

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. I wish you success. | B. I can't wait to fly there. | C. That's a good idea. |
| 2. A. That's kind of you. | B. That's far away from here. | C. Sure, get on, please. |
| 3. A. Yes, we will. | B. Yes, I think so. | C. No, they won't. |
| 4. A. It was made in Beijing. | B. It's made by engineers. | C. It was made of metal. |
| 5. A. Of course. | B. That's true. | C. Congratulations. |
| 6. A. On Sunday. | B. At seven. | C. In Chongqing. |

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. Canada. | B. Australia. | C. England. |
| 8. A. In the library. | B. At the railway station. | C. At the airport. |
| 9. A. How to learn English well. | B. How to learn Chinese well. | C. How to write a good diary. |
| 10. A. Tina. | B. Tina's cousin. | C. Tom's cousin. |
| 11. A. In 1902. | B. In 1952. | C. In 1972. |
| 12. A. / ' /. | B. / ' /. | C. / ' /. |

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. What are the flowers used for?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Decorating the living room. | B. Decorating the classroom. |
| C. Decorating the bedroom. | |

14. How long did it take the woman to make the silk flowers?

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. Two days. | B. Five days. | C. Six days. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|

听第二段材料, 回答第 15 和 16 小题。

15. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Mother and son. | B. Brother and sister. | C. Father and daughter. |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|

16. How will they go to Disneyland?

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. By ship. | B. By plane. | C. By train. |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|

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. Why did Zhou Hong perform a play?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. To show his acting skills. | B. To improve his acting skills. |
| C. To improve his English language skills. | |

18. How many steps did he go through to perform the play?

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| A. Two. | B. Three. | C. Four. |
|---------|-----------|----------|

19. What did he do before the performance?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. He practiced what he had to say a lot. | B. He avoided working with others. |
| C. He translated what he had to say. | |

20. What does the speaker think of Zhou Hong's experience in learning English?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. Just so-so. | B. positive. | C. Negative. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|

II. 语法选择。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个语法正确的答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Except Pluto, there 21 eight planets in the solar system now, including Earth. By the distance from the Sun from close 22 far, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Pluto used to be known as the 23 planet in our solar system, and the furthest planet from the Sun. Pluto 24 in 1930, and was named by an eleven-year-old girl from England. Pluto is only half as 25 as the United States. This planet takes 248 earth years 26 around the sun. It means we need 6.5 earth days to 27 a day on Pluto. Pluto

is about 40 times farther from the Sun than Earth is. Pluto is in an area of space called the Kuiper Belt 28 has thousands of small, icy objects. The temperature on Pluto is 29 low that Earth air would turn into ice soon. The gravity on Pluto is less strong than 30 on Earth. So fat persons may prefer to move there, they would weigh much less on Pluto.

21. A. be B. is C. are
 22. A. to B. up C. on
 23. A. small B. smaller C. smallest
 24. A. is discovered B. was discovered C. will be discovered
 25. A. wide B. wider C. widest
 26. A. travel B. traveling C. to travel
 27. A. spend B. cost C. take
 28. A. who B. which C. why
 29. A. so B. as C. for
 30. A. this B. that C. it

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。

Night after night, she came to help me sleep, even long after my childhood years.

I don't 31 when it first started making me upset—my mom's hands pushing my hair that way. But it did upset me, 32 they felt rough (粗糙的) against my young skin. Finally, one night, I spoke out angrily, "Don't do that anymore, your hands are too rough!" She didn't say anything, but she 33 did it again.

Years later, I missed my mother's 34 and her good-night kiss on my forehead.

I'm not a little girl any more. My mom is in her mid-70s, and her rough hands are still doing things for my family and me. She's like a doctor to us, always knowing how to 35 a young girl's stomach. She cooks the best fried chicken in the world.

Now my own children are grown-up. It was late on Thanksgiving Eve. As I slept in my bedroom, a 36 hand ran across my face to push the hair from my head. Then a 37, ever so gently, touched my brow (眉毛).

Taking my mom's hand, I told her how sorry I was for that night I 38 her. But she said she had 39 it long ago.

That night, I fell asleep with a new appreciation (感激) for my gentle mother and her 40 hands. And the regret that I had carried around for so long was nowhere to be found.

31. A. think B. remember C. forget D. report

32. A. because B. until C. though D. if
 33. A. always B. sometimes C. usually D. never
 34. A. face B. hands C. hair D. head
 35. A. hide B. manage C. encourage D. satisfy
 36. A. strange B. wild C. familiar D. tiny
 37. A. smile B. kiss C. word D. storm
 38. A. looked at B. laughed at C. shouted at D. pointed at
 39. A. remembered B. discovered C. forgotten D. marked
 40. A. caring B. interesting C. boring D. leading

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。



Youth Activity Center

Address: No. 68 Chengnan Road

Business hours: From 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. every day

English Conversation Group	Learn to Code
Our friendly group meets at the Mass Activity Center every Saturday afternoon. Come to make new friends and improve your English skills. Learners of all levels are welcome.	Learn how to create a game or design a webpage by using free online resources that teach you how to write computer programs. It allows time to experiment and play. It is designed for adults (成年人) with basic computer and internet skills.
Age: Over 10 years old	Age: Young adults
Bookings: Not required	Bookings: Not required
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.	Time: 10:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Date to start: Saturday, February 3rd	Date: Wednesday, February, 28th
Young Creative Club	How to Buy and Sell Products
Do you love to write or express yourself through art? Come and join our creative club, share your ideas and make friends with people who are like you.	Come and learn about buying and selling products safely online. Computer and internet skills are required.
Age: 11-15 years old	Age: Over 18 years old
Bookings: Required. Call 1390407050 to book your place	Bookings: Required. Call 1723407109 to book your place

Time: 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Date: Sunday, February 18th	Time: 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Date: Tuesday, February 27th
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41. What do we know about the English Conversation Group?
- A. It is a weekly activity. B. It is for children.
C. It is for high-level students. D. It is an activity to learn writing.
42. What should you do if you want to learn how to code?
- A. Book your place. B. Buy a coding book.
C. Buy a computer. D. Have some computer skills.
43. Which of the following provides you with a stay of one and half an hours?
- A. English Conversation Group B. Learn to Code
C. Young Creative Club D. How to Buy and Sell Products

B

Bamboo is a wonderful plant for many people around the world. There are over 1,000 uses for it. People make tables, clothes, medicine and musical instruments with it. Pandas may eat bamboo every day, and people can also eat it.

The fastest growing plant in the world is bamboo. Some bamboo grows so quickly that people say they can watch it grow. The speed of growth depends on the type of bamboo, the earth and the season. Normal bamboo grows 3-10 cm a day. It usually grows in tropical (热带的) areas. It can also be found in other parts of the world. Bamboo plants are found in Asia, Australia, parts of Africa and South America.

▲ Like today, people use it because it's very strong. They use it to build houses, boats and bridges. The Chinese made a bamboo bridge over the Min River in Sichuan, China almost 1,000 years ago. You can still visit it today. Also, bamboo is still used to build houses today, especially in China and Philippines.

As a part of history, bamboo is very important. The great scientist Thomas Edison did not invent the light bulb (灯泡), but he made it perfect. He wanted the material inside to burn for a long period of time. He tried over 1,000 different types of materials. However, none worked very well. One day, he tried to use a piece of bamboo and the light bulb lit up for over a thousand hours. This invention helped other scientists to make the modern light bulb we use today.

44. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- A. People use bamboo to make chairs. B. People like to grow bamboo.
C. Pandas like eating bamboo. D. The use of bamboo.
45. Which of the following can be put in the ▲ ?
- A. Bamboo that grows in tropical forests is usually tall and large.

- B. One of the world's oldest building materials is bamboo.
C. People planted bamboo hundreds of years ago.
D. The lovely pandas often feed on bamboo.

46. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Normal bamboo.
B. The speed of growth.
C. The fastest growing bamboo.
D. The season when bamboo grows.
47. What is the purpose of writing the passage?
- A. To teach us how to plant bamboo.
B. To tell us the reason for protecting bamboo.
C. To help us realize the importance of bamboo.
D. To teach us how to build a house with bamboo.

C

In a field in England, three little robots have been given a great job: to find and kill grass before planting seeds (种子) in the soil.

The robots are named Tom, Dick and Harry. Tom is the first of the three clever robots to start working. He watches the crops (庄稼) carefully and collects the information about each plant. He can create a short introduction to each plant and even make decisions on what chemicals are needed for your crops.

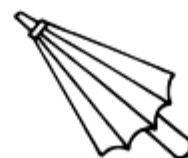
Dick does the dirty work. He can go to each plant that is doing bad to the crops and take it out. Plants that are good for the crops are left. He can force small drops of chemicals out of a bottle or something to cover plants in order to keep them healthy.

Harry is a planter. He digs holes into the field and puts seeds into the ground, and records where he puts them. If a seed doesn't grow, he can easily travel there and plants a new seed.

The smart robots are made by Small Robot. The British company says farmers could reduce costs by 40% and chemical usage by up to 95%. The little robots allow farmers to free their soils from chemicals. Using less chemicals is going to save much money and is good for the environment. As well as reducing the use of chemicals, robots will bring us better soil quality and more plants and animals.

"We have to change farming now, or else there won't be anything to farm," says Small Robot.

48. Which may be used by Dick?



A.

B.



C.

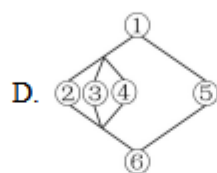
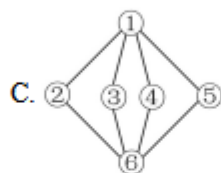
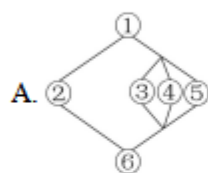
D.

49. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. The harm that chemicals cause.
- B. The cost farmers spend on farming.
- C. The advantages that the farming robots bring.
- D. A famous company that produces robots.

50. Which is the best structure (结构) of this passage?

(① = Paragraph 1 ② = Paragraph 2 ③ = Paragraph 3 ④ = Paragraph 4 ⑤ = Paragraph 5 ⑥ = Paragraph 6)



51. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Living a Modern Life With Robots.
- B. Changes In Farming By Robots.
- C. Protecting Plants With Robots.
- D. The History of Farming Robots.

D

It's reported that India is facing one of the worst water shortage in its history. 26-year-old Ramveer Tanwar knew a thing or two about it years ago. The young man comes from a small village in Greater Noida in India. A trip back to his hometown has totally changed his life.

During the trip, Ramveer noticed that many lakes where he used to swim and play with his friends dried up because of pollution. What's worse, many water bodies were disappearing fast. Instead of waiting for the government to take action, the young man decided to take matters into his own hands as soon as possible.

In the beginning, Ramveer went from door to door or held meetings to educate local villagers on the importance of water protection. He believed by teaching people the situation could get better. But later he found that was not enough. So besides talking to villagers, he teamed up with them and began to bring lifeless lakes back to life in the area. "We tried making a lake live again by removing all its waste. Many of the villagers came to help. Some of them worked with us while others offered us tools (工具) and equipment," Ramveer said. They even succeeded in getting support from the forest department, which provided them with plants to be planted around the lakes.

Since 2014, with the help of the volunteers, Ramveer has brought about twelve dead lakes back to life. Of course, he doesn't plan to stop there. Today he is using his power and influence to call on more people to join him.

52. What caused the lakes in India to dry up?

- A. The reduction of forest.
- B. The loss of farmland.
- C. The activities of animals.
- D. The problem of pollution.

53. Except which of the following did Ramveer do to revive the dead lakes?

- A. Make special tools.
- B. Clean the waste.
- C. Plant trees.
- D. Educate the villagers.

54. What can we infer (推断) from the last sentence in Paragraph 2?

- A. The local villagers would give a hand to Ramveer.
- B. Indian government has never cared for pollution.
- C. The problem of the dead lakes was so serious.
- D. The dead lakes could revive easily.

55. What will Ramveer do next according to the last paragraph?

- A. Join the forest department.
- B. Stop his work in his hometown.
- C. Go on with his water protection.
- D. Become the leader of the volunteers.

E

Did you know that vocabulary is more important than grammar? If you have good vocabulary, you can communicate successfully, even if the grammar is not completely perfect.

However, one common problem is learning new words and then forgetting them. So when you want to use a new word in a conversation, you can't remember it at that moment. Does this often happen to you? The reason for this difficulty is that most students try to learn vocabulary by studying lists and dictionaries and remembering the words. But it may not work if you don't have a very good memory.

The best way to learn vocabulary and remember the words well, is to learn new words and use them at once.

You can do this with a very simple exercise. Every time you learn a new word, for example, from an English lesson or an article, write it down in your vocabulary notebook. Writing is more active than just reading a **definition**. You should write the word, the definition in English or translation, one example sentence from the article or dictionary and one example sentence that you create.

Imagine you just learn the word "generous", write in your vocabulary notebook: generous

(adjective), definition—giving or willing to give freely. Example one, from the article: *Thanks for paying for my dinner, you're very generous.* Example two, my example: *My brother is generous because he volunteers at the animal shelter on weekends.* It's best if your example sentences are true to your life, because this creates a personal connection with the new word. The next day, read your vocabulary notebook again and try to add one more example sentence using the new word. It's helpful for you to remember it. These two simple steps—writing the word and using it at once—help you remember and use new words.

Do you have a vocabulary notebook? If not, start now.

56. What's the correct order of the following steps of taking vocabulary notes?

- ① Make your own example sentence.
- ② Write the word, its English definition or translation.
- ③ Copy an example sentence from the article or dictionary.
- ④ Read your notebook again and add one more example sentence.

A. ③④②① B. ②③④① C. ②③①④ D. ③②①④

57. What's the closest meaning to the underlined word "definition" in Paragraph 4?

A. Conversation B. Meaning. C. Term. D. Expression.

58. How can we make the best example sentences according to the writer?

- A. By asking for help from friends.
- B. By connecting them with our life.
- C. By explaining words' definitions.
- D. By adding words from the article.

59. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. Tips for Translating Words. B. Abilities to Create Examples.
- C. Ways of Learning New Words. D. Advice on Using Grammar.

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, Lily! 60

B: Nothing much. I'm thinking about travelling in England.

A: 61

B: Not really. But this app can help me.

A: 62

B: The system can translate any English sentence into Chinese.

A: 63 Maybe I can see you off that day.

- A. Could you make yourself understood there?
- B. Will you be able to give me a ride?
- C. When is your flight?
- D. How does it work?
- E. Have a good trip!
- F. No need to worry.

B: On April 15th, this Saturday.

A: 64

B: Thanks a lot.

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。

On a winter morning, a little boy of 10 years old or so went to a phone supermarket to make a telephone call. Clearly, he changed his tone(腔调) of voice while speaking over the phone. When all this was happening, the phone supermarket owner watched and listened with great interest to the conversation that followed:

"Madam, I am a poor boy. Can you give me a job cutting grass on your lawn (草坪)?" the little boy asked.

"Sorry, I already have someone to cut my lawn," the woman at the other end of the phone line answered.

"Madam, I will cut your lawn for half the price of the person who cuts your lawn now."

"The person who is now cutting my lawn satisfies me a lot. He is doing a good job."

"Madam, I'll even sweep your curb (清扫路边), so on Sunday you will have the prettiest lawn in all of Palm beach, Florida."

"No, thank you."

Instead of getting angry, the little boy smiled and put back the receiver (话筒) gently. The supermarket owner, who was listening to the conversation, walked over to the boy and said, "Son, I like your manner and I would like to offer you a job."

"No, thanks. But I will remember your offer."

"But you were asking for a job so sincerely and seriously when you were talking to the lady over the phone."

"No sir, I was just checking how well or badly I've done the job I already have. I am the one who is working for that lady I was talking to!" the little boy said.

65. Did the boy really need to ask for a job?

66. Why did the boy change his tone on the phone?

67. What did the boy offer to do for the woman?

68. Do you think the boy should check in that way how well or badly he has done the job? 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, 含大小写错误, 不得分。)

69. There are over 1.4 billion people in China. (对画线部分提问)

_____ is the _____ of China?

70. Michael isn't at home. He went to a shopping centre a minute ago. (同义转换)

Michael _____ to a shopping centre and he isn't at home.

71. We will build houses, schools and hospitals on Mars one day. (改为被动语态)

Houses, schools and hospitals will _____ on Mars one day.

72. — I really hate going to a place like that.

— _____ I. (表达同感)

73. 我有信心下学期在英语学习上取得更大进步。(完成译句)

I'm confident of _____ greater _____ in English learning next term.

VIII. 短文填空。(每空 2 分, 共 16 分)

根据下面短文内容及部分首字母提示, 在短文的空格处填上一个最恰当的词或者补全单词, 使短文完整、通顺, 并将完整的单词填写在答题卡上对应的位置。(原词正确而形式错误, 含大小写错误, 只给 1 分。)

Class One was having a meeting. The students were having a discussion in the classroom. _____ 74 _____ were they talking about? The topic was the best invention in our normal life. Tom thought the clock was the _____ 75 _____ useful. It could tell the time exactly. W _____ 76 _____ the clock, we didn't know when to leave for school. Maria showed us a crayon on the desk. It could be used _____ 77 _____ draw beautiful pictures. So it was helpful. Peter preferred computers. He said that the world _____ 78 _____ connected together by computers through the internet. We could get the information far away in a minute. There were also tiny computers inside the patients' bodies. These computers were used _____ 79 _____ treating illnesses. Lily was certain that the robots were important. The robots _____ 80 _____ worked in the factories helped people perform different tasks. It's no doubt that all of above changed our habits, they make us work and live more comfortably. P _____ 81 _____ in the future we can invent something for ourselves. I'm sure we have the ability to be a real inventor.

IX. 书面表达。(满分 20 分)

最近, 在四川成都大熊猫基地, 一位卖水果的嬢嬢(auntie)用流利英语与外国顾客交流。路人拍下的视频随即在网上热传。

卖水果嬢嬢用流利英语与外国顾客交流

来源: 网络 2023-12-26 06:11 Posted on 广东



12月23日, 四川成都大熊猫基地, 卖水果嬢嬢用流利英语与外国顾客交流。
#英语#英语口语#英语没那么难

...

Auntie: Which one do you want to buy?
You may choose...?

Foreign customer: I want to choose...
How much is it?

Auntie: This... half a kilo fifteen yuan.
This... half a kilo twenty yuan.
I discount for you.

Foreign customer: Twelve.

Auntie: Okay. One kilo or half kilo?
One kilo twenty-four yuan.

Foreign customer: Wechat pay or
Alipay, or cash?

Auntie: Alipay.
... May I ask where you are from?

Foreign customer: Egypt.

Auntie: 哦, 埃及。

Foreign customer: She is speaking very
good English.

Auntie: It's not important(le).
The most importantly... you buy my fruit ...
Ha ha ha ha ha ~ ~

卖水果嬢嬢用流利英语与外国顾客交流

来源: 网络 2023-12-26 06:11 Posted on 广东



12月23日, 四川成都大熊猫基地, 卖水果嬢嬢用流利英语与外国顾客交流。
#英语#英语口语#英语没那么难

请以 Learning From Her 为题写一篇短文, 向学校微信公众号的 Learners of English 板块投稿。

内容提示:

1. What do you think of the auntie?
2. Comparing with her, what have you done well or not so well in English learning?
3. How will you go with your following English learning?

...

要求:

1. 必须包含以上提示内容, 可以适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名;
3. 80~120 词, 已经给出的开头几词, 不计入总词数。

Learning From Her

In my eyes, the fruit-selling auntie _____
