

## 九年级英语练习 (3)

注意事项:

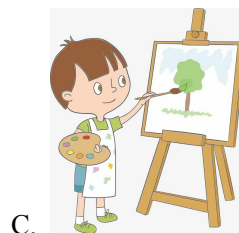
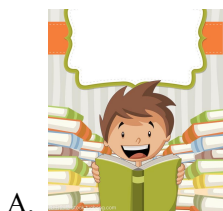
1. 本试卷共四部分，十大题，满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 全卷包括“试题卷”(12 页)和“答题卡”(2 页)两部分。
3. 请务必在“答题卡”上答题，在“试题卷”上答题无效。
4. 考试结束后，请将“试题卷”和“答题卡”一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共四大题, 满分 20 分)

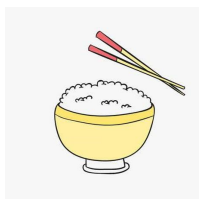
I. 短对话理解(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

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 is the boy doing at the moment?



2. What will they have this evening?



3. What does the man mean?

- A. He doesn't like pop music.  
B. He likes pop music the most.  
C. He thinks pop music is wonderful.

4. When does the movie start?

- A. At 7:15.
- B. At 7:30.
- C. At 7:45.

5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Mother and son.

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，每段对话后有几个小题。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's the matter with the man?

- A. He has a cold and has a fever.
- B. He has a cold and coughs a lot.
- C. He has a headache and coughs a lot.

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a shop.
- B. In a school.
- C. In a hospital.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What will the boy wear for the party?

- A. A black shirt.
- B. A white shirt.
- C. A blue shirt.

9. What will the boy do at the party?

- A. Dance.
- B. Sing.
- C. Draw.

10. When might the party be held?

- A. Next Wednesday.
- B. Next Thursday.
- C. Next Friday.

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. What did Tony do while his family were having a picnic?

- A. He ran to the office.
- B. He ran to the street.
- C. He ran to the hospital.

12. What was coming toward the old lady at that time?

- A. A car.
- B. A bike.
- C. A truck.

13. What did the old lady do to thank Tony?

- A. She gave him a watch.
- B. She gave him some money.
- C. She invited him to have dinner.

14. Why did Tony advise his parents to send the old lady home?

- A. Because the old lady thanked them.
- B. Because the old lady smiled with tears.
- C. Because he was worried about her safety.

15. What was Tony like?

- A. Helpful.
- B. Brave.
- C. Honest.

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。

What home <u>16</u>	
An important tradition	To have big <u>17</u> together.
A warm place	To have a <u>18</u> of safety.
A <u>19</u> light	To lead us to the right direction.
An energy machine	To <u>20</u> on with power.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两大题, 满分 30 分)

V. 单项填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

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。

21. Nancy was chosen for “The Most Beautiful Student” because she is honest and always \_\_\_\_\_ her words.

- A. breaks                      B. keeps                      C. supports                      D. forgets

22. —I’m sorry I can’t remember \_\_\_\_\_ when to hold the party.

—It doesn’t matter. Ask your friends later.

- A. quickly                      B. wisely                      C. luckily                      D. exactly

23. —The volunteers are really \_\_\_\_\_ to explain to the old how to use WeChat.

—Yes, and I’m moved that they did it again and again.

- A. friendly                      B. patient                      C. satisfied                      D. bright

24. Everyone takes interest in new things, but starting with \_\_\_\_\_ is always the most difficult.

- A. courage                      B. trust                      C. progress                      D. pride

25. —Last night I called you twice but couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_.

—I was taking a walk with my parents.

- A. go off                      B. get through                      C. call back                      D. come over

26. —Mike is from America but speaks perfect Chinese.

—So he does. He has learned Chinese by himself since he \_\_\_\_\_ college.

- A. is attending                      B. has attended                      C. was attending                      D. attended

27. —My sister sent her old school things to the recycling center.

—Great! I will treat mine \_\_\_\_\_ when I leave school.

- A. in a way                      B. on the way                      C. by the way                      D. in this way

28. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you will spend your summer holiday?

—Sure. I’m going to learn some life skills, like cooking.

- A. why                      B. where                      C. how                      D. whether
29. —We are very pleased that his hard work has finally paid off.  
—It took him ten years \_\_\_\_\_ his book got into the list of best sellers.
- A. before                      B. because                      C. unless                      D. though
30. —Our country will launch (发射) Shenzhou X IV next month.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. We will set up a new world record.
- A. Take it easy                      B. It's not a big deal  
C. That's cool                      D. It's a shame

#### VI.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。

#### A

When Simon Beck was very young, the Great Wall in China   31   his eye. He decided to visit it.

Driven by this dream, Beck   32   on his Great Wall journey in 1984. Only a few days later, he became   33   and had to give up his plan. After returning to Britain, he began to exercise more often to   34   himself up. He learned some basic Chinese. With full   35  , Beck started again in 1987. After many, many difficult days of hiking (远足) along the Great Wall, he was finally able to arrive at Shanhaiguan. The hike   36   about 160 days. Through this trip, Beck developed a   37   understanding of the Great Wall. Since then, he has made great efforts to protect it. In 1988, he organized (组织) more than 120 volunteers to pick up litter on the Great Wall. Beck soon came to realize the   38   of collecting all the rubbish on the Wall. He started to give a speech around the country and began looking for more   39   to help him.

During Beck's Great Wall hike, he met with a Chinese girl from Xi'an. They got married in 1988. Beck's wife and two sons joined him in   40   the Great Wall later. The British man said he would spend his remaining years in China — for his family and for the Wall.

- |                    |                     |               |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 31. A. closed      | B. hurt             | C. caught     | D. took            |
| 32. A. set off     | B. <b>came back</b> | C. put up     | D. <b>hung out</b> |
| 33. A. <b>sad</b>  | B. bored            | C. ill        | D. busy            |
| 34. A. build       | B. tidy             | C. dress      | D. fix             |
| 35. A. preparation | B. wealth           | C. service    | D. interest        |
| 36. A. wasted      | B. lasted           | C. increased  | D. included        |
| 37. A. deeper      | B. harder           | C. poorer     | D. simpler         |
| 38. A. difficulty  | B. wish             | C. difference | D. mistake         |

- |                 |             |               |               |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 39. A. guides   | B. writers  | C. guards     | D. volunteers |
| 40. A. visiting | B. climbing | C. developing | D. protecting |

## B

While many kids were playing games to 41 time, seven students from Beijing No.101 Middle School worked hard to “record” history. They spent nearly 10 hours a day during their National Day vacation making ink rubbings (拓片) — a method of making copies of old inscribed (雕刻的) records by using paper and ink. It was part of a special festival held by Beijing Ti Yuan Academy on Oct.18. At the 42, the students showed 25 ink rubbings. The exhibition hall was 43 rubbings. Later they 44 them to raise money. The money was given away to an art museum in Anhui Province.

It's not a simple task for those 45 to make ink rubbings. First, they had to clean the paintings on stones and put 46 onto the stones. Then, they used a water brush to wet the paper. 47 that, they painted ink on the paper and gently pressed the paper. Then the paper was left to dry. This work took a long time. The students had to do it patiently and 48. “It is one of the oldest skills used in printmaking,” said Wang Chaoran, 15. “Studying ink rubbings lets us 49 about our history and culture. Many art museums in China really need help in order to 50 our history.”

- |                    |              |               |                |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. cost        | B. pay       | C. take       | D. kill        |
| 42. A. end         | B. beginning | C. meeting    | D. competition |
| 43. A. strict with | B. proud of  | C. related to | D. full of     |
| 44. A. bought      | B. sold      | C. borrowed   | D. kept        |
| 45. A. students    | B. painters  | C. workers    | D. teachers    |
| 46. A. water       | B. ink       | C. paper      | D. paint       |
| 47. A. After       | B. Until     | C. Since      | D. Before      |
| 48. A. naturally   | B. quickly   | C. bravely    | D. carefully   |
| 49. A. think       | B. hear      | C. talk       | D. learn       |
| 50. A. record      | B. discuss   | C. cover      | D. repeat      |

## 第三部分 阅读理解(共两大题，满分 45 分)

### VII. 补全对话 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两个为多余选项。

A: Hi, Linda. Where did you go during the holiday?

B: I went to Jiaxing, Zhejiang with my family.

A: I hear it is a nice place. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes. I visited the South Lake.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It was wonderful. The lake is very beautiful.

A: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

B: OK. It is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China (中国共产党).

A: Wow! It's really an educational place.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_. I can show them to you.

A: Great. Thanks.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

A. Of course not.

B. You're welcome.

C. What about you?

D. How did you like it?

F. We took many photos there.

E. Please tell me more about it.

G. Did you do anything special there?

# VIII. 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

There are many special libraries around the world, keeping the magic of reading alive in different ways.



**Tianjin Binhai Library**

The Tianjin Binhai Library opened up in 2017 in China. It can hold as many as 1.2 million books. There are reading, computer



**Biblioteca Sandro Penna**

In Italy, Biblioteca Sandro Penna stands out for its modern beauty. This library is named after a local poet and it looks like a

and meeting rooms as well as children's play areas.	flying saucer (飞碟) with its pink glass top.
 <p><b>The Camel Library</b></p> <p>To help more people in Kenya to read, the government created a library <b>which included</b> nine camels (骆驼) bringing books to villages. The library travels four days a week serving the people.</p>	 <p><b>Beach Library</b></p> <p>In Bulgaria, one library encourages tourists to read books on the beach. The white shelves, not far from the sea, hold 6,000 books in 15 languages, so people can find the perfect read while lying in the sun.</p>

56. In which library can we read in a computer room?

- A. Tianjin Binhai Library.
- B. Biblioteca Sandro Penna.
- C. The Camel Library.
- D. Beach Library.

57. What can we learn about the library near the sea?

- A. It opened up in 2017.
- B. It has a pink glass top.
- C. It included nine camels.
- D. It holds 6000 books.

58. What do the libraries have in common?

- A. They have modern beauty.
- B. They keep reading alive.
- C. They move once a week.
- D. They are open for children.

### B

“He was born to be great... Jin Boyang beat Jin Boyang,” a CCTV reporter said during the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. Why did she say this? Because the 24-year-old skater has always been challenging himself.

Jin's story with figure skating (花样滑冰), started in 2003, after seeing Chinese excellent figure skaters Shen Xue and Zhao Hongbo compete. In 2011, the young player got public attention at that year's Asian competition. There, he landed a triple axel jump (阿克塞尔三周跳) — a difficult move for young figure skaters. Later, at the 2018 Winter Olympics, Jin finished

fourth. This remains China's best result in Olympic men's singles.

But after 2018, Jin suffered a lot from his foot problem. People began to doubt him. Instead of being influenced by this, Jin devoted (投入) himself to harder training. Although there were no medals for Jin at Beijing 2022, he got his season-best score of 179.45 points for his free skating program.

"I've beaten myself, because over the past four years I have doubted my ability at times. All my efforts have paid off," Jin said. "Everyone continues to get over difficulties to achieve their best. This may be the spirit of the Olympics." Jin is planning to compete at the 2026 Winter Olympics. "I will move on," he said.

59. What does "Jin Boyang beat Jin Boyang" mean from the story?

- A. He never gave up challenging himself.
- B. He beat every figure skater in the world.
- C. He won gold at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics.
- D. He was named the greatest skater by a CCTV reporter.

60. What achievement did Jin make at the 2018 Winter Olympics?

- A. He got the third place in the men's singles.
- B. He landed a triple axel jump for the first time.
- C. He was the first Asian person to win a medal in figure skating.
- D. His performance remains China's best record in Olympic men's singles.

61. What did Jin Boyang think of his efforts at Beijing 2022?

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. He gave his best effort.    | B. He didn't devote himself enough.       |
| C. He should have got a medal. | D. He doubted his ability more than ever. |

### C

There are thousands of different plants in the world. We spend all the time with them. But how much do you learn about them?

Plants are much smarter than we thought. Earlier studies have shown that plants can search for water and even learn from bad experiences, just like animals. They even have tiny brains that decide when is the right moment to sprout (发芽), as a new study shows.

In the study, scientists from the University of Birmingham have discovered that a small group of cells (细胞) within the plant embryo (胚胎), work in a similar way to the human brain. This group of cells work as a "brain" for plant embryos which can change their behaviors according to the weather. A plant's decision about when to sprout is one of the most important decisions it will make during its life. If too early, the plant may be damaged by the winter cold; if too late, it may be left behind by other plants.

The centre of decision-making in a plant has two types of cells — one is to help the plant



sleep and the other is to help it sprout. These two groups of cells communicate with each other, just like what our own brains do when we decide whether or not to move.

Yes! ...

62. What can the plant's brain decide to do according to a new study?
- A. To search for water. B. To look for food.  
C. To learn from bad experiences. D. To sprout at the right moment.
63. What does the underlined word "damaged" mean?
- A. 赔偿 B. 花费 C. 损害 D. 崩溃
64. What will the writer talk about in the last paragraph?
- A. There are many cells in a plant. B. Plants have brains and they can think.  
C. Plants can sprout at any time. D. Weather can influence the plants.

#### D

World Wetlands Day came from the Convention on Wetlands(湿地公约), signed in Iran. China joined the convention on July 31, 1992. China has wetlands with 65.9 million hectares(公顷), 10% of the world's wetland areas, which comes fourth in the world. China also has some of Asia's most important wetlands, such as Poyang Lake and Asia's longest river, Yangtze River.

However, a WWF research showed the situation of China's wetlands was getting serious because of pollution, climate (气候) change and over-farming. So our government has been taking actions to return farmland to wetland.

It was reported the 57 key Chinese wetlands increased by 2,479 hectares from 2018 to 2019. Li Yan, an official from the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, said at a news meeting, "The area of wetlands in China has become larger over the past five years. Between 2016 and 2020, China created 201 national wetland parks. China had 899 national wetland parks by the end of 2020, and nearly half of the country's wetlands are protected by some levels of government."

China is working hard for a continuous development and will make efforts to perfect the laws on wetland protection.

65. How does the writer introduce the situation of wetlands in China in Paragraph 1?
- A. By telling a story. B. By giving an example.  
C. By listing some numbers. D. By comparing two facts.
66. What can we know from Li Yan's words in Paragraph 3?
- A. How large China's wetlands are.  
B. How important China's wetlands are.  
C. China has reached achievements on wetland protection.  
D. What danger China's wetlands are facing in the present.

67. In which part of a newspaper can we read the text?

- A. Nature.                      B. History.                      C. Society.                      D. Culture.

68. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Famous Wetlands in China  
B. China's Wetlands in Danger  
C. The Laws on Wetland Protection  
D. China's Progress in Wetland Protection

**E**

Students liked the latest science class given by astronauts in Tiangong space station on March 23. Here are two fun tests.

In the space station, with little gravity (重力), it's quite easy to build a "bridge" with water! Wang Yaping first made two water balls on two plates, and then let them touch each other. Next, Wang separated (分开) two plates, and the water between them didn't break. It became a "bridge"! This is because the surface tension (表面张力) of water is not influenced by gravity in space.

If we mix oil and water in a bottle on the earth, they will quickly separate. Gravity brings the water down while the oil stays on top. However, if you do this in the space station, with no gravity, the oil and water will mix together. How can we separate them in space? Ye Guangfu turned the bottle around to create a special force so the heavier water is pushed to the furthest point, which brings the lighter oil closer to the center.

China is now the second country, following the United States, to have given a lesson to school children from space. The space station is also important in space science education and it is expected to play a role in encouraging the young to go on.

69. Which of the following is the right order of the first experiment?

- ①Let water balls touch each other; ②Make two water balls; ③Separate two plates.  
A. ①②③                      B. ②③①                      C. ③①②                      D. ②①③

70. Why is it more difficult to build a "bridge" with water on the earth than in space?

- A. Because there is less gravity on the ground than in the space.  
B. Because astronauts could not pull two plates off on the ground.  
C. Because it was more difficult to make water balls on plates on the earth.  
D. Because surface tension is easier to be influenced by gravity on the ground.

71. What brings the lighter oil closer to the center from the text?

- A. The surface tension.    B. A special force.                      C. The bottle.                      D. The station.

72. What is the writer's purpose of writing the last paragraph?
- A. To show why China gives lessons to children from space.
  - B. To show space station is useful for encouraging the young.
  - C. To show how space education helps the young to move on.
  - D. To show school children like space science class very much.

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)。

**F**

There was once a little river. She ran toward the sea slowly and quietly. On the way, she came across stormy winds and rocky areas, but she never gave up.

One day, she reached a desert (沙漠). "I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert," she thought. As she continued, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After many tries, she still failed. "Maybe I can't reach the sea," she said sadly to herself.

At this time, the desert said, "If wind can cross me, so can a river." But the little river answered, "That's because the wind can fly, but I can not."

"Don't worry. Change yourself into rain and the wind can take you across me," said the desert.

"But how?" the little river asked in surprise.

"The wind can take you across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again," said the desert. "And whether you're a river or rain, your nature never changes." After hearing this, the little river went into the open arms of the wind. It led her to the next stage (阶段) of her life.

Our life is like the experience of the little river. If you want to go for your dream, learn to change the way you think.

73. Where did the river go? (不超过 5 个词)

\_\_\_\_\_

74. How could the little river cross the desert? (不超过 15 个词)

\_\_\_\_\_

75. What can we learn from the story? (不超过 15 个词)

\_\_\_\_\_

**第四部分 写(共两大题，满分 25 分)**

IX. 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。

