

座位号: _____

学号: _____

姓名: _____

班级: _____

学校: _____

北京师范大学广州实验学校

2018-2019 学年第一学期 11 月质量检测

九 年 级 英 语 问 卷

本试卷共 10 页, 64 小题, 满分 110 分. 考试用时 120 分钟

一、语法选择(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

How do you spend your spare time? There will be different answers ____1____ it. Most people in Poland have their own ways of ____2____ free time. Sometimes they just want to have a rest, but they try to do ____3____ most of the time. They have many different hobbies, which help them to get away from their everyday problems and spend their free time ____4____.

Many Polish people like travelling. They look for new places that they have never been to and add new and ____5____ experiences to their journey. Some of them like to climb mountains, and others like to go to the sea or a lake to swim, ____6____ these can make them ____7____ exercise and are good for their ____8____.

Many Polish people also like to do sports in their free time. They are usually crazy about football, and football ____9____ as the Polish national sport. Many football fans may support a certain team, so they go to watch every match of ____10____ team they support, and they buy many things ____11____ have any relation with the team. ____12____ a sport and doing it are both good ways to relax.

In addition, doctors say that doing sports ____13____ very good for the health. Many people in town often go to the gym to attend the exercise classes ____14____ fit.

Besides these ways, Polish people have many ____15____ ways to spend their free time. And they really enjoy their free time.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. on |
| 2. A. spend | B. to spend | C. spending | D. spent |
| 3. A. something pleasant | B. pleasant something | | |
| C. anything pleasant | | D. pleasant anything | |
| 4. A. happy | B. happiness | C. happily | D. more happy |
| 5. A. excite | B. exciting | C. excited | D. excitingly |
| 6. A. because | B. so | C. however | D. although |
| 7. A. get | B. to get | C. getting | D. got |
| 8. A. health | B. healthy | C. healthily | D. more healthily |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 9. A. regards | B. regarded | C. was regarded | D. is regarded |
| 10. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 11. A. that | B. what | C. who | D. whom |
| 12. A. Watch | B. Watched | C. Watching | D. Been watched |
| 13. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 14. A. keep | B. kept | C. to keep | D. keeping |
| 15. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. others |

二、完形填空（共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16---25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项。

Once there was a man in ancient China called Yue Yangzi. One day he saw a piece of gold on the road. He ____ 16 ____ it up and took it home. But his wife was not ____ 17 ____ and said, "I hear that a real man doesn't drink a thief's water or ____ 18 ____ alms(施舍). What do you think of the action of keeping others' things for yourself?" Yue Yangzi felt ____ 19 ____ for what he had done. So he sent the gold back to where he found it.

The next year, Yue Yangzi decided to leave his home for a faraway school to improve himself. A year later, he came home suddenly. "Why do you return?" asked his wife in ____ 20 _____. "You've only spent one year studying with scholars." "I come back ____ 21 _____. I missed you very much. "

Without saying ____ 22 _____, his wife took a pair of scissors and went to her loom (织布机) and said, "This cloth is made of the finest silk. Now if I cut it, I'll waste all my work. It's the same as your ____ 23 _____. You can learn a lot only by working hard. Now you've ____ 24 _____ halfway. Isn't it the same as cutting the cloth on the loom?"

Yue Yangzi was moved ____ 25 _____ what his wife said. He left home for his school again. For seven years, he didn't go back home. He studied hard and became a learned man.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. A. gave | B. picked | C. cut | D. woke |
| 17. A. happy | B. rich | C. free | D. busy |
| 18. A. decide | B. refuse | C. remember | D. accept |
| 19. A. lucky | B. angry | C. ashamed | D. excited |
| 20. A. surprise | B. joy | C. trouble | D. excitement |
| 21. A. until | B. because | C. although | D. but |
| 22. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| 23. A. trips | B. minds | C. rests | D. studies |
| 24. A. started | B. stopped | C. ended | D. continued |
| 25. A. by | B. with | C. at | D. from |

三、阅读(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文，从 26~45 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

What are gifted children like? Let's meet some of them.

Asif Malik (Age:12, India)

Nobody in my family is artistic. So they were surprised when I started painting seriously. I was only four years old. Now I paint portraits of my family and friends. I enter competitions and I sometimes have exhibitions. I have a website and all my paintings are on it, and I've already sold some of my paintings. I'm going to go to an art school in Japanese when I'm 13.

Kati Varge (Age:11, Hungary)

My father taught me to play chess when I was five years old. I took part in my first competition when I was eight years old. I was so excited when I won a trophy! Today, I have more than a hundred trophies and medals in my room. Next year, I'm going to take part in a tournament in Russia. One day, I'd like to be the best in the world. I know I'm on my way.

Josh Brown (Age:14, Britain)

I started cooking when I was only ten. I recently won a competition for the Young Chef of the Year. My Prize is a visit to an expensive London restaurant next month. One day, I'm going to open my own restaurant.

Lee Sang-mi (Age:12, India)

Everyone in my family has got a special skill. I have two older brothers and they are both very athletic, but I've never been good at sport. My mother is very musical, and plays the piano beautifully. One day I was listening to her and suddenly I knew I wanted to try. I loved it! I started lessons at the music institute when I was six, and soon I was performing and winning competitions all over the country. Next month, I'm going to travel to Japan to play in a huge concert hall. I'd like to tour around the world one day.

(Reported by Robert, 2018, Nov, 5th)

26.From the passage, we can know that Asif Malik probably sold his works _____.

- A. In a competition B. in the exhibition
C. in an art school D. on a website

27.Who will go to Japan next year?

- A. Asif Malik B. Kati Varge C.Lee Sang-mi D.Josh Brown

28.What kind of tournament will be held in Russia in 2019?

- A.Gymnastics B.Marathon C.Speed skating D. Chess

29.What does the underlined word "athletic" mean?

- A.Being special and good at skill B.Being strong and good at sport
C.Being brave and good at performing D. Being confident and good at music

30. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Super Kids! B. Four ordinary teenagers
C. Great talented family D. An introduction to four teenagers' family life

(B)

Glass windows may soon be a thing of the past.

Researchers from KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm have developed a transparent wood material that could change the way we build tall buildings and solar panels.(太阳能板).

The new material is suitable for mass production, the researchers say, and is a low-cost renewable resource.

If used to build homes and buildings, a transparent wood material can improve indoor lighting, allowing natural light in through the walls. This could save on the costs of the electricity for lighting, and may even have use in solar cell windows.

While this is not the first example of transparent wood, previous developments have focused on the study of wood anatomy(解剖) on a microscopic level. Researchers say this new material must be used widely in the future.

This kind of transparent wood could be used for windows or walls, to let light in while still remaining privacy. And, it is also can be used for solar cells to improve efficiency of the cells.

"Transparent wood is a good material for solar cells, since it's a low-cost and renewable resource," says Lars Berglund, a professor at Wallenberg Wood Science Center at KTH.

31. What does the underlined word "transparent" mean?

- A. 智能的 B. 透明的 C. 便宜的 D. 漂亮的

32. Why can the new material be used widely?

- A. Because it was invented by KTH Royal Institute of Technology
B. Because it is a low-cost renewable resource.
C. Because solar panels can't work without it.
D. Because homes and buildings can't be built without it.

33. The passage may come from a(n)_____.

- A. a science magazine B. art museum C. travel magazine D. history museum

34. Which of the following is True?

- A. The new material can be produced in large amount.
B. A transparent wood material can reduce indoor lighting.
C. The transparent wood material in building isn't used in other areas.
D. The transparent wood could be used for windows to let light in while not remaining privacy.

35. The best title of the passage may be "_____".

- A. New Glass Windows
- B. A transparent Wood Material
- C. New Solar Panels
- D. The Future of Building and Solar Panels

(C)

The Academy Awards—or “Oscars”—are prizes for talented actors, writers and directors for their work in films. The awards are given every year at special ceremony in Hollywood.

The first Academy Awards ceremony was on May 16th 1929 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. Tickets to the ceremony cost five dollars and there were fewer than 250 people in the audience. Now, the audience is made up of hundreds of glamorous actors, but only a few will be winners. Every Academy Award winner is given a golden statue. The statues are called Oscars. They are made of metal and are in the shape of a knight who is standing on a round film can and holding a sword. Fifty new Oscar statues are awarded every year.

There are different stories about how the Oscar got its name. Some people say that the director of the Academy gave the statue its name in 1931 because she said that it looked like her cousin Oscar. However, actress Bette Davis said that she called her award Oscar as a joke, because her husband’s name was Oscar. Nobody knows which story is correct, but in 1939, the Academy named the award the “Oscar”.

Most Oscar winners have been adults, but a few have been children. Now, child actors compete against adults for Best Actor or Actress awards. In 1993, Anna Paquin won an Oscar for her acting in a film called The Piano. She was eleven. The person who has won the most Oscars was Walt Disney, who won twenty-six altogether for his films. And the film won the most Oscars was Titanic in 1997, it won eleven Oscars.

Today, the Academy Awards ceremony is very popular. We look forward to the ceremony each year and we want to know who will win. We love to watch talented actors and directors when they win their prizes and say thank you to the audience. And everyone hopes their favorite film will get an Oscar!

36. Where is Hollywood?

- A. In Britain.
- B. In America.
- C. In Japan.
- D. In Germany.

37. How many Academy Award winners are there each year?

- A. 250
- B. 150.
- C. 50
- D. 1929

38. Why did the statue get the name “Oscar”?

- A. Because the director of the Academy said that it looked like her cousin Oscar.
- B. Because the director of the Academy’s husband’s name was Oscar.
- C. Because Bette Davis’ husband’s name was Oscar.
- D. We are not sure.

39. Which film has won the most Oscars so far?

- A. Titanic.
- B. Walt Disney.
- C. The Piano.
- D. Anna Paquin.

40. Please put the following sentences into correct order.

- a. the Academy named the awards “Oscars”.
- b. Anna Paquin, aged 11, won an Oscar.
- c. The first Academy Awards ceremony took place.
- d. The Academy director said the statues looked like her cousin.
- e. *Titanic* won 11 Oscars.
- f. The first films were produced.

A. f- c-a-d-b-e B. f-c-d-a-b-e C. c-f-a-b-e-d D. c-a-f-b-e-d

(D)

From 1700 until 1100 BC, the area of China around the Yellow River was ruled by a family of kings called the Shang. They were rich and very powerful. The king and his family lived in large palaces, decorated(装饰) with beautiful objects. They had many servants who made them food and did all the work in the palaces, so they had an easy life. When a king died, they buried him in an underground tomb and filled it with expensive objects--jewelry, works of art and weapons.

The richest people of ancient China were priests and warriors. They live in cities with very high walls. Their houses were large and made of wood or brick. They wore beautiful gowns (长袍) made of silk. They didn't work, and spent their time hunting and horse riding. Most of the people during this time were farmers. They lived in villages in the countryside. They worked in fields with tools made of stone, grew grain such as rice, and kept animals. The best place for farming was by the Yellow River. Here the warm, wet conditions were perfect for growing rice. The farmers lived in small houses made of mud or bamboo. Inside, there wasn't any furniture, and they slept on the mud floor. They were very poor. They had to obey the kings and the rich people all the time and give them food and gifts. They didn't have a very easy life.

During the time of the Shang, there were some interesting inventions. The Chinese discovered how to make bronze, by mixing other metals together. Bronze is an important metal because it is strong and lasts for a very long time. The Chinese made all kinds of things from bronze--pots for cooking, cups for drinking, jewellery and weapons.

But perhaps the most important development during the time of the Shang was writing. Once a civilization can write, people can pass on information about themselves, their lives and what they believe. Although the Chinese started writing at this time, they didn't have paper yet, so people wrote on animal bones, on stone, on bamboo, and even on turtle shells!

41. What did farmers do during the Shang Dynasty?

- A. They lived in bamboo houses.
- B. They had servants.
- C. They wore silk clothes.
- D. They lived in cities.

42. Which important metal was discovered by the Chinese?
A. stone B. bronze C. steel D. weapons.
43. Which of the following is Not True according to the passage?
A. The kings were buried with many different things.
B. There were more farmers than people with any other job.
C. The Chinese made jewelry from bronze.
D. The Chinese wrote books about animals and turtles.
44. What's the main idea of this passage?
A. The introduction to places in the time of the Shang.
B. Life for people in ancient China.
C. The important developments during the time of the Shang.
D. The difference between the ancient China and modern China.
45. Where can you probably read the passage?
A. In a science magazine. B. In a newspaper.
C. In a history book. D. In a story book.

第二节 阅读填空（共 5 小题，每题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入 46~50 各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In Thailand, people do not eat with chopsticks, like in China, Japan, and Korea. They use spoons and forks. 46. _____ Most food is already cut. If you need to cut things, use the side of your spoon first and then use your fork. 47. _____ If you are right-handed, keep the spoon in your right hand and the fork in your left hand.

48. _____ The rice is not on the same plate with the other food. It is not necessary to finish all your rice or all your food. It is good to leave a little on your plate. If you eat anything, it means you want more.

49. _____ The host will ask you two or three times if you want more food. It is the same with whatever you are drinking. During the meal, never empty your cup or glass. When it is less than half full, your host or neighbor will fill it again. 50. _____ Always refill your neighbor's glass. This means that you must keep an eye on your neighbor's glass all through the meal.

- A. They never use knives.
B. Never fill your own glass.
C. People always offer you more food.
D. The spoon is more important than the fork.
E. People usually have rice in a different bowl.

第 II 卷（满分 35 分）

四、写作（共三节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 6 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 6 分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。(每空限填一词)

51. England usually has p_____ of rain every month of the year.
52. You should do everything to be r_____ before the competition.
53. The bowl is f_____ with soup.
54. If you don't work hard now, you will r_____ in the future.
55. I can't make the d_____ by myself now. I have to ask my parents for advice.
56. It is a polite and kind action to give a s_____ to the old people in the bus.

第二节 完成句子(共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 14 分)

根据所给的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

57. 虽然我们很久没有收到你的来信了, 我们仍然关心你。
_____ we _____ you for a long time, we still care about you.
58. 买这双新鞋花了我们 100 美元。

- _____ cost _____ \$100 _____ the new shoes.
59. 你讲话太快了, 我听不懂。能再说一遍吗?
You spoke _____ fast _____ I couldn't understand you. Could you say it again?
60. 我知道他什么时间会到校。

- I know _____ get to school.
61. 在他的帮助下, 那个小偷被警察送进了监狱。
With his help, the thief _____ by the policemen.
62. 如果你想减肥, 就离这些垃圾食品远一点。
If you want to lose weight, _____ these rubbish food.
63. 这个情况太寻常了! 不要大惊小怪!
_____ situation it is! Don't make a fuss.

第三节 书面表达(共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

假如你是 Mike, 有一个叫 John 的小男孩, 他最近有一些苦恼的问题, 他写信向寻求你的帮助, 请针对他的难题, 给出你的**观点**, 再适当**给出建议**。

问题	建议
1. 我喜欢吃炸鱼和薯条, 但妈妈总是念叨我, 要我减肥。	1. 表明支持 Sam 妈妈的做法, 并介绍适当介绍健康生活饮食的方法。
2. 我喜欢做饭, 但老爸却认为男生不应该做这些事情。	2...
3. 每天还要进行体能训练, 感到很疲惫, 但是体育考试总是不及格, 感到很焦虑。	3...

提示词: 体能训练: physical training

Dear John,

I'm glad to receive your letter. In your letter, you told me your problems in your daily life. _____

Yours,

Mike