

九年级英语试题

(满分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 请将选择题答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡指定题号里;将非选择题的答案用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内,答在试题卷上无效。
3. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。

一、听力测试(共 25 小题;1—20 小题,每小题 1 分;21—25 小题,每小题 2 分;总计 30 分;每小题约有 8 秒钟的答题时间)

(一)录音中有五个句子,每个句子听两遍,然后从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. It's sunny. | B. Thank you. | C. It's a good idea. |
| 2. A. By bus. | B. It's near our school. | C. At home. |
| 3. A. Don't worry. | B. I'll do it myself. | C. I'll go to work. |
| 4. A. Once a week. | B. Yes, in the evening. | C. It is possible. |
| 5. A. Sorry, I won't. | B. I'd love to. | C. Yes, I have. |

(二)录音中有三个句子,每个句子对应一幅图片,每个句子听两遍,然后选择与句子内容相对应的图片。

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



A.



B.



C.

(三)录音中有五组对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

9. What did the girl do yesterday?

- A. Helped the old to cross the road. B. Cleaned the park.

C. Planted trees.

10. What was Lily doing yesterday evening?

- A. She was doing her homework. B. She was taking care of her mother.
C. She was having dinner.

11. What day is it today?

- A. It's Monday. B. It's Wednesday. C. It's Sunday.

12. What's the man's advice?

- A. To watch TV. B. To stay at home. C. To go climbing.

13. What test did Sam have?

- A. A writing test. B. A listening test. C. A reading test.

(四) 录音中有一段长对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的
正确答案。

14. When did Mr. Black buy the TV?

- A. About 7 days ago. B. About 10 days ago C. About 14 days ago.

15. What is Mrs. Black's telephone number?

- A. 5588-3208. B. 5588-3268. C. 5580-3268.

16. Which information about Mrs. Black is wrong?

- A. Her address. B. Her full name. C. Her phone number.

17. When will the TV reach Mrs. Black?

- A. On Friday afternoon. B. Tomorrow morning. C. On Saturday after-
noon.

(五) 录音中有三小段独白,听独白两遍后,根据独白内容,将信息配对。

18. Li Hua A. Helps me learn English.
19. Kate B. Encourages me to be kind and helpful.
20. Daniel C. Does well in making a speech.

(六) 听力填表。

录音中有一篇短文,听短文两遍后,根据所听内容完成下面的表格。(每空一词)

A Visit to the Green Island National 21. _____	
How to go	We will go to the island by 22. _____.
Morning activities	The first place we'll visit is a rose garden. Then we'll visit an 23. _____ tower with a history of 300 years.

Afternoon activities	Lunch will be served at 11:30 We'll visit the 24. _____ House and buy things at the gift shop.
Time to return	We'll get back at 25. _____ o'clock in the afternoon.

二、阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,计 50 分)

阅读下列短文,然后从每小题 A、B、C、D 中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Safety First

presents a series of one-day workshops for teachers, parents and students.

For students

Bully(欺凌) Busters (How to deal with online bullying)

Time: 3—4 pm

Venue(会场): Auditorium 1

Date: 8, 12, 14 April

For teachers

Spot the Bully (How to prevent bullying in schools)

Time: 5—6 pm

Venue: Auditorium 2

Date: 6, 11, 15 April

Work and Play Together (How to encourage cooperation among children)

Time: 4—5 pm

Venue: Auditorium 3

Date: 7, 14, 21 April

For parents

Happy Families (How to help your child deal with bullying)

Time: 6—7 pm

Venue: Auditorium 1

Date: 12, 19, 26 April

Let's Help (How to spot the signs if your child is a potential (潜在的)bully)

Time: 8—9 pm

Venue: Auditorium 1

Date: 12, 19, 26 April

All Workshops will be held at our office at 74 Mayfield Terrace.

All workshops are free.

Sign up online at www.safetyfirst.com before 1 April to get a free notebook.



26. How many different workshops will Safety First organize?
A. 3 B. 5 C. 4 D. 6
27. Mrs David is worried that her son is bullying his classmates. Which workshop should she attend?
A. Happy Families. B. Work and Play Together.
C. Let's Help. D. Spot the Bully.
28. Mr Peterson, a teacher, would like his students to get along well with one another. He should attend the workshop on _____ April.
A. 8 B. 14 C. 19 D. 26
29. Which of the following best describes the picture in the advertisement?
A. All bullies look the same. B. Friends are usually bullies.
C. Online bullying can happen today. D. Bullies are usually big and tall.
30. Which of the following is true about each workshop?
A. It is held for three consecutive(连续的) days.
B. It is only held in Auditorium One.
C. It is an hour long.
D. It is conducted in different schools.

B

London's River Thames has twenty-seven bridges. But Tower Bridge, the first bridge over the Thames as you travel to London from the sea, is the most famous of them all. What makes Tower Bridge so exciting? Why do visitors come from all over the world to see it?



The thing that is surprising about Tower Bridge is that it is open in the middle. It does this to let the big ships through to the Pool of London. If you are lucky enough to see the bridge with its two opening arms high in the air, you will never forget it.

On its north side stands the Tower of London itself. Although they look the same age, the Tower of London is almost a thousand years old, and Tower Bridge is only about one hundred. It was built in the 1890s. By 1850, everyone agreed that a bridge across the Thames near the Tower was the most necessary. But the designers argued about the new bridge for another thirty years. This took so long because they had two big problems. The new bridge must look like the Tower of London—everyone said so. It also had to look like

a modern bridge.

31. Tower Bridge is _____.

- A. about one thousand years old
- B. the oldest and the most famous bridge in London
- C. the first bridge you can see when you go to London from the sea
- D. the one that took workers about 30 years to build

32. The Tower of London is _____.

- A. across from the Thames
- B. on the north of Tower Bridge
- C. in the middle of Tower Bridge
- D. much younger than Tower Bridge

33. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. You can see the bridge with its two opening arms high in the air at anytime.
- B. By 1850, everybody thought it is the most necessary to have a bridge built across the Thames near the Tower.
- C. It took the designers thirty years to argue about the bridge before it was built.
- D. It was no easy thing to build a bridge near the Tower.

34. Why is the bridge open in the middle?

- A. To make it special.
- B. To attract more people from the world to see it.
- C. To let the big ship through to the Pool of London.
- D. Because it is so long that it has to be divided into two parts.

35. How long has the Tower Bridge been built?

- A. For about a thousand years.
- B. For about a hundred years.
- C. For about five thousand years.
- D. For about five hundred years.

C

Shang Yang was a politician of the Qin state. He was very wise and forward-thinking(有远见的). He worked out several reform plans for the state, including focusing on farming and giving rewards(奖赏) to soldiers who were successful during war.



But at the beginning, these reforms were not easily carried out. Only a few people in the state understood Shang's talent and the advantages of his plans. Most people had little trust and confidence in him.

To solve this problem, Shang came up with an idea. He ordered some soldiers to put a thin wooden pole at the south gate of the Qin state capital. This attracted many people. Then, in front of the crowd, he said loudly: “People of Qin, whoever takes this pole to the north gate will get a reward of 10 gold pieces.”

It was a simple task and the reward was big. Some time passed and no one stepped forward. They all thought that Shang was joking. Hearing no answer, Shang stepped forward and said, “I will increase the reward to 50 gold pieces.”

The words sounded even more unbelievable. Finally, a man from the crowd came forward to take the pole. He put the pole on his shoulders and walked to the north gate. True to his word, Shang paid the man 50 gold pieces.

Soon, the people were saying that Shang was a man of his word. When he began promoting(推行) his reforms, the people followed and did not question him.

Under the great reforms, Qin grew strong and united all the states, becoming the first empire of China. Later, people drew the Chinese idiom “立木取信” from this story.

36. Shang Yang’s reforms _____.

- A. were never trusted by people
- B. made Qin grow strong
- C. were carried out easily at the beginning
- D. focused on farming and education

37. To let people trust him, Shang Yang _____.

- A. ordered many young men to join the army
- B. gave a reward to anyone who supported him
- C. showed that he could keep his promises
- D. introduced his reforms at the south gate of the capital

38. What does the underlined word “unbelievable” mean in the passage?

- A. 不能实现的
- B. 不可能的
- C. 难以理解的
- D. 难以置信的

39. Which of the following is WRONG according to the passage?

- A. The Chinese idiom “立木取信” just came from this story.
- B. Under the reforms, Qin united all the states.
- C. The man who carried the pole to the north gate was paid only 10 gold pieces.
- D. At first, only a few people in the state understood the advantages of Shang Yang’s plans.

40. What's the main idea of this story?

- A. Earning people's trust is never easy.
- B. Keeping promises can earn people's trust.
- C. Money can lead people to do anything in the world.
- D. Reforms are important for a country to develop.

D

Students in France have one less thing to put in their backpacks these days. The country recently banned(禁止) smartphones in public schools for all students through ninth grade. Many schools around the United States have similar bans.



Some educators say kids pay better attention in class when they aren't constantly looking at their phones. They say banning phones encourages students to talk to each other more.

Most teachers Would agree that they don't want a classroom full of kids texting. But many say a total ban on phones isn't necessary. Some people argue that it's better to teach kids to use technology responsibly than take it away. Plus, many parents point out that they need to be able to teach their kids during the day.

Yes!

Smartphones make it difficult for students to concentrate in class. Kids might play games, watch videos, or check out apps instead of paying attention to the teacher. They can easily miss important information. Plus, a ringing or buzzing phone distracts other students.

Also, some kids might be tempted to use their phones to cheat. They could go online and look up answers to a text, or they could text their friends for help.

No!

Students should be able to have their phones with them in case of an emergency(紧急情况). Kids need a way to get in touch with their parents if they get sick, if the school bus break down, or even if they forget their lunch at home.

Plus, smartphones can actually help kids do better in school. We can use them to go online and do research for a class project or for help with writing essays. Plus, there are great educational apps we can use.

41. Schools in _____ don't allow students to bring smartphones to school.

A. France

B. China

C. The United States and France

D. The United States

42. What is the advantage of banning phones in schools?

A. Students can pay better attention in class.

B. Students would not look at their phones all the time.

C. Students can talk to each other more.

D. All of the above.

43. Why do some parents want their kids to have phones?

A. They think it's not necessary.

B. They think phones can make them easy to reach their kids.

C. They think it's better not to teach kids how to use technology.

D. They think not every student in a classroom is texting.

44. What can be the evidence(证据) to support the idea of banning phone at school?

A. Kids can use phone to study.

B. Smartphones make it difficult for students to concentrate in class.

C. Kids can use phones to listen to music to relax.

D. Phones can help students review for exam.

45. Which of the following is (are) the advantage(s) of smartphones?

A. Smartphones enable students to contact parents in case of emergency.

B. Smartphones enable students to tell their parents they forget their lunch.

C. Students can make good use of the educational apps on smartphones.

D. All of the above.

三、短文还原(共 5 空, 每空 2 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从方框中选出五个句子填入文中空缺处, 使短文内容通顺完整

We've just got back from our summer holiday. We had a great time! 46. _____ .

Mum has always wanted to see the giant redwood trees in Sequoia National Park. It took all day to drive there. The car was very full. First we packed the tent, the sleeping bags, food and all the things we needed for cooking and eating. 47 _____. Finally, we had to get ourselves in—me, Mum, Dad and my sister, Sally!

We stayed at Lodgepole campsite(营地). It is just two miles from the famous giant redwood trees. It is a beautiful place. In winter it is very cold and there is lots of snow. 48. _____. There are lots of black bears in the park. There are big metal lockers that you

have to put all of your food in. 49. _____. We saw some bears, but never close. The first thing we did on our first day was go to see the giant redwood trees. 50. _____. My mum was so happy to see them at last! After that we did a lot of walking. My legs were very tired!

- A. Then we packed our clothes.

B. That way the bears can't smell the food or get to it.

C. We went camping because Dad said it was time we got away from the city.

D. We were so tired of walking.

E. They are very big and have an amazing colour.

F. But in summer it is hot-it was about 34°C.

四、综合填空(共 20 空,每空 1.5 分,计 30 分)

A 篇

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容,从下面方框内所给 11 个词中选择 10 个意义相符的词,必要时进行词性变化,填入空白处,每空一词。

other, game, ago, true, interest, by, real, who, or, over, train

Seattle is a beautiful seaside city in the USA. Do you want to visit it 51. _____ staying at home? A 14-year-old American student McKaulay made this come 52. _____ with his computer game.

The game is called Seattle Monorail. The players can drive a red or a blue 53. _____ along the track(轨道), passing Seattle's famous places and buildings.

McKaulay started working on the game two years 54. _____. He built the game software(软件) for beginners. His idea came to him during a computer animation(动画) course that he took when he was in Seattle. He spent 55. _____ 200 hours programming the game.

“The thing is if people get 56. _____ in this, it doesn't have to end where the train goes,” said his father, “ McKaulay can make it go by anything.”

Now McKaulay is building a website, [www. McKaulay. com](http://www.McKaulay.com). He plans to share all his work on the website. He is also trying to put his 57. _____ on the Seattle Centre website. If he makes it, he will sell the game to 58. _____ and he will use the money to pay for a trip to China.

“Anyone 59. _____ has heard about Seattle's train may think this is kind of fun,”

McKaulay said. “I think people who have driven it would 60. _____ find it fun.

B 篇

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容,从下面方框内所给 11 个词中选择 10 个意义相符的词,必要时进行词形变化(可添加助动词或者情态动词),填入空白处

become, enjoy, correct, ask, control, spend, be, play, plan, do, speak

These days, it’s not unusual for teachers to give homework on apps. For example, students 61. _____ to practice English or do math exercises. Some teachers also use We-Chat groups to give homework.

But now, the Ministry of Education 62. _____ to ban (禁 止) teachers from as- signing homework on mobile apps due to concerns about students’ eyesight. In 2018, there 63. _____ more than 70 percent of middle school students in China becoming nearsight- ed. According to the World Health Organization, Using mobile phones for long periods of time is bad for our eyes.

Do students like to do their homework on the phones?	
Pros(正方)	Cons(反方)
<p>Wang Yidi, 15</p> <p>The apps have big databases(数据库) of math exercises. And students can 64. _____ their answers easily when they make mistakes. Besides, students can enlarge their knowledge because of plenty of information on the phone.</p>	<p>Zhang Keqi, 14</p> <p>I think students’ eyesight 65. _____ worse since they started using apps to do their homework. What’s more, sometimes the apps can’t recognize (识 别) what students are reading in English. They have to work on them for a long time to get a high score. So I hope students 66. _____ less time on these apps in the future.</p>

Zhou Tianyi, 14 I think it is fun 67. _____ home work with apps. The teachers ask students to dub(配音) English videos and make their own short videos. Generally, it can make them more in-terested in English. Meanwhile, their 68. _____ English can improve a lot.	Xu Jiaqian, 15 I don't think it's a good way to do home-work on the phones. Students are too young 69. _____ themselves. They can't help 70. _____ on other apps while doing homework. And if they also have lots of oth-er homework to do, it's too much for them to finish.
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五、阅读表达(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,计 10 分)

阅读短文,根据题目要求完成各小题。

In modern society, living without money sounds almost impossible. However, that's exactly what an Australian couple from a big city has been doing for nearly a whole year.

Rachel Newby, 25, and Liam Culbertson, 27, have come up with creative ways of making it through the year without spending any money. They built themselves a new house. The house was made of used wood and recycled materials. They grew their own food, and at times they didn't hesitate (犹豫) to look for food in the dustbins (垃圾箱).

But this year has been quite difficult. The soil (土壤) in their garden was too poor to grow vegetables. The climate there was terrible as well. They kept moving their home till they finally lived in a 2.5-square-meter(平方米) house. They collected cold rainwater to take a shower. What's worse, they had to share a toilet with the rest of the community.

Even though they had no jobs, they didn't have a lot of free time to waste. They spent most of the day working for local farmers planting vegetables and picking fruit so that they could earn their next meal. They had five ducks that could provide them with fresh eggs. But when there wasn't enough food for them, they had to go to look for food in the dustbins.

Not everyone is brave enough to do this. But they really made it work and they felt happy.

71. How long has the Australian couple lived without money?

72. What did they use to make their house?

73. Translate the underline sentence into Chinese.
-
74. List (列举) creative ways of living without money of Rachel and Liam(at least two).
-
75. What’s the main idea of the passage?
-

六、书面表达(共 1 题,计 20 分)

作为初三毕业班的学生,在经历了初一的青涩,初二的叛逆,我们将经历一年的蜕变期,期待自己向着心中的目标,做出改变。

Expecting My Changes	
In the past	a young boy/ girl; like playing
	aimless; no goal; without persistence(坚持)
	addict to(沉迷) phone games
	bad learning habits
Now	a graduate(毕业生); pass the final exam; get into high school
	focus(集中注意力) on study
	strong will; control oneself
Other changes you will make

Expecting My Changes