

九年级 英语试题

(本卷共九大题, 满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟)

注意: 全卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷, 第 I 卷和第 II 卷的答案均做在答题卡上。

第 I 卷 (共 95 分)

I. 听力测试。

第一节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍, 根据你所听到的句子, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答句, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. By reading aloud. | B. English is important. | C. It helps a lot. |
| 2. A. It's on February 12th. | B. I love New Year's Eve dinner. | |
| C. I like zongzi best. | | |
| 3. A. Sure. You don't need to rush. | | B. Do you want to have a rest? |
| C. Sorry, I'm not sure how to get there. | | |
| 4. A. No, but I used to be afraid. | B. They are so popular. | C. Yes, they're really fun. |
| 5. A. They're made in China. | B. I like the music in it. | C. I like movies that are sad. |
| 6. A. I'm sorry to hear that. | B. No, I don't like it. | C. I agree. They're too young. |

第二节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍, 根据你所听到的对话和问题, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7. A. The Dragon Boat Festival. | B. The Lantern Festival. | C. The Mid-Autumn Festival. |
| 8. A. By shaking hands. | B. By bowing. | C. By kissing her. |
| 9. A. Linda's. | B. Amy's. | C. Alex's. |
| 10. A. Chopsticks made of bamboo. | | B. Chopsticks made of steel. |
| C. Chopsticks made of wood. | | |
| 11. A. Looking at some e-cards. | | B. Watching English movies. |
| C. Playing computer games. | | |
| 12. A. Two years ago. | B. Three years ago. | C. Five years ago. |

第三节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听下面一段材料, 回答第 13 和 14 小题。

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 13. Who does the man want to speak to? | | |
| A. Bill. | B. Tracy. | C. Bob. |
| 14. What telephone number does the man really want to call? | | |
| A. 3368. | B. 3836. | C. 3536. |

听下面一段材料，回答第 15 和 16 小题。

15. What does the boy believe in?

- A. God. B. Science. C. Everything.

16. Who takes great interest in TV programs about the mysteries?

- A. The boy. B. The boy's father. C. The boy's brother.

第四节（每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分）

听两遍，根据你所听到的短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

17. Anna is _____ years old.

- A. 15 B. 16 C. 17

18. Anna likes playing _____.

- A. basketball B. baseball C. volleyball

19. Anna said _____ when her mother talked with her.

- A. she didn't like to study at school
B. she would study hard in the future
C. she would follow the school rules

20. The mother makes the call to _____.

- A. ask for advice B. share Anna's progress C. say thanks

II. 单项选择。（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

21. Reading can not only make me happy but also improve _____ grades.

- A. me B. I C. my D. myself

22. Mr. Wang is proud _____ his students' efforts and hard work.

- A. at B. of C. in D. from

23. Everyone likes Tom because he is an _____ boy.

- A. honest B. humorous C. helpful D. polite

24. Journey to the West _____ over 400 years ago, but it is still popular.

- A. wrote B. is written C. was written D. writes

25. Many people think that badly-behaved travelers _____ so that they won't behave that way again.

- A. should punish B. should be punished
C. mustn't be punished D. must punish

26. If you _____ two hares(野兔), you will catch neither.

- A. run away B. run after C. take off D. take place

27. It is very impolite _____ late in Switzerland.

- A. be B. being C. to be D. will be

28. If you are interested in something, it's easier for you to pay _____ to it for a long time.

- A. attention B. interest C. progress D. information

29. Children _____ don't like exercising will put on weight easily.
A. who B. which C. what D. how

30. ---Can you tell me _____ deal with the problem?
---Sure. You can discuss with your group members.
A. how can I B. what can I C. what I can D. how I can

III. 完型填空。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

根据短文内容, 在短文后面 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Cassie, the cassowary(食火鸡) lived a 31 life. She would walk through the forest, eating fallen fruit, while other birds flew among the trees.

"Why can't you 32?" they would ask.

"Your little wings(翅膀) can't 33 lift you off the ground!" they would laugh at her.

"You're a 34 to birds," they would speak in a high voice 35 they flew away.

Cassie was feeling more and more lonely and useless, so she decided to 36 the forest. As she walked free from the trees, she heard a deep voice from behind. Cassie turned around. A large tree signed to her to come back into the forest, "We need you here," said the tree, "We 37 you to eat our fruit and spread our seeds(种子). The other birds may think that you're useless, but you are actually the most useful bird in the forest. Please don't go, you are irreplaceable(不可替代)."

Cassie smiled for the first time in many weeks and returned home to the forest. The fruit had never 38 so good.

It's easy to compare your skills to the abilities of others and feel ashamed(惭愧). It's easy to listen to the voices of others and believe 39. But know this--You are useful, you are 40, and you are irreplaceable!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31. A. lonely | B. happy | C. common | D. terrible |
| 32. A. run | B. walk | C. fly | D. sing |
| 33. A. still | B. even | C. also | D. yet |
| 34. A. shame | B. secret | C. stranger | D. ruler |
| 35. A. because | B. after | C. unless | D. until |
| 36. A. avoid | B. leave | C. forget | D. discover |
| 37. A. look up to | B. take pride in | C. depend on | D. lay out |
| 38. A. smelled | B. looked | C. tasted | D. felt |
| 39. A. it | B. these | C. him | D. them |
| 40. A. worth | B. strong | C. wise | D. unusual |

IV. 阅读理解。(41-43 每小题 1 分, 44-59 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

阅读下面 5 篇材料, 根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出正确的答案。把番号填入答题卡上相应的题号内。

A

We see robots in our everyday life. They play us music, help us do housework and stay with us when we are alone. Now they can help us even more. Singapore is trying a new way to get

people stay away from each other.

People in Singapore now see a yellow and black robot “dog” called Spot in the parks. Boston Dynamics, a US company, designed the robot. It has a camera to scan(扫描) the environment, so it knows how many people are in the park. The dog goes around the park and plays a pre-recorded message, telling visitors to stay away from each other.

There are many videos about Spot online. It can climb up stairs, dance to music, go through difficult areas and even open doors. The robot dog now works in only some of the parks in Singapore, but this is about to change. “It works very well. We are now thinking about putting a robot dog in every park in Singapore,” one of the officials(官员) says.

Thanks to technology, we are now seeing more robots doing different jobs. They make our life much easier.

41. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. what the robot dog looks like B. people’s everyday life
C. robot dogs in Singapore parks D. the future life in Singapore

42. The officials plan to put robot dogs in _____ in Singapore.

- A. some houses B. all houses C. some parks D. all parks

43. The robot dog Spot helps people _____.

- A. stay away from each other B. climb up stairs of a building
C. live an easier and better life D. go through difficult areas

B

There was a man named Zhou Chu who lived during the Western Jin Dynasty(265-316). He was very strong--stronger than any other man in the village. People were scared of him because he often bullied(欺负) villagers. At that time, a man-eating tiger and a deepwater monster(怪物) lived nearby. They often caused trouble for the village. People called them, along with Zhou, the “three evils”(三害).

One day, some villagers asked Zhou to help them kill the tiger and the monster. After three days of fighting, Zhou finally killed them and came back. But the villagers thought he was dead. They celebrated his death. After seeing this, Zhou realized how much he was hated and decided to make a change.

He visited a famous scholar(学者) named Lu Yun. Lu told him, “If one realized what is good in the morning, he can change his behavior in the evening. Just do what you think is right.” From then on, Zhou became a good person and stopped bullying others. Later he became a great soldier(战士) and died protecting his country.

Zhou Chu is a great example of the Chinese saying: “A prodigal who returns is more precious than gold.” We all make mistakes. But it’s never too late to correct them. On the other hand, we should also be more tolerant(宽容的) of those who sometimes make mistakes. Maybe they’ve made mistakes in the past, but they can do great things as long as they return to the right road.

44. According to the passage, who were the three evils?
- The man-eating tiger, the deepwater monster and Zhou Chu.
 - The villagers, the man-eating tiger and the deepwater monster.
 - The man-eating tiger, the deepwater monster and the enemies.
 - Some villagers, the famous scholar and the deepwater monster.
45. What's the right order of the story?
- ① Zhou decided to be a good person.
 - ② Zhou killed the tiger and the monster.
 - ③ The villagers thought Zhou was dead and celebrated his death.
 - ④ Zhou Chu often bullied villagers.
 - ⑤ Zhou became a great soldier and died for his country.
- A. ②③④①⑤ B. ②③①④⑤ C. ④②③①⑤ D. ④③②①⑤
46. The Chinese of the underlined sentence "A prodigal who returns is more precious than gold." is _____.
- 一心不能二用
 - 浪子回头金不换
 - 一失足成千古恨
 - 玉不琢，不成器
47. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- Zhou Chu was the strongest person in his village.
 - It's never too late for everyone to correct his mistakes.
 - The villagers were afraid of Zhou Chu because of his looks.
 - Zhou Chu learned a good lesson from the villagers and Lu Yun.

C

"Da-da-da daaaaah!" These four notes are strong and full of power(力量). Even if you don't know Ludwig van Beethoven(1770-1827), you have probably heard these notes before.

This year is the 250th anniversary(周年) of Beethoven's birth. Born in Germany, he is one of the greatest musicians in history. The four opening notes above comes from his Symphony No 5(第五交响乐), also known as Fate(命运交响乐).

Like this symphony, many of Beethoven's works are rich in emotion(情感). They probably came from his hard life. He started to lose his hearing in his 20s. But he chose to face this pain and turn his feelings into music.

In Symphony No 5, for example, you can hear anger and grief(悲痛) in the powerful notes. But as the music goes on, it sounds like a man who is moving from darkness into light. In the end, when the strings(弦乐) and drums play together, you know that the man has beaten fate.

"I will seize(扼住) fate by the throat; it shall certainly never wholly overcome(战胜) me," Beethoven once wrote. This spirit of his music will never stop giving people strength.

Ludwig van Beethoven died on March 26, 1827 at the age of 56. About 20,000 people went to his funeral(葬礼) in Vienna, Austria in 1827. Schools were closed and military(军队) was there to keep order. In 1977 Beethoven's Symphony No 5 was sent into outer space by the US Voyager probe(“旅行者号”飞船).

48. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Symphony No 5 is strong and full of joy.
 - B. Beethoven was a famous British musician.
 - C. Bad fate never made Beethoven give up music.
 - D. Beethoven stopped his work because of illness.
49. What made Beethoven's music rich in emotion?
- A. He had many fans and friends.
 - B. He experienced a lot of pain.
 - C. He had a great talent for music.
 - D. He forgot everything except music.
50. Symphony No 5 shows that Beethoven _____.
- A. has finally overcome difficulties
 - B. enjoyed the darkness in his life
 - C. wanted to bring his music to space
 - D. decided to live a quite different life
51. What can we infer from this passage?
- A. Hard life and bad fate can help a musician create great music.
 - B. We needn't worry, instead we should take everything as it comes.
 - C. Beethoven's music can bring happiness to a person's hard life.
 - D. Beethoven's music has the power to encourage people to beat fate.

D

The Chinese high-speed rails may stand out(突出) because of its scale(规模). There are more than twice as many high-speed trains in China as the rest of the world. Cities like Beijing have several hundred high-speed trains stopping at the city every day, much more than any other big cities abroad. And every year when the Chinese Spring Festival comes, about 3 billion(十亿) trips take place within 2 weeks. It would be the same as every American taking 10 trips during Christmas, or every European taking 5 trips during Christmas. All the train tickets are gone within 10 seconds once they can be bought online.

The high-speed trains are really great. Firstly, China's technology on building the railway is leading the rest of the world and there is no sign that any other country could go beyond China in near future. Secondly, China's trains are based on Japanese, German and French models. At last, the scale of Chinese high-speed train is unthinkable to other countries, which has high-speed train network(网络).

I had my first chance to ride the high-speed trains last week when I had a business meeting in Zhengzhou. The train was amazing. It is clean and the seats are huge. You can't even feel how fast the train is moving. If there were no windows, I wouldn't be able to tell when we were stopped or when we were traveling at 300 km/h. I had traveled on an Amtrak train before in the US, and hated how slow it was and how many stops there were. Chinese high-speed trains are of great difference.

I'm traveling again this week by train and I'm excited.

52. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. Chinese high-speed trains are amazing.
- B. Different kinds of trains in the world.
- C. My first chance to ride the high-speed trains.
- D. How fast the Chinese high-speed trains are!

53. In Paragraph 1, the writer supported his opinion mainly by _____.

- A. telling a short story
- B. explaining the reasons
- C. comparing some facts
- D. following a time order

54. What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. American people.
- B. Train tickets.
- C. European people.
- D. Train trips.

55. What does the writer think about the Chinese high-speed train?

- A. He worries about it.
- B. It needs to be improved.
- C. An Amtrak train is better.
- D. He thinks highly of it.

E

①Amy and Susan both live an average(平常的) life. They have an average house, an average job and an average family. There is really nothing special about their lives, but there is also nothing really negative(消极的) about their lives.

②However, when they are both happy, it always seems that Amy is happier than Susan. It looks like nothing can trouble Amy. She is the life of the party and always has a big smile on her face.

③Susan can't stop thinking about this. How is Amy so happy when they both lead such similar lives? They go to the same stores, watch the same movies, even have similar schedules! How can Amy be so carefree when life is so stressful?

④Between one's daily life and personal dreams, there is no way one can be so happy and stress-free all the time. There are always a million things going on.

⑤But when Susan asks Amy about this, Amy says, "I just take life as it comes. It seems pretty easy then."

⑥▲ How is it that Amy's life seems so much better most of the time?

⑦The problem with Susan is that she spreads herself too thin. Not physically(身体上), but in her own head. While she tries to do everything at once and think about everything at once, Amy takes everything one step at a time. She is where she is, stays present in the moment and allows herself to focus on(关注) just one thing at a time.

⑧When you live each moment to its fullest, when you deal with where you are and are present in the now, most of your stress will go away.

56. What might be the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "carefree"?

- A. 粗心的
- B. 关心的
- C. 无忧虑的
- D. 仔细的

57. Which of the following can be put in the ▲?

- A. So Susan is always less happy than her friend Amy.
- B. So what is the difference between these two friends?
- C. So what is the result of these two friends' experience?
- D. Let me give you some examples about these two friends.

58. If we put the passage into 3 parts, which of the following is the best?

- A. ①②③/④⑤/⑥⑦⑧
- B. ①②/③④⑤⑥⑦/⑧
- C. ①②③/④⑤⑥/⑦⑧
- D. ①②/③④⑤/⑥⑦⑧

59. The best title of the passage could be _____.

- A. Take life one step at a time
- B. How to stay healthy under stress
- C. What we can learn from friends
- D. Let's become an average person

V. 口语应用。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面对话, 从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- A. I'm sorry to hear that.
 - B. You can do that.
 - C. That is to say you are going to high school next term.
 - D. They are ready to help students at any time.
 - E. Although I stay up late, I still can't finish it.
 - F. Well, every minute helps.
 - G. They just hope you can have a better future.

A: Good morning! May I have your name, please?

B: Oh, yes. I'm Lingling and I have a problem...

A: Well, there is no hurry. Please sit down and tell me slowly.

B: Thank you. I have too much homework every day. 60

A: What grade are you in?

B: I'm in Grade 9.

A: 61

B: Right. But now I have too much pressure from my parents, because they want me to go to a top high school.

A: You should understand them. 62

B: But I'm not good at lessons. I have difficulties getting good grades.

A: 63 Why don't you go and ask your teachers for some advice on how to learn your lessons well?

B: But I'm always afraid of them. I think they are just too serious.

A: Not really. In fact, most teachers are kind. 64

B: OK. I think I'll have a try. Thank you, Mr. Li.

第II卷(共55分)

VI. 任务型阅读。(65-67 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

Unusual Homework

What do you think when we talk about homework? A lot of exercises? During an event called The Homework of China held in Shanghai in June, Wu Fan gave unusual homework to students around the country—to explore(探索) the origins(来源) of COVID-19. She said students could choose any method to solve the problem. Students can hand in their homework through an app from July 1 to August 20.

Wu Fan is a doctor from Shanghai's COVID-19 treatment team. For Wu Fan, vacation homework should never be a burden(负担), but a pleasure. Compared with traditional homework, this new kind of homework is much more interesting. It can let students explore new topics. Students may be tired of doing homework given by their teachers. But this kind of homework can encourage students to question and challenge others' opinions. "Students could open their minds by doing this homework," said Wu Fan.

The event invites many people every year to give homework to students. The topics are from science, art to humanities subjects(人文学科). The event is to open up students' eyes and let them know more. Since 2013, the event has given 205 kinds of homework. There were about 400,000 students taking part in this activity.

65. Was the unusual homework given by a teacher?

66. What was the unusual homework given by Wu Fan?

67. What's the difference between traditional homework and this unusual homework?

68. Do you like to do this kind of unusual homework? Why or why not?

VII. 完成句子。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给提示, 完成句子。每空一词, 含缩略词。

69. I think teenagers should be allowed to have part-time jobs. (变成否定句)

I _____ teenagers should be allowed to have part-time jobs.

70. Mary learns Chinese by taking notes. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Mary learn Chinese?

71. It was an exciting school trip. (变成感叹句)

_____ exciting trip it was!

72. 无论我走到哪里, 总是思念我的家乡。(完成译句)

_____ where I go, I always miss my hometown.

73. 父母对孩子的影响非常大。(完成译句)

Parents have a great _____ their children.

VIII. 短文填空。(每空 2 分, 共 16 分)

根据下面短文内容, 在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词, 使短文完整、通顺。

A few years ago I worked in Japan for a while. On the first day of my work, some workmates invited me out. We went to a restaurant in the evening, and 74 the dinner my new friends explained to me how to use chopsticks. 75 was difficult for me to use them at first, but after some practice, I was using them really well and I didn't need to ask for a fork.

During the dinner, my nose was running a little. I took out a tissue(纸巾), turned away from the table and quietly blew my nose(擤鼻涕). I noticed a person at the next table was looking at me 76. When I turned to my friends again, they looked away. I quietly asked one of my friends 77 there was something wrong. He explained to me that in Japan, people don't blow their noses in 78—especially at table. That was my first mistake of the evening.

The next time I needed to blow my nose, I decided to leave the table and go to the toilet. But I didn't know where to put my chopsticks, so I 79 them into my bowl of rice. My friend said, "No, you are not supposed to do that. Just leave them on the table." Later, I discovered that leaving your chopsticks in your rice 80 death in Japanese culture! That was my second mistake of the evening, and I hoped to hide 81 at the moment.

IX. 书面表达。(20 分)

在两年多的初中学习和生活中, 我们被不同的人影响着、改变着, 请选择一位影响你或改变你的人, 写写她/他给你带来的变化。

要点提示:

1. 你的变化;
2. 谁影响或改变了你;
3. 他/她怎样影响或改变你;
4.

要求:

1. 字数: 80-120 词。开头已给出, 不计入总词数。
2. 包含以上要点, 可以适当扩充。
3. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

I have changed a lot in the past two years. _____
