



九年级英语

2024.01

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. What does the boy want to do?
A. Order dishes. B. Buy clothes. C. Return books.
2. How much should the boy pay?
A. Five dollars. B. Four dollars. C. Three dollars.

请听一段对话, 完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. How did the girl feel on the first day of school?
A. Surprised. B. Excited. C. Worried.
4. Which was the boy's favorite activity?
A. The zoo trip. B. The running race. C. The chess competition.

请听一段独白, 完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What can we learn from the talk?
A. The students have been on many birding trips before.
B. The students can get a map of the park from Mr. Green.
C. The students should do some research before going to the park.
6. Why does the speaker give this talk?
A. To explain the rules in a wildlife park.
B. To prepare students for a birding trip.
C. To advise a place to watch different birds.



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. What color is Mary's schoolbag?

请听一段对话, 完成第 8 小题。

8. Where are the speakers going tomorrow?

请听一段对话, 完成第 9 小题。

9. How is the weather in Harbin now?

请听一段对话, 完成第 10 小题。

10. What did the girl forget to do?

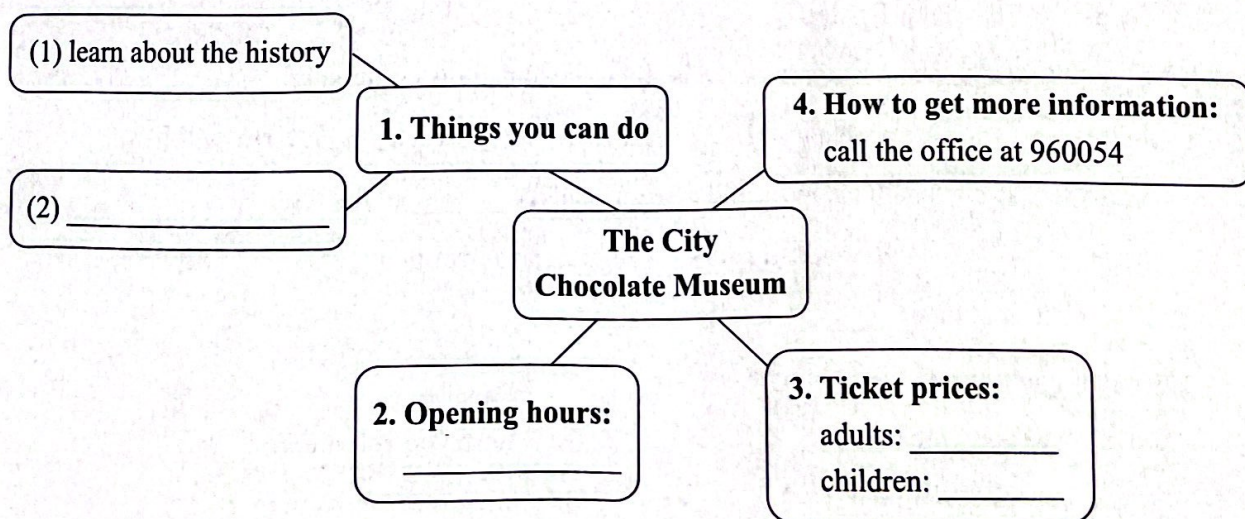
请听一段对话, 完成第 11 至第 12 小题。

11. When is Tony's birthday?

12. What will the boy buy for Tony's birthday?

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 information about ...



第二部分

本部分共 32 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. My little brother Mike is very cute. I enjoy playing with _____.
- A. her B. you C. him D. them
15. My friends and I often go skiing _____ January. It's great fun.
- A. in B. on C. at D. to
16. The other teams in the basketball game were very strong, _____ our team won at last.
- A. for B. but C. or D. so
17. —Bob, _____ you hand in your report before Friday?
—OK. No problem.
- A. can B. need C. must D. should
18. —_____ does it take to get to the concert hall by taxi?
—For about 30 minutes.
- A. How far B. How long C. How much D. How often
19. Tea is one of _____ drinks in the world. Drinking tea can bring many health benefits.
- A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular
20. Jimmy _____ a book when his mom came home last night.
- A. reads B. read C. is reading D. was reading
21. My grandfather _____ a healthy life. He takes a walk in the park every day.
- A. leads B. led C. has led D. was leading
22. Alice _____ a lot about Chinese customs since she joined the culture club.
- A. learns B. learned C. has learned D. will learn
23. As technology develops rapidly, more and more AI tools _____ in the future.
- A. invent B. will invent C. are invented D. will be invented
24. —Anna, can you tell me _____ last weekend?
—We went to our community library.
- A. where will you volunteer B. where you volunteered
C. where you will volunteer D. where did you volunteer



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。

Izzie stands in the snow and waits. Three more seconds. Two. One. Her alarm clock 25. It's officially noon.

Winter solstice (冬至) is Izzie's favorite day of the year. Guests at her house enjoy songs and stories well into the night. But Izzie's favorite part has always been making snow angels with Grandpa at noon. When they were standing over the angels, their shadows would look like two skinny huge men with wings.

But this year is 26. One shadow is missing. Izzie feels very sad.

Uncle Bert has arrived. He greets Izzie with a hug. "Amaze us with your violin tonight, Izzie?"

Izzie holds her breath. Her violin reminds her of Grandpa. She hasn't picked it up for weeks.

"You know Izzie doesn't like an audience (观众), Bert," says Izzie's mom.

"Kids change," Uncle Bert smiles. "I have a gift for you, Izzie." He hands Izzie a case.

"It's Grandpa's violin." Izzie opens the case. She feels the violin, 27 the song Grandpa taught her. How can we have solstice without Grandpa's song?

The sun starts setting. All guests have arrived, talking and laughing. For a moment, Izzie thinks she hears Grandpa's voice. But it's only Uncle Bert sounding like him.

Soon, it turns dark. Dad starts the bonfire. The 28 will begin.

Grandpa was always first. When the bonfire began, he'd step onto the chair and play his favorite song, *Sweet Angels Come Nearer*. Izzie would get a warm feeling.

But who will play it tonight? Izzie feels 29 without Grandpa's song.

Dad tells a story. Aunt Bea sings. Simon reads a poem.

In a moment of quiet, Izzie's hand shoots into the air.

"Izzie? You'd like to 30, too?" Dad asked.

She steps up onto the chair, hands shaking. She takes a breath and turns her back to the fire, pretending (假装) no one is watching. One shaky note. Another. She 31 Grandpa playing the same violin. Her notes become stronger.

As she plays, a voice rises behind her, singing the words to Grandpa's song. It's Uncle Bert. Mom joins in. Then Dad. Simon, Aunt Bea.

Izzie feels the 32 of her family encircle her, warm like sunshine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 25. A. falls | B. rings | C. comes | D. breaks |
| 26. A. uncertain | B. important | C. different | D. interesting |
| 27. A. changing | B. learning | C. recording | D. fingering |
| 28. A. cooperation | B. competition | C. celebration | D. communication |
| 29. A. lost | B. free | C. safe | D. curious |
| 30. A. wait | B. share | C. answer | D. practice |
| 31. A. stops | B. keeps | C. notices | D. pictures |
| 32. A. love | B. hope | C. praise | D. guidance |



snow angel






bonfire



六、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）

（一）阅读下列介绍，请为具体的环保行为匹配最恰当的标题，并将其所对应的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

How can we make a difference to the environment? There are many things we can do.	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>33</u></p> <p>More than 30% of carbon emissions (碳排放) come from cars and trucks. We should look for better choices. Buses and trains are good ways for many people to travel together. This means fewer cars on the road and less air pollution. It also helps reduce traffic jams and make the city more enjoyable for everyone.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>34</u></p> <p>Shopping in your own community helps support your neighbors. It also reduces the need for long-distance transportation and packaging (打包). This will be friendly to the environment. Besides, local products are often of high quality. When you shop locally, you're helping the vitality (活力) of your community.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>35</u></p> <p>Do you have any things you don't need anymore? Instead of throwing them away, consider giving these things to someone for reuse. This reduces waste, keeps things out of landfills (填埋地) and saves resources. Besides, it feels good to help others. It's a simple way that can make a big difference.</p>

33. _____
 34. _____
 35. _____

- A. Shop Locally
 B. Give Away Your Things
 C. Reduce Packaging Waste
 D. Use Public Transportation

（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

It was a cold and cloudy afternoon at the end of winter. I put on my hockey pads, picked up my bag and ran towards the car. My heart was racing because I was getting ready to try out for the Boston Junior Team.

“Dad,” as we drove, I said, “I’m really nervous. Will I make it?”

“You’ll do fine, Emily,” he said to me comfortingly. “I know what kind of player you are. No matter what, give your all.”



hockey



“OK,” I answered.

When I arrived at the rink (冰场), I greeted some friends who were also trying out. I tied my skates and carefully stepped out onto the ice. After a while, we were divided into two teams, and the match started. I tried to stay focused but still felt nervous. I messed up a few times. Sometimes I passed too early, took a bad shot, or didn't make a play I probably should have. I felt like my skates had minds of their own, but I remembered what my dad said: I should give my all. I kept trying to make the best play possible. My dad's words pushed me to keep going.

After the match, some players were pleased, while others seemed to be in the same situation as me, feeling like their playing was awful. I got home and told my parents that I didn't think I would make the team, and I went to sleep without dinner.

As I was eating breakfast the next morning, my mother, to my surprise, walked into the kitchen with a wide smile on her face.

“The coach just emailed me. You've made it!” she said excitedly.

I was so relieved (如释重负) and shocked at the same time. I got up and hugged her, then read the email for myself, still unable to believe it was true.

That day, I realized that I may not be the most talented person there, but if I try my hardest, I can do anything.

36. How did the writer feel before the match started?

- A. Confident. B. Excited. C. Nervous. D. Angry.

37. During the match, Emily _____.

- A. made some mistakes B. talked with her father again
C. asked her coach for help D. broke her skates by accident

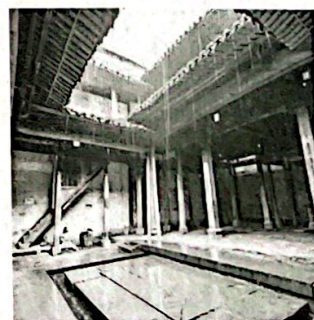
38. From her experience, Emily learned about _____.

- A. the value of talent B. the power of putting in full effort
C. the strength of teamwork D. the importance of planning ahead

C

Before the invention of air-conditioning, southern China's skywells played a key role in keeping people's homes cool. Could they do it again today?

A skywell, or “tian jing”, is a typical feature (特色) of a traditional home in southern and eastern China, which can date back to Ming and Qing dynasties. A skywell is almost always in the center of a house. It is enclosed by rooms on four sides or three sides plus a wall. It acts as a transitional (过渡的) space between indoor life and the outdoor environment.



skywell

Skywells were designed to cool buildings. When wind blows above a skywell house, it can enter the indoor space through the opening. As the cool outdoor air travels down the walls to the lower storeys, it replaces warmer indoor air, enabling the bottom of the skywell to stay cool. Even when there is no



natural wind, air circulation (循环) still takes place, because the temperature is different between the top and bottom of the skywell. Moreover, another part of the cooling effect comes from the evaporation (蒸发) of water. People collect rainwater in their skywells, and when the water evaporates, it cools hot air.

Today, although fewer and fewer people live in skywell houses, some designers take a new interest in the traditional Chinese buildings. They are getting creative ideas from skywells to help keep new buildings cooler. One example is the National Heavy Vehicle Engineering Technology Research Centre in Jinan, which was completed in 2022. The 18-storey glass-walled tower block has a huge skywell in the middle, from the fifth to the top floor. The lifts, toilets and meeting rooms are all set around the skywell, which helps improve the lighting and air circulation of the building and cut the overall use of energy.

Although ancient “green wisdom” like skywells has caught more attention of modern Chinese people, there are some challenges for bringing skywells into modern designs. For one thing, traditional skywells highly depend on their natural conditions, like how much sunlight or rainfall in the area, so adding skywells into modern buildings requires designers to fully consider their projects’ situations. Meanwhile, lighting, air conditioning and water supply have become so convenient that we depend on them with little care about the environmental cost. So it won’t be easy to be green by learning from the past without considering our present behaviours.

39. What do we know about skywells?
- A. Skywells are typical in western China.
 - B. Skywells are enclosed by glass on four sides.
 - C. Natural wind is kept out of the house by skywells.
 - D. Water evaporation in skywells takes the heat away.
40. Why does the writer mention the 18-storey glass-walled tower block in Paragraph 4?
- A. To show that skywell design can be creatively used in modern buildings.
 - B. To prove that modern skywells are different from the traditional ones.
 - C. To present how glass walls can improve the lighting of buildings.
 - D. To explain why fewer and fewer people live in skywell houses.
41. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Skywells: A Traditional Design to Be Protected
 - B. Skywells: Ancient Wisdom for Modern Times
 - C. Skywells: A Green Structure to Be Improved
 - D. Skywells: Modern Technology for City Lives

D

In the face of all kinds of changes in nature and life, our survival and development have been closely tied to our complexity. An idea called self-complexity refers to people’s thoughts about their different roles. It is the key to a strong and lasting identity (the sense of self) which can help us go



through unexpected changes we all face.

With self-complexity, people have developed various parts to their identities. For example, imagine a woman who sees herself as student, wife, daughter, and tennis player and who has a wide variety of life experiences. Social scientists would say that she has high self-complexity. On the other hand, a man who regards himself only as a student or only as a member of the hockey team and who has limited life experiences would be said to have low self-complexity. For those with high self-complexity, the various parts of the self are separate. This means the positive and negative thoughts about a certain part of the self won't affect (影响) thoughts about other parts.

A large body of research shows that if you depend too much on any one part of the self, you will become **fragile**. When one's identity connects too closely with the only one part that he cares deeply, then one will easily get stressed and burnt out when unexpected changes appear. This is especially true for an athlete during periods of change when his main — and all too often, only — sense of identity feels at risk. Yet while it may be heightened for athletes, it's a pattern that holds true in all walks of life: if you want to be excellent and experience something fully, then you've got to go all in, but only to a point. If your identity becomes too involved in any one part, then you are likely to suffer when things change.

So what you need to do is challenge yourself to put the various parts of your identity into a whole. This allows you to emphasize (强调) and deemphasize certain parts of your identity at different periods of time. The result is a fluid (流动的) sense of self.

Developing a fluid sense of self doesn't mean you can be careless or just do things without effort. Caring deeply about the people, activities, and projects you love is undoubtedly the key to a rich and meaningful life. The problem is not caring deeply; it is when your identity is too closely fixed to any single goal.

42. Which most probably shows you have high self-complexity?
- A. You complete your science project with music on.
 - B. You turn to the people around you when in trouble.
 - C. You make an effort to improve English through practice.
 - D. You keep a balance between schoolwork and sports training.
43. The word "fragile" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".
- A. cold
 - B. lazy
 - C. weak
 - D. careless
44. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Most people get stressed out more easily than athletes.
 - B. A strong identity comes from going all in for a single goal.
 - C. Doing well in one area betters other parts of a person's identity.
 - D. Developing a fluid sense of self helps deal with unexpected changes.
45. What's the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To introduce different ways to face challenges.
 - B. To stress the importance of trying hard in one area.
 - C. To remind us to care about various parts of the self.
 - D. To discuss the meaning of a strong and lasting identity.



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。

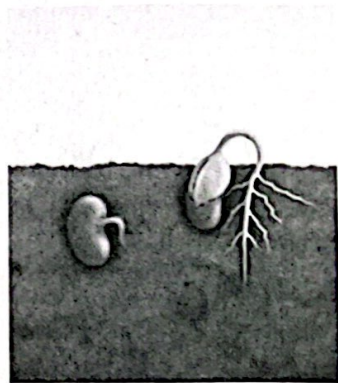
七、阅读表达（第 46–48 每题 2 分，第 49 题 4 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

At-home Farming in Cities

Farming used to be an attraction in the countryside. But nowadays, farms can even be found high up on balconies (阳台) in cities. According to a recent report, sales of vegetable seeds, soil, and gardening tools have doubled compared with the same period last year. Among the people buying them, most were born after 1995.

Zhang Chao, from Anhui province, is a young “city farmer” in his 20s. He took up the hobby of planting when he lived with his grandpa in the countryside. “Being a farmer his whole life, my grandpa likes to plant seasonal vegetables in our backyard garden,” Zhang said. “Inspired (启发) by his strong interest, I also learned to grow my own vegetables.” Though sometimes farming can be really tiring, Zhang said he had a sense of achievement when he saw seeds gradually grow into plants.



seeds in the soil

Although Zhang has recently moved to a place without a yard, he continues his hobby with a balcony garden. “Growing fruits and vegetables not only brings me delicious and safe food, but also reminds me of the happy moments with my grandpa,” said Zhang.

Unlike Zhang, Fang Min from Shenzhen considers planting a garden as a good way to relax and develop patience. To reduce much pressure from schoolwork, the 16-year-old girl started planting vegetables on her balcony in 2021. Most of the seeds were given by her friends. She just planted them and waited patiently. After half a year, her balcony became a “small garden”, covered by different flowers and herbs (香草).

After long hours of homework, Fang likes to walk around her balcony garden. “Seeing the various colors and breathing fresh air, I feel closer to nature and refreshed,” Fang said. “The vegetables and herbs may not be the main food on our table, but they will surely add different tastes to our dishes and add excitement to our busy days.”

Planting vegetables is now more than just a way to survive. It also brings joy and purpose to young people’s lives.

46. Where can farms be found in cities nowadays?
47. When did Zhang Chao take up the hobby of planting?
48. How does Fang Min feel when she walks around her balcony garden?
49. What do you think of at-home farming in cities? Why do you think so?



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

假设你是李华。你校将举办“校园科技节 (School Science Day)”活动。你打算邀请交换生 Peter 参加这次活动。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件，告诉他活动时间、地点及活动内容。

提示词语: watch, try, speech, invention, amazing

提示问题: ● When and where will the event be held?

● What activities will you have?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to invite you to take part in the School Science Day. _____

I'm looking forward to your reply.

*Yours,
Li Hua*

题目②

功成不必在我，功成必定有我。

假设你是李华。你校英文报刊正在开展以“人人参与，共创美好 (Be an Active Participant)”为主题的征文活动。请你用英文写一篇文章投稿，分享一次你积极参与家庭、学校或社会生活的经历，并谈谈你从中学到了什么。

提示词语: offer, take part in, organize, skill, meaningful

提示问题: ● What did you do as an active participant?

● What have you learnt from the experience?

Be an Active Participant

Being an active participant is important in our life. _____
