

九年级英语试卷

第I卷 (客观题, 共 50 分)

一、单项填空 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(本大题共 14 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 14 分)

- It may not be a good flat. But before _____ is found, we'll have to live here.
A. a better one B. the better one C. the best one D. a best one
- He paid back to his mother by nursing her _____ her long illness.
A. beyond B. along C. opposite D. through
- Can you believe Neil Armstrong just gave two interviews within 40 years?
— Really? How could the man remain such a _____?
A. mystery B. material C. memory D. moment
- According to the local rule, you _____ ride an electronic bike without wearing a helmet.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. won't
- The environment _____ a child's personality and quality.
— Yes. That's why Mencius's (孟子的) mother moved house three times.
A. represents B. shapes C. marks D. records
- What a great basketball player Spud Web is!
— He showed us that we could realize our dreams _____ we gave them up halfway.
A. unless B. if C. since D. though
- She loves writing a lot and her time is fully _____ with writing.
A. taken up B. turned up C. taken on D. turned on
- How amazing! I finished a 5000-metre race! But I am not _____ now.
A. my B. me C. mine D. myself
- The light in the professor's lab was still on at 11 o'clock. Do you know _____?
— Maybe at midnight again.
A. how long has he worked B. why does he stay up so late
C. if he is busy studying D. when he stopped working
- Before you start reading, ask yourself _____ you are reading this book. Most people read for two main reasons, pleasure or knowledge.
A. what B. where C. why D. when
- It was books that made me feel perhaps I was not _____ alone.
A. hardly B. completely C. properly D. highly
- How do you find your company?
— A little worried. We _____ ground as a leader in the field of IT with the others speeding up development.
A. have lost B. are losing C. lost D. were losing
- Have you heard that our monitor got full marks in the exam?
— That's not really surprising. She is _____, you know.
A. a dark horse B. an early bird C. a green hand D. a wet blanket
- I wish some medicine of magic could help me remember everything in class.
— _____. Only hard work brings you what you wish for.
A. No problem B. Good idea C. In your dreams D. Can't agree more

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

I get into position and take a deep breath. The music starts and I focus on one thing: my figure skating (花样滑冰) routine. Dressed in my shining blue dress and _____ 15 _____ across the ice, I feel free. I

started figure skating again in 2018 after the PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games. However, relearning figure skating at an older age is not 16. Balancing on those 1.5 mm wide blades (冰刀) and stepping onto the ice for the first time in years, feelings of excitement and fear filled me at the same time. I didn't remember any of the 17 or spins that I had learned as a child. To make things worse, kids much younger than me were doing double or triple rotation jumps (旋转跳跃). I felt so 18 of place.

Did I really belong here? "You have as much right to be here as anyone else," my Olympian coach encouraged me. I was very 19 that I had found a coach that treated me the same as her other students who competed internationally. Every day at practice, she 20 me beyond my limits.

During the course of learning new jumps and spins, falls are unavoidable. Whenever I learn a move, I commit to practising and falling for hours on end, and there would still be a large chance that I couldn't finish it. Many times I've asked myself, "Was it really worth it? So many hours of practice, and so much 21 spent on coaching and skates, for what?" 22 the course of learning is hard, every time I feel the wind rushing past my face on the ice, I am reminded of the reason that I started skating: this is the 23 thing I will get to flying.

The pain is temporary, but the joy of landing that jump I have worked on for months is something I would not 24 for the world. Fall down seven times, get up eight!

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15. A. flying | B. skiing | C. running | D. walking |
| 16. A. hard | B. easy | C. enjoyable | D. possible |
| 17. A. dances | B. moves | C. jumps | D. falls |
| 18. A. out | B. proud | C. sad | D. inside |
| 19. A. hopeful | B. lucky | C. cheerful | D. helpful |
| 20. A. shows | B. treats | C. helps | D. pushes |
| 21. A. time | B. energy | C. money | D. effort |
| 22. A. Instead | B. Because | C. Though | D. Otherwise |
| 23. A. fastest | B. closest | C. finest | D. easiest |
| 24. A. give | B. change | C. earn | D. trade |

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项选出最佳选项。(本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分)

(A)

Finding fingerprints

Police search crime scenes (犯罪现场) for hidden fingerprints left behind by criminals. Here's how they do it:

You'll need

- Bath powder
- A very clean, dry drinking glass
- A soft brush
- Clear tape
- Dark paper
- A magnifying glass (放大镜)
- Newspaper

- 1 Open the newspaper on a table.
- 2 Run your fingers through your hair and rub them on your head.
- 3 Hold the glass in your hand for one minute.
- 4 Put the glass on the newspaper.
- 5 Gently brush some powder onto the glass.
- 6 If the powder sticks to the glass anywhere, gently press the sticky side of some tape onto each spot.
- 7 Stick the tape down on the black paper.
- 8 Examine the pieces of tape with the magnifier.

25. According to the instruction, you'll need some tools EXCEPT _____.

- A. some water B. newspaper C. a clear tape D. a drinking glass
26. If you're lucky enough, you'll see _____ at the end of the experiment (实验).
 A. powder sticks to the glass
 B. the criminal's name in the newspaper
 C. white fingerprints that criminals left on the glass
 D. white fingerprints that your hand left on the glass
27. This instruction is probably from _____.
 A. a dictionary B. a textbook C. a science magazine D. a science fiction

(B)

There are many colours in nature. But do you know if a colour has weight? I think you'll say "no". But I am afraid you are wrong. If you don't believe, you may do a small experiment.

First, put two objects with the same weight into two boxes. Then cover the box. Third, wrap one box with a red piece of paper, the other with a white piece of paper. OK. Now hold the boxes with your hand one by one. It is certain that you will think the red one is a little heavier.

Why do you think so? A scientist found different colours have different weight in a man's mind. So he did many tests and at last he got the result. That's to say, every colour has its own weight in our mind and the order is the same. The heaviest colour is red, then blue, green, orange, yellow and white.

The scientist told us that colours also have smell. Can you smell the colour? Of course not. Then why did the scientist say so? That is because every colour stands for a kind of light with a certain wavelength (波长). It reaches our brain through sense organs (感觉器官).

According to this discovery, scientists say that people accept the colours they like, and refuse the colours they hate. So your body and mind will be healthy by using the colours you like. Or you'll be nervous or even get ill.

28. In people's mind, different colours have different weight. Orange is heavier than _____.
 A. blue B. red C. yellow D. green
29. The purpose of the second paragraph is to tell us _____.
 A. a red box is heavier than a white one
 B. a colour has weight in one's mind
 C. white paper is lighter than red paper
 D. you can know the weight of a colour by holding it
30. Why did the scientist say colours have smell?
 A. Because people can sense the light from colours.
 B. Because we can smell colours with our nose.
 C. Because every colour has its own sweet smell.
 D. Because every colour can give off light of the same length.

(C)

Tom Sawyer tried to cut the cupboard with the knife. Then it was the time for him to dress up. However, Tom didn't want to take the trouble to wash his face and hands. And Mary uncovered his secret and he had to use soap to wash his face again. The clean part was just like a mask on his face. Thanks to his own cousin Mary, Tom had become a different person. Finally, he got into his shoes.

Then, they went to Sunday School. Tom hated the school very much. When the children came to the school gate, Tom walked slower and asked another boy, "Bill, have you got a yellow ticket?" Soon after they reached a deal. Tom gave him a fishing hook and he got the yellow ticket. In the same way, he

exchanged for some red tickets and some blue tickets.

In this school, the teacher had set a rule to encourage children to recite the Bible: if he could recite two verses, the teacher would give him one blue ticket; ten blue tickets were equal to one red ticket; ten red tickets could be exchanged for a yellow ticket; if anyone could get ten yellow tickets, the teacher would give him or her a new Bible. Getting the thick book was the greatest honor for children. So they were busy reciting every day. To Tom, it's impossible, so he thought of a simple way. He exchanged his small things in other children's hands. In this way, he got many cards.

At the beginning of the class, the 35-year-old teacher made a daily speech. Tom was playing with the boys around him. He pulled a boy's hair and pinned another, but when they turned around, he just read the book carefully, but the children began to talk noisily in the latter one third of the talk. Some children even began to fight.

Suddenly, the room turned silent because some visitors came into the room. Three adults and one young girl entered. To Tom's surprise, the little girl was just the "angel". Tom thought of his meeting with the girl and the adventure in her garden. Among the visitors, the old man was somebody and all the teachers, men and women, made up to him in many different ways.

Then it was the time to give prize to those children who had got ten yellow tickets. The room was quiet. Nobody had enough tickets. When hope was dead, Tom stood up with nine yellow tickets, nine red ones and ten blue ones. Then, children suddenly realized that they were cheated by Tom. The teacher didn't believe Tom could get so many tickets, but the number of tickets was exact. The prize was given to Tom Sawyer and he was introduced to the old man.

31. According to the structure of the passage, we can put the sentence "Do you know why?" at the end of _____.
A. the first paragraph B. the second paragraph
C. the third paragraph D. the fourth paragraph
32. What does the underlined word "somebody" in the fifth paragraph most probably mean?
A. A person like the teacher. B. A person of some importance.
C. A person like the angel. D. A person of great wisdom.
33. From the story, we can learn that Tom was _____.
A. energetic and practical B. lazy and naughty
C. serious but forgetful D. clever but tricky

(D)

Babies don't learn to talk just from hearing sounds. They are lip (嘴唇) readers too. It happens during the period when a baby's babbling (咿呀声) slowly changes from unclear voices into that first "mama" or "dada". The babies have to find out how to shape their lips to make the sounds they are hearing, according to developmental psychologist David Lewkowicz of Florida Atlantic University, who led the study.

Clearly it doesn't take them too long to understand the movements that match basic sounds. By their first birthdays, babies start changing back to look you in the eye again. It offers more clues that quality face-time with babies is very important for speech development more than, say, turning on the latest baby DVD.

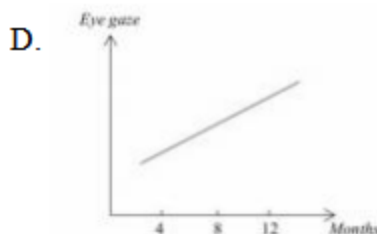
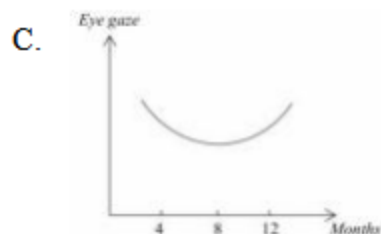
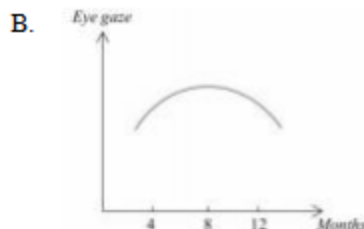
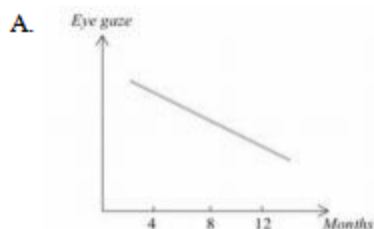
But Lewkowicz went a step further. He and his student Amy Hansen Tift tested nearly 180 babies, groups of them at ages 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 months. How? They showed videos of a woman speaking in English or French to babies of English speakers. They found that when the speaker used English, the

4-month-old babies gazed (凝视) mostly into her eyes. The 6-month-old babies spent equal amounts (数量) of time looking at the eyes and the mouth. The 8-month-old babies and 10-month-old babies studied mostly the mouth. At 12 months, attention started changing back toward the speaker's eyes.

But what happened when these babies are used to English heard French? The 12-month-old babies studied the mouth longer, just like younger babies. They needed the extra information to understand the new sounds. That fits with research into bilingualism (双语) that shows babies' brains adjust (调整) themselves to tell the differences between the sounds of their first language over other languages in the first year of life.

The continued lip reading shows the 1-year-old babies clearly still are fit for learning. Babies are so hard to study, says Duke University cognitive scientist Greg Appelbaum, who found the research so fantastic that he wants to know more.

34. According to the first paragraph, babies _____.
- A. might get its voice "mama" by lip reading B. like to find out how to shape their lips
- C. learn to talk just from hearing the sounds D. communicate by using body languages
35. What is necessary in developing babies' speech according to Lewkowicz?
- A. Playing baby DVDs nearby. B. Teaching babies to read English.
- C. Speaking with babies face to face. D. Speaking different languages in front of babies.
36. Which of the following shows the right change of babies' eye gaze according to the text?



37. What would be the best title of the text?
- A. Babies Have Different Methods to Talk.
- B. Babies Try Lip-reading in Learning to Talk.
- C. Babies Are Suitable to Learn Two Languages.
- D. Babies Can Easily Accept Foreign Language.

第II卷 (主观题, 共 50 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释, 写出单词的正确形式。

38. He was an _____ (不出名的) actor three years ago, but now he is world-famous.
39. What beautiful views! I _____ (简直) can't believe my eyes.

40. As President Xi said, "Let's seize the day and live it to the full" (只争朝夕, 不负韶华), we mustn't waste time with _____ (粗心).
41. You've _____ (允诺) me that you'd be home early tonight.
(B) 根据句意, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。
42. The hungrier a person gets, the _____ (tasty) he will find the food.
43. Last but not least, we have to find a way to solve this problem _____ (peace).
44. The watch is _____ (value) to me, because it is bought by my grandma.
45. You'll have a sense of _____ (achieve) when you get to the top of the mountain.

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

46. An elderly couple as well as a child _____ (notice) to go into the building just now.
47. What you ordered online last week _____ (arrive) soon, I think.
48. It's said that everything _____ (weigh) more on the Earth than on Mars because of the low gravity.
49. How proud the twins were _____ (hear) they were chosen to host the charity show.
50. Mary _____ (talk) on the phone, so I just nodded to her and went away.
51. — Excuse me. When can we go out for a trip by car?
— Not until our car _____ (repair).
52. Would you please consider _____ (vote) for my team?
53. — Look, what a heavy rain! I'm wondering if anyone _____ (shut) the windows. — Don't worry. I saw Peter do it when I passed by.

六、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文, 然后根据短文内容, 在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的单词。每个空格只能填一个单词。(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Confidence is something everyone needs. Sometimes you may question your level of confidence and wish it to be higher. Your confidence level influences what you decide about your life. So keeping a high level of confidence is of great importance to you. Here are some tips.

What you read and listen to affects your mind. Read a book or magazine about something you are interested in. Listen to a different radio station you have not listened to before. In this way, you challenge the opinion you hold and raise your knowledge of new things.

Spend a period of time being on your own and just think about your life. Keep yourself away from others and enjoy the power of silence.

Believe in yourself. You need to believe, accept and be in no doubt that you are a confident person.

Take a look around for people you admire as your friends. It can be helpful to have those friends in your circle that you admire for their skills. Learn the way they face new challenges and communicate with them more. Keep away from the negative (消极的) friends who always give up or like pouring cold water over you.

Forgive (原谅) people who hurt you in the past. Write a letter, recording your feelings in detail. If there are people that you may apologize (道歉) to, go and do it in no time.

How to <u>54</u> your confidence	
Introduction	Everyone needs to be confident, which influences the <u>55</u> you make.
Renewing the mind	What you receive affects your mind, so you should try to learn something new. Spend some time <u>56</u> thinking about your life.

57. your friends widely	Try to learn from good friends, because they help you become better. Keep away from bad friends, because they are always negative.
Letting go of the past	Write to people who hurt you, keeping a 58 of your feelings in detail. Say sorry to people who may be hurt by you.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语, 用英语完成下列句子。(本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

59. 人们认为这个女孩的确有滑雪的天赋。

People think the girl _____ skiing.

60. 张艺谋在电影界起着重要的作用。

Zhang Yimou _____ in the film industry.

61. 这个计划多年来一直萦绕在他心头, 但他从未尝试采取任何行动。

The plan _____ for years but he never tries to take any action.

62. 日常生活中, 我们通常不太关注那些没多大价值的事情。

Usually, things of little value _____ in our daily life.

63. 北京冬奥会提供了高规格的服务, 运动员们满意之至。

Beijing Winter Olympics _____ that all the athletes were completely satisfied.

64. 我吃不准能否毫不费劲地找到他家。

I am not sure _____ his house or not.

八、书面表达 (本大题共 20 分)

五一假期即将来临, 新世纪英语报发起 “My May Day Holiday” 专栏征稿活动, 你打算向该报纸投稿, 谈谈你的假期计划。



注意事项:

1. 文章内容须根据图表信息自拟, 要求语句通顺、意思连贯、符合情境;
2. 词数 100 个左右, 文章开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
3. 文章写在答题卡的指定位置上, 不得提及真实人名、校名等相关信息。

My May Day Holiday

May Day Holiday is coming. I have some good ideas to spend a meaningful holiday.
