

九年级英语试卷

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一. 听力

I. 短对话理解(共5小题;每小题1分, 满分5分)你将听到五段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

() 1. What does the man want to have?



() 2. What sport does Gorge like?



() 3. How did Tom go to school this morning?

A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By bike.

() 4. What time is it now?

A. 8: 15. B. 8: 30. C. 8: 45.

() 5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and secretary(秘书). B. Doctor and patient.
C. Guide and tourist.

II. 长对话理解(共5小题, 每小题1分, 满分5分)你将听到两段对话, 每段对话后几个小题。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第6、7题。

() 6. What color is the man's shirt?

A. Grey. B. Black. C. White.

() 7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a shop. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant

听下面一段对话, 回答第8至10题。

() 8. What's the weather like now?

A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

() 9. What does the man want to buy for his mother?

A. A scarf. B. A watch. C. A hat.

() 10. When will the man probably take a part-time job?

A. This weekend. B. This winter vacation. C. This summer vacation.

III. 短文理解(共5小题;每小题1分, 满分5分)你将听到一篇短文, 短文后有五个小题。请根据短文内容, 在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

() 11. How long did the competition last?

A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Five days.

() 12. Why was Li Hua nervous before the competition?

A. Because he didn't sleep well.

B. Because he didn't have enough time.

C. Because he didn't know how to prepare for it.

() 13. Who made a suggestion to Li Hua before the competition?

A. His mother. B. His classmates. C. His teacher.

() 14. Where did Li Hua get information for the speech?

A. On TV. B. On the Internet. C. In a book.

() 15. How did Li Hua feel about the result of the competition?

A. Surprised. B. Proud. C. Happy.

IV. 信息转换(共5小题, 每小题1分, 满分5分)你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺的单词, 每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

Ways to show 16		
Give small	17	That connects you and other.
Encourage others.		That gives to them 18.
Offer to help.		That means you are a 19 person.
Ask for advice.		That makes people feel you 20 them

二、单项选择 从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共10小题;每小题1分, 满分10分)

() 21.—Can you please give me the box?

() I'm looking up a word in the dictionary.

A. Yes, I can't B. I'm afraid not C. I'm busy now D. Wait a moment

() 22. To keep children away from danger, we warn parents _____ children at home alone.

A. leave B. to leave C. not leave D. not to leave

() 23.—_____ do you practice your listening?

— I practice my listening _____ listening to tapes.

A. What; by B. How; by C. Where; on D. How; for

() 24. I found _____ very difficult to learn English grammar well.

A. that B. its C. it D. it's

() 25. I have _____ eight pounds this month than last month.

A. put on B. put off C. put up D. turned on

() 26.—My mother has a headache. Who can _____ her for her illness?

—Don't worry. Dr. Smith can help her.

A. treat B. provide C. hold D. suggest

() 27. Could you stay a little longer? I have _____ more to tell you about the plan for tomorrow.

A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing

() 28. We often end up _____ Chinese when we have a conversation.

A. speak B. speaking C. spoke D. to speak

() 29. If you behave _____, other people will think you are _____.

A. polite; polite B. polite; politely C. politely; politely D. politely; polite

() 30. The little girl is _____ lovely _____ everyone likes her.

A. such; that B. too; to C. so; that D. such; to

三、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

My dad and I were in a hurry to get some things for a big dinner, which was prepared _____ 31 _____ a new customer of my dad's company.

As we _____ 32 _____, we noticed an old man who had a flat tire(车胎漏气). Normally, my dad would stop, _____ 33 _____ this time he had no time.

Later, when we were heading back home, _____ 34 _____ was still there. This time, my dad pulled the car over. "Having some _____ 35 _____, aren't you?" he asked. "Yes," said the old man. "I can't get the _____ 36 _____ off." We had the old wheel off and the new one on. The old man offered to pay us. However, my dad said no.

At 6 p.m., my dad's boss _____ 37 _____ the door bell rang, and my father answered the door. It was the old man we met before!

The old man _____ 38 _____ believe his eyes. He shook hands with my father and said, "I'm happy to do _____ 39 _____ with you. You're a man with a sense of responsibility."

Of course, what my dad has done for the stranger is not to be praised. But it often happens that when we do the _____ 40 _____ thing, the right thing happens to us.

() 31. A. of B. about C. with D. for

() 32. A. divided B. drove C. decided D. discovered

() 33. A. but B. or C. and D. so

() 34. A. he B. you C. I D. she

() 35. A. pride B. happiness C. trouble D. information

() 36. A. bus B. car C. wheel D. floor

() 37. A. picked up B. showed up C. gave up D. stayed up

() 38. A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. needn't D. couldn't

() 39. A. sadness B. business C. illness D. kindness

() 40. A. right B. wrong C. silly D. protected

All students _____ 41 _____ to have good study habits. When you have good study habits, you learn things _____ 42 _____. You also remember _____ 43 _____ easily. Do you like to study _____ 44 _____ the living room? This is not a good place, _____ 45 _____ it is usually too noisy. You need to study in a quiet place, like your _____ 46 _____. A quiet place will help you only to think about _____ 47 _____.

When you study, do not think about _____ 48 _____ things at the same time. Only think about your homework. If you do this, you will do your homework _____ 49 _____ quickly, and you will make _____ 50 _____ mistakes.

Good study habits are very important. If you do not have them, try to learn them. If you are already good, try to make them better.

() 41. A. may B. must C. can D. need

() 42. A. easily B. easy C. slowly D. quick

() 43. A. it B. this C. they D. them

() 44. A. on B. with C. in D. up

() 45. A. so B. because C. so that D. unless

() 46. A. bedroom B. kitchen C. bathroom D. living room

() 47. A. many things B. one thing C. nothing D. everything

() 48. A. the other B. others C. other D. the others

() 49. A. more much B. much more C. much D. most

() 50. A. few B. less C. little D. fewer

四、补全对话。(有两个多余选项)(共5小题;每小题1分, 满分5分)

Paul: Andy, what's your favorite festival?

Andy: The Spring Festival.

Paul: It seems that the Spring Festival is the most important festival in China. _____ 51 _____

Andy: We celebrate it in many ways. _____ 52 _____

Paul: What's your favorite then?

Andy: Setting off fireworks, of course. It is very exciting.

Paul: _____ 53 _____

Andy: You're right. So I will set off electronic(电子的) fireworks. They are also beautiful.

Paul: _____ 54 _____

Andy: It's quite safe if you're careful. You can set them off with me this year.

Paul: Really? _____ 55 _____

A. I can't wait for it. B. How do you like it?
C. There are lots of exciting activities, such as setting off fireworks and having a big meal.
D. How do you celebrate this festival?
E. Well, I wonder if it is safe enough to set them off.
F. Believe it or not.
G. But they are not good for the environment, right?

五、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分, 满分40分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A
Have you found that more and more people are using emojis(表情符号) to communicate online? For example, "Happy Birthday" has become a cake with lit candles. And "I am happy" has become a smiling face.

Emojis have been warmly welcomed since they were invented in the 1990s in Japan. According to a survey of a mobile technology company, 6 billion(十亿) emojis are used in text messages around the world every day.

Emojis are now used "as a new form of expression". Emojis are popular between late 1980s and early 2000s, because they welcome new technology and new things. For many people, the tiny pictures also show that the users are part of teenagers. In the digital age, most people communicate with emojis.

But not everyone thinks the use of emojis is a good thing. Jonathan Jones of *The Guardian* said that the success of emojis is "a step back for humans", hurting people's ability to use languages.

() 56. What emoji means "Happy Birthday" according to the passage?

A. A cake with lit candles. B. A smiling face.
C. A crying face. D. Some candles.



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- () 57. Where were emojis invented?
A. In the UK. B. In Japan. C. In China. D. In the US.
- () 58. Why are emojis popular among young people?
A. Because emojis are pictures.
B. Because emojis are a step back for humans.
C. Because 6 billion emojis are used one day.
D. Because young people are easily attracted by new technology and new things.

B

- Xiao Ling is a middle school student.
She likes English very much and she is good at it. Xiao Ling is a middle school student. She often tells her parents about her English study. Now she is talking with her father about her English study again. Xiao Ling says, "Look, Dad, this is our new English book. There are a lot of interesting stories in it."
"Mmm, not bad. Do you only speak English in class?" Dad asks.
"Oh, no! We speak English for most of the time in class! Our teacher speaks to us only in English. Sometimes it's not easy for us to understand her, but she says listening and speaking can help us a lot," Xiao Ling answers.
"I think she's right. Does she speak English very slowly?" asks Dad.
"Not always. Sometimes we don't understand her. Then she has to say it again," answers Xiao Ling.
"It's interesting to study English, isn't it?" Dad says.
"Yes, it is. And I'm going to work harder at it in the new school year. I'm going to do my best," says Xiao Ling.
"That's good. I'm sure you can do better," Dad says.
- () 59. _____ often talk(s) about her English study with her.
A. Her mother B. Her father C. Her parents D. Her teachers
- () 60. The teacher _____ speaks to them in English in class.
A. often B. usually C. always D. sometimes
- () 61. What is Xiao Ling going to do?
A. She is going home. B. She is going to school.
C. She is going to drop English.
D. She is going to do her best and work harder at English.

C

- Have you tried to run or walk for exercise and then given up? If you answered yes, you should try a new kind of exercise: aquatic (水中的) exercise. Aquatic exercise is like exercise on land, but you do it in a swimming pool. More and more people are trying aquatic exercise.
Aquatic exercise feels easier than exercising on land. Why? You weigh about 90% less in the pool. It is better for your knees than running or walking. Water is about 1,000 times thicker and heavier than air. To move through the water, your body has to work four times as hard. As a result, you can burn more calories (卡路里).
In fact, most people say they feel more relaxed in the water. They stop thinking about the things that make them worried. They feel in control of their bodies. The cool, quiet environment makes them feel good.
But what if you are afraid of the water? No problem! There is nothing to worry about. Aquatic exercise is safe and easy to learn. It doesn't require any special skills. You don't even need to know how to swim. Aquatic exercise is for everyone.
- () 62. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
A. Difference between air and water.
B. The advantages of aquatic exercise.
C. Weight change of one's body.
D. The ways to do aquatic exercise.
- () 63. What do most people think of aquatic exercise?
A. Challenging. B. Relaxing. C. Worrying.
- () 64. According to the text, aquatic exercise is _____.
A. done in groups B. difficult to learn
C. fit for everyone D. done with special skills

- () 65. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?
A. Health. B. Culture. C. Nature.

D

- The purpose of students who come to school is to study. But studying needs right ways, or we would waste the time or the money. The followings are ways for studying. The best time for reading is morning. Because in the morning, the air is fresh and our minds are clear. For that reason, we can get good results. When we study we must be patient. If we don't understand a text well, we must read it again. We should not read the next until we have learned the first one well. When we are studying, we must put our hearts into the book. We cannot read absent-mindedly (心不在焉地), or we could get nothing from the book while we are reading. We must always ask "why". If we can't understand well, write it down and ask our teachers or parents, brothers or friends, in any possible ways. We must know it completely and then our knowledge can be used well. Though there are many ways for studying, however, the above mentioned (提到的) will be helpful if we can keep them in heart.
- () 66. Morning is the best time for reading because _____.
A. we can be more patient B. we can have a good time
C. we can relax ourselves D. the air is fresh and our minds are clear
- () 67. When we are studying, _____.
A. we must chat with friends on the phone
B. we'd better listen to pop music
C. we should put our hearts into the book
D. we have to eat something
- () 68. If we don't understand a text well, _____.
A. we should read it again till understand it
B. we should copy others' answers
C. we don't do it any more
D. we should give it up and read the next one
- () 69. The best title of this passage is _____.
A. Don't Waste Time B. Right Ways of Studying
C. Be Patient D. Learn to Ask "Why"

E

- In northern Scotland there is a long, deep lake called Loch Ness. More than 200 meters deep, it is the largest lake in the UK. People say a big monster (怪兽) lives in its dark, cold water. It weighs more than 1,000 kilos and is at least ten meters long. Some people say it has a head like a horse. Others say it looks like a snake. Many people travel to Loch Ness to look for this strange monster, but only a few people have seen it. At least, they say they have seen it.
- The Loch Ness Monster is a famous legend (传说). The first story about a monster in Loch Ness was told over 500 years ago, but the legend of the monster spread widely only in the twenties century. In 1933, a husband and wife reported that they saw a big monster in Loch Ness. Several people have taken photos, but at least one of them was a hoax (骗局). During the 1960s, a team was formed to look for the monster. They took many photos and made movies, but they were never able to find a monster.
There is no real fact that a monster lives in Loch Ness, but there is also no fact that one doesn't live. One thing is true about Loch Ness: there are a lot of tourists there.
- () 70. What do people say about the monster in Loch Ness?
A. It weighs about 100 kilos. B. It is one meter long.
C. It has a tail like a horse. D. It looks like a snake.
- () 71. When was the first story about the monster told?
A. 200 years ago. B. Over 500 years ago. C. In 1933. D. In 1960.
- () 72. Why was a team formed during the 1960s?
A. To look for the monster. To kill the monster. B. To kill the monster.
C. To catch the monster. D. To sell the monster.

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题的词数要求)。

F

- Once, there lived a wise man. His son, however, had no goal (目标) in life and wasn't happy.
As the years passed, the man was more and more worried. One day, he handed his son a map and said, "I want you to go and find a treasure."
The son set out eagerly (急切地). He travelled really far, across forests and mountains. Finally, he reached the place and began to dig. He dug and dug, but nothing was found. Tired and sad, he decided to go back home.
On his way back, he noticed dancing birds and beautiful flowers. He met happy farmers in the fields. He found everything nice!
He got home, and his father asked, "How was your journey to the place? Did you enjoy it?"
"Of course not! I was worried that someone else would find the treasure before I did. But I really enjoyed the journey back home and forgot the pain of not finding the treasure." The son continued to tell his father what he noticed on his way back.
"Nice things are always there," the father smiled. "My son, I want you to have a goal. If you don't have a goal, you won't set out. But if the goal is the only thing in your mind, you'll miss something nice and won't be happy. So remember: It's important to have a goal in life and enjoy the journey as well!"

73. Why did the man worry about his son? (不超过 10 个词)

74. What did the son think of everything on his way back? (不超过 5 个词)

75. What did the man want his son to remember? (不超过 15 个词)

六、单词拼写 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据首字母及汉语提示, 完成下列单词的拼写, 使句意明确, 语言通顺。

76. The sun gives us _____ (温暖) and light.
77. Collecting _____ (邮票) is my hobby.
78. There are 2 bookstores _____ (在...旁边) the bank.
79. His uncle _____ (建议) traveling by bus last weekend.
80. Mr. Zhang is so p _____ (有耐心的) that he often explains the grammar rules to us again and again.

七、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 满分 20 分)

某英文报正在开展关于“中学生做家务劳动”的主题征文活动, 请你根据以下要点并结合自己的事例和收获写一篇短文投稿。

内容包括:

1. 家务劳动: 扫地、倒垃圾;
2. 自己的事例:
3. 收获: 掌握生活技能,

注意: 1. 词数 80~100;

2. 适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 文中不能出现真实的校名和人名;

4. 短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

For middle school students, doing housework is part of life.



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