

九年级 英语科 试题卷

(全卷四大题, 共 76 个小题; 全卷总分 120 分; 考试时间 120 分钟; 考试形式: 闭卷)


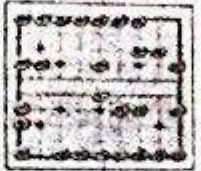













亲爱的同学: 欢迎你参加测试!

做题时要认真审题, 积极思考, 细心答题, 发挥你的最好水平。最后祝你成功!

第一部分 听力 (共四节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 个句子, 从题中所给 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与所听句子内容相关的图画, 每个句子听两遍。

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

第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 个句子, 从题中所给 A、B、C 三个选项中选出与句子内容相符的正确答语, 每个句子听两遍。

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| () 6. A. You're welcome. | B. That's right. | C. OK. See you then. |
| () 7. A. About 30 minutes. | B. About 5 kilometers. | C. By bus. |
| () 8. A. June 25th. | B. It's sunny. | C. Thursday. |
| () 9. A. No, never. | B. Yes, I do. | C. No, I wasn't. |
| () 10. A. Yes, it is. | B. Sure, go ahead. | C. No, you aren't. |

第三节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话听两遍。

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| () 11. What's the woman looking for? | A. Her phone. | B. Her desk. | C. Her dictionary. |
| () 12. What will the man do? | A. Shop online. | B. Watch videos. | C. Fix the computer. |
| () 13. How did the man go to San Francisco? | A. By car. | B. By train. | C. By taxi. |
| () 14. What does the man want to have for dinner? | A. Dumplings. | B. Rice. | C. Noodles. |
| () 15. What is the man's father? | A. A pilot. | B. A teacher. | C. A doctor. |

第四节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面两段对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 每段对话或独白听两遍。

听第一段材料, 回答第 16-17 小题。

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 16. What doesn't David do in his free time? | A. Listen to music. | B. Watch movie. | C. Play the guitar. |
| () 17. Where does David often buy books? | A. On the Internet. | B. In the bookshop. | C. From his friends. |

听第二段材料, 回答第 18-20 小题。

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 18. How does Bob like Chinese? | A. Interesting. | B. Difficult. | C. Relaxing. |
| () 19. What's Bob's favorite subject? | A. Chinese. | B. English. | C. Math. |
| () 20. What can Bob do at the English party? | A. Watch English movie. | B. Talk with foreigners. | C. Sing English song. |

第二部分 英语知识应用 (共二节, 满分30分)

第一节 单项填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡上的相应位置上。

- () 21. —Have you watched the movie named Amazing China(《厉害了, 我的国》)?
—Sure, I have. _____ great achievements our country has made.
A. What a B. What an C. What D. How
- () 22. The poor boy was born _____ a weak heart. We are going to raise money for him.
A. in B. of C. with D. for
- () 23. —My mother cooks delicious food every day. I've _____ six pounds.
—I think you should do more exercise.
A. put away B. put off C. put on D. put up
- () 24. Our parents won't allow us _____ in the river alone.
A. to swim B. swim C. swimming D. swam
- () 25. —_____ Tom _____ Lily is coming.
—Yeah, I am so happy that they will be free tomorrow.
A. Both; and B. Neither; nor C. Either; or D. Not only; but also
- () 26. If you work hard for only a few days before the exam, you will probably _____.
A. succeed B. finish C. fail D. pass
- () 27. —_____ do you study for a test?
—I study by working with my classmates.
A. How B. Why C. What D. Where
- () 28. —Vince, is it difficult to use a computer?
—Not at all. _____.
A. Sounds great B. Good idea C. Easier said than done D. It's a piece of cake
- () 29. GPS can _____ show where you are at any time and in any weather. A lot of drivers use it.
A. truly B. mostly C. exactly D. harmful
- () 30. —Could you please tell us where we can buy some magazines?
—_____, please.
—I ask you where we could buy some magazines.
A. Excuse me B. Pardon me C. No problem D. Come on
- () 31. Li Ming used _____ on the right in China, but he soon was used _____ on the left in England.
A. to drive; to drive B. driving; driving C. to driving; to drive D. to drive; to driving
- () 32. A lot of flowers and trees _____ around here every year, and we can enjoy fresher air now.
A. are planted B. are planting C. plant D. will plant

33. Usually it is a difficult _____ for some parents whether they should send their children to study abroad.
A. chance B. choice C. field D. sentence

- () 34. —I think students can have mobile phones to help with their studies.
—_____. They often use them to play games.
A. I think so B. I don't agree C. No problem D. That's a good idea
- () 35. —Summer vacation is coming! Could you tell me _____?
—Xi'an. I really want to visit the Terracotta Army.
A. where are you going B. what are you doing
C. where you are going D. what you are doing

第二节 完形填空 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡上的相应位置上。

One day, David and his friends talked about who their closest _____ 36 _____ were. When it was his turn, he said, "My best friend is Amy, _____ 37 _____ 81-year-old woman living in Florida."

Their friendship came _____ 38 _____ a game. In the game, David and Amy were on the same team. After this game, they became good friends. David even told her about his dream of music.

However, life was hard for David at that time. He hardly _____ 39 _____ time or money to play music. Most of the time, he had to work in a restaurant. He felt that his dream was hopeless(无望的). _____ 40 _____ he almost lost heart, Amy gave him lots of help and supported his dream. Two years later, he decided _____ 41 _____ to New York for his dream. There he held his first concert successfully.

After the concert, a famous reporter in New York heard of their story. He wanted to know what _____ 42 _____. So he flew to Florida to interview her. To his surprise, the friendship between Amy and David was _____ 43 _____ than he could imagine.

Later, many people _____ 44 _____ by this story. But Amy thought it was nothing. She said, "As friends we _____ 45 _____ give a hand when they need."

- () 36. A. friend B. classmate C. friends D. classmates
() 37. A. the B. / C. a D. an
() 38. A. below B. from C. to D. at
() 39. A. will have B. has had C. have D. had
() 40. A. When B. Before C. Unless D. If
() 41. A. go B. to go C. going D. gone
() 42. A. is Amy like B. Amy is like C. Amy was like D. was Amy like
() 43. A. more beautiful B. beautiful C. beautifully D. the most beautiful
() 44. A. was moved B. were moved C. is moved D. are moved
() 45. A. can't B. mustn't C. should D. would

第三部分 阅读理解 (共三节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 根据短文内容, 判断正误。正确“T”, 错误“F”, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

Chinese New Year is my favorite time of a year. It is usually known as the Spring Festival in modern China. Chinese people in China, Singapore, Thailand and many other countries celebrate the important traditional festival. The Chinese New Year festival lasts for around 15 days.

During the Spring Festival, Chinese families also get together to have a big meal with chicken, pork, beef, duck, fish and all kinds of tasty vegetables and fruits. For about one third of the Chinese in China or 500 million Northerners (北方人), dumplings are their favorite food in the meals celebrating the festival.

Children often wear newly bought red clothes and they receive little red envelopes with lucky money inside. When paying a visit to someone's home, people buy some oranges there to bring good luck there. It is also traditional for every family to completely clean the house, in order to welcome good luck and a bright and happy future. Windows and doors are decorated (装饰) with red paper-cutting with popular themes of good fortune or happiness, wealth, and longevity.

On the last day, we have the Lantern Festival. People carry lanterns and watch Dragon Dance and Lion Dance in the streets at night.

- () 46. Chinese New Year is also called the Spring Festival in China.
() 47. The Spring Festival lasts for about half a month.
() 48. Chinese people all over the country like dumplings best when celebrating the festival.
() 49. Little red envelopes, oranges and red paper-cuts can be a Symbol of good luck in China.
() 50. On the 12th day of the Chinese New Year, we watch Dragon Dance and Lion Dance.

第二节 根据短文内容, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出正确选项, 并将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。(共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

A

An apple a day keeps the doctor away is a popular saying about a healthy habit. Here we have five suggestions on how to keep healthy in our daily life.

Take regular (定期的) exercises

Your classmates go to school by bike every morning, which is a good example to explain what is taking exercises regularly. As you do sports such as riding a bike every day, playing basketball on weekends or going to swim weekly, you will probably soon feel more active and powerful.

Get enough sleep

Everyone needs 8 hours sleep according to some scientists. If you stay up late one night, you are very likely to be yawning (打哈欠) all the time in the math class or get failed in the English competition the next day. So be a good student and get enough sleep.

Go to bed 3 hours after having dinner

Many great doctors recommend (推荐) people to go to bed at least 3 hours after having dinner in the

evening. Going to bed as soon as finishing a meal is harmful to our stomach and esophagus (食道), which raises the chance of suffering from (患病) esophagus cancer.

Don't be angry

Those who live a long and happy life are never angry. Researchers say that getting angry is a killer to our health for its negative influences on our immune system (免疫系统). It is much easier for bad-tempered people to get sick. Besides, people get ugly and dull whenever they are angry.

Have enough vitamins (维生素)

Does an apple each day really keep the doctor away? Scientists show that having enough vitamins from fruits, vegetables and meat is helpful to keep us fit and healthy. For example, vitamin A keeps your skin (皮肤) and eyes healthy and vitamin K supports blood clotting (凝血). A lack (缺乏) of vitamins increases your risk of having high blood pressure (高血压) or stroke (中风).

- () 51. If you take exercises regularly, you will _____.
A. be very tired B. feel uncomfortable C. get a good bicycle D. feel energetic
() 52. Which of the following is correct in the passage?
A. Go to bed at 11:30 p. m. and get up early at 6:00 a. m.
B. Have supper at 6:30 p. m. and go to bed at 10:00 p. m.
C. Vitamin K forbids (禁止、妨碍) blood clotting.
D. Eating a lot of vegetables and little meat.
() 53. The underlined expression “bad-tempered” means _____ in Chinese.
A. 不好的天气 B. 坏脾气的 C. 不治之症 D. 恶习
() 54. A happy boy is easier to _____.
A. have a weak immune system B. get sick C. get dull (迟钝的) D. stay healthy
() 55. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Healthy habits B. An apple C. Sleeping and exercise D. Our daily life

B

Bicycles in China

Bicycles are very popular in China. In our country you can see bicycles almost everywhere. When you walk on the road, you will find a lot of people riding bicycles to school, shops and anywhere else. Therefore (因此), China is known as “the kingdom of bicycles”. In China, many families have one or two bicycles.

Compared (与……比) with cars, bicycles have many advantages (优点). First, they are much cheaper than cars. Most Chinese can't afford cars, but they can afford bicycles. Second, bicycles are small enough to park anywhere, while cars need a larger piece of land to park. What's more, with lower speed, bicycles are safer than cars.

However, bicycles also bring some problems. Some riders don't obey the traffic rules and some riders don't think about others' safety. So they ride too fast. During rush hours, too many bicycles may cause traffic jams (交通阻塞). We still have a long way to go to solve the problem.

- () 56. Where can you see bicycles in China?
A. In the big city. B. In the town. C. In the country. D. Almost everywhere.
- () 57. "The kingdom of bicycles" here is saying _____.
A. China has a large number of bicycles B. China makes bicycles
C. Bicycles are a kingdom D. Only China has bicycles
- () 58. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of bicycles?
A. Bicycles are much cheaper than cars. B. Bicycles are easy to park.
C. Bicycles are more beautiful than cars. D. Bicycles are safer than cars.
- () 59. What problems can bicycles bring?
A. Bicycles are more and more expensive.
B. Riding bicycles is more dangerous than driving cars.
C. There are no places for so many bicycles. D. Too many bicycles may cause traffic jams.
- () 60. What does the last sentence mean?
A. We should drive cars instead of riding bicycles. B. It's too far to ride bicycles.
C. Bicycles are safe enough. D. We still need to do much to solve the problem.

第三节 根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项是多余选项。将所选答案涂到答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

61

Friends are important in our life, because no one wants to be lonely. However, some people have difficulty in making friends and they often feel lonely. 62 According to a new study from Chicago University, the reason is that this kind of people have brains different from common people. And they often feel unsafe when facing strangers.

Does that mean they have no way to become happy again? 63 Scientists of this study have thought up ways to help these people deal with their loneliness (孤独). They provided four steps for getting out of loneliness.

64 "It's not enough for people just to get in touch with others online. That's because most people don't show their true selves (自我) there," said Dr. Cacioppo, one of this study's scientists. Another step is to get an action plan. As "actions speak louder than words", people need to be active to communicate with others. They also need to meet people with the same interests. Also, they should try to expect the best from each activity. 65 Who knows what good things are waiting for us?

- A. People who feel lonely.
B. The first step is to accept social invitation even if you don't want to go.
C. After all, "tomorrow is another day".
D. What's the reason behind that?
E. Why don't we like them?
F. New ways to deal with loneliness.
G. No, don't worry.

第四部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。并将答案写到答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

66. Don't make an excuse for _____ mistakes. (make)
67. The computer is now a very _____ tool for people. (use)
68. The boy is old enough to look after _____. (him)
69. Our country is stronger and stronger. We should take _____ in our country. (proud)
70. The museum is on the _____ floor. (three)

第二节 将句子中汉语部分译成英语, 注意使用适当的形式, 并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

71. —Mum, why can't I practice dancing as much as I like?
—Oh, my dear. Spending too much time dancing will _____ your study. (妨碍)
72. A good _____ is important for students. (学习习惯)
73. Now my father is sending messages to his _____ for the coming New Year's Day.
(商业伙伴)
74. Have you ever helped to _____ the dishes at home? (布置)
75. _____ a terrible car accident happened to Mr. Wang on his way to work. (据说)

第三节, 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

我们生活在一个安宁的社会, 父母每天为我们准备好吃的和穿的, 老师每天为我们传授知识, 朋友一直给予我们支持与鼓励。这一切, 我们看在眼里, 也记在心里。在毕业之际, 请以 "Thank you, _____ (mother, father, teacher, friend 等)" 为题, 用英语写一篇文章, 表达你的感恩之情。

要求:

- 1、请先把题目补充完整, 写一篇短文, 词数不少于 80 个;
- 2、语言流畅、书写规范、卷面整洁。文中不得使用你的真实姓名、校名, 否则以零分计;
- 3、书面表达必须写在答题卡上, 如在本卷上作答, 一律不得分。