

## 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

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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)

America is a mobile society. Friendship between Americans can be close and real, yet disappears soon if situations change. Neither side feels hurt by this. Both may exchange Christmas greetings for a year or two, perhaps a few letters for a while, then no more. If the same two people meet again by chance, even years later, they pick up the friendship.

This can be quite difficult for us Chinese to understand, because friendship between us flows more slowly but then may become lifelong feelings, extending (延伸) sometimes deeply into both families.

Americans are ready to receive us foreigners at their homes, share their holidays and their home life. They will enjoy welcoming us and be pleased if we accept their hospitality (好客) easily.

Another difficult point for us Chinese to understand Americans is that although they include us warmly in their personal everyday lives, they don't show their politeness to us if it requires a great deal of time. This is usually the opposite of the practice in our country where we may be generous with our time. Sometimes, we, as hosts, will appear at airports even in the middle of the night to meet a friend. We may take days off to act as guides to our foreign friends. Americans, however, express their welcome at home. But they truly cannot manage the time to do a great deal with a visitor outside their daily routine. They will probably expect us to get ourselves from the airport to our own hotel by bus. And they expect that we will phone them from there. Once we arrive at their homes, the welcome will be full, warm and real. We will find ourselves to be treated hospitably.

For Americans, it is often considered more friendly to invite a friend to their homes than to go to restaurants, except for purely business matters. So accept their hospitality at home!

26. The writer of this passage must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an American
- B. a Chinese people
- C. a college student
- D. a traveller

27. Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4?

- A. Americans like to show their politeness even though it requires a lot of time.
- B. Americans like to meet their friends at the airport in the middle of the night.
- C. Americans like to phone and pick up their friends from the hotel.
- D. Americans like to express their hospitality at their homes.

28. What are the two difficult points for the Chinese to understand friendship in the USA?

- A. Friendship in the USA is changeable and Americans aren't generous with their time.
- B. Friendship in the USA is lifelong and Americans are generous with their time.
- C. Friendship in the USA is mobile and Americans are generous with their time.
- D. Friendship in the USA is lifelong and Americans aren't generous with their time.

29. From the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4, we can know the Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are strict with time
- B. don't take time seriously

- 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><b>The Dreamer</b>          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.  <b>Famous dreamers:</b> Mohandas Gandhi, Martin King Jr.</p>	<p><b>The Partners</b>          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.  <b>Famous partners:</b> Mother Teresa, Queen Elizabeth II</p>
<p><b>The thinker</b>          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.  <b>Famous thinkers:</b> Bill Gates</p>	<p><b>The Artist</b>          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."  <b>Famous artists :</b> Russell Crowe, Madonna</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?

35. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

## Animals

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!

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.

### Package (包裹)

## Smoking

## Transportation

36. Among the following actions, which will most probably cause infection?

- 九年级英语试卷 第 5 页 共 7 页

- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_