

九年级英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分试题卷和答题卡两部分,试题卷共 8 页,六个大题,满分 120 分,考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 试题卷上不要答题,选择题请用 2B 铅笔按要求涂在答题卡上指定位置,非选择题请用 0.5 毫米黑色签字水笔直接把答案写在答题卡上。答在试题卷上的答案无效。
3. 答题前,考生务必将本人姓名、准考证号等信息填写在答题卡第一面的指定位置上。

一、听力理解(20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. Where is Lisa now?
A. At home. B. In Beijing. C. At her father's study.
2. Which country has the largest population in the world?
A. Russia. B. China. C. India.
3. What has Kate done in the past five years?
A. She's read many reports.
B. She's planted many trees.
C. She's written many reports.
4. How many bottles has Jack recycled?
A. Six. B. Nine. C. Three.
5. What languages can the boy speak?
A. English. B. French. C. Both English and French.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. How long did Rose stay in Hainan?
A. Five days. B. One week. C. Two weeks.
7. What was the weather like in Hainan?
A. Perfect. B. Terrible. C. Not so good.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至第9两个小题。

8. What is Miss Green going to do with her car?

- A. Sell it. B. Use it every day. C. Lend it to her friend.

9. Why doesn't Miss Green often use her car?

- A. Because she wants to buy a new car.
B. Because she can save money and protect the environment.
C. Because her car is often broken on her way to school.

听下面一段独白,回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. When did Mr. Wang take a trip to Xinjiang?

- A. Last month. B. Last winter. C. Last summer.

11. How did Mr. Wang go to Xinjiang?

- A. By car. B. By train. C. By plane.

12. What did Mr. Wang do after he got to Xinjiang?

- A. He helped homeless people.
B. He helped the poor people in the countryside.
C. He visited some places of interest and enjoyed himself.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至第15三个小题。

13. What's the man doing?

- A. Asking for help. B. Waiting for his turn. C. Selling a new machine.

14. Where are the two speakers?

- A. In a shop. B. At a museum. C. At a station.

15. How many stops is it from here to the museum?

- A. Three stops. B. Five stops. C. Seven stops.

第三节 听下面一篇短文,按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16. ____ 17. ____ 18. ____ 19. ____ 20. ____

二、阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料,然后按文后要求做题。

A

<p>Winter holiday is coming. The activities from January 16th to 20th in our community service center will make your holiday colorful.</p>	
<p>Volunteers wanted: To protect ourselves from COVID - 19, nucleic acid test (核酸检测) will be required in our community. We need some volunteers. They work for our community to call the people to take nucleic acid test on time every day.</p> <p>Time: 10:00 a. m. - 3:00 p. m.</p> <p>Place: the first floor</p>	<p>Invention Show: Inventions are making our life easier and colorful. People in our community will show you their greatest inventions. Here you can see a lot of new inventions from people of different ages. Guides will stay with you from the beginning to the end.</p> <p>Time: 9:00 a. m. - 4:00 p. m.</p> <p>Place: the second floor</p>
<p>Space Show: Chinese astronauts Chen Dong, Liu Yang and Cai Xuzhe are returning to the earth in December. Do you want to know about their life in space? Come to see the space show! You can also see a lot of model spacecrafts.</p> <p>Time: 8:00 a. m. - 3:30 p. m.</p> <p>Place: the third floor</p>	<p>Paintings & Calligraphy (书法): Great changes have taken place in China in the past 10 years. To express love for our country, 100 students from different schools will use their pens and brushes to describe the great changes.</p> <p>Time: 9:00 am. - 5:30 p. m.</p> <p>Place: the fourth floor</p>

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

21. What should you do if you are a volunteer in the community?
 - A. Invent some new things.
 - B. Order people to get vaccinated.
 - C. Help people to reduce worries.
 - D. Call the people to take nucleic acid test.
22. The invention show will last _____ hours in the day.
 - A. 7
 - B. 8
 - C. 9
 - D. 10
23. People can NOT _____ at the space show.
 - A. watch the space show
 - B. talk with the astronauts
 - C. see model spacecrafts
 - D. learn about the life in space
24. If you are free at 17:00 in the week, what can you see?
 - A. Model spacecrafts.
 - B. Volunteer activities.
 - C. New inventions.
 - D. Painting and calligraphy works.
25. Where is the text most probably from?
 - A. A movie poster.
 - B. A travel guide.
 - C. A community notice.
 - D. A science website.

B

Mr. Swales wanted to find out what his students' parents did. Some girls began to laugh when he just called Jodie. Shirley shouted, "Jodie's daddy is a garbage collector(垃圾清理工)!"

Everybody in the class laughed out loud, except Jodie. She felt her face turn red.

"Silence!" Mr. Swales said, "Being a garbage collector is a difficult and useful job. We should all be grateful to Jodie's father."

Jodie's father came to walk her home from school as usual, but she didn't run up to him the way she always did. When they got back home, Jodie went to her room and cried for a long time.

Her father came into her room, "What happened, Jodie? Why are you so sad?"

Jodie told her father what had happened and looked at him. He didn't seem angry or hurt. "Well," he said, "they are right. Being a garbage collector is a dirty job. Tomorrow's Saturday. Come to work with me, Jodie."

The place really smelt too bad. Jodie covered her nose. "Don't worry, kid. In five minutes you won't smell a thing," said her father.

Everybody there was working hard, and they seemed to have a good time. Jodie's father handed her a pair of gloves and told her to get the little plastic bags and throw them into the truck. It was fun, but also hard work. Jodie's arms soon got tired. At last, no more garbage was left and Jodie felt very happy. "Garbage is dirty, but when we clear it away, everything's nice and clean. You can make yourself happy only by making others happy. That's why I like being a garbage collector so much."

Jodie gave her dirty, smelly garbage collector daddy a big kiss. She said, "When I grow up, I will be a garbage - girl!"

Now whenever someone asks Jodie what her daddy does, she says, "He's a garbage collector! Everybody makes garbage, but my daddy takes it away!"

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

26. What happened in Mr. Swale's class?
- A. He asked a bad question. B. Jodie gave an honest answer.
- C. The other students laughed at Jodie. D. He wanted to show what job was the most useful.
27. Which of the following is Not True according to this story?
- A. Jodie gave her father a sweet kiss as usual.
- B. Jodie didn't run up to her father the way she always did.
- C. Jodie went to her room and cried for a long time after she got back home.
- D. Jodie told her father what had happened and had a talk with her father.
28. Why did Jodie's father take her to his workplace?
- A. To make Jodie cool down. B. To help Jodie learn about his job.
- C. To prove how dirty his job was. D. To keep Jodie away from her classmates.
29. Jodie gave her father a big kiss mainly because _____.
- A. he was tired B. he was unselfish(无私的)
- C. he was cheerful D. he was hardworking

30. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Mr. Swales and His Students B. How to Take Away Garbage
C. Jodie's Daddy Is a Garbage Collector D. How to Be a Good Garbage Collector.

C

Digital technology (数码技术) has made life easier for most people. With a smartphone in hand, you can shop online, watch TV shows and catch a taxi. However, for many elderly people, such technology only causes trouble for them.

Now China has about 900 million internet users, according to a report on Internet Development. Among them, those aged 60 and above take up just 7%. That's why elderly people are sometimes called "digital refugees" (数码难民).

For example, because of the COVID - 19, people should always show a green health code (健康码) on their phone to get into public places. Even if they have one phone, many don't know how to get a code, People's Daily said.

For the elderly, one way of knowing digital technology is to learn from younger family members. However, not all of these younger people have the patience to teach the elderly. In addition, the elderly may have many **physical** problems, such as weak eyesight and bad memory. This makes it harder for them to use smartphones.

The government and some NGOs (非政府组织) in China are trying to help. See Young, a NGO in Beijing, offers to help China's elderly use mobile phones. College student volunteers in the organization have provided free computer and smartphone training for elderly people in over 200 communities across the country.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

31. Now in China, about internet users are aged 60 and above.

- A. 42 million B. 63 million C. 837 million D. 900 million

32. People need to show a green health code because of the COVID - 19.

- A. after they get into public places B. before they get into public places
C. to the younger family members D. to college students volunteers

33. The underlined word "physical" in Paragraph 4 means .

- A. 身体的 B. 心理的 C. 私人的 D. 公共的

34. According to the passage, we can learn that .

- A. digital technology makes old people's life more convenient(方便的)
B. all the elderly don't know how to get a green health code
C. some of the younger people are patient with the elderly
D. some college students have weak eyesight and bad memory

35. The passage is mainly about in China.

- A. why the elderly use the internet and how to use the smartphones
B. why the elderly use the internet and when to use the smartphones
C. what problems the elderly have with their bodies and how to help them
D. what difficulties the elderly meet in using the internet and how to help them

D

Goldfish have been a popular family pet for a long time in some places. However, there is a growing problem connected with these lovely fish.

36 And at the same time many people are setting goldfish free. One survey of people in Texas found that nearly 60% fish owners put their fish into lakes.

37 As a result, the number grows quite quickly, and there is not enough food for the rest of the fish in the lake. Such is the case in West Medical Lake.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife says that it can cost up to \$ 150,000 to take away the foreign species(物种) from the lake. 38 And they are considering making setting goldfish free into the wild a crime(犯罪).

“If they get caught doing, they could have to pay for solving the problem they created,” said Randy Osborne, a fish biologist from the department.

39 Well, if you can't find a kind friend or family member to help care for them, call your local pet shop or animal shelter. You might also join a goldfish club in your town or on the Internet. There you may find people who can take care of your pet.

And, if your fish are ill, do not put these sick fish into the wild or throw them into your toilet. 40 It is very harmful. Keeping our waterways clean and safe is important for future generations(代).

根据材料内容,从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项,使文章意思通顺,内容完整。

- | |
|---|
| A. Goldfish can grow very large. |
| B. This problem is so serious. |
| C. Many people are buying goldfish home. |
| D. A sick fish can introduce the disease into water. |
| E. So what should you do if you no longer want your pet fish? |

三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

There was a king who had a big box. It was made of glass. It was 41. It looked empty 42 you could always take out anything you wanted. There was only one thing you had to 43. Whenever you took something out of it, you 44 put something else back in although nobody knew 45.

One day some thieves broke into the palace and 46 the box. “Now we can have 47 we want,” they said. One of the thieves said, “I want a bag of gold,” and he opened the box and got it. The other two did the same and got exactly what they wanted. The thieves 48 one thing. No one of them put anything back in the box. So they couldn't take anything out of the box again.

This went on 49 months. At last, the leader of the thieves could stand it no longer. He took a hammer and smashed (砸碎) the glass box into pieces, and then all three thieves fell down 50.

When the king returned home, he ordered his soldiers to 51 the box. When they brought it and the 52 dead thieves to the king, he said, “If those thieves had only put something back into the

box, they would be alive.”

The king ordered soldiers to 53 all the pieces of glass and made them into a globe with all the countries of the world upon it. It will 54 himself and others; to give back something in return when you get something 55 others.

So everyone, if you get something from others next time, don't forget to give back in return.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. beautiful | B. special | C. expensive | D. big |
| 42. A. but | B. and | C. however | D. so |
| 43. A. go | B. say | C. think | D. remember |
| 44. A. would | B. could | C. might | D. must |
| 45. A. why | B. what | C. how | D. where |
| 46. A. stole | B. put | C. had | D. looked |
| 47. A. everybody | B. anybody | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 48. A. did | B. forgot | C. saw | D. remembered |
| 49. A. to | B. for | C. during | D. since |
| 50. A. dead | B. sleepy | C. blind | D. surprised |
| 51. A. put up | B. take away | C. give out | D. look for |
| 52. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| 53. A. consider | B. change | C. check | D. collect |
| 54. A. order | B. make | C. remind | D. control |
| 55. A. from | B. to | C. with | D. of |

四、语篇填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。

danger, mean, fast, change, level, something, although, harm, great, happen

The ice on Antarctica (南极洲) looks the same from day to day. But in fact, scientists know the real fact: the ice is melting (融化). And it's terribly 56 to all living things on the earth. Ice sheets (冰盖) are very big. However, 57 in the climate cause them to change very slowly. It usually takes a long time for big ice sheets to melt. So what is 58 now?

The ocean is warming, and big pieces of ice are breaking away and going into the ocean. This is causing the ocean 59 to rise. We may have no idea that this has a lot to do with humans.

Human activities 60 influence the climate. All kinds of these life activities might make the ice melt 61. Transportation, electricity production, and industries are warming the planet. What does this 62 to us?

Coastal (沿海的) cities, like New York, London, and Tokyo, are in 63 of being under water by the end of the twenty-first century. We need to find suitable ways and make changes now to prevent this and protect ourselves. We think we can change the situation 64 it's a little hard. Scientists think that climate change is unstoppable. But we must do 65 before it's too late. So please act now.

第二节 阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺,意思完整。每空限填一词。

Why would people want a driverless car? One reason is convenience(便利). Drivers could relax or work instead of having 66 drive and watch traffic. Besides, robot cars could do better 67 human drivers in many ways. They don't get scared when a car is running towards them. They don't get angry when someone is breaking traffic rules. They don't get tired after working 68 a long time. They don't fall asleep. We could program cars to deal 69 every possible emergency, from a flat tire to bananas on the road. Car computers could also share information about traffic accidents, so other cars 70 avoid them.

五、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Long time no see. 71 ?

B: I work as a volunteer for an environmental organization on weekends.

A: 72 ?

B: I have been there since last summer holiday.

A: 73 ?

B: My main job is to help spread the message about protecting the environment.

A: Sounds interesting. 74 ?

B: Of course you can. Let's work together.

A: What should I do as a volunteer now?

B: 75. By doing this, you can set an example to others.

A: I will do like this. Thank you.

B: Not at all.

六、书面表达(15 分)

习近平总书记指出:能源安全是关系国家经济社会发展的全局性、战略性问题,必须在全社会倡导勤俭节约的消费观,培育节约能源和使用绿色能源的生产生活方式,加快形成能源节约型社会。作为新时代的中学生,你是如何做的? 请以 How to save energy 为题,并根据以下要点,用英语写一篇作文。

要点:(1)节约能源的重要性;

(2)你是怎样节约能源的(至少三点);

(3)你有什么样的愿望。

要求:(1)必须含有所有要点,并适当拓展;

(2)不得出现所在学校的校名和师生名等相关信息;

(3)词数 100 左右。