



## 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.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. What kind of dress?<br/>B. He just got his driver's license.<br/>C. How old is Mary?<br/>D. Then your mother will not be worried.<br/>E. How are you going to the shopping mall?<br/>F. I am not a child anymore.<br/>G. Oh, Mary shouldn't be allowed to get her ears pierced.</p> |
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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 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

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



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。

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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