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## 外研版九年级上册英语试卷

### 一、单项选择（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. —Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

—Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ there last year.

- A. go
- B. went
- C. have gone
- D. will go

答案：B

解析：根据 last year 可知该句时态为一般过去时，所以动词要用过去式 went。

2. My mother always encourages me \_\_\_\_\_ hard at school.

- A. study
- B. studying
- C. to study
- D. studied

答案：C

解析：encourage sb. to do sth. 是固定用法，意为“鼓励某人做某事”。

3. This kind of car \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.

- A. makes
- B. made

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C. is making

D. is made

答案：D

解析：car 和 make 之间是被动关系，即汽车被制造，所以用被动语态 be+过去分词，主语 This kind of car 是单数，be 动词用 is，make 的过去分词是 made。

4. —\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to school?

—It's about 10 kilometers.

A. How long

B. How far

C. How many

D. How much

答案：B

解析：根据答语 It's about 10 kilometers 可知问句是询问距离，用 How far。

5. The story is very \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

A. interesting; interested

B. interested; interesting

C. interest; interested

D. interesting; interest

答案：A

解析：interesting 常用来形容事物“有趣的”；be interested in 是固定短语，意为“对.....感兴趣”，用来形容人。

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6. I don't know if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_, we'll go on a picnic.

A. will rain; doesn't rain

B. rains; won't rain

C. will rain; isn't rain

D. rains; isn't rain

答案：A

解析：第一个 if 引导宾语从句，意为“是否”，根据 tomorrow 可知用一般将来时 will rain；第二个 if 引导条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”原则，即主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时，所以用 doesn't rain。

7. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a kind girl that everyone likes her.

A. so

B. such

C. very

D. quite

答案：B

解析：such a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+that...是固定句型，意为“如此.....以至于.....”。

8. —Must I finish my homework now?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can do it tomorrow.

A. mustn't

B. needn't

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C. can't

D. shouldn't

答案：B

解析：Must 引导的一般疑问句，否定回答用 needn't，表示“不必”。

9. The population of China is much larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of Japan.

A. it

B. that

C. one

D. those

答案：B

解析：that 指代前面提到的同类事物，这里用 that 指代前面的 population。

10. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ late, but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ early.

A. get up; getting up

B. getting up; get up

C. get up; get up

D. getting up; getting up

答案：A

解析：used to do sth.意为“过去常常做某事”；be used to doing sth.意为“习惯于做某事”。

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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A few years ago, I went to Disneyland with my sister and her two children. At that time, they were probably 11 and 8.

We were walking down Main Street to go across to Downtown Disney when John, the 11-year-old, \_\_11\_\_ walking. He stood there and looked around at everything. My sister and I \_\_12\_\_ him. At first, I thought he was just \_\_13\_\_ the lights, but then I saw he was \_\_14\_\_ Mickey Mouse. I said to my sister, "Oh, he's \_\_15\_\_ Mickey Mouse." My sister asked, "What does he want?" I said, "I don't know." And John kept looking around. Then he asked, "Where does Mickey Mouse \_\_16\_\_?"

We looked at each other, and I said, "I don't know." And my sister said, "Why don't we ask an employee?" So we asked an employee standing \_\_17\_\_. She said, "Mickey Mouse lives in the Disneyland."

John said, "OK." Then he \_\_18\_\_ and went to the other end of Main Street. We \_\_19\_\_ him. He found a map of the park and \_\_20\_\_ it. Then he looked at it for a while.

11. A. stopped

B. started

C. continued

D. enjoyed

12. A. waited for

B. looked for

C. cared about

D. worried about

13. A. looking at

B. looking after

C. looking up

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D. looking for

14. A. looking at

B. looking for

C. looking after

D. looking up

15. A. looking at

B. looking for

C. looking after

D. looking up

16. A. live

B. work

C. play

D. eat

17. A. nearby

B. far away

C. in the front

D. in the back

18. A. sat down

B. got up

C. turned around

D. ran away

19. A. followed

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B. left

C. helped

D. met

20. A. read

B. drew

C. watched

D. showed

答案： 11. A 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. A

解析：

11. 根据后一句“He stood there and looked around at everything.”可知他停下来不走了，stop doing sth.意为“停止做某事”，所以选 A。

12. 我和姐姐在等他，wait for 意为“等待”，所以选 A。

13. 一开始我以为他只是在看灯，look at 意为“看”，所以选 A。

14. 但后来我看到他在找米老鼠，look for 意为“寻找”，所以选 B。

15. 他在找米老鼠，look for 意为“寻找”，所以选 B。

16. 根据下一句“Mickey Mouse lives in the Disneyland.”可知问的是米老鼠住在哪里，live 意为“居住”，所以选 A。

17. 我们问了站在附近的一个员工，nearby 意为“在附近”，所以选 A。

18. 然后他转身去了主街的另一端，turn around 意为“转身”，所以选 C。

19. 我们跟着他，follow 意为“跟随”，所以选 A。

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20. 他找到一张公园地图并看了看, read 意为“阅读, 看”, 所以选 A。

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

A

A little stream ran down from a high mountain through many villages and forests. Then it reached a desert. “I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert,” she thought. As she started, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After many tries, she still failed.

At this time, a deep voice said, “If a breeze (微风) can cross the desert, so can a river.” It was the voice of the desert. But the little stream answered, “That's because a breeze can fly, but I can't.”

“That's because you can't give up what you are. Let yourself evaporate (蒸发) into the breeze, and it can take you across,” said the desert.

“Give up what I am now? No! No!” The little stream could not accept this idea.

“The breeze can carry the vapor (水蒸气) across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again,” said the desert. “And whether you're a river or vapor, your nature never changes.”

Hearing this, the little stream went into the open arms of the breeze. It carried her to the next stage of her life.

21. What did the stream think when she reached the desert?

- A. She thought she couldn't cross the desert.
- B. She believed she could cross the desert.
- C. She thought she knew well about the desert.
- D. She started to worry about herself.



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22. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The desert.
- B. The nature.
- C. The breeze.
- D. The stream.

23. What did the stream do in the end?

- A. Crossed the desert.
- B. Stopped trying.
- C. Failed to get to the ocean.
- D. Died.

24. What is the main idea of the story?

- A. The road to success is not always easy.
- B. We should do the right thing whatever others say.
- C. Our lives can be as difficult as the little stream's.
- D. To succeed, we should change the way we used to be.

答案：21. B 22. C 23. A 24. D

解析：

21. 根据“I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert,” she thought.可知她认为自己能穿过沙漠，所以选 B。

22. 根据“Let yourself evaporate（蒸发）into the breeze, and it can take you across”可知 it 指代微风，所以选 C。

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23. 根据 Hearing this, the little stream went into the open arms of the breeze.

It carried her to the next stage of her life.可知小溪最后穿过了沙漠，所以选 A。

24. 文章主要讲述了小溪穿过沙漠的故事，告诉我们为了成功，我们应该改变我们过去的方式，所以选 D。

B

Have you ever been to the beautiful country of Holland and its capital Amsterdam? Anyone who has traveled to Amsterdam would probably agree on one thing: Amsterdam's story is a tale of two cities — one during the day and a completely different one at night.

During the day, the largest city in the Netherlands sits quietly on the Amstel River. You can rent a bicycle, visit the Van Gogh or Anne Frank museum, or take a water taxi. But when the sun goes down, the partying begins. In the big clubs and in the coffee shops, tourists gather to hang out, talk, and enjoy themselves.

Several areas of the city clearly show the two worlds that rule Amsterdam. And they're all within a short cab ride of each other. For example, Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. Several beautiful and very popular hotels can be found there. And there's the Royal Palace and the Magna Plaza shopping mall.

But at night partyseekers come to the square. Hiphop or funk music is heard there. So if you come, be ready to dance. The clubs don't shut down until 4 am!

And while you're there, check out the various inexpensive ways to tour the city. Don't worry about getting lost. Although Dutch is the official language, most people in Amsterdam speak English and are happy to help you with directions. And you'll notice that half the people in the streets are on bicycles they rent.

Amsterdam also has a wellplanned canal system. For about 10 dollars, you can

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use the canal bus or a water taxi to cruise (巡游) the “Venice of the North”.

The city has a historic past. One impressive place to visit is the Anne Frank House on Nine Streets. It was there that the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II. Visitors can view Anne's original diary and climb behind the bookcase to the room where she and her family hid from the Nazis for two years.

25. What means of transport is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. The bicycle.
- B. The train.
- C. The canal bus.
- D. The water taxi.

26. What can you learn about Dam Square from the passage?

- A. It attracts people with various activities.
- B. It has many big clubs and coffee shops.
- C. It is a good place for shopping.
- D. It is located in the north of Amsterdam.

27. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the two sides of Amsterdam.
- B. To tell readers what to do and see in Amsterdam.
- C. To share the author's experiences in Amsterdam.
- D. To describe the history of Amsterdam.

答案：25. B 26. A 27. B

解析：

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25. 文章提到了自行车、运河巴士和水出租车，没有提到火车，所以选 B。

26. 根据 Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. 可知它以各种活动吸引人们，所以选 A。

27. 文章主要介绍了阿姆斯特丹白天和晚上不同的活动以及一些景点等，目的是告诉读者在阿姆斯特丹做什么和看什么，所以选 B。

#### 四、词汇运用（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

(A) 根据首字母及汉语提示，完成下列单词的拼写，使句意明确，语言通顺。

28. We should protect the e\_\_\_\_\_（环境）to make our country more beautiful.

29. I'm sorry I took your book by m\_\_\_\_\_（错误）.

30. My mother often w\_\_\_\_\_（警告）me not to play with fire.

31. She has a strong w\_\_\_\_\_（意志）and she never gives up easily.

32. The teacher told us to c\_\_\_\_\_（覆盖）the table with a piece of cloth.

答案：28. environment 29. mistake 30. warns 31. will 32. cover

解析：

28. environment 意为“环境”。

29. by mistake 意为“错误地”。

30. warn 意为“警告”，主语是第三人称单数，所以用 warns。

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31. will 意为“意志”。

32. cover 意为“覆盖”。

(B) 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

33. My brother is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) .

34. The \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of our country is very fast.

35. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (luck) enough to lose his keys.

36. We should try our best to help the \_\_\_\_\_ (able) people.

37. They \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) trees in the park next Sunday.

答案： 33. drawing 34. development 35. unlucky 36. disabled 37. will plant

解析：

33. be good at doing sth.意为“擅长做某事”，所以用 drawing。

34. the 后面接名词，所以用 development。

35. 根据 lose his keys 可知他是不幸的，用 unlucky。

36. the disabled people 意为“残疾人”。

37. 根据 next Sunday 可知用一般将来时 will plant。

五、句型转换（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

38. She has already finished her homework. (改为否定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet.

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39. They will go to the park tomorrow. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to the park tomorrow?

40. The book is very interesting. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ interesting book it is!

41. He is so young that he can't go to school. (改为同义句)

He is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.

42. I don't know how I can get to the hospital. (改为同义句)

I don't know how \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.

答案: 38. hasn't finished 39. Will; go 40. What an 41. too; to 42. to get

解析:

38. 现在完成时的否定句在 has/have 后加 not, already 改为 yet, 所以是 hasn't finished。

39. 一般将来时的一般疑问句把 will 提前, 动词用原形, 所以是 Will; go。

40. 感叹句结构 What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+其他! 所以是 What an。

41. so...that...引导结果状语从句, 意为“如此.....以至于.....”, 可与 too...to...结构互换, 意为“太.....而不能.....”, 所以是 too; to。

42. 疑问词+不定式可作宾语, 所以是 to get。

## 六、书面表达 (20 分)

以“My Hobbies”为题, 写一篇短文, 介绍你的爱好。

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要求：1. 内容包括至少两种爱好；

2. 语句通顺，语法正确；

3. 词数 80 左右。

参考范文：

### My Hobbies

I have many hobbies that make my life colorful.

One of my hobbies is reading. I can learn a lot of knowledge from different kinds of books. Reading also helps me relax after a long day of study.

Another hobby of mine is painting. I love using colors to express my feelings and ideas. It makes me see the world in a different way.

In my free time, I enjoy doing these hobbies. They bring me a lot of joy and make my life more interesting.

解析：文章首先表明自己有很多爱好，然后分别介绍了阅读和绘画两种爱好，阐述了阅读能学习知识和帮助放松，绘画能表达感受和想法，最后说明这些爱好给自己带来快乐，使生活更有趣，符合题目要求。

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