



九年级英语

2023. 11

学校 _____

姓名 _____

准考证号 _____

注 意 事 项	1. 本试卷共 10 页，共三部分，50 道题，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。 2. 在试卷和答题纸上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。 3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。 4. 在答题纸上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
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第一部分

本部分共 13 题，共 31 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

一、听后选择（每题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有两个小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 1 至第 2 小题。

1. Who bought the shirt for the boy?
A. His mother. B. His father. C. His brother.
2. What is the shirt made of?
A. Cotton. B. Silk. C. Wool.

请听一段对话，完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. Why does the girl look worried?
A. Because she is not interested in history.
B. Because she thinks her history teacher is strict.
C. Because there are too many history facts to take down.
4. How will the girl probably solve her problem?
A. By reading more history stories.
B. By talking to her history teacher.
C. By improving her way to take notes.

请听一段独白，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What can we learn from the talk?
A. Visitors can feed animals in the wildlife park.
B. The boat museum in the town is very popular.
C. It takes half an hour to return to the hotel from the park.
6. Why does the speaker give this talk?
A. To explain travelling rules.
B. To share his tour experience.
C. To introduce a one-day trip plan.



二、听后回答（每题 2 分，共 12 分）

听对话，根据对话内容笔头回答问题。每段对话你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 7 小题。

7. When did the boy start learning English?

请听一段对话，完成第 8 小题。

8. What did the girl use to be like?

请听一段对话，完成第 9 小题。

9. Where does the boy want to go?

请听一段对话，完成第 10 小题。

10. What did the girl learn to do?

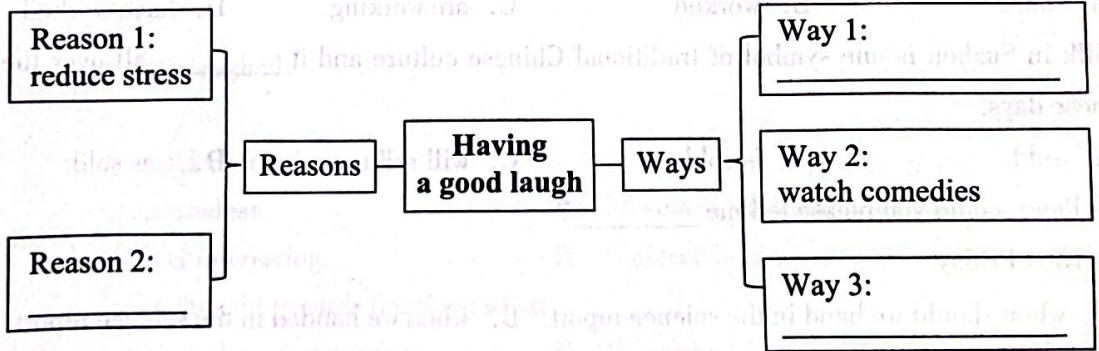
请听一段对话，完成第 11 至第 12 小题。

11. Who did the girl live with on the farm?

12. What did the girl do on the farm?

三、听后转写（共 10 分）

听短文，写出短文的主要内容。短文的开头已经给出。请注意语法正确，语意连贯。短文将连续播放三遍。



13. I've got some ideas on _____

第二部分

本部分共 31 题，共 49 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

四、单项填空（每题 1 分，共 11 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

14. I don't like coffee. _____ favorite drink is tea.

- A. I B. Me C. My D. Mine



15. People like to admire the full moon _____ the Mid-Autumn night.
A. for B. to C. on D. in
16. _____ Tom is not good at English, he still works very hard at it.
A. If B. Until C. Unless D. Though
17. —Excuse me, _____ I park my car next to the tree?
—I am sorry, but you can't.
A. may B. need C. should D. must
18. —_____ do you go to the public library?
—At least once a week.
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How often
19. —Tom has changed a lot in the past two years.
—Exactly. He looks much _____ than he used to be.
A. strong B. stronger C. strongest D. the strongest
20. —Jack, where is your brother?
—He is in the living room. He _____ a football match.
A. is watching B. was watching C. watches D. watched
21. —Mary's parents _____ her to a boarding school when she was seven.
—Oh, really? I didn't know that.
A. send B. sent C. have sent D. will send
22. Our family _____ in an old people's home as volunteers for five years.
A. work B. worked C. are working D. have worked
23. Silk in Suzhou is one symbol of traditional Chinese culture and it _____ all over the world these days.
A. sold B. is sold C. will sell D. was sold
24. —Peter, could you please tell me _____?
—Next Friday.
A. when should we hand in the science report B. when we handed in the science report
C. when we should hand in the science report D. when did we hand in the science report

五、完形填空 (每题 1.5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Being laughed at can be truly hurtful, but it can teach us something as well.

Once Mom took me shopping in Zonykins, a famous clothes store. I 25 a pair of pants, but they were too expensive.



tag



“What about these, Emily?” Mom pointed to a pair with a big yellow tag that said *Slightly Damaged* (微瑕). “We could easily mend (修补) this little hole in the knee. And they’re half the 26.”

To my joy, I discovered the pants fit perfectly.

We took them home with great excitement. After we did some mending, nobody could 27 the hole had ever been there.

But that is where the happy part of this story ends and the opposite of it begins.

That day, I was standing in the lunch line when a girl who hardly knew me said loudly, “Look! Zonykins is slightly damaged.”

I didn’t know what she was talking about. I just knew it wasn’t anything nice.

“What’s your problem?” I asked.

“I’m not the one with the problem!” She 28, pointing at my pants. “You’re the one who’s ‘slightly damaged!’”

I looked down and saw the yellow tag, hanging there and showing up at the worst time!

Trying to hold back my anger, I managed to take three deep breaths, and remembered the tips about dealing with teasing (嘲笑):

- *Turn a deaf ear or just walk away.*
- 29 *acting too upset.*
- *Find a friend to be near.*

I made up my mind about what to do. As soon as I’d gotten my food, I 30 went over to where my friend Mareya was sitting and joined her, acting as if it was no big deal.

The next day, I continued to pay no attention to the 31 words in the lunchroom, and by the end of the week, all the trouble had gone away.

I know what I did is right. I broke free from the teasers’ 32 by not acting upset, and they stopped finding it fun to tease me. So just remember to keep your head up high when being teased!





- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 25. A. kept | B. wore | C. picked | D. bought |
| 26. A. size | B. work | C. time | D. price |
| 27. A. tell | B. decide | C. explain | D. remember |
| 28. A. refused | B. laughed | C. ordered | D. repeated |
| 29. A. Try | B. Allow | C. Avoid | D. Imagine |
| 30. A. calmly | B. helplessly | C. excitedly | D. nervously |
| 31. A. weak | B. mean | C. simple | D. surprising |
| 32. A. guidance | B. protection | C. promise | D. influence |



六、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）

（一）阅读下列各民族节日介绍，请根据人物喜好和需求匹配他们最可能参加的节日，并将节日所对应的A、B、C、D选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

<p>A</p> <p>Torch Festival</p> <p>The Yi people celebrate this festival to remember a hero, who once drove away grasshoppers (蝗虫) with fire. During the festival, families light sticks in houses and outside in fields to send away bad luck. Other activities include horse races and bullfights.</p> 	<p>B</p> <p>March Fair Festival</p> <p>It is Bai people's traditional festival to trade goods. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, businessmen from far and near came to the fair. Nowadays, there are huge crowds of people everywhere and they trade everything that one might expect to find.</p> 
<p>C</p> <p>Drying Clothes Festival</p> <p>It is one of the most important festivals for the Yao people. During the one-day festival, the Yao people dry their colorful clothes and shoes out of windows. They get together at the square to show off their embroidery (刺绣) skills.</p> 	<p>D</p> <p>Sisters' Meals Festival</p> <p>It's a celebration of love and spring for the Miao people. Miao girls dress up in their finest and cook four-color rice together, which stands for the four seasons. Single young men and women enjoy singing and dancing together.</p> 

Clara enjoys buying different things at the fair. Kelly wants to experience how to make special food. Annie is interested in embroidery skills.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 33. Clara | A. Torch Festival |
| 34. Kelly | B. March Fair Festival |
| 35. Annie | C. Drying Clothes Festival |
| | D. Sisters' Meals Festival |

（二）阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

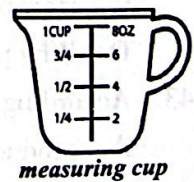
B


"I hate fractions (分数)," Ella said as she walked into the kitchen.

"It's not nice to hate," Mom said as she finished cutting the onions. "Why don't you like fractions?" she asked.

"I don't understand them at all! I'm just not a clever girl."

"Everyone learns at a different speed, Ella. You are a very smart girl."





“I don't even know why I have to learn them. What's the point? I'm never going to need a fraction in my whole life.”

“Let's not worry about fractions right now. Instead, would you like to help me make cookies?”

“Okay.” Ella said.

“Here. You put the ingredients in the pan and I will cook them.” Mom placed sugar, milk, peanut butter and some measuring cups close to the pan. “First, put one full cup of sugar into the pan.”

Ella gently pulled out a full cup of sugar and poured it into the pan.

“Good,” Mom said. “Now, I need a little more. I need three-fourths of a cup. That is more than half of the cup, but not all the way to the top. Fill it halfway first.”

Ella filled the cup halfway full.

“Okay. Now, see that line a little way up? That is three-fourths of a cup. Add enough sugar until it reaches that line.”

Ella put a little more sugar into the cup until it reached the line.

“Great! Pour it into the pan. Next, we need one-half cup of milk. Here is the measuring cup. Fill it to the half cup line with milk.”

Ella slowly poured one-half cup of milk.

“Now I have to cook it for one and a half minutes. After that, all we need to do is to add one teaspoon of vanilla and one-half cup of peanut butter.” Mom turned to Ella.

“I see what you are doing. You are showing me I need to understand fractions,” Ella said with a smile.

Mom laughed. “And you were understanding! You just need a little more practice.”

“Okay. I understand now. Fractions are important. Without fractions, we wouldn't be able to make cookies!”

Ella and Mom both laughed.

36. What did Ella think of fractions at first?

A. Difficult and useless.

B. Important but boring.

C. Necessary and interesting.

D. Unusual but challenging.

37. Ella changed her thought towards fractions when _____.

A. she was talking about her worries

B. Mom told her that she was smart

C. she was helping Mom make cookies

D. Mom asked her to do more exercises

38. What has Ella probably learnt from this experience?

A. Life is not as boring as we think.

B. Interest is the best teacher for us.

C. Food usually brings us life-long happiness.

D. Learning comes from hands-on experiences.

C

Summer 2023 has beaten heat records worldwide. On July 6, the average worldwide temperature reached the highest on record.



Scientists are still trying to work out all the reasons for this summer's historic heat. But one thing is certain: it has a lot to do with human-caused climate (气候) change.

Much of this summer's heat is probably related to Earth's oceans, experts say. Oceans worldwide have been warming for decades (十年), largely because of the greenhouse gases produced by humans. The warm oceans can't take in as much heat from the atmosphere (大气层). This leaves more heat in the air, leading to warmer summer weather.

El Niño may also have helped turn up the heat this summer. El Niño happens naturally every several years. It warms the waters of the tropical (热带的) Pacific. But Earth's new period of El Niño only began in June and won't be at its strongest for months. So it's too early to say how much El Niño has added to the hot weather this summer, researchers say.

Another possible reason for the high temperatures is the heat waves. Heat waves happen when powerful winds flow more slowly through Earth's atmosphere. This can cause hot pockets of air to stay over the same places for days or weeks at a time.

One recent study showed that human-caused climate change is making heat waves more common and more serious. Researchers made computer models of the world with and without climate change. Then, they compared how often heat waves would happen in each case. The models showed that heat waves are now expected about once every ten years in Europe and North America, but they would be almost impossible without climate change.

It's too early to work out the cost of all that unusual weather. But hundreds of deaths have been reported around the world. And the great need for air conditioning has heightened people's worry about power shortages. Those problems will only become more serious as climate change creates more hot summers like this one.

39. Oceans worldwide have been warming for decades largely because of _____.
- A. the new period of El Niño
 - B. human-produced greenhouse gases
 - C. the strong waves of the tropical Pacific
 - D. powerful winds through Earth's atmosphere
40. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Scientists have found a way to deal with climate change.
 - B. The hot weather in July was mainly caused by El Niño.
 - C. Climate change may lead to stronger heat waves.
 - D. People are well-prepared for hotter summers.
41. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Worries about the greenhouse effect.
 - B. Reasons behind the heat this summer.
 - C. Influences of the hot weather this summer.
 - D. Ways for scientists to study climate change.

D

When someone has a sharply different viewpoint from our own, we naturally choose two common ways, either avoiding a conversation with that person or trying to convince (说服) them that they are wrong. Research shows there is another way: using receptive (接纳性的) language, showing that we are truly interested in a new point of view.

Many of us try to avoid disputed (有争议的) discussions. We prefer to talk with someone with similar opinions. This happens because we usually think that talking to someone who has disagreements will be more unpleasant than it actually is. When we do have to talk with people holding different views, we typically try to convince them to give up their belief because we think we are right and try to “win” the argument. And the other side is likely to think the same way, which leads to even more difficult problems to work through.

I'm Not Arguing.
I'm Just explaining why I'm Right.



A more effective method is being conversationally receptive. Research shows that when we appear receptive to others' different views, our arguments sound more convincing. Receptive language can also make those with whom we disagree more receptive in return. It makes us more likable, and others more interested in partnering with us.

Researchers suggested three tips that can help us improve conversational receptiveness in even the most heated disagreements.

Recognize (承认) the other person's point of view. Say “I understand that ...” or “I believe what you're saying is ...” to show that you take an active part in the conversation and find value and even trust in their points.

Hedge your statements. When we talk, we usually hold the opinion that we should be strong and confident and express our views in a direct, forceful way. But if we show that we are not so sure about our belief, our views will be likely to be better received.

Express your arguments in an acceptable way. You might say, “Let's consider the possible benefits of having fewer people working on the project” rather than “We should not add more people to the project.” The second sentence sounds unpleasant, showing that the speaker is not open to the possibility of further discussion.

By following these tips in our communication, we'll be more likely to have an effective conversation and bridge the differences.

42. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. Why people use two common ways when facing disagreements.
- B. How people communicate to deal with difficult problems.
- C. How people convince others to give up their belief.
- D. Why people dislike those with different opinions.

43. According to the passage, being conversationally receptive can lead to _____.

- A. productive communication
- B. creative statements
- C. increased confidence
- D. divided opinions



44. The words “**hedge your statements**” in Paragraph 6 probably mean “_____”.
- A. explain your reasons clearly
 - B. raise your questions politely
 - C. voice your ideas less forcefully
 - D. express your excuses more directly
45. What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To stress the importance of productive communication.
 - B. To introduce a better way to deal with disagreements.
 - C. To explain the reasons for using receptive language.
 - D. To provide three effective tips to win an argument.

英

第三部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

七、阅读表达（第 46–48 每题 2 分，第 49 题 4 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

The Zhongshan Eye Center at the Sun Yat-sen University has achieved a milestone in the field of eye surgery (手术). Doctors there completed the world’s first remote (远程的), micron (纳米的) operation on animals by using an independently developed 5G robot. The operation, which took place on June 23 at the center in Guangzhou, was done by a medical team operating the robot from the Zhongshan Eye Center in Haikou.

The main part of the robot is a special arm that makes accurate (精准的) remote control possible. When it comes to treating eye problems, the common way is to put medicine directly into the eye area which needs treatment. But doctors’ hands shake naturally, making it difficult to be very accurate. The robot can copy tasks usually done by hand, and it performs them steadily (稳定地) and accurately.

Another advantage is that even young doctors can perform eye surgery with 5G robot’s help. According to Professor Lin, the leader of the medical team, becoming a skilled eye doctor takes at least 10 years of practice. However, with the help of the robot, young doctors can achieve a high level of accuracy comparable to experienced doctors.

The third important point is that using 5G makes it possible for doctors to treat patients far away. Eye doctors can get clear and timely pictures, which makes remote operations dependable.

Still, it’s important to remember that while this technology is promising, more research and tests are needed to make sure it’s safe and works well for patients. “If everything goes well, 5G remote micron eye surgery will be available to humans within half a year,” Lin said. The team will keep working hard to help develop remote medicine in China and increase national medical levels.

46. How did doctors in the Zhongshan Eye Center complete the operation?
47. What is the main part of the robot?



48. When will 5G remote micron eye surgery be probably available to humans?
49. When 5G remote micron eye surgery is available, would you like to advise your friends who need eye surgery to try it? Why or why not? (Give at least two reasons.)

八、文段表达 (10 分)

50. 从下面两个题目中任选题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华，你即将去国外一所学校参加交换生项目，你对该校的某个社团很感兴趣，请给学校社团负责人写一封邮件，简要谈谈你感兴趣的原因，并询问该社团的基本信息，如活动时间、地点及内容、加入社团的条件等。

提示词语: learn, creative, place, timetable, requirement

- 提示问题: ● Which club are you interested in? Why?
● What would you like to know about it?

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, an exchange student from China. _____

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

题目②

生命不是要超越别人，而是要超越自己。

某英文网站正在举行以“超越自我”(Go Beyond Ourselves)为主题的征文活动。请分享你遇到的一次挑战，谈谈你是如何超越自己的，以及你的收获。

提示词语: stress, upset, decide, plan, confident

- 提示问题: ● What did you do to go beyond yourself?
● What have you learned from this experience?

Go Beyond Ourselves

It's important for us to go beyond ourselves when facing a challenge. _____