

# 九年级英语试题

(全卷共九个大题 满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

**注意事项:**

1. 试题的答案书写在答题卡上。
2. 作答前认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项。

## 第 I 卷 (共 95 分)

### 1. 听力测试。(共 30 分)

#### 第一节 (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答语, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                               |                       |                  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Take it easy!           | B. Oh, my goodness!   | C. Thank you!    |
| 2. A. Yes, there is.          | B. Yes, I have.       | C. No, I didn't. |
| 3. A. Cotton.                 | B. It doesn't matter. | C. Good job!     |
| 4. A. Not really.             | B. Sorry, I won't.    | C. Bad luck.     |
| 5. A. I'm sorry to hear that. | B. Since last week.   | C. Nancy's.      |
| 6. A. My pleasure.            | B. It's really awful. | C. So do I.      |

#### 第二节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题, 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. /flaɪt/     | B. /faɪt/        | C. /fæt/            |
| 8. A. Snow White. | B. Mickey Mouse. | C. Donald Duck.     |
| 9. A. English.    | B. Spanish.      | C. Chinese.         |
| 10. A. In a bank. | B. In a library. | C. In a restaurant. |
| 11. A. In 1879.   | B. In 1897.      | C. In 1987.         |

12. A.



B.



C.



#### 第三节 (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's Tom's trouble?

- A. He makes grammar mistakes.
- B. He can't get the pronunciation right.
- C. He finds it difficult to learn some new words.

#### 14. What can help Tom according to the woman?

- A. To make word cards.
- B. To read and write more.
- C. To join an English club.

听第二段材料, 回答第 15 和 16 小题。

#### 15. What are they going to do tomorrow?

- A. They are going to a museum.
- B. They are going on a school trip.
- C. They are going to the old people's home.



16. How will they get to the old people's home?

A. On foot.

B. By subway.

C. By bike.

第四节 (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. How long did the speaker's first public speech last?

A. For 3 minutes.

B. For 5 minutes.

C. For 7 minutes.

18. Who encouraged the speaker to speak in public at first?

A. His friends.

B. His mother.

C. His teacher.

19. What happened to the speaker at the beginning of the speech?

A. He went the wrong way.

B. He had a high fever.

C. He forgot some words.

20. What does the speaker's mom think of the public speaking?

A. It can help him make more friends.

B. It can help him improve his Chinese.

C. It can help him become much braver.

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。

Tian Ji was a general (将军) in Qi. At that time, horse racing was 21 exciting activity among the Chinese upper class. 22 Tian Ji and the king of Qi were fans, but Tian Ji often lost 23 against the king. One day, Tian Ji lost again and returned home, feeling down. Sun Bin, who happened to visit him, suggested he could help.

In the next race, Sun Bin carefully watched the horses and noticed they 24 into three groups: regular (下等), plus (中等), and super (上等). The races were held in three rounds, one group for one round. The king's horses won, 25 they actually were just a little better than Tianji's.

Sun Bin advised Tian Ji to invite the king to have another race. He planned 26 Tian Ji used his regular horse to compete against the king's super horse, his plus horse against the king's regular horse, and his super horse against the king's plus horse. Tian ji 27 lose the first round but win the next two.

The plan worked 28, and Tian Ji won in the end. The king was so surprised at his loss that he asked Tian Ji how he trained the horses so well. Tian Ji 29 Sun Bin's plan. The king was pleased and asked Sun Bin to work 30 the strategic adviser (军师) for General Tian Ji. With Sun Bin's help, the Qi army won many battles after that.

21. A. a

B. an

C. the

22. A. Both

B. Neither

C. None

23. A. race

B. races

C. races'

24. A. divided

B. are divided

C. were divided

25. A. and

B. but

C. or

26. A. who

B. when

C. that

27. A. would

B. ought to

C. dare

28. A. perfect

B. imperfect

C. perfectly

29. A. is explaining

B. explained

C. has explained

30. A. as

B. with

C. for

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。

Last Sunday, I went shopping with my 12-year-old daughter, Cathy. We went to the 31. She needed to buy something for school, and I planned to buy vegetables.

After getting what I wanted, I went to check out. All the cashiers (收银员) were 32, with at least 5 customers in each line waiting to check out. I looked everywhere for Cathy. She was in another line. As a mother, I couldn't help but pay attention to Cathy 33 I wondered what she would do without me.





Cathy's eyes followed an old man. He was wearing old clothes and shoes. She watched him stop in front of a row (排) of cookies. He counted the 34 in his pocket and then put the cookies back. Seeing that, Cathy walked up behind the man and 35 dropped a dollar on the floor.

"Sir, you dropped a dollar," Cathy stopped him. The old man looked 36 and said it wasn't his. But Cathy 37 the money and handed it to him.

On the drive home, Cathy told me, "Mum, I just met a homeless man and he was hungry."

"Well, did you give him money or buy him anything to eat?" I asked.

"I did give him money but I pretended (假装) to find 38 on the floor. It was easier for him to 39," Cathy said.

I've been teaching my daughter how to be a good person, but that day, she taught me a lesson. And I really take pride 40 her.

- |                  |             |              |                |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. company   | B. hospital | C. museum    | D. supermarket |
| 32. A. busy      | B. rude     | C. nervous   | D. strange     |
| 33. A. until     | B. while    | C. because   | D. although    |
| 34. A. books     | B. money    | C. stars     | D. cards       |
| 35. A. happily   | B. bravely  | C. seriously | D. quietly     |
| 36. A. surprised | B. bored    | C. worried   | D. relaxed     |
| 37. A. got on    | B. cut down | C. picked up | D. gave up     |
| 38. A. one       | B. it       | C. those     | D. them        |
| 39. A. discover  | B. achieve  | C. continue  | D. accept      |
| 40. A. in        | B. to       | C. of        | D. for         |

#### IV. 阅读理解。(41-43 小题, 每小题 1 分, 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

CPR (心肺复苏) can save lives. It can increase the chances of survival. It is a hands-only skill that everyone should learn. In just a minute or two, people can quickly learn how to save a life. They don't have to blow into the person's mouth. All they have to do is to push hard and fast in the center of the chest. And of course, call 120. We need everyone to understand that CPR isn't just for doctors. Everyone can do it and it really matters!

##### Check

41 Check to see if the person is awake, breathing or bleeding.

##### Plan

42 Call emergency services and decide what help is required—performing CPR, stopping bleeding, or something else.

##### Carry out

43 Give first aid and continue watching the person's condition.

##### Review

Review the effectiveness of the first aid provided and decide whether to continue or wait for help.

Please choose three from the four pictures and match them with the steps above.



##### B

"Good morning," the little prince (王子) said politely.

"Who are you?" said the little prince.

"Be my friends. I am all alone," he said. But there's only the echo (回声).

"What a strange planet!" the little prince thought. "And the people have no imagination. They repeat whatever one says to them...On my planet I had a flower; she was always the first to speak..."



After walking for a long time through sand, rocks and snow, the little prince at last arrived at where people live.

"Good morning," he said.

He was standing before a garden, full of roses.

"Good morning," said the roses.

The little prince looked at them. They all looked like his flower.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"We are roses," the roses said.

He felt very sad. His flower had told him that she was the only one of her kind in all the universe. Here were five thousand of them, all like, in one single garden.

"She would be very angry," he said to himself, "If she saw that ... she would cough a lot, and she would pretend (假装) that she was dying, to avoid being laughed at. I should nurse her back to life. If I did not do that, she would really allow herself to die ..."

Then he went on thinking to himself, "I thought that I was rich and had a special flower in all the universe; but all I had was a common rose, which doesn't make me a very great prince."

He lay down in the grass and cried.

(Adapted from *The Little Prince*)

44. Why did the little prince feel sad when he saw the garden full of roses?  
A. Because he felt lonely and hoped to have someone to talk to.  
B. Because he was afraid and he had to say to himself.  
C. Because he was not rich at all.  
D. Because his flower was not the only of her kind in the universe.
45. What does the underlined word "She" refer to?  
A. The prince's own rose.  
B. The planet.  
C. The echo.  
D. A rose in the garden.
46. Which word can be used to describe the little prince's rose?  
A. Cruel.  
B. Proud.  
C. Polite.  
D. Honest.
47. Which one is the the best title of the passage?  
A. The Grass and the Flower  
B. Far Away From Home  
C. The Most Beautiful Flower  
D. Meeting a Garden of Roses

C

On June 25th, the returner of the Chang'e-6 probe brought back the world's first samples (样本) collected from the moon's far side. It landed in Siziwang Banner, North China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, marking the Chang'e-6 mission a complete success.

Chang'e-6 is one of the most difficult tasks in China's efforts to explore space. Including a lander, an ascender (上升器), an orbiter (轨道器) and a returner, it was sent to space on May 3rd this year.

On June 2nd, the lander-ascender combination (组合体) landed in the designated landing area on the far side of the moon and carried out sampling work.

On June 4th, the ascender took off from the moon with samples.

On June 6th, it connected with the orbiter-returner combination and moved samples to the returner. The ascender then separated (分离) from the combination and landed on the moon to avoid becoming space junk.

The orbiter-returner combination spent 13 days in lunar orbit, waiting for the right chance to return to Earth. Then the returner separated from the orbiter and headed for Earth.

"The Chang'e-6 mission is an important step in the history of human lunar exploration, and it will help us better understand the evolution (演变) of the moon," said Yang Wei, a researcher of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

"New samples will certainly lead to new discoveries. Now, Chinese scientists are eager to help with the development of lunar science," Yang added.

48. How long does it take to complete the Chang'e-6 mission?  
A. One month.  
B. 35 days.  
C. 53 days.  
D. Two months.

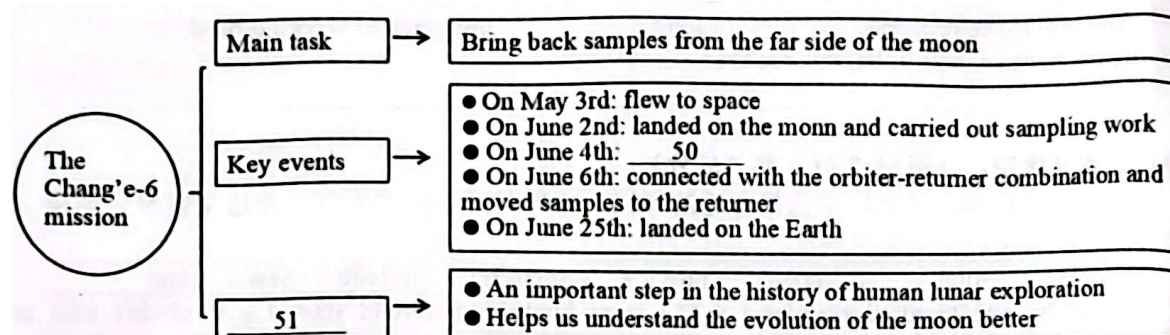




49. The underlined word “**eager**” in the last paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

- A. 焦虑的      B. 冷静的      C. 渴望的      D. 满足的

Which of the following can be put into No. 50 and No. 51?



50. A. waited for the chance to return  
B. took off from the moon with samples  
C. was sent to the space  
D. moved a step in the space

51. A. Meanings      B. Goals      C. Reasons      D. Results

How often do you remember to tell people how much you like, admire (钦佩) or appreciate them? For many people, it's not often enough.

There are several reasons why we don't let others know about our positive feelings towards them. I've heard excuses like, "They don't need to hear me say that—they already know," and "I do admire her, but I am too uncomfortable to say anything." But when I ask someone if he enjoys being praised, the answer nine times out of ten is "I love it." Whether our reason for not giving praise is not knowing what to say, feeling that other people already know their strengths and don't need to be told, or simply not being in the habit of doing it, it's time for a change.

Many people spend their whole lifetime wishing that other people would acknowledge (承认) them. They feel this especially about their parents, children and friends. Even praise from strangers makes them feel good. Letting someone know the praise also makes the person offering it feel good. It's an act of kindness.

The other day, I was in a shop and saw something unimaginable. The checkout girl had just been scolded (责骂) by an angry customer—clearly without a good cause. But the girl controlled the anger by staying calm. When it was my turn to pay, I said to her, "▲" She looked at me right in the eye and said, "Thank you, Sir. Do you know you are the first person ever to praise me in this shop?" It took less than two seconds to let her know, but it was a highlight (最精彩的部分) of her day, and of mine.

52. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?  
A. Ways to praise others.      B. Ways to make excuses for praise.  
C. Excuses for praising others.      D. Reasons for not giving praise.
53. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Most people know others admire them.  
B. Most people don't want to know about others.  
C. Most people love getting praise from others.  
D. Most people enjoy giving others praise.
54. Which of the following sentence can be put in ▲ in the passage?  
A. I'm so impressed by the way you treated that customer.  
B. I think you had better answer the customer's questions.  
C. How did you control your anger?  
D. You shouldn't treat the customer that way.



55. What's the purpose of the writer in writing the passage?

- A. To describe some reasons for not giving praise.
- B. To tell us we should try to praise others often.
- C. To tell us not to give praise to our friends often.
- D. To advise us to learn from the checkout girl.

E

①How many students in your class wear glasses? Probably a lot. To treat nearsightedness (近视), many people choose to do surgery (手术). Many people believe eye surgery can solve the problem forever, but that may not be true.

②What causes nearsightedness and how can the surgeries help?

③People with nearsightedness can't see things correctly because their eyes can't focus light correctly. Normally, when we see things, light comes into our eyes and focuses on the retina (视网膜), which is the part at the back of the eye. But for those with nearsightedness, light focuses in front of the retina in their eyes. As a result, things far away seem unclear but close things seem clear.

④Now the treatments fall into two main types. One is laser eye surgery (激光手术), the other is intraocular lens implants (IOLs). The IOLs method is often used on patients with serious nearsightedness.

⑤"After the surgery, I can see very clearly. Life is more convenient without having to wear glasses," said Xu Jiayi, a 19-year-old girl, who had surgery five months ago. "However, it hurt a lot after the surgery. And I need to take medicine for at least three months. These medicines help prevent dry eye and other eye problems."

⑥However, if you don't look after your eye health, nearsightedness may return after the surgery. "After looking at the computer all day at work and then using my phone, things start to look unclear to me again," said Du Anni, 32, who had the surgery nine years ago. She also mentioned one should go to the doctors to check if your eyes are OK every year.

⑦In a word, the surgery just lets you 'take off our glasses', it can not solve the problem of nearsightedness completely. We should always protect our eyes.

56. How does the writer start the passage?

- A. By giving facts.
- B. By telling a story.
- C. By asking a question.
- D. By providing an example.

57. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Light enters at the back of the retina for nearsighted people.
- B. The IOLs method is for those with serious nearsightedness.
- C. Three types of treatments are mentioned in the passage.
- D. One doesn't need to take care of the eyes after the surgery.

58. Why did the writer mention Du Anni's example?

- A. To share a successful experience of taking the eye surgery.
- B. To encourage people to take eye surgery.
- C. To show the negative effects of taking eye surgery.
- D. To explain how to do eye surgery.

59. What's the structure of the passage?

- A. ①/②③④⑤/⑥⑦
- B. ①②③/④⑤/⑥⑦
- C. ①②/③④⑤/⑥⑦
- D. ①/②③④/⑤⑥/⑦

V. 口语应用。(每小题1分,共5分)

阅读下面对话,从方框内7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- A. Have you read anything interesting?
- B. Did you read e-books or paper books?
- C. Of course!
- D. I went camping with my friends.
- E. Which book are you reading about?
- F. Nothing much.
- G. I think we can find true friends that way.





A: What are you doing these days, Leo?

B: 60 I just stayed at home and did some reading.

A: 61

B: Yes. Some buzzwords (热词) from the newspaper caught my eyes.

A: For example?

B: Zero-sugar networking (零糖社交). It asks us not to depend too much on others. We should build fair and healthy relationships with others.

A: 62

B: That's right. What about you, Nancy?

A: I'm busy writing my book report.

B: 63

A: *Demian* by Herman Hesse. It helps me to learn how to deal with the difficulties in life and find out who we are.

B: Sounds cool! Could you lend it to me after you hand in your book report?

A: 64

B: You're so kind. Thank you!

## 第II卷 (共55分)

### VI. 任务型阅读。(65-67 小题, 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容, 完成下列各题。

"Dear passengers, welcome to take No. 38 bus ..." Every day, Feng Zhiliang welcomes passengers (乘客) in both Chinese and English at work. The 43-year-old bus driver from Handan in Hebei Province has surprised people by using two languages for broadcasting (播报). The idea came from his conversation with a foreign passenger during the Spring Festival. "I said 'Hello, Happy New Year!' to him, and he made a thumbs-up sign and said 'Very good, Happy New Year!'"

As he found there were many foreign passengers on No.38 bus, Feng decided to use English at work to improve the service quality. However, learning English from scratch (从头开始) was not easy. He started to take online courses, read many English materials, and use translation software (软件). He also made time for learning by setting aside an hour every night after work and using his 20-minute work break during the daytime for practice. After three years of learning, Feng started bilingual (双语的) broadcasting first during the evening rush hour. "I was a bit nervous at first. The support and praise from passengers encouraged me to keep going," Feng said.

To provide passengers with a richer travel experience, Feng referred to the guidebooks and started giving out detailed information about nearby sights along the route. Now, lots of people choose to take the bus he drives. Feng hopes that his bilingual broadcasting can help more tourists learn about Handan and fall in love with this city. "68," he said.

65. Did Feng Zhiliang use English to broadcast at first?

66. Where did Feng Zhiliang's idea of using two languages for broadcasting come from?

67. What made Feng Zhiliang less nervous and keep going?

68. What might Feng say at the end of the passage? Finish the ending. (about 30 words)

### VII. 完成句子。(69-72 小题, 每空 1 分, 73 小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给提示, 完成句子。69—72 小题, 每空一词, 含缩略词, 73 小题请将完整的句子写在横线上。

69. I was allowed to play football. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ to play football.



70. Mars is about 228 kilometers away from the sun. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Mars from the sun?
71. She is considering what she should say to her sister. (改为同义句)  
She is considering \_\_\_\_\_ say to her sister.
72. 只要你坚持努力，你一定会取得进步。(完成译句)  
You will make progress \_\_\_\_\_ long \_\_\_\_\_ you stick to working hard.
73. dream, believe, will, I, be, my, realized (连词成句)

## VIII. 短文填空。(每空 2 分, 共 16 分)

根据短文内容, 从方框中选择合适的单词, 并用其适当形式填空, 使短文完整、通顺。每空一词, 每个单词只能用一次。

because    total    different    provide    something    include    new    send

Recently, one hundred couples (夫妇) from home and abroad started a three-day tour in Qingyuan, Guangdong Province. They explored the city's natural beauty and its traditional culture.

During the tour, the couples took part in many activities, 74 visiting centenarians (百岁老人), experiencing the wedding customs of the Yao ethnic group (瑶族), tasting local black tea and visiting the Beijiang River. These activities gave them a 75 different experience.

"This is our first trip to China, and before this, we didn't know 76 about Qingyuan," said Ariel from New Zealand. He visited over ten countries with his wife. 77 they can't speak Chinese, they felt nervous and excited before coming to Guangdong.

The couple was amazed at the 78 between Chinese and Western cultures. "The elders are still living with their families. This is considered impossible in our country. In the West, parents are often 79 to nursing homes. The warmth of family is truly moving," he said. At the same time, he also praised the friendliness and care of the locals and the organizers.

The tour has attracted (吸引) many young people and 80 a new opportunity for international tourism and cultural exchange. The local government is doing its best to provide tourists with a much 81 experience. It hopes that the event will play a positive role in the development of local tourism.

## IX. 书面表达。(满分 20 分)

假如你是李华，学校号召全校同学思考如何从自己做起让巴南成为一个更文明更宜居的城市。请以“Take action! Make our city shine brighter”为题，根据提示写一封信谈谈你的想法和建议。

**参考信息:**

a better place more beautiful	protect the environment, reduce the waste, plant trees, more parks, place to play	talk with others politely, get on with others, help each other
----------------------------------	---	---

**要求:**

1. 80—120 词，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

**Dear classmates,**

I hope you are all well.

Let's work together to have a positive effect on our city.  
Best wishes!

**Li Hua**

