

九年级英语任务型阅读

学校:_____姓名:_____班级:_____考号:_____

一、任务型阅读

When we think of money, we think of coins and paper bills. That is what money is today. But in the past people used many things instead of money. Some countries used cows. Other countries used salt, tobacco or stones. Today there are still some places in the world that do not use paper money. One place is the island of Yap in the Pacific Ocean.

On the island of Yap, people use the heaviest money in the world—Yap stones. These are round, white stones with a hole in the middle. They do not originate(起源)from the island. The Yap men have to go to the islands four hundred miles away to get them. Big stones can be twelve feet high as big as two tall men. Small stones are as big as a dinner plate.

Rich people do not carry the Yap stones. Servants follow the rich. Each servant carries a stone or a long stick over his shoulder. Today the people on the island use paper money for everyday shopping. But for other things they still prefer Yap stones.

1. What is money today?

2. What did people use instead of money in the world in the past?

3. Where do people on the island of Yap get Yap stones?

4. What do Yap stones look like?

5. What do the Yap men buy with Yap stones today?

A country cannot live without young people, and young people cannot live without avakening.

—Li Da zhao

This year, the Communist Youth League of China, or CYLC(中国共青团) is turning 100

years old. In 1922, the Youth League held its first National Congress(全国代表大会) in Guangzhou, which marked its birth. 25 members attended the meeting, representing 5,000 others from across the country. Because of their belief in Marxism(马克思主义), they started the meeting on May 5—the birthday of Karl Marx. Thereafter, the organization changed its name to the Communist Youth League of China in 1925.

As a pioneer of China's youth movement, the CYLC now has more than 73.7 million members nationwide aged 14 to 28, and about 43.8 million of its members are students. Young people are the future and hope of a country and the CYLC always unites(团结), organizes and serves young people, encouraging them to work for China's development.

Liu Lijia, a senior undergraduate student at Beijing Normal University, said that as a Youth League member, she is always grateful to the Party and the Youth League for assisting her development. She has signed up to become a volunteer teacher in the country's western regions(地区).

"I want to use what I have learned at the university, go to places where I am needed the most, and devote myself to bridging the educational gap between different regions," Liu said.

回答下面 5 个问题，每题答案不超过 6 个词。

6. When was the CYLC born?

7. Why did the first CYLC members start the meeting on Karl Marx's birthday?

8. How many CYLC members are students now?

9. What does the CYLC encourage young people to do?

10. What do you think of Liu Lijia?

Last night, an amazing thing happened to Daisy. She was in the bathroom of her flat. As usual, Daisy was brushing her teeth and ready to go to bed. The tap was on. Water was coming into sink.

“Turn that tap off,” a voice said loudly. Daisy looked around, but saw no one. “Turn that tap off. You’re wasting water,” the voice sounded again.

“Who...Who are you?” “I’m water. It’s not easy for me to get here. Do you know where I’m from?”

“From the tap, of course.” said Daisy.

“Yes, yes, but before that?” the voice said. “24 days ago, I was in a cloud in Jiangxi, enjoying the sights comfortably. Then the cloud dropped me into a stream and I ran down the mountain into the Yangtze River. It carried me to a lake. I stayed there for a few days, and then I travelled a long way and ran into the Huangpu River. Then it was time to get cleaned up.”

“Cleaned up?” Daisy was surprised.

“Yes. I was dirty after my journey so they took me to a water factory. They gave me a cleaning and added a few chemicals (化学品) to me. Then I travelled in the pipes under the stress. I waited there until you called me, and here I am.”

Daisy said, “So this is the end of your journey.”

“No. When you have finished with me, I’ll go to a sewage plant (污水处理厂). Then they will pour me into the river and I’ll be back in the sea again.”

“Again?”

“Yes. That’s where I came from in the first place. Remember not to waste me or make me dangerously dirty. I’m precious like gold. See you.”

“Wait a minute. What do you mean by that?” But there was no answer. The water let.

根据上面短文内容，回答下列问题（每小题答案不超过 6 个单词）

11. How long did the water spend from a cloud to the tap?

12. Who carried the water into the lake?

13. How did the water factory clean water?

14. Where did the water come from first?

15. What can you learn from what the water said?

Anvitha Vijay, nine, has created many educational apps. The young girl from Melbourne, Australia, learned to code (编程) at the age of seven. Only one year later, she was trying her hand at making apps.

“When I first got my iPad, I was interested in all the apps on it,” she said, “It wasn’t long before I wanted to create my own.”

She built her first two apps with her younger sister. Smartkins Animals helps children identify (识别) animals. Smartkins Rainbow Colors teaches kids colors. Each app has been downloaded thousands of times.

Anvitha’s skills gave her an opportunity to attend a big meeting hosted by Apple in San Francisco, California. There, she got some tips from experts and went to workshops to learn about the latest software such as Sketch for app building.

All that training led to an idea for a third app. This one, called GoalsHi, helps kids to practice good habits. Users are rewarded for achieving goals, such as eating their vegetables or practicing the piano.

Anvitha says the rewards are like getting a sticker for a job that they do well.

“Kids can set goals with this app and get stars when they achieve them,” she says. “The idea is to encourage kids to achieve one little step a day.”

Anvitha’s goal is to continue creating apps that help kids learn while having fun. But even more important to her is that the world sees the power of technology in kids’ hands. “The more training we get in technology at an early age,” she says, “the better chance we have of becoming person who will one day change the world.”

16. When did Anvitha Vijay make her first app?

17. Which app can help children identify colours?

18. What did Anvitha do during the meeting hosted by Apple in San Francisco?

19. What kind of app does Anvitha hope to create?

20. What do you think of Anvitha? (请自拟一句话作答)

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容回答问题。



If you visit some villages in the English countryside, you might be lucky to see Morris dancing. People are not sure how old this kind of dancing is. Some think it started 2,000 years ago, but most agree that Morris dancing is probably about five centuries old.

Many agree that it celebrates traditional English farm life on holidays. Morris dancers wear traditional clothes. Usually this is a white shirt, a bright jacket, a hat and small bells called “jingle bells”. There are different styles of Morris dancing from different places around England.

In Cotswold Morris, the dancers usually carry white handkerchiefs(手绢)and sticks, which they hit as they dance. Each dance has six men dancers in Cotswold style, with a musician who plays a pipe(管乐器)or a violin.

Morris dancing styles from the north of England often use swords(剑) instead of sticks and dancers can look a little like soldiers, which is different from southern styles. It is common in this style for men and women to dance together. Border Morris comes from the west of England, near the border with Wales. Dancers in this style usually wear normal clothes with pieces of colorful paper, and sometimes they put black paint on their faces.

Morris dancing is an old English tradition but it's facing a big crisis(危机).As the years go by, fewer and fewer young people join Morris dancing groups. To pass down the tradition, the government calls for more young people to do something to change the situation.

21. Where can you see Morris dancing?

22. How many dancers are there in each Cotswold style dance?

23. Do dancers use swords in southern styles?

24. What do dancers in Border Morris style wear?

25. Why does the government ask young people to do something to change the situation?

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

The Chongyang Festival is one of the traditional Chinese Festivals. It falls on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month and it is specially celebrated for the old. On that day, people show their love and respect for the old, wishing them good health and a long life.

The meaning of the festival

The Chongyang Festival is also called the Double Ninth Festival. As both the month and the day are nine, it got this name. Among the numbers from zero to nine, nine is the highest odd number (奇数). In China, the character “nine” has the same pronunciation as the word “forever”, meaning long life. People believe that two “ninth” meeting together stand for (代表) a long life.

The festival has a history of over 2,000 years. During the Warring States Period (战国), there was the Chongyang Festival. But it was only celebrated in the palace. From the Han Dynasty (朝代), it began to be popular among the common people. The name of the Chongyang Festival first appeared in the Three Kingdoms Period. During the Jin Dynasty, there were customs of enjoying chrysanthemum (菊花) and drinking wines on the day. It was not officially set as a festival until the Tang Dynasty. Since then, all the people have spent the festival with all kinds of activities. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, people in the palace all ate flower cakes to celebrate. The king climbed the mountain on the day as well. In 1989, the Chinese government set the day as the Seniors' Day.

The celebrations on the festival

People in China celebrate the Chongyang Festival in different ways. Some popular ones are as follows.

As September has the clear sky and fresh air, it is a very good time to climb the mountain.

There will be a happy sense of excitement by climbing the mountain in this season. Also, it is good for health.

People enjoy chrysanthemum on the Chongyang Festival as the flower means long life. And drinking chrysanthemum wine is seen as a way to avoid bad things.

Wearing Zhuyu is also a tradition to avoid bad things as the plant has a special smell that can repel (驱逐) insects and keep out the cold.

Eating Chongyang cakes is another tradition on the festival. It is especially popular in southern China. The cake with nine layers (层) with two sheep on it is usually the best. Two sheep mean Chongyang and nine layers show people could do well in everything.

26. When is the Chongyang Festival?

27. Why is the Chongyang Festival also called the Double Ninth Festival?

28. What can be put in the _____?

29. What do people do to avoid bad things according to the passage?

30. What do you think of the Chongyang Festival? Why?

请阅读下面这篇文章，根据所提供的信息，回答 5 个问题。要求所写答案语法正确、语义完整。

To be successful at school matters a lot for students. However, some students have trouble in getting good grades. Are you one of them? If so, here are some tips for you.

Manage your time in a wise way.

Make sure you finish the work that needs to be done in time. Leaving it till the next morning can make things chaotic (混乱的). When I was a student at River School, my English teacher Mr. Brown never allowed us to leave our homework till the next morning.

Be successful in the classroom.

This means many things. Come to class every day on time. Listen to your teachers carefully

in class and take part in class activities actively. If you have any questions, be sure to ask your teachers for help.

Take good notes.

While you are taking notes, you need to learn to recognize (辨别) important information.

For example, if the teacher has taken the time to repeat something, or write it on the blackboard, it will probably be important later, perhaps on a test of some kind. However, you don't need to write down everything the teacher says.

31. What's the result of leaving the work till the next morning?

32. Who was Tony's English teacher?

33. What do you need to do when you have questions?

34. How do you learn to take good notes?

35. How many suggestions are mentioned in the passage?

As a student, I was most afraid to answer questions in class, and I found that the students around were just like me. At the beginning of each class, when the teacher asked a question, I always lowered my head because I was afraid the teacher saw me.

One day, in a foreign language class, Mr. Black gave us a lesson. He wanted us to be active in class, so he asked us some questions, but no one answered. "Let me tell you a story first," he said.

"When I came to the United States to study, the university often invited famous people to make speeches. Before the beginning of every speech, I found an interesting thing. The students around me always took a cardboard folded(折叠的) in half, wrote their names in bold(黑体) with the most eye-catching(引人注目的) color, and then placed the cardboard on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see it and call a listener's name directly."

"I couldn't understand that. My classmate told me the speakers were all top people, who

meant chances. When your answer was to his surprise, it meant he might give you more chances. In fact, I really saw a few students got great chances because of that.”

After listening to the story, I understood that the chance will not find you itself. You must show yourself all the time so that you can find a chance on the card.

36. Why did the writer lower his head? *(No more than 8 words)*

37. What did Mr. Black want the students to do in his class? *(No more than 3 words)*

38. How did the speaker get to know the students' names? *(No more than 5 words)*

39. When might the speaker give you more chances according to the passage? *(No more than 8 words)*

40. What did the writer understand after listening to the story? *(No more than 7 words)*

I'm sure you've used the zipper many times. It can be seen almost everywhere today. But have you ever wondered who invented it?

Whitcomb Judson was an inventor. He had a friend who had a sore back. Judson's friend couldn't bend over to tie his shoes. So Judson designed what he called a "clasp locker(扣环)" for him. It could be opened and closed with one hand. He patented(取得专利权) the idea in 1891. Even though he started his own company to make the clasp locker, Judson didn't make his invention famous.

The zipper as we know today is a result of the work of Gideon Sundback who worked as head engineer at Judson's company. Sundback improved on Judson's design. His design was stronger, faster and more reliable(可靠的) and Sundback patented it in 1917, calling it the "separable fastener(可分离扣)". With World War One breaking out, the army used his design on its clothing and equipment for the soldiers.

However, the invention didn't become popular with the public until 1923 when the B. F. Goodrich Company decided to use Sundback's invention on their new shoes. A leader at the

company named them zippers after the noise they made, and the zipper got its name from then on. It also caught the attention of fashion designers in France, who used zippers in men trousers.

The zipper not only makes it more convenient to fasten clothing. The invention of plastic zippers also helps in the fashion industry(行业). This small invention did change our life.

41. Why did Whitcomb Judson create the clasp locker?

42. Did Gideon Sundback work at Judson's company?

43. Where were the separable fasteners used during the World War One?

44. When did the zipper become popular?

45. What can the zipper do in our life?



How will geography affect your life? For some children around the world, the environment they grow up in has a huge effect on their lives. This is the case in Madagascar, an island country in Africa, where a 3D-printed school is now being built.

Maggie Grout was just 15 years old when she set up a non-profit organization-Thinking Huts. Now 22, she is raising money to build a series of 3D-printed school powered by solar energy. She led the whole process from start to finish, working with university professors. They chose Madagascar because it needs more schools. Many children in that country don't have the chance to have access to education. Besides, it has a lot of sunshine, which can be made into energy to power things.

Maggie then drew a design for the school. She thought about what the people might need and

where they worked best.

Next, Maggie found an architect and 3D printing company for the job. To make it environmentally friendly, they use a special 3D printer to build the school. It meant up to 50 percent less concrete (混凝土) used and less CO2. Plus, the school could be completed in just a week. They also used local materials to build the doors, windows and roof.

What's more, Thinking Huts trained local workers to use a 3D printer so that they could build more schools on their own in the future. Maggie plans to print more new schools in other parts of Madagascar because one in five children don't have the chance to attend primary school there.



So far, Grouts charity has already raised \$125,000. "It's not so bad to me! Of course, we need more." Maggie told Spring wise website.

46. When did Maggie Grout set up Thinking Huts?

47. What kind of energy did Maggie's 3D-printed schools use?

48. Why did Maggie build the 3D-printed schools in Madagascar first?

49. How did the 3D printing firm make its work environmentally friendly?

50. Thinking Huts trained local workers to use a 3D printer, didn't it?

51. What would you like to do to support Thinking Huts ? Show your reasons

Recycling Pioneer Milly Zantow



Many of us accustomed to looking for the numbered triangle stamped on the bottom of plastic products. For that, we can thank Milly Zantow, who was named recycling pioneer.

In 1978, Milly visited Japan and noticed how people there sorted their waste materials each day. Back then, only paper and metal were recycled in the U.S., in very few places.

When Milly returned to her home in Wisconsin, she heard that the local landfill was running out of space. She went there and watched the trash trucks dump their loads. She was shocked to see so much plastic waste.

Nobody knows how long it takes for plastic to break down. Some scientists think it is at least 500 years. Others say never! Milly wanted to find a way to recycle plastics. She called Borden Dairy Company and asked a representative how the company made its plastic milk jugs. Then she asked what happened when a jug was damaged. The representative explained that the company would melt the plastic down and pour it back into the mold. At that moment, Milly realized that plastic could be melted and made into something new. At 55 years old, Milly had found her passion.

Milly talked to the owner of Flambeau Plastics. He told Milly plastic couldn't be recycled because there were seven different kinds. So Milly took chemistry classes at a local college. She learned to do scratch, burn, smoke and water weight tests to identify the various plastics. Then she went back to Flambeau and offered to provide plastic for his company to make its products. The owner agreed, and Milly got to work. In 1979, she and a friend started E-Z Recycling Center. The women used a pickup truck to gather plastics locally.

Soon they had a way for the public to drop off recyclable materials. Milly sorted glass, paper, metal, and ground-up plastic, and she searched for companies to buy the materials. E-Z Recycling processed nearly a quarter of a million pounds (113, 400 kg) in its first year. Milly wanted countrywide plastic recycling but knew it would happen only if there were a simple way to tell the different plastics apart.

Milly created the little triangle with a number inside it that we see on plastic products. In 1988, the Society of the Plastics Industry agreed to have it pressed on every plastic item. Plastic

recycling quickly spread across her country. And plastic recycling is now a way of life for people across the world.

52. When did Milly visit Japan?

53. Where is Milly's hometown?

54. Did Borden Dairy Company recycle plastic before Milly called them?

55. What did Milly start in 1979?

56. Why was Milly named recycling pioneer?

You might think that Western students are less shy when they meet something new or come to a new environment , but the truth is that pupils in the UK can be uncomfortable too. Being at university can make Britons feel nervous. Everyone finds it difficult to talk to the other gender(性别) at school.

However, there is a way of dealing with this shyness in Britain, and it is called "Freshers Week". Freshers Week is designed to help people socialize (适应社会) and lose their inhibitions(拘谨). It is a one-week long party for first year students to welcome them before lectures and coursework begin.

I remember my first week at university—it was terrifying. I looked at the schedule for Freshers Week and was amazed at how much was planned. Every hall organizes its own events to help students become friends with the people they live with. My hall was called "Goldney Hall" and the week ahead included(包括) a talent show, a comedy night,and themed parties, including one for which we had to dress up as golfers.

The first event I went to was a school kid party at which everyone dressed up as if they were in school. This party encouraged me to talk to all the people on my floor. One boy, who lived opposite my room, was very handsome and I felt nervous speaking to him at first. But when we met at the party dressed in silly school outfits(装备), I remember feeling a lot more relaxed

speaking to him.

My Freshers Week was busy, but I managed to forget how scared I was. There is one thing's for sure: Nothing helps you lose your inhibitions quite like dressing up as a golfer.

57. How do Britons feel when they first go to college?

58. What was the name of the writer's hall?

59. How many events did the writer's hall organize?

60. Is the party for all students or first year students?

61. What was the first event the writer went to?

Doctor Seuss was born in 1904. By the middle 1950s, he had become one of the best-loved and most successful children's book writers in the world. His books are very popular with young readers. They enjoy the invented words and the pictures of unusual animals and plants.

In 1954, *Life* magazine published(刊登) a report about school children who could not read. The report said many children's books were not interesting. Doctor Seuss strongly hoped to help children and decided to write books that were interesting and easy to read. He used words with the same ending sound, like fish and wish. He did not receive training in art. Yet, he drew the pictures for most of his books.

In 1957, Dr. Seuss wrote *The Cat in the Hat*. He used less than 230 words to write the book and even a six-year-old should be able to read it. It was a fun story and easy to read. Children loved it. Their parents loved it, too. Today it is still one of the stories they like best. The success of *The Cat in the Hat* made him want to write more books for children. In 1960, he wrote a book using less than fifty words. The book is called *Green Eggs and Ham*.

In 1984, Doctor Seuss won a Pulitzer Prize(普利策奖). He was honored for the education and enjoyment his books provided American children and their parents.

He died at the age of 87, but his influence remains. Millions of his books have been sold

worldwide. People say his books helped change the way of American children learned to read. Yet, his books are loved by people of all ages. Doctor Seuss once said, "I do not write for children, I write for people."

根据短文内容，回答问题。

62. What did the Doctor Seuss learn from the magazine?

_____.

63. Why did both parents and children like his books?

_____.

64. How old was Doctor Seuss when he wrote the book *The Cat in the Hat*?

_____.

65. Doctor Seuss wrote *Green Eggs and Ham* with fewer words than *the Cat in the Hat*, did he?

_____.

66. What's the most important influence of Doctor Seuss's books to American children?

_____.

In China, each year we produce about 150 million tons of city waste according to a report. Where does the waste go? People usually burn or bury it. On the other hand, we receive waste from some developed countries. We get useful materials from it. What about the useless part? Still burned or buried. But is it a proper way?

Waste pollutes the environment, harms people's health and causes animals to die. It also gets in the way of green and sustainable development. We can't make money at the cost of the environment. We should leave clean water and green mountains to our next generations (一代人).

China is getting really serious about waste now.

We are taking less waste from developed countries. From January 2018, China started to stop 24 kinds of waste coming into our country. And more laws and rules about dealing with waste have been made. Anyone who breaks the law will be punished.

China also tries to put waste into good use. One example is the waste electricity factories. They burn waste to make electricity in a green way. No harmful gases or water will get into the environment.

The Chinese government is encouraging people to do waste sorting (分类). Cities like

Shanghai, Chongqing, Beijing and Qingdao have their own sorting systems. More will join them soon. As President Xi Jinping said during a visit to Shanghai, waste sorting is a new fashion. More and more people are forming the habit of separating their waste.

根据短文内容回答问题。

67. How does the writer lead in the passage, comparing the numbers or raising questions?

68. Please list the bad influences of waste.

69. What can we get from the waste from some developed countries?

70. When did China begin to prevent some certain kinds of waste coming into?

71. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

The story of the *Mary Celeste* is a very famous unsolved mystery. The story is about a sailing ship called the *Mary Celeste* and the strange disappearance of all the people on board the ship.

The ship sailed from New York on 7th November, 1872, for the port of Genoa in Italy. It was carrying a *cargo* (货物) of 1,700 barrels of American alcohol which was worth 35,000 dollars.

There were 10 people on board the ship: the captain, Briggs, his wife, Sarah, their two-year-old daughter, and seven crewmen. Briggs had a good fame as a captain. He was also a religious man who did not drink alcohol.

The mystery begins on 15th November, 1872. The *Mary Celeste* was between the Azores and the coast of Portugal when it was seen by the captain of another ship, Captain Morehouse. Captain Morehouse was immediately worried because he could see that the *Mary Celeste* was out of control. He was also very surprised because he knew that Captain Briggs was a good sailor. There were no *distress* (求救) signals from the *Mary Celeste* and no reply when Morehouse tried to make contact, so he decided to take a small boat and climb on board the *Mary Celeste*. There was nobody on board!

There didn't seem to be much wrong with the ship: it was not in danger of sinking, so there was

no need for panic. However, the ship's register and other paperwork were missing; the navigation instruments were missing; and everything on the ship, including the captain's bed, was wet through. Another important fact is that there were no boats on board. And a strange fact is that when the cargo was finally unloaded in Genoa, nine barrels of alcohol were missing. Can we find an explanation which fits all the known facts?

Morehouse guessed that the crew must, for some reason, have thought that the boat was sinking and panicked. But why did they think it was sinking? It is possible that, as the cargo was alcohol, there might be an explosion which would cause everyone on board to panic. The crew might have climbed into the boat and tied the boat to the main ship while they checked if the ship really was sinking. Perhaps a storm broke the rope and left them all in a small boat on stormy seas.

It seems that 92 now, but I am sure that people will keep thinking of possible solutions, and the only limit to these solutions will be the human imagination!

72. Which place did the *Mary Celeste* leave for?

_____.

73. What do you know about Briggs besides having a family of three people?

_____.

74. How did Morehouse feel when he saw the *Mary Celeste* was out of control?

_____.

75. Why did Morehouse guess that the crew panicked at that time?

_____.

76. What can be filled in the blank in the last paragraph?

_____.

77. Where do you think all the people on the ship might go? Show your possible reason(s)!

_____.

请认真阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题，并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Superfast Writing Robot



Tech company has made a powerful robot that can write novels.

Type in “A cat wants to go to space” and ask the robot to write a bedtime story. Just one second later, you’ll get the story of Max, who struggled his way past many difficulties to sing among the stars.

This robot writer is real. It’s called ChatGPT. US company OpenAI developed it to create human-like texts. It can translate languages, communicate with people and write songs, poems and even jokes. It’s one of the most powerful AI of its kind, with the complete writing area of a real person!

People around the world have tried ChatGPT and posted their results on social media. Some used it to write history articles, some asked it to take notes of presentations, and some even formed advice on how to chat with people at a party, reported The Atlantic.

The power of ChatGPT lies in its speed and understanding of difficult matters. We may spend hours researching, understanding and writing an article in a special field. But ChatGPT can produce a well-written one in seconds. Another good thing about it is that if you ask dark, harmful questions, such as how to make gun, it will not give you an answer.

ChatGPT comes along at a time when AI is becoming increasingly able to do creative tasks. The materials they create are difficult to be different from those made by humans. This leads to many problems, such as the copyright and the definition(定义) of art. Since the system is largely trained using words from the Internet, it can also pick up those which are not suitable for certain groups. These are the things humans need to solve.

78. According to the text, if you type in “A cat wants to go to space” to make up a story, what will you get?

79. What can ChatGPT do in the complete writing area of a real person?

80. If you have a chance to use ChatGPT, what will you do with it? Why?

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