

九年级英语试卷 (二月)

(考试时间共 100 分钟, 满分 120 分)

温馨提示: 本试卷共八大题, 76 小题。请在答题卡上作答, 在试卷上作答无效。

第 I 卷 (选择题) (共 50 分)

I. 单项选择 (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 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。

- Buying tickets on the Internet is a good _____ to save time.
A. change B. challenge C. chance D. choice
- Is this _____ book, Tony?
— No. Lucy's name is on it. Maybe it's _____.
A. your; her B. your; hers C. yours; her D. yours; hers
- Reading something interesting is the secret _____ language learning.
A. to B. about C. with D. for
- I'm so _____ because the interview is coming.
— Don't worry! Maybe listening to some soft music is helpful.
A. shy B. active C. nervous D. serious
- Mr. Li has gone to Shenyang, so he _____ be in the office.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. may not D. can't
- To save energy, we should _____ the lights when we leave a room.
A. turn off B. put off C. take off D. go off
- This kind of wine _____ grapes.
A. is made of B. is made from C. made of D. made from
- China launched (发射) the manned spacecraft Shenzhou-14 successfully on June 5, 2022.
— _____ exciting news! We are proud of it.
A. What B. What an C. How D. How an
- Could you tell me _____?
— Tomorrow morning.
A. when are you going to the library B. whether are you going to the library
C. when you're going to the library D. whether you're going to the library
- Shall we go for a walk?
— _____. It's too dark. We'd better stay at home.
A. Nice idea B. That's true C. Don't be silly D. I agree with you

II. 情景交际 (本题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话。(有两项多余)

- A: Hi, Judy. What's the matter? You look upset.
B: Oh, I can't go to the shopping mall with David.
A: Why? ____11____ I think his driving skills are good enough.
B: But my mom doesn't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive. She is worried about

my safety.

A: I see. Maybe you can go there by bus. __12__

B: You're right, Aunt Linda. Mary is getting her ears pierced at the shopping mall. I want to watch.

A: __13__ She is just fourteen years old.

B: I agree, but it is interesting to watch. I'd like to buy a new dress, too.

A: __14__ Maybe I should go with you.

B: Oh, Aunt Linda. __15__ I can choose my own clothes.

A: Well, I just want to make sure you get something nice.

- A. What kind of dress?
B. He just got his driver's license.
C. How old is Mary?
D. Then your mother will not be worried.
E. How are you going to the shopping mall?
F. I am not a child anymore.
G. Oh, Mary shouldn't be allowed to get her ears pierced.

III. 完形填空 (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 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。

Creativity is the key to a bright future. Here is __16__ schools and parents can help their children to develop their creativity.

Drew worked for a company in 1925. At work he invented a kind of material __17__ enough to hold things together. But his boss told him not to think more about the idea. Drew didn't stop and finally, using his own time, made a kind of tape, which now is used everywhere by many people. And his company learned from its __18__.

Now the company asks its workers to __19__ 15 percent of their work time just thinking about and developing new ideas.

Creativity is not something one is just born with. A person with high intelligence does not mean that he uses it creatively. Creativity is the matter of __20__ your intelligence to think of new ideas that are good for something.

We know that many schools have tried to develop students' creativity, but some teachers only want to develop students' reading, writing and math skills, and have to __21__ creativity for correct answers. Children from such schools can give correct answers, but they are unable to use __22__ to work out problems.

It is important to give children choices. From the earliest age, children should learn to make decisions and understand their __23__. Even though it's choosing between two kinds of food __24__ lunch, decision-making helps thinking skills. As children grow older, parents should let their children decide how to use their time or spend their money, but not help too much if they make the wrong decision. The child may have a __25__ time, but that is all right.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 16. A. when | B. where | C. how | D. what |
| 17. A. thick | B. wide | C. light | D. strong |
| 18. A. effect | B. thought | C. suggestion | D. mistake |
| 19. A. take | B. cost | C. spend | D. pay |
| 20. A. finding | B. using | C. taking | D. improving |
| 21. A. grow up | B. catch up | C. give up | D. hurry up |
| 22. A. it | B. them | C. that | D. ones |
| 23. A. meanings | B. conversations | C. results | D. questions |
| 24. A. with | B. to | C. of | D. for |
| 25. A. hard | B. lucky | C. happy | D. mad |

IV. 阅读理解 (本题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

第一节, 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。

Passage 1

Countries	Rubbish Sorting (分类)
China	Some people might find it hard to tell which piece of rubbish goes in which bin. A mini app (应用软件) in Alipay (支付宝) can help. Type in the name of the rubbish and the app will give you an answer right away.
The US	A company's robot knows the rubbish smartly and quickly. It can sort food boxes and drink bottles by scanning their logos (图标). The robot can sort 60 different kinds of rubbish per minute.
Canada	A company uses computer technology to sort rubbish on a moving belt (皮带). The more sorting it does, the better it will perform, as it learns from its work.
Japan	Rubbish sorting has been practiced for many years and Japanese people have a good habit of rubbish sorting. Japanese people consider it a shame when they make wrong sorting.

26. In which column (专栏) of a newspaper can we probably read this passage?
A. Sports Report. B. Movie Review. C. Around the World. D. Advertisement.
27. What can help people to sort rubbish properly in China?
A. An app. B. A robot. C. computer technology. D. Good habit.
28. In which country do people have a good habit about rubbish sorting?
A. China. B. America. C. Canada. D. Japan.
29. Which is Not True according to the passage?
A. A mini app in Alipay can type in the name of the rubbish.
B. A company's robot in US can sort over 60 kinds of rubbish every minute.
C. A company in Canada uses computer technology to sort rubbish on a moving belt.
D. Japan has been practicing rubbish sorting for lots of years.

30. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. All countries have ways of rubbish sorting.
- B. How to sort rubbish.
- C. Different ways of sorting rubbish in 4 countries.
- D. Rubbish Sorting is quite important and necessary.

Passage 2

At a concert in Tsinghua University, Fang Jinlong, a master of the traditional Chinese instrument pipa, and the robots from the Moja Robot Band performed several pieces of Chinese music. The robot musicians in the band, Yuheng, Yaoguang, and Kaiyang, played traditional Chinese instruments at the concert.

The team that developed the band was built in 2018. Mi Haipeng is the chief (首席) scientist of the team. He took part in the research and development of a robot rock band when he studied in Japan. That experience gave him the dream of making a Chinese robot band.

Mi said that the sound and playing style of traditional Chinese musical instruments are different from those in the West. Chinese people pay more attention to the feelings and expression of the players, but these are hard to control for robots. It also brings many posers to Moja robot development.

During the concert, the robot musicians used their “fingers” and “mouths” to play the instruments. Many students said that was the first time they had seen humans and robots play together. And they never thought robots could play so well.

Mi said the pieces of music in the concert were specially made for the robots to play. And there are more performance plans for Moja in the future, introducing new pieces of music. The team will improve the musical sense and emotional (情感的) expression of robots.

31. What can we know about the concert in Tsinghua University?

- A. It was held by Fang Jinlong.
- B. It introduced many western instruments.
- C. It showed the mix of technology and traditional art.
- D. All the musicians at it were robots.

32. Mi Haipeng decided to form a robot band when he _____.

- A. studied in Japan
- B. played in a band
- C. was a child
- D. studied in university

33. What does the underlined word “posers” mean?

- A. Thanks.
- B. Regrets.
- C. Secrets.
- D. Difficulties.

34. Many students thought the performance was _____.

- A. creative
- B. funny
- C. boring
- D. common

35. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. a robot band
- B. a robot scientist
- C. a great musician
- D. a new kind of music

Passage 3

There are many things we need to know that we do not learn at school. For example, if we want to use our money wisely, we need to shop carefully. We need to know how to compare the

prices of the things in different shops. We need to be able to compare the quality of different brands. We need to know how to make a choice when we shop.

Knowing how to make such choices is a "life skill", and we need life skills if we are to live useful and happy lives.

Some of these choices are small. For example, will I take an apple for lunch or pear? Will I go to school by bus or on foot? Will I wear the red T-shirt or the blue one to the movies? Other choices are more important. For example, will I eat healthy food for lunch or will I eat junk food because it is tastier? Will I work hard in all my classes or will I only work hard in the classes I enjoy? We make choices like this every day.

We have to realize that the choices we make can affect the rest of our lives. Just as importantly, our choices can also affect other people. The next time you decide to waste time in class, play a joke on someone or talk loudly at the movies, think about this: Who else does your choice affect?

36. This passage mainly tells us that it's important to ____.

- A. make the right choices
- B. know how to compare prices
- C. know how to shop carefully
- D. learn everything at school

37. We need "life skills" ____.

- A. to know how to choose a part-time job
- B. to compare brands and prices
- C. to live useful and happy lives
- D. to learn things at school

38. According to this passage, we make choices ____.

- A. once a year
- B. some days
- C. once a month
- D. every day

39. Which choice is more important according to this passage?

- A. Which fruit to take for lunch.
- B. Which subjects to work hard at.
- C. Which T-shirt to wear to the movies.
- D. How to get to school.

40. From the passage we know that our choices can affect ____.

- A. nobody
- B. the people around us
- C. just ourselves
- D. the prices of things

第二节 阅读短文

从五个句子中选择正确选项还原到文中，使短文内容完整正确（本题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

China is a large country. The population is over 1.4 billion. It has a special culture with a very long history.

___41___ Different food have special meanings. One of the main foods in Chinese culture is rice. Tea is a favorite drink and it is popular in the market.

Chinese calendar is different from the one used in western countries, ___42___ It is also called the Spring Festival. It has a big celebration of ringing out the Old Year and ringing in the New Year. ___43___ For example, sweeping the floor before Spring Festival means sweeping away all the old year's bad luck.

The Chinese zodiac (生肖), known as Shengxiao follows a twelve-year cycle ___44___ These animal signs are rat, ox, tiger and so on. For example, the year that begins in

2023 is the year of the rabbit.

Chinese is a complex (复杂的) language. Chinese writing developed almost 4000 years ago and might even be older. 45 Besides Mandarin (普通话), Chinese people speak many other forms of the language, and there are many kinds of accent.

- A. It has many different traditions.
B. Each year is named after an animal.
C. Chinese New Year is usually in late winter.
D. Chinese writing has thousands of characters.
E. Chinese food plays an important role in Chinese families.

第 II 卷 (非选择题) (共 70 分)

V. 短文填空

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) (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

on, study, good, choose, far, afraid, pride, add, include, success, much, during

Xu Yuancong is a famous Chinese modern translator. Born in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province in 1921, he 46 under Qian Zhongshu, Wu Mi and other Chinese masters at the National Southwest Associated University. He went to University of Paris for 47 study after graduation.

Over the course of a translation career lasting more than seventy years, Xu has translated about 120 works, 48 The Book of Songs, The Songs of Chu and The Red and the Black, with a special focus on poetry (诗歌). Xu is also the only person in China who has 49 translated poetry to and from Chinese, English and French, in a very precise (准确) and beautiful way.

His works are often 50 as textbooks for foreign language learners.

Xu pays 51 attention to the beauty of image, sound and form. He will leave something out and 52 something to make the translated works more beautiful. 53 his translation career, he has been at the center of many heated debates (讨论) with other translators. But Xu said, "I am not 54 of argument because the truth becomes clearer with each debate."

To everyone, he sends a wish: "Good, better, best. Never let it rest until your good is better and your better is 55."

VI 综合阅读 (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

第一节 阅读短文, 按要求完成任务(本题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Think about what is happening in many families: kids come home, throw away their schoolbags, jump onto the sofa, get lost in the world of the small screen, and become couch potatoes. Kids get addicted to (沉迷于) screens and games, suffer from myopia (近视), and become lazy thinkers. Now, parents need to take responsibility for family education to help shape

the future for their children.

On Jan 1, the Law on Family Education Promotion (《家庭教育促进法》), the first of its kind in China, came into effect. It was passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Oct 23, 2021. The law says that parents or other guardians of minors (未成年人的监护人) should be responsible for family education. (A) They are encouraged to educate their children properly—morally, physically, and psychologically (心理上).

(B) The law bans (禁止) parents and guardians from placing too much pressure on their children. Parents and guardians should carefully organize time for minors to study, rest, play, and exercise, and make sure minors don't become addicted to the internet. The law also says that parents or other guardians should not use violence (暴力) to discipline (管束) their children. They should not discriminate (歧视) against youth according to their gender or physical condition. For example, some parents might value boys more than girls or discriminate against disabled children.

The law also gives special mention to children of migrant workers (外出务工人员) in rural (农村的) areas. (C) They may be left alone while their parents go to work in cities. It asks local governments to keep a close eye on such families and help the parents get jobs locally so that they can be responsible for their children's education.

56. 写出 (A) 处画线单词指代的内容。_____

57. 把文中 (B) 处画线句子翻译成汉语。_____

58. 把文中 (C) 处画线句子翻译成汉语。_____

59. 找出文中提到的孩子沉迷于电子设备导致的两个问题。_____

60. 简要概括本文大意。_____

第二节 (本题共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 回答问下列问题。

It is everyone's duty to help animals to stop extinction (灭绝). As a student, there are so many things you can do yourself too! Please look at the following tips (建议) to help the endangered animals.

Send a letter to your local environment protecting center and show how you feel about the quick extinction of animals. Use the facts to write what you have found. Give some advice to the officers who make the strong rules to save animals.

Draw pictures and make a poster. Put this poster somewhere at school or where people will usually see it. Add some texts in the sign to make it clear why you care about the loss (丧失) of animals. It may encourage people to do something to protect the animals.

Avoid buying things that come from endangered species (物种). When you travel, be careful about what you buy. You shouldn't buy things made from endangered animals or endangered tree species from forests that the animals live on.

Watch your diet. Before eating meals, you should see if you will break a food chain. If you see somebody doing something bad for the food chain, please stop him at once.

61. Who make rules to save the endangered animals? _____

62. Where should we put the poster? _____

63. Is it right to buy a gift made of ivory (象牙) while travelling? _____

64. Why should we watch our diet? _____

65. What is the writer's purpose according to the passage? _____

VII. 翻译句子，根据汉语提示完成句子。(本题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

66. 当我到家时，我的父母已经摆好了饭菜。

When I got home, my parents had _____ the dishes.

67. 既然那样，我们就不要放弃这次机会。

_____, we shouldn't give up this chance.

68. 我们必须让青少年远离毒品。

We must _____ teenagers _____ drugs.

69. 迄今为止，很少有朋友长期坚持跑步。

_____, few of my friends have stuck to running.

70. 不管花费多长时间，我们都要找到那个男孩。

We have to find the boy, _____ how long it takes.

71. 他经过我面前时没有打招呼。

He _____ without greeting me.

72. 你知道茶是偶然被发明的吗?

Did you know that tea was invented _____

73. 他与生俱来的能力给他带来了声望。

The ability that he _____ brings him fame.

74. 玩电脑游戏会妨碍他的学习。

Playing computer games can _____ his study

75. 毫无疑问你们就是我们祖国的未来。

You are _____ the future of our country.

VIII. 书面表达 (共 20 分)

76. 中国结是中国特有的民间手工编结艺术，具有独特的东方特色。假如你是一名来自中国的交换生，现就读于英国一所学校。请你根据下面所给的提示，写一篇介绍中国结的短文。

历史	出现在古代；在唐、宋朝发展成为一种艺术形式；明、清朝开始流行。
颜色	使用各种颜色的线 (thread) 进行编结 (tie the knot)，红色使用最多，因为红色代表好运和繁荣 (prosperity)。
用途	用作装饰品 (decoration)，可挂于房屋、汽车、手机等不同的地方。
现状	中国各地可见，备受人们欢迎。

要求：1. 包含所给出的要点； 2. 要求 80 词以上。

九年英语质量测试（二月）参考答案及评分标准

I. 单项选择（10分）

1-5 DBACD 6-10. ABACC

II. 情景交际（5分）

11-15. BDGAF

III. 完形填空（共10分）

16-20. CDDCB 21-25. CBCDA

IV. 阅读理解，第一节（15分）

26-30. CADBC 31-35. CADAA 36-40. ACDBB

第二节（每小题2分，共10分）

41-45. ECABD

V. 短文填空（10分）

46. studied 47. further 48. including 49. successfully 50. chosen

51. more 52. add 53. During 54. afraid 55. best

VI. 综合阅读（每小题2分，共20分）

56. parents or other guardians of minors（大小写不扣分）

57. 这部法律禁止父母或者监护人给孩子们施加太多的压力。

58. 当他们的父母去城市工作/外出务工时，他们可能被独自留下。

59. becoming myopia; becoming lazy thinkers; become couch potatoes

60. On Jan 1, the Law on Family Education Promotion came into effect.（符合文意即可）

61. The officers in the environment protecting center.

62. Somewhere at school or where people will usually see it.

63. No, it isn't.

64. Because we should see if we will break a food chain.

65. To give the students some tips to help the endangered animals.

VII. 翻译句子（每小题2分，共20分）

66. laid out

71. passed by/went past

67. In that case

72. by accident

68. keep away from

73. is born with

69. So far

74. get in the way of

70. no matter

75. without doubt

VIII. 书面表达（共20分）

76. A special form of traditional art—Chinese knots

Chinese knots are a form of Chinese traditional art. The history of Chinese knots dates back to ancient times. It is said that they were developed into an art form in the Tang and Song Dynasties and later became popular in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Colorful thread is used for tying the knots. However, the most commonly used color is red because it symbolizes good luck and prosperity. The knots can be used as car or mobile phone decorations. Also, people hang the knots in rooms.

Chinese knots can be seen in different parts of China, which are popular among the young and the old.

评分标准

作文评分标准：共分四档

档次	内容	语言表达	逻辑结构	文字量
20-18 分	内容丰富,包括题目要求中的所有信息。	表达清晰,基本没有语法、词汇等语言错误。	能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。	80-100
17-14 分	内容比较丰富,缺题目要求中的很少信息。	表达清晰,语法、词汇等语言错误较少。	基本上能使用常见连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。	65-80
13-10 分	内容不太丰富,缺题目要求中的较多信息。	表达不十分清晰,语法、词汇等语言错误较多。	不太能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。	40-65
10 分以下	内容不丰富。	语法、词汇等语言错误太多,影响对内容的理解。信息未能传达给读者。	不能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。	40 以下