


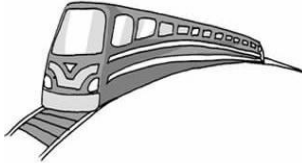













九年级英语试卷

(满分：150 分；考试时间：120 分钟)

注意：本试卷分为“试题”和“答题卡”两部分，答题时请按答题卡中的“注意事项”要求认真作答，答案填涂或写在答题卡上的相应位置。

I, 听力 (共三节, 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 听句子 听下面五个句子, 从每小题所给的A、B、C 三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。(每个句子读两遍)

1.	A. 	B. 	C. 
2.	A. 	B. 	C. 
3.	A. 	B. 	C. 
4.	A. 	B. 	C. 
5.	A. 	B. 	C. 

第二节 听对话 听下面七段对话, 从每小题所给的A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。(每段对话读两遍) 听第1 段对话, 回答第6 小题。

6. How will the woman get to the Science Museum?

- A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By subway.

听第2 段对话, 回答第7 小题。

7. How old is Maria?

- A. 7. B. 10. C. 13.

听第3段对话，回答第8小题。

8. Who is taller than Simon?

- A. Nancy. B. Ben C. Tom.

听第4段对话，回答第9小题。

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a classroom. B. In a restaurant. C. In a post office.

听第5段对话，回答第10、11小题。

10. What season is it now?

- A. Spring. B. Autumn. C. Winter.

11. What's the woman going to do?

- A. Buy a present. B. Decorate a tree. C. Plant a tree.

听第6段对话，回答第12、13小题。

12. What is the boy's speech about?

- A. Chinese history.
B. Chinese literature.
C. Science and technology.

13. How many days is the library open every week?

- A. Five days. B. Six days. C. Seven days.

听第7段对话，回答第14、15小题。

14. What will the weather be like the day after tomorrow?

- A. Sunny and windy. B. Cloudy and rainy. C. Snowy and rainy.

15. What will the speakers do this weekend?

- A. Have a picnic. B. Stay at home. C. Go to a concert.

第三节 听短文 根据你所听到的短文内容，完成下面表格，每空填一词。（短文读三遍）

The History of Kites	
In the beginning	Kites were made of wood and <u>16</u> . People used them to pass messages.
Later	<u>17</u> kites became popular and people flew kits to get rid of bad luck.
Nowadays	Modern kites come in different <u>18</u> and patterns. One of the largest kites in the world is 1500 square meters. It took a kite team <u>19</u> months to make it. In China, the best time to enjoy colorful kites is during the Weifang International Kite Festival in <u>20</u> .

从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

— No, I only have _____yellow bag.

- A. sugar B. salt C. ice

- A. mine B. hers C. his

- A. am helping B. helped C. help

- A. Neither B. Both C. Either

- A. takes B. costs C. spends

- A. must B. might C. should

- A. although B. but C. so

- A. How B. What an C. What a

- A. chose B. am chosen C. was chosen

- A. well B. badly C. worse

- 3

— Yes. Now it's very convenient for me to look up words.

A. that

B. when

C. what

33. — Mr. Green _____ his son.

— Yes, he enjoys talking about his son with any friend of his.

A. is angry with

B. is thankful to

C. is proud of

34. — Could you please tell me _____?

— Bus No.22 will take you there.

A. which bus will take me to the Cinema

B. where I can watch a movie

C. how will I get to the Cinema

35. — Remember to turn off the lights before leaving the classroom, children.

— _____

A. OK, we will.

B. You're right.

C. It doesn't matter.

III 完形填空 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案
(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

The winter holiday is usually a good time to sleep in. But Gao Yuqi, a 14-year-old boy from Anhui, 36 at 7:00 am to run at least 2 kilometers every day during the holiday. In 37, this exercise was part of this homework.

Gao was not 38. Many schools across the country required students to 39 during the winter holiday. Part of the reason is that physical education test scores are now worth more on the senior high school entrance examination (中考). And the score is now worth up to 60 points.

Because of this, Gao's school now asks students to run when the weather is nice, and exercise indoors if it is 40. Students have to post (公布) exercise photos in 41 classes' QQ groups. At the Golden Apple Jincheng No. 1 Middle School in Chengdu, students have daily exercise plans. For example, they have to skip rope (跳绳) for two 42 and do three sets of sit-ups (仰卧起坐) each day. Their parents sign off (签名) on their plans when they finish exercising.

This has been a big challenge for many students, 43 it has also helped to make exercise a bigger part of their lives. Many students like Gao used to hate running, but now they are able to run for over half an hour every day. They 44 in love with exercise during the holiday. "I didn't exercise a lot in the past. Now it's time to catch up 45 others," he said.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| () 36. A. got over | B. got on | C. got up |
| () 37. A. fact | B. order | C. time |
| () 38. A. shy | B. alone | C. sad |
| () 39. A. exercise | B. play | C. sleep |
| () 40. A. cold | B. rainy | C. sunny |
| () 41. A. his | B. their | C. our |
| () 42. A. seconds | B. minutes | C. weeks |
| () 43. A. but | B. or | C. so |
| () 44. A. feel | B. felt | C. fell |
| () 45. A. for | B. with | C. from |

IV. 阅读理解（共两节，25 小题；满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇材料，根据短文内容，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A

Smith had to drive across the Sahara. It was a journey across hundreds of miles of an empty and dry area, **after** he had been driving for a few hours, a sandstorm came. Then his car left the road and broke down.

Smith began walking across the hot sand under the sun. He hoped he would soon reach the road again.

Soon, his tongue (舌头) was thick with thirst. He needed water, but everywhere he looked there was nothing except sand.

Smith kept walking. Then, about an hours later, a man riding a camel came into sight. Smith waved to him. The man on the camel rode up to him and stopped.

“Please,” Smith said, “I am dying of thirst. Let me have some of your water.”

The man slowly shook his head. “You can’t have any water,” he said, “but I’ll sell you a beautiful tie.”

“I don’t want a tie,” Smith shouted at him **furiously**. “I need water.”

But the man turned away quickly and rode off.

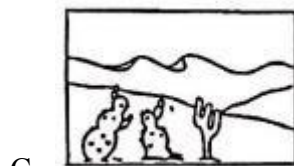
Smith continued walking. Two hours later, he met another man riding a camel. This time he asked if he could buy some water, but the man refused, saying, “No, but I’ll sell you a tie.”

Angrily, Smith turned away from him and continued walking.

Three hours later, by which time he was near death, Smith saw a large hotel in the distance. It stood along in the middle of the desert, surrounded by palm trees. Smith managed to reach the main entrance. He was about to enter the hotel when the doorman stopped him.

“Hey!” he said. “This is a first-class hotel. You can’t come in here without a tie.”

46. Picture_____shows the right place where the story happened.



47. The man on the camel offered Smith_____.

A. some water to drink

B. a ride on his camel

C. the name of a hotel

D. a beautiful tie

48. The underlined word “**furiously**” in the passage probably means “_____”.

A. angrily

B. worriedly

C. nervously

D. sadly

49. Smith met_____person(s) in the story.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

50. According to the passage, Smith will be allowed to enter the hotel if_____.

A. he drives a car

B. he tips the doorman

C. he has enough water

D. he wears a tie

B

Many young people want to be pop stars. Pop stars are rich. Many people think they are leading a happy and easy life. In fact, they have very hard lives. They spend much of their time on travel. Sometimes the travel is interesting, but in most time it is boring to pop stars. The following chart is a day’s life of a pop star.

Feb. 10. 2019	
5:00	Woke up and had breakfast in the hotel, packed bags. Took taxi to airport.
7:30	Plane took off half an hour later than usual for the bad weather.
8:30	Plane landed. Waited for luggage for half an hour. Signed for fans at the airport.
9:45	Arrived at the hotel and had a short rest.
10:00	Started out to attend the meeting with fans and gave an interview to the local reporters.
11:00	Went to radio station to attend the live show.
12:00	Had lunch with local producer.
13:00	Went to theatre and prepared for the night’s show. The lighting of the theatre was good, but the band did poorly.
17:00	Back to hotel. Tried to have a rest. Still worried about the band.

18:00	Had supper, but ate little.
18:30	Went to theatre again and got ready for show.
19:00	Sang very well, and audience gave a warm welcome. The band improved a little.
22:00	Show was over. Very tired from it.
23:00	Back to hotel. Took a bath. Too excited to sleep, so watched TV
0:00	Fell asleep, with TV on.

51. According to the chart, the pop star was a_____.

- A. singer B. dancer C. player D. pianist

52. According to his plan, his plane should take off at_____.

- A. 6:30 B. 7:00 C. 7:30 D. 8:00

53. At the radio station, the pop star_____.

- A. talked with reporters B. gave a performance on the air
C. met fans and signed for them D. told people how he lived his life

54. The show in the theater lasted about_____that day.

- A. an hour B. two hours C. three hours D. four hours

55. From this passage we get to know that_____.

- A. not all people like pop stars B. pop stars have their own bands
B. fans cause trouble for pop stars D. to be a pop star is not all fun

C

Jeans have become one piece of clothing worn by the most people in the world. Everybody wears them, from the farmer to the lawyer and from models to housewives. But why have jeans become so popular? You'll get many answers. For some people they look cool, for others jeans are just comfortable.

Jeans were first stronger trousers made for farm workers in the states of the American west. In the eastern part of the US jeans were hardly worn at all. They were connected with farm people and the workers. So the rich wouldn't like to wear them.

It was James Dean and Marlon Brando that made them popular in movies and everyone started to wear them. They were a symbol of the **rebellion** of young people during the 1950s and 1960s. So these new trousers were not allowed in American schools and sometimes in theaters and cinemas. As time went on, jeans became more acceptable. American people in Europe and Japan often wore them

when they were not on duty to show that they were Americans. The trousers showed the world a happier way of life, something that people needed, especially after what they had gone through in World War II.

Jeans had other advantages as well. They didn't need to be washed as often as other trousers and women didn't need to iron them. This became more important as more and more women started working and had less time for housework.

Today jeans are an important part of our lives. They are always washed a few times before they are sold to give them a faded look.

56. Jeans first appeared_____.

- A. in eastern America
- B. in western America
- C. in Middle America
- D. all over America

57. From the passage, we can know that James Dean and Marlon Brando were_____.

- A. film stars
- B. Jeans makers
- C. young students
- D. farmers or workers

58. What is the possible meaning of the underlined “**rebellion**” in this passage?

- A. 奢侈
- B. 活力
- C. 清纯
- D. 叛逆

59. Which of the following was a possible advantage of jeans to housewives?

- A. They could easily be bought anywhere in the world.
- B. They didn't need to be washed often or ironed.
- C. They had many different styles and colors.
- D. They were comfortable and easy to wash

60. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Jeans — Symbol of Wealth
- B. Jeans — Working Women's Best Choice
- C. Jeans — Popular Piece of Clothing in Our Daily Life
- D. Jeans — Part of the Lives of Farmers and Workers

D



Have you ever heard of “a ball of energy”? People often use it to describe very active children. But today we tell about the Soccket, something that is a real soccer ball of energy. Julia Silverman and Jessica Matthews developed the

Soccket as part of a group project for an engineering class at Harvard University. There are mechanisms (装置) in a Soccket. When you kick, hit

or throw it, energy is then kept in it by these mechanisms instead of disappearing into the

environment. Then the user can put something directly into the ball, like a lamp, or a mobile phone charger so that they can get energy from it. For every fifteen minutes of the game play, the Soccket can provide enough electricity for an LED lamp for three hours, and the ball can store (储藏) up to 24 hours' electricity.

The International Energy Association reported last year that nearly one and a half billion people in the world had no electricity to use, and most of them live in sub-Saharan Africa and in India and other countries in Asia.

Julia Silverman and Jessica Matthews both had experiences in developing countries before they began the project. They knew that power shortages are a serious problem in really areas. There's an energy **crisis** in the world. One out of every five people in the world don't have any electricity. And besides that, there are a lot of health problems because without electricity, people have to use something like kerosene (煤油) lamps, which produce a lot of smoke.

Julia Silverman says the Soccket ball is one small solution to a big problem. Jessica Matthews and Julia Silverman hope their Soccket ball will shine more light on the problem of power shortages. It offers people a chance to put their energy into the world's most popular sport and get some energy in return.

61. From the passage, we know the Soccket is_____.

- A. a game B. an invention C. an energy D. a lamp

62. If you play the Soccket for half an hour, it can provide an LED lamp with electricity for _____.

- A. fifteen minutes B. half an hour C. six hours D. three hours

63. The underlined word “**crisis**” in the passage means_____.

- A. a time of safety B. a time of difficulty C. a time of success D. a time of illness

64. We can infer (推断) from the passage that_____.

- A. Julia Silverman has never been to developing countries before
B. People all over the world will use the Soccket soon
C. kicking a Soccket makes the energy disappear into the environment
D. people are expected to get some energy by playing Soccket

65. The best title for the passage should be “_____”.

- A. How to Make Electricity
B. How to Deal With Energy Crisis
C. A Soccer Ball That Give Energy
D. An Energy Shortage in the World

第二节 阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通畅、连贯，意思完整。(每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

E

When you sleep somewhere else — like at a summer camp or a friend's house you're in for a fun time. It can be exciting to get away from the same old bed in the same old room in the same old house. 66 It's called being homesick.

Homesick means you are upset, sad, and maybe scared. But don't feel surprised. A lot of people get homesick, even grown-ups. When you're used to having certain people around you, it can be

scary when they are gone. 67 Some kids may feel more homesick than usual if their parents get divorced (离婚) or if someone they loved has recently died.

Here are some ideas to help you feel less homesick.

68 If you're going away from home, bring your pillow or pictures of the people you will be apart from and look at them any time you want.

Keep busy. The more fun things you do, the less time you'll have to feel homesick. 69

Stay in touch. You can make a plan for when you will call your mum or dad. You can also send e-mails or text messages to keep in touch with family and friends. When you do get in touch with someone, make sure to talk about the fun things you're doing!

Talk to someone where you are. 70 He or she might have some ideas to help you feel better.

- A. So try to join in activities wherever you are.
- B. Bring a little bit of home with you.
- C. But fun as this is, for some kids being away from home can be scary and sad.
- D. When you are dealing with other problems, you will feel homesick, too.
- E. Maybe you can tell a friend that you feel homesick.

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

V, 情景交际 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

71 你想知道 Paul 来自哪里, 你可以这样问?

_____, Paul?

72 你想感叹新冠肺炎 (NCP) 太可怕了, 可以这样说:

_____!

73 你想告诉别人噪音污染对我们的健康有害, 你可以这样说:

_____.

74. 你想对同学说你最喜欢的季节是秋天, 你会这样说:

_____.

75. 你想知道这本书能借多久, 你可以这样问:

_____ the book?

VI, 看图写话 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词, 写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



76.tomorrow 77.there be 78.at this time yesterday 79.necessary, meal 80.trouble

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

VII, 短文填词（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

I was in the 81. _____ (five) grade. One day, my dad's car was broken into and all of the stuff inside was 82. _____ (steal), including my schoolbag. I was really sad. The next day I had to go to school 83. _____ nothing. My teacher, Miss Taylor, was very kind to me. She gave me a new blinder (活页夹) after I told her what had happened. She also handed me some crayons and asked 84. _____ I'd like to color the front of the blinder. I really thanked her for her 85. _____ (kind). But I never did color the new blinder, because something even 86. _____ (good) happened later the same day. A couple found my bag on the side of the road and brought it to the school's office because they found the 87. _____ [ə'dres] in my blinder. I was so 88. _____ (excite) that I rushed to the 89. _____ ['ɒfis] and got my backpack.

It turns out that there are lots of people 90. _____ are always kind and helpful. There is no need to lose faith (信心) just because of one bad apple.

81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____ 85. _____

86. _____ 87. _____ 88. _____ 89. _____ 90. _____

VIII. 书面表达 (15 分)

假如你远在英国的笔友 Mike 看到了有关新型冠状病毒爆发(outbreak of novel coronavirus)的报道,来信安慰并向你询问有关情况。请你以李华的名义用英文给他复信一封,信中说明:

1. **novel coronavirus** 新型冠状病毒已得到有效控制,请他不必担心;
2. 如果没有必要,不要去人多的地方。如果你要去超市或市场,我们必须戴上口罩。
3. 坚持锻炼身体、养成良好的卫生习惯有助于抵抗新型冠状病毒;
4. 要尽量避免和活禽(**live domestic animals**)的接触。

要求:1.不必逐句翻译上述提示,可适当发挥。

2.词数:80 左右。开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:fight against, breathing mask 口罩

Dear Mike,

Thank you for your care about the health of my family.

[illegible]

Hope to meet you in Beijing this summer vacation!

Yours,