项。短文听两遍。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

Susan's dream	
The concert	The <u>21</u> were expensive.
About Susan	She listened to the songs <u>22</u> .
	She gets up early because she wants to <u>23</u> singing.
Miss Smith	She is Susan's music <u>24</u> .
Susan's dream	She wants to be a famous <u>25</u> in the future.



- ()21. A. drinks B. tickets C. snacks
 ()22. A. carefully B. happily C. slowly
 ()23. A. learn B. enjoy C. practice
 ()24. A. listener B. teacher C. partner
 ()25. A. singer B. dancer C. writer

第二部分 英语知识运用 (30 分)

第一节 单项填空 (15 分)

- ()26. Have you seen _____ movie *Dawn of the planet of the Apes*?
 A. the B. a C. an D. /
- ()27. —What's your favorite TV program?
 —_____ is *The Voice of China*.
 A. Me B. I C. My D. Mine
- ()28. He used to _____ in a small village, But now he has been used to _____ in a big city.
 A. live; living B. live; live C. living; living D. living; live
- ()29. Everyone is born _____ the ability to learn.
 A. in B. with C. at D. to
- ()30. Taobao is one of _____ websites in China now.
 A. famous B. more famous
 C. most famous D. the most famous
- ()31. —I'm terribly sorry that I've kept you waiting for so long.
 —_____.
 A. Never mind B. It's a pity
 C. You're welcome D. That's right
- ()32. — Our teacher often tells us, _____ you study, _____ you will be.
 — I think your teacher is right.
 A. hard; good B. harder; better
 C. the hard; the good D. the harder; the better
- ()33. ---The radio says it will rain next Sunday.
 ----_____. We're going for a picnic that day.
 A. I hope it will B. I'm afraid not C. I don't think so D. I hope not
- ()34. The little girl asked _____ she could join the chess club or not.
 A. whether B. what C. how D. if
- ()35. —Is Kitty British?
 —No, she is an _____.
 A. Europe B. America C. European D. American
- ()36. —I'm going to spend my winter vacation with my parents in Thailand.
 —_____.
 A. Have a good time B. You're unlucky
 C. I want to go there, too D. I'm sorry to hear that



- () 37. — Did you watch the Operation Mekong(湄公河行动) on TV?
—Yes, _____ great movie it was!
A. What a B. What C. How D. What an
- () 38. Everyone in the world should _____ the water pollution.
A. look for B. lay out C. depend on D. care about
- () 39. —Do you know _____ ?
—In 1885.
A. when was the car invented B. when did the car invent
C. when the car invented D. when the car was invented
- () 40. —Are you able to make *zongzi* for the Dragon Boat Festival?
—_____.
A. It's a piece of cake B. You'd better not
C. Take it easy D. Good luck

第二节 完形填空 (15 分)

An ant is walking by the river. He looks at the river and says to himself, “41 nice and cool this water looks! I must drink some of it.” But when he is drinking, he 42 into the river. “Oh. Help! Help!” the ant cries. A *dove* (鸽子) is sitting 43 the tree. She hears him and offers him a leaf. “44 up that leaf,” she says, “and you will get to the *bank* (河岸).” The ant climbs up onto the leaf, and the wind *blows* (吹) the leaf to the bank. “Thank you, Dove. You're so 45. You have saved my life, and I wish I could do 46 for you. Goodbye!” the ant says and runs home. “Goodbye!” says the dove. “Be 47 not to fall into the river again.” After a few days, the dove is building her *nest* (巢). And a man is raising his *gun* (枪) to shoot 48. The ant sees this, and runs 49 to *bite* (咬) the man's leg. “Ouch! Ouch!” The man 50 a terrible pain and drops his gun. The dove flies away quickly. So the man picks up his gun and leaves. The dove comes to the ant and says, “Thank you, my little friend. You have saved my life.” The little ant is so glad, because he can help the dove.

- () 41. A. Where B. What C. When D. How
() 42. A. falls B. drives C. looks D. runs
() 43. A. on B. in C. with D. down
() 44. A. Get B. Come C. Climb D. Put
() 45. A. quick B. kind C. patient D. worried
() 46. A. anything B. nothing C. everything D. something
() 47. A. careful B. happy C. easy D. dangerous
() 48. A. it B. her C. him D. them
() 49. A. slowly B. off C. fast D. ups
() 50. A. feels B. takes C. causes D. gives

第三部分 阅读理解 (共三部分, 满分 35 分)

第一节 根据短文内容, 判断句子正误。正确写 T, 错误写 F. (7.5 分)

The Spring Festival is also called the Lunar(农历) New Year. It is a great occasion(机会) to the Chinese people. It lasts about the first seven days of the year, during



which people do not work except for the workers on duty. Students do not go to school, and shops are closed.

Several days before the New Year, people begin to prepare. Farmers kill pigs, sheep, cocks(公鸡) and hens. People in the city buy meat, fish and vegetables. Houses are cleaned. Couplets(春联) are pasted on the doors. Colorful lanterns are hung at the gate.

On the eve of the New Year, each family has its members and they get together and eat a big dinner. After the meal they watch TV until the clock strikes(敲响) twelve. Then every family sets off long strings of small firecrackers(鞭炮) and other fireworks to welcome the new year. On the first day of the new year, almost everyone is dressed in his or her best. When people meet on the way, they say "Happy New Year" to each other. Friends and relatives pay new year calls or send messages and give presents to each other. Children enjoy themselves during the festival.

- () 51. Students don't go to school during the Lunar New Year.
- () 52. Workers in the city kill pigs, sheep, cocks and hens several days before the Spring Festival.
- () 53. People paste couplets on the doors and hang colorful lanterns at the gate.
- () 54. All family members don't get together to have a big dinner on the New Year's Eve.
- () 55. On the first day of the new year, people say to "Happy New Year" each other.

第二节 根据短文内容, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。(20 分)

A

I was in a strange city I didn't know at all, and what's more, I could not speak a word of the language. On my second day I got on the first bus that passed, rode on it for several stops, then got off and walked on. The first two hours passed pleasantly(愉快地) enough, then I decided to turn back to my hotel for lunch. After walking about for some time, I decided I had better ask the way. The trouble was that the only word I knew of the language was the name of the street in which I lived, and even that I pronounced badly. I stopped to ask a newspaper-seller. He handed me a paper. I shook my head and repeated the name of the street and he put the paper into my hands. I had to give him some money and went on my way. The next person I asked was a policeman. He listened to me carefully, nodded and gently took me by the arm. There was a strange look in his eyes as he pointed left and right and left again. I nodded politely and began walking in the direction he pointed.

About an hour passed and I noticed that the houses were getting fewer and fewer and green fields were appearing on either side of me. I had come all the way into the countryside. The only thing left for me to do was find the nearest railway station.

- () 56. The writer preferred to walk back to his hotel because _____.
- A. he had no money to buy a ticket
- B. he wanted to lose himself in the city
- C. he tried to know the city in this way
- D. it was late and there were no buses passing by
- () 57. The newspaper-seller _____.



- A. didn't know where the hotel was
 B. didn't understand what the writer said
 C. could understand what the writer said
 D. didn't want to take the money from the writer
- () 58. From the story we know that the policeman _____.
 A. was kind but didn't understand the writer?
 B. told the writer where to take a train
 C. knew what the writer really meant
 D. was cold-hearted and didn't help the writer
- () 59. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 A. The writer got close to the hotel where he stayed.
 B. The writer got to the hotel with the policeman's help.
 C. The writer found he was much farther away from the hotel.
 D. The writer found the hotel in the direction the policeman pointed.
- () 60. In your opinion, what was the writer's real trouble?
 A. He didn't know the city at all. B. He couldn't speak the language.
 C. He went too far in the wrong bus. D. He followed the policeman's direction.

B

Everyone has got two personalities (性格)—one is shown to the world and the other is secret and real. You don't know your secret personality when you're awake because you can control yourself. But when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you. Of course, you often change your sleeping positions. The sleeping position that best shows your secret personality is the one at the beginning of sleep.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You normally trust people and you are easily influenced by new ideas. You don't like to make people unhappy, so you never express your real feelings. You're quite shy and you aren't very confident.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a person who likes to keep secrets. You worry a lot and you always easily become sad. You never want to change your minds, but you are satisfied with your life the way it is. You usually live for today not for tomorrow.

If you sleep with your back curled (蜷缩), you are probably a very nervous person. You have a low opinion of yourself and protect yourself from being hurt, so you are very **defensive**. You're shy and you don't usually like meeting people. You like to be on your own.

If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your strengths and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You have a confident personality. You sometimes feel worried, but you don't often get unhappy. You always say what you think, even if it makes people angry.

- () 61. You may find the passage in _____.
 A. a science magazine B. a guide book C. a storybook D. a sports newspaper
- () 62. The sleeping position best shows your secret personality _____.
 A. on your back B. on your stomach C. on your side D. with your back curled



- A. in the daytime B. at the beginning of sleep
C. at night D. during the deep sleep

()63. The meaning of the underlined word “defensive” in the passage is “_____”.

- A. 易怒的 B. 攻击性的 C. 外向的 D. 有戒心的

()64. Tina hardly tells her secrets to her friends. She probably goes to sleep _____.

- A. with her back curled B. on her stomach
C. on her back D. on her side

()65. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. sleeping on your side is the best way of sleeping
B. sleeping positions show people's secret personalities
C. changing positions will cause sleeping problems
D. enough sleep makes people look better and healthier

第三节 根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A lot of people keep asking, “How do I improve my English?” There are many possible answers, but here are just a few pieces of advice.

Be responsible(负责的)for your own learning.

Make sure you have teachers, reading materials, and websites to help you with your English, but who is really responsible for making sure that you learn English well? __66_____.

____67_____.

If you are interested in English, remember that it is all around you. You do many things that will help you learn English. Find things to do where you need to use English.

Listen to the radio in English.

Watch TV and movies in English. You can also speak in English with your friends. Get a language partner and speak in English as much as possible. __68_____.

Other ideas: Take an English class, join an English group, find a tautor, and read English magazines. Do whatever you can to keep using the language. __69_____. This means that you should pay attention to how you use English. Think (a little) about how you are going to say something before it comes out of your mouth.

But don't think about all of the problems you have in English at the same time. Just choose something that you know you are having difficulty with and work on using it correctly. __70_____.

- A. Just keep trying little by little, and your English will get better every day.
B. Do things in English as much as possible.
C. Finding friends whose native language is English is even better.
D. Monitor(监督)yourself.
E. Nobody but you.
F. Keep away friends whose native language is English.
G. You can't ask others for help.



第 II 卷 非选择题 (满分 25 分)

第四部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。(5 分)

71. There are a lot of fallen _____ (leaf) everywhere in autumn.
 72. Could you please tell me where _____ (buy) some medicine?
 73. The two words look the same, but their _____ (pronounce) are difficult.
 74. You can feel the _____ (warm) of spring when you take a walk on a March afternoon.
 75. The computer is _____ (expensive) and I have enough money to buy it.

第二节 将下列句子中的汉语部分译成英语, 划线部分的英语译成汉语, 注意使用适当形式。(5 分)。

76. I _____ (爱上) with Chengdu when I came to the city for the first time.
 77. My English teacher told me to _____ (注意) my spelling.
 78. We _____ (为.....而骄傲) our country's development.
 79. These days there are more and more left-behind children in China. ()
 80. Chinese people are known for being hospitable and generous. ()

第三节 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

假如你叫李明, 进入九年级后, 周末活动发生了很大的变化。请根据表格内所提供的信息, 以 “I Have Changed a Lot.” 为题写一篇 80 词左右的短文。首句已给出, 不计入总词数。

	Past	Now
In the day	go shopping, play sports with friends	have classes
At night	watch TV, read a newspaper or a magazine, chat on line	do lots of homework, read comics
feeling	happy	stressed out

I Have Changed a Lot

My life on weekends has changed a lot in the past two months.

