九年级 英语试题卷

**(全卷共九个大题 满分：150分 考试时间：120分钟)**

**注意事项：**

1、 试题的答案填涂或者书写在答题卡上，不得在试卷上直接作答。

2、 作答前认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项。

**第I卷**（共95分）

**I. 听力测试。**（共30分）

第一节 情景反应：听句子选答语 （每小题1.5分，共9分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子，从A、B、C三个选项中选出最恰当的应答语，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

1. A. At 6 o’clock. B. Since 2016. C. I am 10.

2. A. It’s warm in winter. B. Have a good trip! C. My pleasure.

3. A. I agree with you. B. It’s wonderful. C. I like them, too.

4. A. The airport isn’t far from here. B. The airport is new.

C. Yes. You had better take the subway.

5. A. Exploring the space. B. Fishing in the sea. C. Traveling by water.

6. A. Almost. B. Sure. C. Hardly.

第二节 短对话理解：听短对话选答案 （每小题1.5分，共9分）

听一遍。根据你所听到的短对话和问题，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

7. A. He is worried about his English. B. He can’t join the club now.

C. He isn’t interested in the club.

8. A. A worker and her boss. B. A mother and her son. C. A student and her teacher.

9. A. By reading more. B. By listening more. C. By writing more.

10. A. In America. B. In China. C. In Japan.

11. A. Some cotton. B. A scarf. C. A coat.

12. A. In a factory. B. In a hospital. C. In a bookstore.

第三节 长对话理解：听长对话选答案 （每小题1.5分，共6分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听第一段材料，回答第13和14小题。

13. Who bought Jack a computer?

A. His grandfather. B. His mother. C. His father.

14. How long does Jack learn Chinese on the computer every day?

A. For two quarters. B. For 40 minutes. C. For three quarters.

听第二段材料，回答第15和16小题。

15. When did Amy join the department?

A. Three years ago. B. Two years ago. C. One year ago.

16. Why does Amy work in the department?

A. To call on people to raise money.

B. To teach students how to write notices.

C. To tell people how to protect the environment.

第四节 短文理解：听短文选答案 （每小题1.5分，共6分）

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

17. The message is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yukio B. Zhang Ming C. Yukio’s family

18. Yukio has to leave right now because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he has finished his study.

B. one of his family members is ill

C. he’s worried about his family

19. Zhang Ming and Yukio planned to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.

A. go shopping B. playing basketball C. visit Japan

20. Yukio is leaving\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. by ship B. by plane C. by train

**II. 单项选择。**（每小题1分，共10分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

21. John is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest boy and never tells a lie.

A. a B. the C. an D. /

22. — Hello，could I speak to Mr. Green?

— Sorry, he isn’t in. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New York.

A. has been to B. has gone to C. will be in D. will go to

23. — Here are three books on history. Which one would you like?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m not interested in history.

A. None. B. All. C. Both. D. Little.

24. — He finished the work much earlier than the required time, \_\_\_\_\_\_ he didn’t feel tired at all.

— He is so great.

A. but B. then C. for D. so

25. Hearing her plan, the boss\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, “that’s a wonderful plan.”

A. nodded B. bowed C. shook D. waved

26. — When\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mobile phone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

— In about 1973.

A. does; invent B. is; invented C. did; invent D. was; invented

27. — Why are you so worried？

— I’ve lost the watch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my dad bought me on my birthday.

A. who B. what C. that D. whom

28. If you need my help, you can ask me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you want.

A. whoever B. whatever C. whenever D. however

29. —Have you decided\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go on a trip?

—To Beijing.

A. where B. when C. what D. how

 30. — I'm excited about Huawei’s new smartphones. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

— Next month.

     A. how can I get one       B. when they will come out

     C. how I can get one       D. when will they come out

**III. 完形填空。**（每小题1.5分，共15分）

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

What will our world be like in the future? Maybe no one knows because we 31 know what will happen in the future. But it’s very interesting to make some predictions(预测). Here are some exciting predictions.

**Languages**

Chinese will be as 32 as English around the world. Nowadays, more and more countries are using Chinese as a second 33 . One day, Chinese will be spread all over the world.

**Water**

More and more people pay attention to environmental protection. People like to plant more flowers and trees. Flowers and trees can 34 water loss. Therefore, water will be more abundant(充裕的). The water is no longer 35 . The water is clean.

**Education and Science**

Students won’t go to 36 . They will stay at home and study online. Students from all over the world may 37 together on the Internet. With the progress of science and technology, more robots will be around us and lots of dangerous work will be done by 38 .

**Living**

Some people will live and work on other planets. Perhaps there will be cities, factories and farms on the planets, 39 . We will carry a pocket computer which will be very 40 to us. We can use the computer to do anything. We will live longer and more healthily in the future.

31. A. often B. usually C. always D. never

32. A. interesting B. popular C. easy D. difficult

33. A. lesson B. country C. language D. culture

34. A. protect B. prevent C. increase D. support

35. A. polluted B. stolen C. taken D. produced

36. A. library B. bookstore C. school D. hospital

37. A. teach B. play C. live D. study

38. A. us B. them C. him D. you

39. A. still B. even C. too D. either

40. A. helpful B. useless C. awful D. dangerous

**IV. 阅读理解。**（第41—43小题，每小题1分；第44—59小题，每小题2分。共35分）

阅读下列材料，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

**A**

|  |
| --- |
| **Welcome to the School English Club**  Are you interested in English? Do you want to improve your English skills quickly? If “yes”, please join the School English Club quickly.  **Free! Free! Free!**  **Teachers:**  **Kelly Green:**  —Comes from America.  —Good at American English.  —6 years of English teaching experience.  —Teaches American spoken English.  Time: From nine to eleven on Saturday morning.  **Tim Smith:**  —Comes from England.  —Special grade teacher.  —Teaches British English reading skills.  Time: From nine to eleven on Sunday morning.  **Who to join:** Aged 16—18  **Place**: School Hall |

41. The School English Club best suits those who want to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. improve English writing skills B. improve English listening skills

C. improve American spoken English D. improve the use of English grammar

42. Each class lasts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. one hour B. an hour and a half

C. two hours D. two and a half hours

43. The text is probably a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. diary B. poem C. poster D. novel

**B**

I love nature and I am very worried that a lot of people are polluting or damaging(损害) the earth without realizing it. Pollution is made when somebody puts harmful things into the air, water or land. People should not pollute. Damage is made when somebody removes good things from the earth. People should not damage. When people pollute or damage, it hurts the people, the animal and the plant.

When people put chemicals into the land, they go into our soil and into our water. When people and animals drink the water it makes them sick. They may not realize **it** right away but finally they feel it. When chemicals get into the ground it affects the wholefood chain(食物链) —The insect, the animal, the plant and the people are affected.

When people cut down trees, they reduce the amount of oxygen and they take away homes for animals. Most people don’t realize how cutting down trees hurts people and animals.

If I could make laws, no one could put garbage into the water or on the land and all cars would run on fuel(燃料) made from beans. When I grow up, I want to live on a clean earth with lots of tall trees full of animals. Please don’t pollute or damage.

44. The writer worries that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.

A. a place for wild animals is destroyed

B. people can’t live on the earth any more

C. the water on the earth is greatly reduced

D. some people don’t realize the pollution or damage now

45. The underlined word “**it**”inParagraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are hurt by animals

B. they become sick suddenly

C. the water is polluted with chemicals

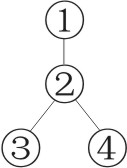
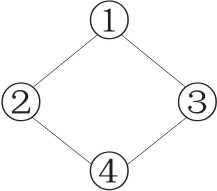
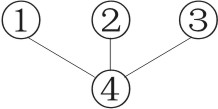
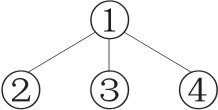
D. they slowly get sick because of drinking the polluted water

46. The structure of the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

( ①＝Paragraph(自然段)1 ②＝Paragraph 2 ③＝Paragraph 3 ④＝Paragraph 4 ⑤＝Paragraph 5

⑥＝Paragraph 6 )

A. B. C. D.



47. In the writer’s eyes a good earth means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are many birds and flowers on the land.

B. people are no longer free to cut down trees.

C.a clean earth with lots of tall trees full of animals.

D. people no longer pollute the land with chemicals.

**C**

Everyone may have a chance to make the world a better place. Teenagers can make a difference, too.

Kyle Van Der Velden is a 16-year-old student in Wayne Hills High School. One day in school, he noticed a cleaner throwing away a lot of pencils. The cleaner told Kyle that he got pencils every day when he cleaned up the classroom. But he did not know what to do with the pencils, so he just threw them away.

One day Kyle got some information from the Internet. Some people in poor countries needed pencils badly. So Kyle decided to collect pencils to help them. Later Kyle joined a group called Right-to-Write as a volunteer. The group sends pencils to people around the world. They collect pencils and put them into bags. Then they give the bags to people who are traveling to poor countries. These travelers will give the pencils to people in need.

Kyle goes to different schools to collect pencils. He has collected 3,790 pencils in just one month. What a good job he has done!

48. The cleaner worked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the supermarket B. in the school

C. on the street D. in the hospital

49. Kyle decide to help\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

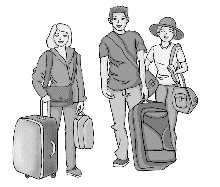
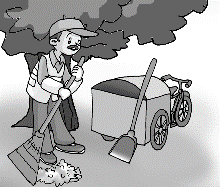
A. some old people B. some blind people

C. some deaf people D. some students

50. Right-to-Write sends things to people in need by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



A. B.



C. D.

51. The passage mainly tells us that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Kyle is very cute

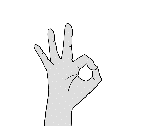
B. the cleaner works hard

C. Wayne Hills High School is beautiful

D. everyone can make the world a better place

**D**

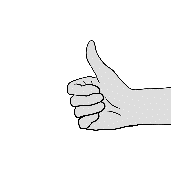
Gestures are used to replace words in many countries. They usually have different meanings in different cultures. ▲



**What does the “O” gesture mean?**

If you are an English speaker or diving(潜水) under the sea, it means “OK” or “good”. In fact, it’s believed that this gesture is popularized(普及) by divers. The Japanese read it as “money”. The French read it as “zero” or “no value”.

**What does the “thumb-up” gesture mean?**

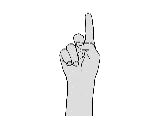


This gesture also means differently in different countries. English speakers use it to stand for “OK”, which is the same meaning as the “O” gesture. The two can be used almost **interchangeably**.

To most people, it stands for the number “1”, since they count from 1 to 5, beginning with the thumb for 1 and ending with the little finger for the number 5.

Although Americans and British people usually ask for a ride with their thumbs raised, the gesture will not make a Greek driver stop to give them a ride.

**What does it mean to stretch out your index finger（食指）?**



Extending the index finger means different things in different countries. The Chinese stretch their index finger upward to indicate the number. They can refer to integers(整数) such as “one”, “one hundred”, “one thousand”, etc. In Japan, the index finger up means only one or once. This gesture represents the first in order. In the United States, use this gesture when asking the other person to wait. In Australia, in bars and restaurants, the forefinger is extended upward, saying, “A glass of beer, please.”

In the Middle East, it is impolite to point at something with your index finger.

52. For the French, the “O” gesture means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. good B. the number 3 C. money D. no value

53. The underlined word “**interchangeably**” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A.没有意义地 B.不可替代地

C.可互换地 D.坚定地

54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_won’t give you a ride if you put out your hand with your thumb raised.

A. a Greek driver B. an Australian driver

C. a British driver D. an American driver

55. Which of the following can be put in the ▲ ?

A. Please follow their actions. B. Each culture is of its own vale.

C. Please understand their table manners. D. Let me give you three examples.

**E**

Computers are wonderful machines. The Internet is also wonderful. But some people spend too much time online. They can’t stop. Doctors say this is a new illness called Internet Addiction Disorder(互联网成瘾症).

People with IAD are online a lot. They spend many hours chatting with their friends or playing games online. Many people with IAD spend more time surfing the Internet than staying with their families or friends. Some people with IAD even give up their jobs!

Do you have IAD? Think about the following questions carefully: How many hours a day are you online? When you are not online, do you want to play computer games or check your messages? When you are online, do you often lose track of time? Do you get angry when you can’t play computer games?

If you have IAD, what should you do? Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young give some advice. First, ask yourself, “Why am I online a lot?” Then try to take a break. For example, use the computer or play computer games twice a week, not every day. In this way, you can spend more time with your families or friends.

56. People with IAD usually spend too much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. studying at school B. working at the office

C. talking on the phone D. playing on the Internet

57. One of the signs of IAD according to the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spending much time with your friends

B. giving up your job to spend more time online

C. forgetting your family when you are online

D. getting silent when you can’t play a computer game

58. Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young advise people with IAD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to stop going online

B. to go to see a doctor as soon as possible

C. to use the computer less often than before

D. to take more exercise every day and protect their eyes

59. The best title for the passage can be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. A Computer Game B. A New Illness —IAD

C. Going Online D. How to Use the Computer Correctly

**V. 口语应用。**（每小题1分，共5分）

从图框内的7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话，使其完整通顺。

A: Hello, Mr. Han. 60

B: I work in a computer company in the center of the city.

A: 61

*.A. The other one is that there are many restaurants.*

1. *Have you found any differences between the city*

*and the village?*

*C. I work from 8 am to 6 pm.*

*D. Where do you work?*

*E. I usually go to the sports club in my spare time.*

*F. How long have you been here?*

*G. It was quiet in the village, but it is noisy here.*

B: I have been here for one year.

A: 62

B: Sure. Lots of differences.

A: Can you give us an example?

B: Yes. 63

A: What are the advantages in the city?

B: One is that the public transportation is excellent. I can go to work by bus, subway, taxi or bike. 64 I can find places to eat easily.

A: Do you like your new job?

B: Yes. I can learn a lot from my work and workmates.

**第II卷（共55分）**

**VI. 任务型阅读。**（第65—67小题，每小题2分；第68小题3分。共9分）

阅读下文并回答问题。

Jack is a businessman. His main task is to sell “Living Machines”. He is very interested in clean water. He is also interested in saving money. So it’s natural that he is to be a developer of a small and affordable system(系统) to clean waste water. His “Living Machine” can clean waste water in your home.

The “Living Machine” is a system for cleaning waste water. The waste water goes into a big plastic tank where bacteria(细菌) start to break down the waste. A few days later after it is dealt with, the water is brought into a greenhouse filled with plants and fish. With the help of sunlight, the plants and animals remove more chemicals from the water, making it cleaner. Then the water can be reused for washing or bathing. It can’t be used for drinking and cooking. But the water is clean enough for watering the flowers, washing the dog, or even for bathing or swimming.

The advantage of this technology is that it is affordable and good for the environment. If you have enough homes and businesses use “Living Machines”, you’d better buy it. It can help to use less fresh water. It can help keep the water supply unpolluted, too.

65. Is the “Living Machine” too expensive for people to buy?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

66. What is this “Living Machine” used for?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How does the “Living Machine” work ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68. Do you think Jack’s invention is perfect? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VII. 完成句子。**（每空1分，共10分）

根据所给提示，完成句子。每空一词，含缩略词。（*形式、拼写错误，不得分。*）

69. The villager usually carried clear water from the stream before there was a factory.（变为否

定句）

The villager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to carry clear water from the stream before there was a factory.

70. He was very tired. He couldn’t go any longer. （合并为一句）

He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he couldn’t go any longer.

71. I came to Chongqing in 2000.（改为同义句）

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chongqing since 2000.

72. Jane met a stranger on her way home yesterday.（对画线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane meet a stranger yesterday?

73. 如有可能，我们应该坚持每天步行到学校。（完成译句）

If possible, we should stick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.

**VIII. 短文填空。**（每空2分，共16分）

根据下面短文内容，在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。（*用词正确而形式错误，得分折半。*）

Artificial(人造的) light is necessary in our modern society. But the increased use of lighting, however, can cause some problems. Light in the wrong place and at the wrong time can disturb us.

How to prevent 74 pollution? Before answering the question, please think of a few simple 75 : Is the lighting necessary? Could safety or security be achieved by other ways? Do the lights have to be on all night? Will it matter if we 76 them off ?

If lighting is the best choice, then only the right number 77 lights for the task should be installed(安装). Lighting will then become a problem if lights are poorly designed or incorrectly installed.

If lighting is necessary, a number of measures can be 78 to stop causing harm: For a family, 79 150W lamp is enough. High power (300/500W) lamps can create too 80

light. As we all know too much light is sometimes dangerous. It can make our eyes lose sight for a short time. For an all-nightporch(走廊), a 9W lamp is OK in most situations.

Make sure that lights are correctly adjusted(调整) so 81 they only make the required surface bright and do not throw light onto neighboring things.

**IX. 书面表达。**（满分20分）

三年疫情之后，在刚刚过去的春节，你过得怎么样？也许有些特别？也许平淡无奇？就此，某国际学校英语月刊的Festivals & Feelings 栏目正在作特别调查。请根据提示以*My Latest Spring Festival*为题写一篇短文向该栏目投稿。

**要求：**

1. 80~120词，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

2. 对于所给开头语当中的“special / common”，用“——”划掉不符合自己情况的一个词。

3. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名。

**参考信息：**

参考词汇：after the COVID-19 pandemic（疫情之后）

1. 你的经历；

2. 你的感受；

3. 你的期许；

4. .……

**My Latest Spring Festival**

For me, the 2023 Spring Festival is special / common.