

# 九年级英语试卷

温馨提示：1. 请在答题卡上作答，在试卷上作答无效。

2. 本试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

## 第 I 卷 选择题（共 50 分）

### I. 单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从各题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —It takes us only 70 minutes to go to Puzhehei from Kunming.  
—Yes, that's true. Because the \_\_\_\_\_ of trains has increased a lot.  
A. speed                      B. price                      C. space                      D. service
2. —When did you arrive in Shanghai yesterday?  
—It was \_\_\_\_\_ 3:00 p.m. when we got there.  
A. usually                      B. hardly                      C. recently                      D. exactly
3. —How was your vacation there?  
—Great! Although the weather was \_\_\_\_\_, I had a good time there.  
A. fine                      B. awful                      C. sunny                      D. warm
4. —Did you have a welcome party for Laura last night?  
—No, we didn't. It was \_\_\_\_\_ because Laura was in hospital.  
A. put off                      B. taken off                      C. cut off                      D. turned off
5. He is often made \_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours a day by the boss.  
A. to be working                      B. working                      C. to work                      D. work
6. Mother's Day is coming. Could you please tell me some ways to \_\_\_\_\_ my thanks to my mother?  
A. translate                      B. express                      C. repeat                      D. spread
7. —What are you looking for?  
—I'm looking for the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ you lent me last week.  
A. who                      B. what                      C. that                      D. when
8. \_\_\_\_\_ music it is! I'd like to listen to it again.  
A. How beautiful                      B. How a beautiful  
C. What a beautiful                      D. What beautiful
9. —Jim is planning a trip to Shanghai this weekend, but still hasn't decided \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Why not take the high-speed railway? It's fast and comfortable.  
A. who he will visit                      B. what he will do  
C. how he's going there                      D. whom he is going with
10. —Would you mind lending me your ruler?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ Here you are.  
A. Of course not.                      B. I don't agree.  
C. That's all right.                      D. Yes, I'd love to.

### II. 情景交际（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。有两项多余。

A: Excuse me. Could you please tell me where I can buy the novel *The Ordinary World*?

B: Certainly. 11

A: I'm new here. I don't know the way. 12

B: Sure. Go east along this street and turn left at the second crossing. It's next to a supermarket.



- A: 13  
 B: It's about three kilometers away.  
 A: 14  
 B: Yes, you can.  
 A: Which bus can I take?  
 B: You can take the No. 8 bus.            Look! The bus is coming!  
 A: Thank you very much.  
 B: You're welcome.

How far is it from here?  
 D You can buy it in Qingtian Bookstore.  
 C. The bookstore closes at 8:00 p.m.  
 D. The bus stop is on the other side of the street.  
 C Can you tell me the way to it?  
 F. Can I take a bus there?  
 G. I'm not sure how to get there.

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案。

A man worked late to collect potatoes. At the end of the day, his wagon (马车) was filled 16 hundreds of potatoes. He decided to go back home, for it was getting late.

He noticed a little boy and stopped 17 for directions.

"Young boy," he said, "It's late and I must get home soon. How 18 will it take to get to Parker Village from here?"

The boy answered, "If you go slowly, it'll take only a short while for you to get home. 19 if you go quickly, it will take a long time and you will not get there until late at night."

The man thought 20 this answer, but he couldn't understand. He hit his horse to make it 21. The horse began to run quickly. But soon, potatoes began to fall from the wagon. Each time, the man 22 to get off to collect the potatoes.

The 23 the horse ran, the more potatoes fell down, and it took him the more 24 to pick them up. But if he listened to the boy and traveled slowly, 25 of them would fall, and he could arrive home much earlier.

As the young boy warned, go slowly and it will take only a short while. That is "More haste, less speed."

- |                |           |            |                |
|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 16. A. in      | B. of     | C. with    | D. to          |
| 17. A. ask     | B. to ask | C. asking  | D. asked       |
| 18. A. far     | B. long   | C. soon    | D. much        |
| 19. A. But     | B. And    | C. Or      | D. So          |
| 20. A. with    | B. out    | C. about   | D. for         |
| 21. A. drink   | B. run    | C. shout   | D. sleep       |
| 22. A. have    | B. has    | C. having  | D. had         |
| 23. A. fast    | B. faster | C. fastest | D. the fastest |
| 24. A. friends | B. ways   | C. time    | D. money       |
| 25. A. none    | B. either | C. neither | D. all         |





IV. 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读短文, 根据其内容从文后 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

A Survey About Two-child Policy

Li Qiang (age: 27)	I drive a bus in Wuhan. I would like to have two children. One child will feel lonely. Two kids can help each other and share the happiness and sadness.
Liu Mei (age:13)	I'm a middle school student from Nanjing. I don't want my parents to have another child. If they have another child, they will pay more attention to him. I think I can't get on well with him.
Grandma Li (age: 65)	I live with my third daughter. I want all my four children to have a second child each. After the second baby grows up, he'll be able to look after his old parents together with his elder brother or sister.
Wang Yun (age: 30)	Hello, my husband and I are both doctors. We have a 3-year-old daughter named Anne. We don't want a second child. We have no time to care for another child. And the cost of raising a child is so high that we can't afford it.

26. How many children would Li Qiang like to have?

- A. None. B. One. C. Two. D. Three

27. Which is TRUE about Liu Mei?

- A. She is a student from Nanjing. B. She is fourteen years old.  
C. She wants a little brother or sister. D. Her parents don't want another child.

28. Grandma Li \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. used to be a doctor B. supports two-child policy  
C. lives alone D. is sixty-six years old

29. Wang Yun refuses a second child because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his husband doesn't like another child at all  
B. she is busy and can't afford to raise another child  
C. Anne doesn't like to have a little brother or sister  
D. they think two children are too noisy.

30. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Li Qiang drives a bus in Wuhan.  
B. Liu Mei studies in a middle school.  
C. Grandma Li has four children.  
D. Wang Yun and his husband are in the same hospital.

B

Welcome back home! On Sept 25, 2021, Huawei's Chief Financial Officer (首席财务官) Meng Wanzhou, 49, arrived in Shenzhen, Guangdong, after being illegally held for nearly three years in Canada, Xinhua reported.

"After more than 1,000 days of suffering (痛苦), I finally returned to the motherland," Meng said after she got off the plane. She described the motherland, the Party and the government as the shining light that led her on the long journey home.

About three years ago, Meng was held in Canada because the US charged (指控) her with fraud (欺诈). The US wanted to take her to the US for trial (审讯). Meng pleaded not guilty (不



认罪) to the charge and finally was free to leave Canada on Sept 24 local time.

"This is a political (政治的) case trying to [break] Chinese high-tech companies," Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying said on Sept 25. Meng's safe return shows that the Chinese government has the will and ability to protect the rights of Chinese people and companies, according to Hua.

"A strong China under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China will always be the strong backing of each one of us," said Hua. She added that China's development will not be stopped by any force.

31. What does the underlined word "illegally" mean in Chinese?

- A. 非法地 B. 合法地 C. 自由地 D. 被迫地

32. Meng probably started to be held in Canada in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2018 B. 2019 C. 2020 D. 2021

33. According to the news, we know that Meng \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. left Shenzhen for Canada on Sept 25  
B. broke the law in Canada three years ago  
C. couldn't come back to China during the past few years  
D. planned to hold a party with the government

34. What can be inferred from Hua's words?

- A. Meng has a strong ability in leading her company.  
B. It is Meng's country that has protected her.  
C. Foreign forces are dangerous.  
D. We should get together to protect human rights.

35. What is the key point of the story?

- A. Chinese high-tech companies saw a great development.  
B. The improvement of China's leadership.  
C. The importance of living in one's homeland.  
D. Meng Wanzhou returned to China safely.

### C

Chinese buyers used to praise foreign brands, thinking that products made by American or European companies are of higher quality (质量) than Chinese ones. Increasingly, that's no longer the case.

Chinese people born before 1985 generally think that foreign brands are better than Chinese ones, the billionaire William Li told Business Insider during a recent interview on CCTV9. But for those who were born after 1985, it is a different picture.

"When I first went to the United Kingdom in 1997, I thought that the difference between China and Europe was quite big," Li said. "But for those born in the 1990s, when they visit Europe or the US, they do not think there is a big difference."

The change in thinking among Chinese buyers is showing up in many markets in China where western companies used to control. A study by Credit Suisse published in March found that young Chinese buyers are increasingly showing a "home brand bias".

More than 90% of young Chinese buyers would prefer to buy home appliance brands, according to the study. Meanwhile, home companies producing food, drinks, or personal care products increased their share of the market by 3.3% over the last ten years to nearly 70%.

"Chinese buyers, especially the younger ones, don't just believe that foreign brands are better. Right now, Chinese buyers think China is good and 'Made in China' is not bad at all," Charlie Chen, head of China buyer research at Credit Suisse, told South China Morning Post in March.

The Chinese smartphone market is controlled by home companies—Huawei, Oppo, Vivo, and Xiaomi. Apple is the only foreign brand in the top five, but it has lost large ground to the home brands in recent years. Its market share is believed to be down to 37% from a 2015 high





of 54%.

36. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The quality of "Made in China".
- B. The change in Chinese buyers' thinking.
- C. Chinese products in the eye of foreigners.
- D. Difference between older and younger Chinese buyers.

37. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. More and more foreigners go to buy Chinese products.
- B. Foreign products are more expensive than Chinese ones.
- C. More and more Chinese buyers prefer Chinese products.
- D. Older Chinese people don't like foreign products any more.

38. Which fact best explains "home brand bias"?

- A. Apple had a market share of 54% in 2015.
- B. More than 90% of young Chinese buyers prefer home brands.
- C. Chinese people born before 1985 think that foreign brands are better.
- D. William Li found a big difference between China and Europe in 1997.

39. Who did most of the research for this report?

- A. Credit Suisse.
- B. CCTV 9.
- C. South China Morning Post.
- D. Business Insider.

40. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Chinese products get more popular at home.
- B. Young Chinese are crazy about foreign brands.
- C. "Made in China" is welcomed all over the world.
- D. Apple has lost large ground to Huawei in China.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 选择合适的选项还原到短文中, 使短文意思通顺、结构完整。

We usually think that plants are quiet in the natural world. Grass doesn't cry when you cut it; flowers don't scream when they're picked. But our human view of the world misses quite a lot. Plants talk to each other all the time. Their language is chemical.

Over the years, scientists have reported that different types of plants, from trees to tomatoes, release compounds (化合物) into the air to help neighboring plants. 41

Recently, a team led by Junji Takabayashi of Japan's Kyoto University has offered some explanations, reported Time magazine.

First, they grew plants in two plastic houses connected by a tube (管子). One plant was bitten by insects. The other was not.

They found that when insects bite leaves, a plant doesn't sit quietly. It releases a chemical called HexVic into the air. These chemicals carry an odor (气味) that neighboring plants can sense. 43 This way, the neighboring plants understand the danger. They begin to make more HexVic to protect themselves.

44 The plants were able to kill nearly 50 percent of invaders (入侵者), much more than their sick neighbors.

It was surprising that plants don't release a chemical until they get a warning message from their infested neighbors, scientists said. 45

- A. The scientists looked at tomato plants bitten by insects.
- B. These findings may help farmers with pest (害虫) control.
- C. How plants receive and act on many of these signals (信号) is still mysterious.
- D. Later, scientists put insects on the other plants.
- E. People don't notice it, though.



## 第 II 卷 非选择题 (共 70 分)

### V. 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容从方框中选择合适单词并用其适当形式填空, 使短文内容完整。(每词限用一次, 有两个词多余)

until, play, little, work, or, however, be, but, discuss, few, serious, other

The students in all parts of China have many things in common, such as liking playing computer games, having many exams and so on. \_\_\_\_\_ this new term brings two new changes.

One is the new rules on reducing pressure (减压) on China's primary and middle school students. There will be 47 exams. Middle school students will have midterms and final exams, but no weekly 48 monthly tests. Besides, primary and middle schools now need to offer an after-class service. It's called "5+2"—schools serve students at least five days a week for two hours a day. Students can stay at school \_\_\_\_\_ their parents get off work.

The other one is the new gaming limits (限制). Gaming addiction (沉迷) is a big problem now and the government takes it very \_\_\_\_\_. So the government asks the game companies to let students \_\_\_\_\_ games only from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. They can't let students do it at any \_\_\_\_\_ time. Under earlier rules, students could play games for 1.5 hours on any day and three hours on holidays. After the new rules came out, many \_\_\_\_\_ appeared. Some people said yes to them while others were surprised at how strict the rules 54.

All in all, both of the goals of those new changes are to guide students to become better. Hope they will \_\_\_\_\_ well.

### VI. 综合阅读 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 按要求完成任务。

Final exams are just around the corner. Liu Haoxuan, 14, who studies at Beijing Dayu School, is quite busy. (A) However, he still has to find time to practice his spoken English. That's because he has to take a new English listening and speaking test.

Liu is not alone. This is a new test for all students who are taking senior high school entrance exams (中考) in Beijing. Junior 3 students have to take an English listening and speaking test that counts for 40 points on their full English exam. (B) The test is taken on a computer. They can take the test twice—once in December and again in March—to try to get the highest score if possible. The test was just introduced last year.

During the 30-minute test, students have to fill in blanks, answer questions and retell stories after listening to different materials. "It pushes us to speak. Though it was hard at the beginning, it's a good thing," Liu said. He got a low score when he first took (C) it last semester. But he kept working hard in order to improve his pronunciation and other skills. He practiced speaking in front of a mirror every day. Later, he got a score of 39 on the test.

Liu Tianyou, 14, from Beijing Yuying Middle School, has his own way to prepare for the spoken English test. He uses apps to take practice tests every day. "The apps will score your performance so that you can improve accordingly," he said. "Also, the practice tests help me learn to take notes properly. They help me grasp topic sentences and connection words."





56. 把 (A) 处画线句子翻译成汉语:

57. 把 (B) 处画线句子翻译成汉语:

58. 写出 (C) 处画线单词指代的内容:

59. 写出文中提到的在这种考试中学生需要做的事:

60. 写出文章的主题词/短语:

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。

On the 15th day of the eighth lunar (阴历的) month every year, people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival. Watching the moon and eating mooncakes are some of the fun activities people do during this traditional festival. The full moon stands for being together with friends and family.

Also, many popular legends and poems are about the moon. They all show how Chinese people appreciate (欣赏) the moon.

The most famous legend is about the lady Chang'e. Long ago, people said there were 10 suns in the sky. Her husband Hou Yi shot down nine of them. The Empress of Heaven (王母娘娘) gave him a magic pill (仙丹) as a reward. This pill would make him live forever. However, Chang'e took the pill by accident. Then she flew to the moon and lived there forever.

Another legend tells the story of a woodcutter named Wu Gang. He had to cut down trees because he once made the Jade Emperor (玉皇大帝) angry. But the magical tree kept growing back. So he had to work endlessly.

The moon inspires people to write poems. For example, Su Shi of the Song Dynasty wrote his famous "The Mid-Autumn Festival, Tune: Prelude to Water Melody" (《水调歌头·明月几时有》) during the Mid-Autumn Festival.

61. According to Paragraph 1, what activities do people usually do during the Mid-Autumn Festival?

62. Who is Chang'e according to the passage?

63. What did Hou Yi get after shooting down nine suns?

64. Why did Wu Gang have to keep cutting down the tree?

65. What gave Su Shi the inspiration to write "The Mid-Autumn Festival, Tune: Prelude to Water Melody"?



VII. 翻译句子 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

根据汉语提示完成句子。

66. 我不巧错拿了你的包。

I took your bag instead of mine \_\_\_\_\_.

67. 中国目前共有 1864 只野生大熊猫。

China now has 1,864 wild pandas \_\_\_\_\_.

68. 据说那儿的每个人都会游泳。

\_\_\_\_\_ everyone there is able to swim.

69. 他的学生因为他学识渊博而钦佩他。

His students \_\_\_\_\_ him for his rich knowledge.

70. 你认为太多的爱好会妨碍学业吗?

Do you think too many hobbies can \_\_\_\_\_ schoolwork?

71. 他不知道这本书是谁的。

He doesn't know whom the book \_\_\_\_\_.

72. 他们在后面追, 我没有回头看, 继续一个劲儿的跑。

They \_\_\_\_\_ me. I didn't look back at them and kept on running.

73. 现在一座人行桥连通车库和购物中心。

A pedestrian bridge now \_\_\_\_\_ the parking garage \_\_\_\_\_ the mall.

74. 她看上去如此漂亮, 但同时又那么骄傲。

She looked so beautiful, and \_\_\_\_\_ so proud.

75. 即使你学得好, 如果你不用, 你也会忘记它。

\_\_\_\_\_ you learn something well, you will forget it \_\_\_\_\_ you use it.

VIII. 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

76. 根据要求完成大作文。

你校组织的英语夏令营向学生提供了两种住宿方式——单住和合住。请根据提示, 用英语写一篇短文, 向夏令营简报 *English Camp* 投稿。

选择你喜欢的一种住宿方式, 并阐述理由。

Living alone	Living with roommates
◇ quiet	◇ cheap
◇ feel free	◇ feel happy
◇ live comfortably	◇ help each other
◇ ...	◇ ...

注意:

1. 依据你选择的住宿方式, 将标题补充完整;
2. 理由必须包括表中你所选择的住宿方式的相应内容, 可适当发挥;
3. 词数: 80~100。开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Living \_\_\_\_\_

Some students prefer to live alone, while others may want to share their rooms with their roommates. The way I like is \_\_\_\_\_

