

# 九年级英语试题

(满分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请将选择题答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡指定题号里;将非选择题的答案用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内,答在试题卷上无效。
3. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。

## 一、听力测试(共 25 小题,1—20 小题,每小题 1 分;21—25 小题,每小题 2 分,总计 30 分;每小题约有 8 秒钟的答题时间)

(一)录音中有五个句子,每个句子听两遍,然后从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。(5 分)

- |                     |                     |                       |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I will   | B. Yes, I have      | C. No, I didn't       |
| 2. A. By cailun     | B. In 1899          | C. It' amazing        |
| 3. A. let's go      | B. Have a nice trip | C. Hurry up           |
| 4. A. Come on       | B. Never mind       | C. Sorry to hear that |
| 5. A. Of course not | B. Wait and see     | C. well done          |

(二)录音中有三个句子,每个句子对应一幅图片,每个句子听两遍,然后选择与句子内容相对应的图片。(3 分)

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_



A



B



C

(三)录音中有五组对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。(5 分)

9. How does the man feel?  
A. very happy                      B. very sad                      C. very tired
10. How does Ted go to the food bank?  
A. On foot                      B. By car                      C. By bike
11. What does the man mean?  
A. He likes apple juice.                      B. He doesn't like apple juice.  
C. He has had too much apple juice.

12. How many Grade Eight students took part in the singing competition?

A. 13

B. 8

C. 21

13. Where are the speakers now?

### A. In a restaurant

B. In a classroom

### C. In a hospital

(四)录音中有一段长对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的答案。(4 分)

14. How did the man go to see his grandparents in the countryside?

### A. On foot

B. by car

C. by bus.

15. With whom did Helen go to Beijing last weekend?

### A. Her uncle

### B. Her parents

### C. Her aunt

16. When did Helen arrive in Beijing?

A. At 10:45am

B. At 11:15am

C. At 11:45am

17. Where did Helen go last Saturday?

A. To the Summer Palace    B. To the Great Wall

### C. To the Palace Museum

(五)录音中有三小段独白,听独白两遍后,根据独白内容,将信息配对。(3分)

18. Tony

### A. training for a football match

19. Ben

B. enjoying playing basketball

20. Betty

### C. preparing for the sports meeting

(六) 听力填表(共 5 小题,计 10 分;录音播放前,你有 20 秒钟的读题时间)

录音中有一篇短文,是有关去希腊旅行的介绍,听短文两遍后,请你根据表格内容提示,相关信息,完成表格(每空一词)。

The trip to Greece	
When	They will meet on (21) _____
Who	A large group with (22) _____ people
Where	<p>◆The second day,they will go to the national (23) _____ to see art works.</p> <p>◆The third day,they'll go to Greece's(24) _____ island. The island is in the (25) _____ of the country.</p>

二、阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,计 50 分)

阅读下列短文,然后从每小题 A、B、C、D 中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

## A

Who invented the umbrella? There are many different opinions. Some people say that the people of ancient Egypt invented it, some say the Romans invented it and some say Luban's wife invented it in ancient China. There's even an interesting story about its invention in China.




Luban was the most famous craftsman (工匠) in ancient China. One day, Luban and his wife were taking a walk and enjoying the beautiful view. Suddenly

it began to rain. Both of them were soaked when they got back home. Luban's wife said, "If there is something that can protect people from the rain when they are walking outdoors, it will be wonderful." Then Luban said, "That's easy. I will build many pavilions (亭)." His wife replied, "That's a good idea, but it is not convenient. Is it possible to make a movable (可移动的) pavilion, which could always follow the people?" She thought all day and all night. One day, she saw some kids playing in the rain, and each kid held a big lotus leaf (荷叶) over the head to protect themselves from getting wet. That gave her a great idea. Then, she made the first umbrella in ancient China.

Since the umbrella was invented, it has been part of people's life in every corner of the world. Right now, there are many kinds of umbrellas, such as beach umbrellas, kids umbrellas and market umbrellas. How many umbrellas are made every year in the world? Maybe millions or even more. One interesting thing is that most umbrellas in the world are made in China. Shangyu in Zhejiang Province alone has more than 1,000 umbrella factories and it is called "China Umbrella City".

26. How many opinions about the inventor of the umbrella are given in Paragraph 1?  
A. One.                                      B. Two.                                      C. Three.                                      D. Four.
27. The underlined word "soaked" in Paragraph 2 means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
A. 受伤的                                      B. 疑惑的                                      C. 惭愧的                                      D. 湿透的
28. What was Luban's advice on protecting people from the rain?  
A. To wear a big hat.                                      B. To bring a big lotus leaf.  
C. To build many pavilions.                                      D. To make a movable pavilion.
29. How is the second paragraph different from the rest of the passage?  
A. It tells a story.                                      B. It teaches a lesson.  
C. It gives some advice.                                      D. It describes some problems.
30. What do we know about Shangyu?  
A. It has over 1,000 umbrella factories.  
B. Most of the world's umbrellas are made there.  
C. The local people know the story of Luban and his wife well.  
D. More kinds of umbrellas are made there than in other places in China.

B

	<p>GONE WITH THE WIND</p> <p>Author: Margaret Mitchell    ¥25 (in bookstores)</p> <p>¥18 (online)</p> <p>Gone With the Wind is a best-seller, which tells a story that happened in the American Civil War(美国内战). Scarlett O'Hara is a woman in the story who is full of energy. She is strong and saves her family but is very selfish at the same time.</p>
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## A LITTLE PRINCESS

Author: Frances Hodgson Burnett    ¥18.3 (online)

Motherless Sara Crewe was sent home from India to school at Miss Minchin's. Her father was very rich and she lived a rich and comfortable life. Then her father died and Sara lost everything. She had to learn to do with her changed life. Her strong character made her able to fight successfully against her poverty(贫穷) and the scorn(嘲笑) of her fellows(伙伴). It's an excellent book with 4 tapes(磁带) for children.



## PETER PAN

Author: J. M. Barrie      ¥15 (in bookstores)

¥12 (online)

It is a children's story full of imagination and adventures(冒险), which is about Wendy, John, and Michael Darling's adventures in Never-Never Land with Peter Pan, the boy who would not grow up. The children are happy and lovely. (with 2 tapes)

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Author: Harriet Beecher Stowe    ¥20 (in bookstores)

The most famous novel in American history, Uncle Tom's Cabin talked about the struggle between free states and slave(奴隶) states during the American Civil War and is as powerful today as when it first came out 150 years ago.



# THE SECRET GARDEN

Author: Frances Hodgson Burnett

¥35 (in bookstores)    ¥30 (online)

Mary Lennox, a sickly orphan(孤儿), finds herself in her uncle's dark house. Why are so many rooms locked? Why is one of the gardens locked? And what is that crying she hears at night? Through the power of hope, friendship, and the magic of nature, the brave girl brings the house and a long-lost garden back to life.

31. All of the following books have children as their main characters except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. PETER PAN                                      B. GONE WITH THE WIND  
C. A LITTLE PRINCESS                        D. THE SECRET GARDEN
32. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are only three books with tapes

B. we can buy 5 kinds of the above books in bookstores

C. two of the books are written by Frances Hodgson Burnett

D. THE SECRET GARDEN is ¥5 cheaper in bookstores than online

33. If you buy THE SECRET GARDEN and PETER PAN online, you have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ¥30

B. ¥12

C. ¥50

D. ¥42.

34. Mary brings the house and a long-lost garden back to life with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the power of hope    b. friendship    c. her uncle    d. nature's magic

A. a, b, c

B. a, c, d

C. b, c, d

D. a, b, d

35. The purpose(目的) of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell the children how to begin an adventure

B. provide some ads about cartoon movies

C. teach how to write stories for kids.

D. offer some information about books.

### C

If you live in Shanghai, you might have taken a “lesson” in sorting (分类) garbage, as the city introduced new garbage-sorting regulations (规章) on July 1, 2019.



As China's first city to carry out strict regulations on garbage sorting and recycling, Shanghai asks its residents (居民) to sort garbage into four categories (类别), namely recyclable, harmful, dry and wet waste. If people fail to sort their garbage properly, they can be fined(罚款) up to 200 yuan.

Since Shanghai carried out the regulation, the amount of its total daily waste has been reduced by an average(平均数) of 15,500 tons, 26 percent less than that of the end of 2018, while the average daily weight of recyclables hits 4,500 tons, five times higher than the end of 2018, according to the Shanghai Landscaping and City Appearance Administrative Bureau.

The city also rebuilt 21,000 waste-sorting stations and more than 40,000 waste bins have been updated (更新). The city's waste collection and transportation system (运输系统) is complete, according to the bureau.

“Proper waste sorting protects the environment and saves natural resources,” said Deng Jianping, director of the bureau. “Led by the central government, Shanghai is making efforts to develop long-term solutions to garbage management.”

However, there have also been some problems. Some people complained that it is difficult to deal with wet garbage, as they are asked to take wet garbage out of its bag when dumping (倾倒). According to the sorting rules, the wet garbage must go in the wet waste bin and the bag must go in the dry waste bin.

This separation is necessary, as it makes sure that the wet garbage will decompose (分解) properly and become useful organic (有机的) waste, the bureau said.

Plastic bags can influence this process. Some people in Shanghai are instead using pa-

per bags that can biodegrade(生物降解)or plastic containers(容器) that can be washed and reused, according to Xinhua.

36. People in Shanghai are asked to sort their garbage into the \_\_\_\_\_ categories.
- A. recyclable, dry, harmful and kitchen waste
  - B. recyclable, kitchen, dry and “other” waste
  - C. harmful, recyclable, dry and “other” waste
  - D. harmful, recyclable, dry and wet waste
37. What does the third paragraph tell us? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The garbage-sorting regulation has already brought improvements.
  - B. Recyclable waste comes out to two-thirds of the total daily waste.
  - C. In 2019, people produced less waste than in 2018.
  - D. Shanghai needs stricter rules to deal with waste.
38. According to Deng Jianping, Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has added more than 40,000 waste bins
  - B. has had problems with garbage management
  - C. will help other cities make garbage-sorting regulations
  - D. is still looking for long-term solutions to deal with garbage
39. What does “this process” in the last paragraph refer to? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The process of sorting garbage.
  - B. The process of dumping wet waste.
  - C. The process of decomposing wet waste.
  - D. The separation of wet waste and dry waste.
40. This article tell us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why Shanghai must sort their garbage.
  - B. how Shanghai sorts their garbage
  - C. the reason of the garbage-sorting regulation and some achievement.
  - D. how to protect our environment.

## D

You might have noticed that sometimes, when you’re playing mobile games or taking a video call, the picture suddenly freezes(卡顿) because the network speed is too slow. When you try to download a movie on your phone, it seems to take forever.

These annoying things will soon become a thing of the past, as China just issued commercial licenses(发放商用牌照)

for 5G networks on June 6. This means that China’s telecommunications(电信) companies will be able to offer 5G network speeds for mobile phone users.

The “G” in “5G” stands for generation(代) (of mobile network technology). 1G let us talk to each other, 2G let us send messages, 3G give us mobile data and internet, and 4G make all of these things faster. So what will 5G bring?

First of all, 5G is so fast that it will allow you to download an entire HD movie in sec-



onds. The delay (延时) between sending and receiving data will be shortened. Now, 4G takes about 100 to 200 milliseconds(毫秒) while humans have a reaction time of about 200 to 300 milliseconds. But 5G will get the delay down to 1 milliseconds or less, which is almost real time.

Because of this increase in speed, it will be possible to create and use new kinds of technology. Robots will be used to do operations because doctors will be able to control them from somewhere else without any delay. Self-driving cars will be able to drive more safely because they can smoothly communicate with each other, traffic lights and road sensors(传感器).

5G also makes the internet of things (IoT, 物联网) possible. IoT is a large network that connects nearly everything. For example, your toaster(烤面包机) might be able to automatically(自动) start making your breakfast after your alarm clock rings. And your sprinkler(洒水器) could know when to water your grass by sensing the air.

All in all, 5G will shape every type of technology that it touches. And you won't have to wait too long for that to happen.

41. From the first paragraph we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people can't download a movie at all on the phone
- B. making a video call is impossible for phone users
- C. sometimes the network speed is too slow to use
- D. mobile games can't be downloaded on the phone

42. What's the paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 mainly about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They are mainly about how 5G works
- B. They are mainly about what 5G brings.
- C. They are mainly about Self-driving cars
- D. They are mainly about how convenient lives can be

43. With the help of "5G" \_\_\_\_\_

- A. you can download an entire HD movie in minutes.
- B. the speed is decreased between sending and receiving data.
- C. self-driving cars will be able to drive like human beings
- D. it is completely possible for your television to turn itself on.

44. The underlined word "them" refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. operations
- B. robots
- C. 5G phones
- D. speeds

45. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 5G will make people's life much easier and more convenient.
- B. Self-driving cars will become safer because of the use of 5G.
- C. IoT is a large network that connects everything.
- D. Using 5G to download something takes just a little time.

### 三、短文还原(共 5 空, 每空 2 分, 计 10 分)

阅读短文, 从短文下方方框中的六个句子中选择五个还原到短文中, 使短文通顺完整、衔接自然。

March 20th is World Water Day every year. According to a report from the United

Nations, more than half of the world's major rivers have serious water loss and are polluted.

The Yellow River, the world's fifth longest river, watered some of the oldest farms on earth. But now it has a serious problem. 46. \_\_\_\_\_ In most of the past 35 years, it didn't reach the sea.

The Nile in Egypt, running 6, 650 km, is the longest river in the world. 47. \_\_\_\_\_ Now it is down to 2 billion m' or so. Australia's Murray River reaches the sea only every other year. One fifth of America's Rio Grande has no water, either.

48. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mostly it's damming (筑坝) and global warming that make rivers dry. 49. \_\_\_\_\_ Now about 45, 000 of them lie across the world's rivers. They hold back around 15% of the world's fresh water from running to the sea.

Global warming is making things worse. Warmer weather takes water away. The glacier (冰川) are becoming smaller. 50. \_\_\_\_\_ Global warming has had certain effects on water sources (源头). Droughts (干旱) happening around the world make people pay more attention to this fact.

- A. Dams hold water to irrigate (灌溉) fields and make power.

B. Factories pour waste water into rivers directly.

C. It used to carry 32 billion m' of water a year.

D. How does it happen?

E. The source of the Yellow River is drying up because of it.

F. Its source on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is drying up.

四、综合填空(共 20 空,每空 1.5 分,计 30 分)

A

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容,从下面方框内所给 11 个词中选择 10 个意义相符的词,必要时进行词形变化,填入空白处,每空一词。

- thousand I late with real smell crowd why how early of

I am a plastic bottle. A week ago, I was on a supermarket shelf. I had a normal life, the same as all my brothers and sisters-other bottles full 51. \_\_\_\_\_ water. I felt 52. \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

Then a tall woman picked me up and put me in her basket! The woman took me home and put me in the fridge. I felt cold, but I soon made friends with the cans and bottles in it. However, only a few hours53. \_\_\_\_\_, she took me out of the fridge and drank the water inside me. Then she threw me into a dustbin. I felt very lonely.

54. \_\_\_\_\_ the next morning ,a man took me out of a dustbin. He threw me and the other rubbish into the back of a truck. There were so many terrible 55. \_\_\_\_\_. Then I was pushed together with the rest of the rubbish. Soon I was completely flat(平的). I couldn't believe 56. \_\_\_\_\_ thin I became.

I slept for a while. When I woke up, I found 57. \_\_\_\_\_ in a terrible place. Every-



thing around me was ugly and had terrible smells . I felt afraid. I kept expecting that I would be moved somewhere else. Then huge trucks came and covered us with a layer(层) of soil.

I asked another bottle what would happen to us. He said that we would never leave this terrible 58. \_\_\_\_\_ place, but would have to stay here for 59. \_\_\_\_\_ of years.

“60. \_\_\_\_\_ can’t they reuse us?” I cried.

**B**

smell   look   walk   grow   live   cut   be   enjoy   move   hear   have

In a small house outside London lives an old man. People often see him (61) \_\_\_\_\_ after his flowers in his garden all the time.



One day, a young painter (62) \_\_\_\_\_ by the old man’s house. He looked at the nice garden and the special room, picturing how happy he would be if he (63) \_\_\_\_\_ in such a beautiful place. Suddenly he found the old gardener terribly blind. Shocked, he asked the old man, “Why are you taking care of the flowers every day which you can’t see in fact?” The old man smiled, “I can tell you four reasons. First, I (64) \_\_\_\_\_ a gardener for many years and I really love this job. Second, although I can’t see these flowers, I can touch them. Third, I can (65) \_\_\_\_\_ the sweetness of them. As to the last, it’s you.”

“Me? But you don’t know me.” answered the painter.

“Yeah, it’s true that I don’t know you. But I know flowers are gifts which everyone loves. You (66) \_\_\_\_\_ a good mood if you see the beauty of my garden ” answered the old man.

I (67) \_\_\_\_\_ by the words of the gardener. He looked after the flowers to make others (68) \_\_\_\_\_ the warm sunshine in spring. He can’t see the beautiful flowers he planted, just like Beethoven(贝多芬), who can’t (69) \_\_\_\_\_ his wonderful music either.

The old man is alone but not lonely. All of his flowers are his friends and neighbors. They (70) \_\_\_\_\_ in his heart at the moment. I believe that he can hear the voice of them.

**五、阅读表达(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)**

Failure is what often happens. It is everywhere in our life. Students may fail in exams, scientists may fail in their research work, and players may fail in competitions. (A) Although failure happens to everyone, but different people’s attitudes towards failure are different.

Some people don’t think that their failure is an important thing at all. So they pay no attention to it. As a result, they will have the (B) failure later. Some people think they themselves are fools and lose their hearts in everything after they get a failure. Then they (C) their time and energy on useless things. At last, they may really be fools as they have

no thought.

(D)Other people are quite different from these two kinds of people mentioned above. Instead of being hopeless and lost, they draw a lesson from every failure and become more experienced. (E)they, after, will, hard ,in ,work ,be the, successful, end. So we should draw a lesson from every failure and become more experienced.

71. (A)处句中有一处错误,请找出并改正。

72. 在(B)、(C)处横线上分别填上一个单词:

(B)\_\_\_\_\_ (C)\_\_\_\_\_

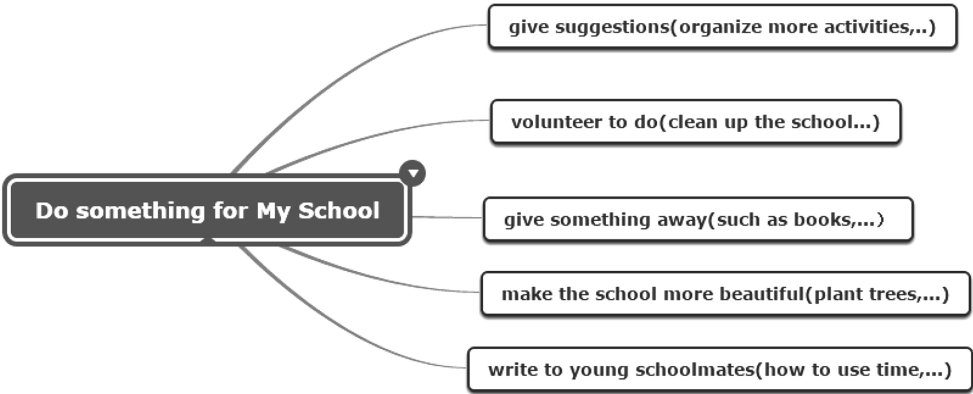
73. 将(D)处句子译成汉语:

74. 将(E)处的单词连成句子:

75. Give a proper title to the passage.

六、书面表达(共 1 题,计 20 分)

假设你是 Li Ming,你的笔友 Lisa 想了解在毕业之际,你将为母校做些什么有意义的事。从下表所列的内容中,选择几项用英语给 Lisa 写一封电子邮件,也可以添加你真正想为母校做的事情。



注意:1. 文中必须包括所选内容括号内的提示,并适当发挥;

2. 文中不得出现真实人名和校名等相关信息;3. 次数 80—100;4. 短文开头供选择使用,不计入总数

Hello Lisa,

How is it going? It's time for to leave school. You ask me what I can do for my school. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_