

北京师范大学广州实验学校 2020-2021 学年第一学期

9 月月考

九年级英语问卷

命题人：汤莉莎

审题人：袁芳

本试卷共 7 页，四大题，满分 90 分。考试用时 90 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。

Last year I was very lucky to have a week's holiday. So I wanted to spend __1__ in the best hotel I could find. That was __2__ I chose *The Haven* in a country park. I thought I would be able to escape problems and pressures of daily life. But, just 24 hours after arriving there, my wife and I __3__ problems with the restaurant and security.

We were ready to return to our room when we saw two policemen __4__ closely at the building outside. One of them showed us how __5__ in through the windows into our room. It seems that the hotel has no locks on the windows. __6__ we were a little worried, our concerns were forgotten __7__ when we saw a good-sized bed, a flat-screen TV, a spa bath which more suggested a comfortable stay.

Things started to go from bad to worse the following morning when I found the restaurant only served low-fat meals: six days of rabbit food and only __8__ meat and fruit. What had I let myself in for? Nobody had told us what the food __9__ like before we booked. I ordered my breakfast __10__ my will anyway, but I had waited forty-five minutes for it to arrive. This was not the service __11__ I had expected.

That afternoon, when we returned from a tour around __12__ university nearby, we found that nearly £200 __13__ from our room. *The Haven* refused to pay back the money. They claimed that they __14__ not be responsible for any loss if our window was not locked.

My holiday was then a total failure. I thought a "haven" was sure to be a quiet and peaceful place. But in fact, I have experienced __15__ stress and worry in that one day than I usually do working in the office for a week.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. it's | B. it | C. its | D. them |
| 2. A. since | B. when | C. because | D. why |
| 3. A. experience | B. will experience | C. experienced | D. has experienced |
| 4. A. look | B. looking | C. looks | D. looked |
| 5. A. to climb | B. climbed | C. climb | D. to climbing |
| 6. A. If | B. Although | C. While | D. But |
| 7. A. more quickly | B. quick | C. quickly | D. quicker |
| 8. A. a few | B. a little | C. few | D. little |
| 9. A. were | B. are | C. was | D. is |
| 10. A. for | B. as | C. against | D. with |
| 11. A. that | B. what | C. who | D. whom |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 12. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 13. A. was stealing | B. steal | C. stole | D. was stolen |
| 14. A. will | B. had better | C. could | D. may |
| 15. A. most | B. many | C. much | D. more |

二、完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Laughter is natural for people. We start to laugh at about four months of age. We start to laugh even __16__ we start to speak.

Laughter connects us with others. We laugh more when we are with other people. It's difficult to pretend to laugh. Laughter is __17__ when people pretend to laugh, most people know it's not real.

When do people laugh?

Only 10 to 20 percent of laughter is about something __18__. Most laughter is about being friendly with other people. Most laughter says, "I don't want to __19__ with you. I want to be friendly with you." This kind of laughter brings people together.

We often laugh when we feel nervous. In movies, there is often a joke at an exciting moment when everyone feels nervous. It is usually a(n) __20__ joke, but we laugh a lot. Our laughter helps us __21__.

Why doesn't everyone laugh at the same joke?

Not everyone has the same sense of __22__. Some people think a joke is funny, but other people don't think so. People have different ideas about what is funny.

Our idea of what is funny changes with __23__. For young children, the world is new. They are interested in many things, so they laugh __24__. Teenagers often laugh to protect themselves. Adults laugh at themselves and other people with similar problems. They laugh at things that give them stress. Our __25__ for laughter change gradually.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. A. when | B. before | C. after | D. until |
| 17. A. honest | B. difficult | C. happy | D. different |
| 18. A. crazy | B. wonderful | C. funny | D. amazing |
| 19. A. laugh | B. work | C. play | D. compete |
| 20. A. small | B. big | C. interesting | D. famous |
| 21. A. work | B. exercise | C. sleep | D. relax |
| 22. A. smell | B. duty | C. humour | D. safety |
| 23. A. knowledge | B. places | C. time | D. culture |
| 24. A. a little | B. a lot | C. loudly | D. happily |
| 25. A. examples | B. minds | C. results | D. reasons |

三、阅读 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节阅读理解阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

(A)

- C. don't know how to use time D. are willing to spend time for friends
30. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. Americans' views on friendship.
 B. Chinese people's views on friendship.
 C. American and Chinese people's views on friendship.
 D. Different views on friendship in the world.

(B)

What makes you who you are as a person? You probably have some ideas of your own personality. Are you similar to Martin Luther King or Albert Einstein? Read about these types and find out.

<p>The Dreamer A dreamer thinks there is a “right” way to do things. This person wants to live in the “perfect world”. A dreamer is often hard-working and organized. Many are good listeners and like to help others. Many dreamers work as teachers, lawyers, and in leadership roles. Famous dreamers: Mohandas Gandhi, Martin King Jr.</p>	<p>The Partners A partner wants to be in a group. For this person, group harmony is important. And rules can help us live in harmony because they can keep everything in good order and help the members avoid arguing. Partners are often serious, careful people. Many do well as teachers, managers, police officers, and politicians. Famous partners: Mother Teresa, Queen Elizabeth II</p>
<p>The thinker For thinkers, understanding things is very important. They like to solve problems and make new things. Thinkers can also be competitive. They like to win. They are independent and often have very strong opinions. Many thinkers work as scientists, inventors, politicians, and engineers. Famous thinkers: Bill Gates</p>	<p>The Artist Artists want to be free. They don't want to and follow the rules all the time. Artists like action and are often impulsive (冲动的). They also like trying new things. Like thinkers, many artists have strong opinions. Many artists are creative and do well as musicians, actors, fashion designers, and athletes. The motto of artists might be "Variety is the spice of life." Famous artists : Russell Crowe, Madomma</p>

31. The following people are very serious and like to follow rules in a group EXCEPT_____.
- A. Mother Teresa B. Queen Elizabeth II
 C. Bill Gates D. Barack Obama
32. If you want to live in the “perfect world”, you may do well as _____.
- A. a scientist B. a lawyer C. an inventor D. a musician
33. Einstein is probably an example of _____.
- A. the dreamer B. the partner C. the thinker D. the artist
34. Which of the following is NOT true about artists?

- A. They don't like to follow the rules all the time.
 - B. They are usually careful and organized.
 - C. They like action and are often impulsive.
 - D. They like trying new things and have strong opinions.
35. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. different jobs
 - B. famous people
 - C. similar groups
 - D. personality types

(C)

Animals

Corona viruses are common in animals. Sometimes, animals get infected (感染的) with these viruses which may then spread to human beings. To protect yourself, you should not visit live animal markets or have direct contact with wild animals. Stay away from raw (生的) meat, animal organs and other undercooked animal products.

When an infectious (传染的) pet was found in Hong Kong, some may wonder if one can get virus from their pets. Until today, there is no evidence that a dog, cat or any pet can transmit (传播) COVID-19. Please do not kill or give up pets!

Touching surface with virus

Studies suggest that COVID-19 virus may stay on surfaces for a few hours or up to several days. However, the number may change under different conditions such as type of surface, temperature or the environment.

If you think a surface may be infected, clean it with ethyl alcohol(酒精). After touching it, clean your hands with alcohol or wash them with soap and water. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, or nose.

Package (包裹)

Before delivering to your home, a package has been moved, travelled, and exposed to different conditions and temperature. Therefore, the possibility of being infectious because of your package from COVID-19-reported areas is rather low. There is no need to send your package back.

Smoking

An article posted on Wechat recently says that cigarette (香烟) can protect smokers from COVID-19 and thus make cigarettes sell very well. It is an online rumor (谣言)! As has been known, smoking harms people's health. It weakens the immune system and worsens diabetes and blood pressure. No smoking is still a must!

Transportation

According to Feng Luzhao, an expert from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the major routes of transmission are still through respiratory droplets (呼吸的口沫) and direct contact. In order to protect yourself in underground station, wearing a mask and keeping your hands clean are good ways. People are also encouraged to use a personal transportation card or pay for the ticket via an app. After taking public transportation, washing hands is necessary.

36. Among the following actions, which will most probably cause infection?
- A. Visiting a zoo.
 - B. Eating raw food.

- C. Playing with your pet. D. Buying food from a live animal market.
37. From the passage, we can know that _____.
- A. a smoker will not get the virus.
B. we can touch surface with virus.
C. we should pay for the subway ticket via an app.
D. animals will certainly transmit COVID-19 virus.
38. What is the main idea of Part 4 of the passage?
- A. Smoking market is getting better and better because of the virus.
B. We should not smoke because of the virus.
C. Smoking is still harmful to our health.
D. An online rumor becomes a fact.
39. Which of the following is Not considered as a good way to fight against virus in this article?
- A. Wearing a mask outside home.
B. Using personal transportation card.
C. Protecting your pets.
D. Sending your packages back.
40. Where can you read this article?
- A. A medical guidebook. B. Your biology book.
C. A fashion magazine. D. A fiction.

第二节 阅读填空(共 5 小题; 每小题 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。

Schools in the UK are quite different from those in China. In the UK, at the beginning of the term, students must select their courses and teachers first.

__41__ So in the first term, don't select too many courses, or you'll feel nervous and it may influence your study. Then you have to ask for some teaching plans. There is some information about subjects, time arranging, marks and textbooks. __42__ Different teachers have different teaching methods.

If the teacher is called "killer" by the last grade, many students will give up choosing him, because this kind of teacher will leave too much homework, give too many exams and too low grades.

__43__ How to buy textbooks makes each student feel hard. The textbooks in the UK are very expensive. Each copy is about \$30 -50. In order to save money, many students buy some used textbooks. __44__

In class, discussing is very important. The teachers always encourage you to ask questions or show your own opinions freely. They don't usually ask you to sit well.

__45__ They usually don't give you much homework to do. So in the schools in the UK you can learn knowledge and do exercises by yourself. You must do almost all things independently.

- A. And some students usually borrow textbooks from the school library.
B. At the same time, you must select the teachers.
C. Selecting is very important for your grades in the UK.

- D. Instead, they allow you to sit or stand everywhere you like.
E. There is another thing after you select the courses and the teachers.

四、写作（共三节，满分 30 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答题卡时，要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词）

46. She spent 30 minutes s_____ the math problem. It was difficult for her.
47. I'm c_____ that I can pass the coming test. I am well prepared.
48. We should be careful to a_____ making mistakes.
49. All Chinese c_____ Confucius as a great teacher.
50. Teenagers think they are old enough to make their own d_____.

第二节 完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据所给的中文内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词）

51. 莉莉对打篮球不感兴趣。
Lily _____ playing basketball.
52. 这个暑假，我的计划是帮助我妹妹学习英语。
My plan for the summer holiday _____ my younger sister _____ English.
53. 她的脸太苍白了！给她倒杯热水，好吗？
_____ her face is! Get her a glass of hot water, _____ ?
54. 对于我们来说，尊敬医护人员是很重要的。
_____ very important for us _____ medical workers.
55. 你是在和我开玩笑吧？
Are you _____ me?

第三节 书面表达（共 1 小题，满分 15 分）

习近平总书记在多次讲话中强调“新时代，呼唤英雄”。其实，英雄就在我们身边。这些“英雄”可能是我们的亲人、同学、朋友、老师……请介绍一下你心中的“小人物，大英雄”。

- 提示：（1）你心中的英雄是谁。
（2）记述你印象深刻的一件事。
（3）对你的影响。

- 要求：（1）语意连贯，层次清晰，书写清楚。
（2）文中不得出现真实的校名和人名。
（3）词数 80~100 词。（开头已给出，不计入总词数。）

Everybody has a hero in his heart. _____
