

# 九年级英语

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 80 分)

### 一、听力理解 (本大题共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

- 



A B C
- 



A B C
- 



A B C
- 



A B C

B) 下面你将听到十组对话, 每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容, 从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

5. What are they going to do tonight?

- A. To watch TV. B. To play football. C. To see a film.
6. Where is the man's uncle from?  
A. Australia. B. America. C. Japan.
7. Which sport will Michael take part in?  
A. The 400-metre race. B. The 100-metre race. C. The high jump.
8. How often does the woman clean her room?  
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
9. What does the man want to drink?  
A. Water. B. Tea. C. Coffee.
10. What time did the meeting begin?  
A. At 1:30. B. At 1:40. C. At 1:50.
11. What does John want to be?  
A. A singer. B. A teacher. C. An engineer.
12. Who asks Jack to go to the teacher's office?  
A. Betty. B. Jack. C. Miss Wang.
13. Why was the man late?  
A. Because it was raining.  
B. Because the traffic was too heavy.  
C. Because he missed the bus.
14. How did the man take the photos?  
A. With a mobile phone. B. With a camera. C. With a computer.
- C) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。
- 听下面一段材料, 回答第 15 至第 17 题。
15. How did Amy feel about the maths homework?  
A. Too difficult. B. Too easy. C. A bit difficult.
16. When are they going to meet?  
A. At 5:00. B. At 5:30. C. At 6:00.
17. Who thinks English is easy?  
A. Amy. B. Tom. C. Amy and Tom.
- 听下面一段材料, 回答第 18 至第 20 题。
18. How many kinds of kangaroos are there?

- A. Twenty-seven.      B. Thirty-seven.      C. Forty-seven.
19. How often does a kangaroo have a baby?  
A. Twice a year.      B. Once a year.      C. Once every two years.
20. What do kangaroos eat?  
A. Fruit, leaves and grass.      B. Only grass.      C. Anything.
- 二、单项填空 (本大题共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)  
从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
21. —What do you want to be in the future, Lucy?  
—I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ policeman. It is \_\_\_\_\_ exciting job.  
A. a; a      B. a; an      C. a; the      D. the; an
22. —When did your aunt arrive \_\_\_\_\_ China?  
—She got to Tianjin \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of the 16th of March.  
A. at; in      B. in; in      C. to; on      D. in; on
23. Scientists are doing a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to help pandas produce more babies.  
A. research      B. experience      C. competition      D. operation
24. — Can you speak French, Mr. Brown?  
— Yes, but only \_\_\_\_\_ French words.  
A. few      B. little      C. a few      D. a little
25. The number of the students in our school is about nine \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are boys.  
A. hundred; Two thirds      B. hundred; Two third  
C. hundreds; Two thirds      D. hundreds; Two third
26. We have too much work to do. We \_\_\_\_\_ have time to watch TV.  
A. always      B. sometimes      C. often      D. hardly
27. —Would you mind staying in such a noisy room?  
—No, but my son needs a \_\_\_\_\_ place to study in.  
A. cleaner      B. quieter      C. safer      D. smaller
28. —Do you have any plans for this weekend?  
—I'm not sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ go climbing Mount Tai.

- A. must      B. may      C. need      D. can
29. My brother left school in 2010, and since then he \_\_\_\_\_ in Tianjin.  
A. live      B. will live      C. lived      D. has lived
30. I'd like to visit Wolong Panda Reserve, because it allows people \_\_\_\_\_ closer to the pandas.  
A. get      B. getting      C. to get      D. gets
31. Chopsticks \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ when people eat Chinese food.  
A. were; used      B. was; used      C. have been; used      D. are; used
32. Though Jack was poor and sick, he never \_\_\_\_\_ any chance to write. That is why he finally became a successful writer.  
A. agreed with      B. gave up      C. looked for      D. thought of
33. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ my schoolbag yesterday.  
A. where I put      B. where did I put  
C. where will I put      D. where I will put
34. Don't open the door \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stops.  
A. until      B. as soon as      C. if      D. because
35. —There's a heavy smog today. It says it'll be better tomorrow.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I guess no      B. I hope so      C. I know so      D. I think yes

### 三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

In the future, scientists would put very small computers in our heads. This can help people a lot. \_\_36\_\_ these small computers, the people with ear diseases will be able to hear. And the people with eye diseases can \_\_37\_\_. These small computers will not be just for \_\_38\_\_ people. Most of us will have these computers to make our life \_\_39\_\_. For example, if we have it, we can think \_\_40\_\_ and we can remember more things.

For students, computers can do \_\_41\_\_ things. Maybe in the near future students \_\_42\_\_ schoolbags. They just need to carry a small computer to \_\_43\_\_, because the textbooks, exercise books, and notebooks are all in the computer. The teachers will check students' homework with computers,

\_\_44\_\_. But this can give another problem, because \_\_45\_\_ will be easier for students to copy each other's homework.

Everything will be possible. We never know what will happen.

36. A. Because      B. Since      C. Because of      D. Thank to
37. A. to hear      B. hear      C. to see      D. see
38. A. ill      B. sick      C. old      D. young
39. A. good      B. well      C. better      D. best
40. A. more clearly      B. clearly      C. clear      D. clearer
41. A. much      B. a lot      C. lots of      D. lot of
42. A. needn't      B. will need      C. will not need      D. don't need
43. A. home      B. school      C. factory      D. office
44. A. too      B. either      C. as well as      D. also
45. A. that      B. it      C. they      D. this

#### 四、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分; 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

##### A

Prana was a beautiful dog, whose name means "breath of life". Although he died several years ago, I can still remember the days we spent together and what he has taught me about love.

I have two apple trees in the garden. Prana loved apples. When he went outside, he'd catch an apple and take it into the house to eat later. The apples had been on the ground and were often dirty so I wasn't always happy that Prana had brought them into the house.

It was an autumn day in America, but it was very cold. A big snow fell and we had not done anything for its coming. On that special day, Prana went outside and I watched him through the window. I noticed that he was madly digging holes and bringing the apples to the ground so they could be seen above the snow. I did not know why he was doing this. He seemed to want to do something special. When I called him back, he had his usual one apple in his mouth. About five minutes later, I looked outside. The garden was completely covered with birds. Prana had dug up all those apples for his bird friends to eat. He knew that they wouldn't have stored enough food for

the coming winter!

46. Prana was \_\_\_\_.

- A. the writer      B. a boy      C. a bird      D. a dog

47. I wasn't always happy because \_\_\_\_.

- A. Prana loved apples  
B. Prana caught an apple and ate it  
C. the apples fell on the ground and were dirty  
D. Prana brought the dirty apples into the house

48. On the snowy day, Prana \_\_\_\_.

- A. ate up all the apples  
B. dug holes to put the apples in them  
C. brought the apples under the snow to the ground  
D. left the house and died

49. The birds flew to the garden to \_\_\_\_.

- A. look for Prana      B. eat the apples  
C. make new homes      D. store food for the winter

50. The topic of the story is about \_\_\_\_.

- A. apples      B. animals      C. love      D. life

##### B

April 27 is a special day in Britain. It's called Take Our Daughter to Work Day. It was brought to Britain in 1994 from America. On that day thousands of girls take a day off school and go with one of their parents to their work places. By doing this, it can teach girls more about the society where they live.

Now the girls can have a close look at what their parents are doing. This may help them to be calmer when they have to choose a job. Mary experienced a day of work at her mother's office. This helped her understand her mother's work better. She said that this made her feel more confident about her future.

Schools and many companies support the activity, too. Some schools even make the day a necessary part of school life.

Experts think that girls with more self-confidence are more likely(可能的)to be successful than common girls. If parents can set good examples both

at work and at home for them, they will do better than others. Take Our Daughter to Work Day is surely a step in the right direction.

51. Where was Take Our Daughter to Work Day brought?

- A. From America.
- B. From China.
- C. From Canada.
- D. From Australia.

52. On Take Our Daughter to Work Day, thousands of girls \_\_\_\_.

- A. go on a journey with their parents
- B. have a party with their friends at home
- C. go to the work places of one of their parents
- D. take part in a school activity freely

53. What's the advantage by doing such an activity?

- A. It can help girls understand their parents' work better.
- B. It can teach girls more about the society.
- C. It can make girls feel more confident about their future.
- D. All of the above.

54. Which of the following is NOT true about Take Our Daughter to Work Day?

- A. It is a special activity on April 27 in Britain.
- B. Schools and many companies support this activity
- C. Many girls like this day because they won't go to school.
- D. Some schools even make the day a necessary part of school life.

55. According to the experts, being \_\_\_\_ is the most important to girls in their future.

- A. smart and careful
- B. confident
- C. hard-working
- D. friendly

Cars are lots of fun, but they could also be dangerous. We have to be careful when we drive them or ride in them.

It's always a good idea to put on your seat belt when you're in a car. Why? Think about this example: You put an egg on a skateboard and give it a push. If the skateboard hits a stone, it will stop, but the egg won't. It will fly through the air, hit the ground and break.

Now, think what would happen if you tied the egg to the skateboard. When the skateboard hits a stone, the egg won't go flying; it will stay safely on the skateboard.

Volvo, a famous Swedish carmaker, was the first to use seat belts in 1849.

Air bags are also very important for car safety, because sometimes a seat belt isn't enough. If the car is going really fast and runs into something, seatbelts could even hurt the people who wear them. Most new cars have air bags in front of and next to the seats. When a car hits something, its air bags will come out quickly in less than one second to keep the people inside safe.

56. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_.

- A. two important ways to keep safe in cars
- B. how air bags work to make cars safe
- C. how seat belts work to make cars safe
- D. why we must tie the egg to the skateboard

57. The writer gives the example of the egg to \_\_\_\_.

- A. tell us that eggs are easy to break
- B. show how to wear a seat belt
- C. show why it's important to wear a seat belt in a car
- D. tell us what a skateboard is

58. Seat belts can make us safer because \_\_\_\_.

- A. we are interested in them
- B. they can stop us from hitting other cars
- C. they can help us stay safely on the seats
- D. they are made of strong materials

59. Air bags are important for cars because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they are made of plastic
- B. they can also help us to keep safe in a car
- C. they can keep cars running slowly
- D. they are put in front of and next to the seats

60. Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?

- A. It won't be dangerous if there are seat belts or air bags in a car.
- B. Now most of new cars still have only one air bag.

C. When a car hits something, its air bags will come out a few minutes later.

D. Volvo was the first to use seat belts.

五、补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整。（选项中有两项是多余的）。

- A. How far is Water Park from here
- B. When and where shall we meet?
- C. How do you like it?
- D. Would you like to go with us?
- E. That's such a long way!
- F. But I'd like to go there by bike.
- G. I don't think so.

A: Hi, David. Are you going to visit Water Park tomorrow?

B: Yes. 61

A: I'd love to. But do you think it's going to rain tomorrow?

B: 62 Look, there isn't any cloud in the sky.

A: I hope it will be fine tomorrow. 63

B: Not far. It'll take us half an hour. It's only 5 bus stops.

A: You mean we'll go there by bus, is that right?

B: Yes. That's right.

A: 64 At that time the streets are very busy. Buses can't go faster than bikes.

B: I agree with you. Going by bike can save both time and money.

A: Yes. 65

B: Let's meet at the school gate at 7:30.

A: OK! Bye-bye.

第 II 卷 (非选择题 共四大题 共 40 分)

六、完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据所给中文意思完成句子，每空只填一个词。

66. 收到你的来信真是太好了。

It's great to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

67. 学习一些有关急救的知识对于我们来说是非常重要的。

It's very important for us to learn something about \_\_\_\_\_.

68. 事实上他们正忙着制作新的飞机模型。

\_\_\_\_\_, they are busy making new model plane.

69. 他正在考虑如何才能完成好这项工作。

He is \_\_\_\_\_ how he can finish the work.

70. 当地政府 5 年前就关闭了那家工厂。

The local government \_\_\_\_\_ that factory five years ago.

七、任务型阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。

Chinese people are getting bigger. More and more Chinese people are overweight. About 23% Chinese boys under twenty were overweight, while for girls it was 14%. China was listed as the second most overweight country in the world, after the US. China puts on weight now.

Part of the reason is our growing economy(经济). Chinese's families now make enough money to buy more food, especially fatty (含脂肪的) food such as meat. In 1980, the average(平均) person in China ate 12.7 kg of meat. The number increased to 60 kg in 2013. And many people also eat at fast food stores a lot. They take in a lot of fatty food but exercise little. Each year, 2.8 million adults die of illnesses such as diabetes (糖尿病) and heart illnesses.

We all need the following healthy lifestyles. To stay in shape, people should eat less sugar and fat. People need to have less soft drinks, candy and red meat, too. Children need to do at least an hour of exercise every day, such as running and playing football on the play ground. Many children now take part in special summer camps to lose weight. It's very important for children to grow up happily.

71. More and more Chinese people are \_\_\_\_\_ now.

72. The US was listed as \_\_\_\_\_ most overweight country in the world.

73. Many Chinese people often eat \_\_\_\_\_ and don't exercise enough.

74. People should eat less sugar and fat in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

75. Children need to do physical activities for \_\_\_\_\_ an hour each day.

八、综合填空（共 10 小题 每小题 1 分 共 10 分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一

词。

Andy was born in China 16 years ago . Last year, she m\_\_76\_\_ to the USA with her family . As a high school student , she has found many differences b\_\_77\_\_ Chinese and Americans:

*About money*

1) Americans like to s\_\_78\_\_ more than they have, so many of them are always in debt (欠债). But Chinese usually spend less than they have, so many of them always have money left in the b\_\_79\_\_.

2) The American kids themselves make their own money. Most Chinese kids always a\_\_80\_\_ their parents for money.

*About school*

1) Many American girls take part in sports, dancing and s\_\_81\_\_ groups while many Chinese girls take part in study groups.

2) Many American students have l\_\_82\_\_ homework to do while many Chinese students have much.

*About friends*

Most American parents let their s\_\_83\_\_ or daughters make friends by themselves. They never ask them about their friends while Chinese parents usually enjoy k\_\_84\_\_ more about their children's friends in many different ways, and usually stop them from staying out too l\_\_85\_\_ with friends.

九、书面表达 (15 分)

86. 现在越来越多的人喜欢网购，但是网购有利有弊。请根据下面提供的信息用英语写一篇短文，描述网购的优点和缺点，并谈谈你的看法。

优点： 1.可以在任何时间购物。 2.只需要一台电脑和鼠标。 3.方便比较同类产品的价格，可以省钱。 4.无论何时何地都可以收到所购物品。 .....	缺点： 1.网上付款有时不安全。 2.看不到实物，也不能试穿衣服。 .....
你的看法 .....	

- 要求： 1. 要点齐全，行文连贯，可适当发挥。  
2. 词数：80~100 个，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

3. 书写工整占 1 分。

参考词汇：同类产品 same product          网上付款    paying over the Internet

Now more and more people like shopping online. And online shopping has        several        advantages        .        First        ,        you        can

## 九年级一模参考答案 2017-2018

### 一、听力理解

1-5: BAACC                  6-10: CBBAB                  11-15: CCBA  
16-20: BACBA

### 二、单项填空

21-25: BDACA                  26-30: DBBDC                  31-35: DBAAB

### 三、完形填空

36-40: CDBCA                  41-45: CCBAB

### 四、阅读理解

46-50: DDCBC                  51-55: ACDCB                  56-60: ACCBD

### 五、补全对话

61-65: DGAFB

### 六、完成句子

66. hear from                  67. first aid                  68. In  
fact  
69. thinking about                  70. closed down

### 七、任务型阅读

71. are getting bigger/overweight                  72. the most  
73. fatty food/ fast food                  74. stay in shape                  75.  
at least

### 八、综合填空

76. moved                  77. between                  78. spend                  79. bank                  80.  
ask  
81. singing                  82. less                  83. sons                  84. knowing                  85.  
late

### 九、书面表达

Now more and more people like shopping online. And online shopping has several advantages. First, you can shop at any time. Second, to shop on the Internet you only need a computer and a mouse. Third, you can compare

the prices of the same product and save money. You can also receive it anywhere in the world at any time!

But shopping on the Internet also has some disadvantages. Paying over the Internet isn't always safe. You can't see the product or try the clothes on.

I think our life is changing because of online shopping. One day no one will go to the shops any more, because you'll be able to buy almost anything on the Internet.

各档次的给分范围和要求:

第五档: (13~15 分) 能写明全部内容要点; 语言基本无误; 行文连贯, 表达清楚。

第四档: (10~12 分) 能写明全部或大部分内容要点; 语言有少量错误; 行文基本连贯, 表达基本清楚。

第三档: (7~9 分) 能写明大部分内容要点; 语言有较多错误; 尚能达意。

第二档: (4~6 分) 只能写出少部分内容要点; 语言错误很多, 只有个别句子可读。

第一档: (0~3 分) 只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。