

学校 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

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1. 本试卷共 10 页，共两部分，五道大题，38 道小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名和考号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

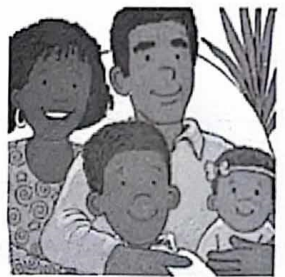
1. My sister loves science. _____ dream is to become a scientist.
A. Her B. His C. My D. Your
2. Jack is a fan of outdoor sports. He often goes climbing _____ spring.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
3. —Can I use your computer, Lily? Mine doesn't work.
—Of course, you _____.
A. can B. need C. must D. should
4. Bob is _____ than before because of changing some living habits.
A. healthy B. healthier C. healthiest D. the healthiest
5. — _____ do you visit your grandparents, Daming?
—Every weekend.
A. How much B. How often C. How long D. How soon
6. Don't ride the bike too fast on the road, _____ you may get hurt.
A. but B. because C. or D. so
7. People usually _____ zongzi on the Dragon Boat Festival in China.
A. eat B. ate C. are eating D. will eat
8. Mary _____ the house when her friend called her yesterday evening.
A. cleans B. will clean C. is cleaning D. was cleaning

9. I _____ in a program in the National Museum this summer holiday.
 A. volunteer B. volunteered C. was volunteering D. will volunteer
10. Painting is truly a wonderful part of my life. I _____ since I was six years old.
 A. paint B. painted C. have painted D. will paint
11. A new kind of glasses _____ last year to help people read e-books without using their hands.
 A. invents B. invented C. is invented D. was invented
12. —Kate, could you tell me _____?
 —Sure. To share my favorite book with my classmates.
 A. why did you take part in the Reading Festival
 B. why you took part in the Reading Festival
 C. when did you take part in the Reading Festival
 D. when you took part in the Reading Festival

二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Hey, I'll tell you a bad-news story. My name is Mike Hankins. The first eight years of my life were perfect—until my parents told me some bad news.



Let me tell you about my perfectly normal day first. Every morning my mom wakes me up. When I go downstairs, the unmistakable 13 reaches my nose, making my mouth water. Dad makes delicious food. During the drive to school, we sing along 14 to my favorite music without restraints (约束). After school, Dad and I play football together. Then we eat and tell each other stories about our day.

Well, it's about time I tell you about the bad news. It's 15. A few months ago, my parents told me that I was going to have a little sister soon. I told Mom that I didn't want a baby sister. But it didn't work. My parents believed that I would get used to it and I might even like the 16. But I doubted.

Now can you see why I'm so sad? This is going to 17 everything! For eight years, I have been the center of the attention. The worst thing is that my bedroom won't be mine anymore. My baby sister will 18 it with me.

Today Mom and Dad are coming home from the hospital with my new sister. I will just tell them to return her again.

Well, here they are. Dad is carrying a pink blanket (毯子). Is the baby inside there? Before I say anything, Dad is putting the baby in my arms. And then the most 19 thing happens. My baby sister catches my finger tightly, and she won't let it go! I think she 20 that I am her big brother, and she likes me already. Maybe having a little sister won't be so bad.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 13. A. touch | B. smell | C. feel | D. noise |
| 14. A. secretly | B. carefully | C. loudly | D. politely |
| 15. A. awful | B. common | C. natural | D. harmful |
| 16. A. research | B. company | C. position | D. support |
| 17. A. produce | B. perform | C. remind | D. change |
| 18. A. guard | B. show | C. share | D. afford |
| 19. A. amazing | B. dangerous | C. reasonable | D. humorous |
| 20. A. recognizes | B. hopes | C. believes | D. realizes |

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

(一) 阅读下列课程介绍。请根据人物需求匹配最适合的课程, 并将所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

English Courses

A	High-level Spoken English We have got courses of spoken English. The teachers are all native speakers. They will give you professional training to improve your spoken English. You can speak well like them after the course.	B	Communication Skills This course is a study of how to communicate with English speakers better. Through this course, you will be able to learn communication skills and communicate with foreigners well.
C	Start to Speak Out If you have some knowledge of English, but are afraid of speaking out, this course is right for you. We will provide small groups with teachers' guidance to help you practice speaking English.	D	English Starters This course is about learning English from ABC. We have lessons for basic English learning. There will be easy and interesting activities for the beginners to learn English. You will have fun starting learning it.

21. _____



I feel difficult to learn English and I want to start learning it from the basics.

22. _____



My spoken English is good and I want to communicate with foreigners well.

23. _____



I can do well in English writing tests, but I am afraid of speaking English with others.

(二) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

B

In a community of Beijing, a 15-year-old school girl named Li Ling found some children in her community were left alone because their parents were out working all day even all night. These children had nothing to do after school but waste time playing around. Although Li Ling was busy preparing for her coming final exam, she decided to help these children by reading story books to them.



Before Li Ling first started helping the children, she was a little worried. She borrowed some story books from her school library but she wasn't sure if they would listen or enjoy them. To her surprise, once she started, she could see the children enjoy the stories and they showed lots of excitement. At the same time, her stress about the coming exam was reducing as she got lost in the stories and saw the happiness of the children.

She also got a lot of experience about how to inspire (激励) others. Li Ling did not stop at just reading the stories. She also explained the lessons from the stories, like the importance of hard work and always trying one's best. After a period of time,

Li Ling was happy to see that the children were not just listening to the stories, but also actively discussing them.

What a wonderful thing! This experience not only helped Li Ling deal with her own stress but also encouraged the children to love reading.

24. What did Li Ling decide to do to help these children?
- A. To organize sports activities.
 - B. To read story books for them.
 - C. To give them more homework.
 - D. To help them prepare for the exam.
25. How did Li Ling feel before she first started helping the children?
- A. Interested.
 - B. Worried.
 - C. Excited.
 - D. Surprised.
26. What effect did the experience have on Li Ling?
- A. It helped her reduce her own stress.
 - B. It made her want to become a teacher.
 - C. It made her explain stories better and better.
 - D. It made her realize she needed to focus more on her studies.

C

Learning to play the piano is an exciting journey that goes beyond (超过) just pressing the right keys. It's a journey that causes changes in brain activity over time. As we start on this musical adventure, certain parts of our brains become highly active. These parts help us remember and explain what we see, hear, and feel. However, as we progress and become more skilled, these areas of activity start to drop.



Scientists have long been interested in the effects of learning an instrument on the brain. To explore this interesting subject, Alicja Olszewska and her team from the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology in Poland carried out a study with 24 people learning the piano over 26 weeks. After 1, 6, 13, and 26 weeks of training, the researchers used functional magnetic resonance imaging (功能性磁共振成像) to watch the participants' (参与者的) brain activity while they tried to play the increasingly

difficult pieces.

The result showed that playing the piano activates (激活) different areas across the brain, including the auditory cortices (听觉皮层) that are required in managing sounds and the motor cortices (运动皮层) required in the planning and making of movements. Interestingly, while the areas responsible for hearing remained relatively balanced over the 26 weeks, those required in movement presented lowered activity. A reduction in brain activity symbolizes its improvement, which would be expected as the participants' piano-playing skills progressed, says Olszewska.

The result also showed that learning to play the instrument activates other areas of the brain including parts of the parietal cortex (顶叶皮层), which connect different kinds of sensory information. Furthermore, Olszewska's team discovered that as people progress in their learning journey, parts of the brain related to memory and those controlling movement become more active. Activity in these areas similarly dropped as the participants' training progressed. According to Olszewska, as people progress in their musical skills, their brains become more skilled at managing music.

In a word, learning to play the piano is more than just developing a skill. It's a groundbreaking experience that changes how our brains work, showing the amazing effectiveness of the human brain.

27. What happens to brain activity while learning to play the piano?
- A. It remains unchanged. B. It increases rapidly.
C. It drops little by little. D. It becomes balanced.
28. What can we learn from Olszewska's study?
- A. Learning to play the piano has no effect on brain activity.
B. Piano playing activates areas of the brain connected with smell.
C. Brain activity increases over time when learning to play the piano.
D. The brain becomes better at managing music as piano skills improve.
29. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. What effects music has on memory.
B. What reduction in brain activity symbolizes.
C. How learning the piano changes brain activity.
D. How learning to play an instrument benefits us.

D

Getting hugged by someone you care about can be a wonderfully encouraging experience. Research has shown that hugs can strengthen (加强) our social connections, improve our emotional (情感的) state and reduce feelings of loneliness and sadness. They can even help to lower stress levels and improve our health.



Moffully-II

Unluckily, not everyone has the chance to receive hugs whenever they need them. So, how can this problem be solved? One idea that scientists have suggested is developing social robots that can hug people. These robots could probably offer lonely people the positive benefits of getting hugged without the need to know a person who hug them.

However, creating a hug robot that is well-received by people and leads to positive feelings and reduced stress is no simple task. For example, if the robot is too large or has a design like something intimidating, people may feel uneasy about hugging it. Therefore, it is important for researchers to carry out further studies to ensure that hug robots are designed in a way that supports acceptance and comfort.

A recent study published in the International Journal of Social Robotics focused on the development of Moffully-II, a newly developed hug robot. It looks like a large, human-shaped teddy bear and stands at two meters tall. During a hug, it is able to move its arms and perform different gestures (手势). Copying the actions that humans usually do during hugs, such as tapping someone on the back, is necessary for making the hug feel real.

During the study, volunteers who received hugs from Moffully-II showed a preference for hugs with gestures over those without gestures. They sensed the robot as friendlier and safer when it performed gestures, and they found the hugs to be more enjoyable in general.

While some people may feel uncomfortable with the idea of hugging a robot instead of a human, hug robots show possibilities for improving the well-being of those who are short of hugs. This includes persons in nursing homes who may benefit from the comforting effects of hugs, even if they are provided by a robot.

30. What is one of the possible benefits of receiving hugs?
- A. Increased loneliness.
 B. Lowered emotional state.
 C. Controlled social connections.
 D. Reduced stress and improved health.
31. The word “**intimidating**” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. terrible B. cool C. friendly D. convenient
32. What is the main purpose of the study mentioned in the passage?
- A. To prove the influence of gestures.
 B. To examine how effective hug robots are.
 C. To develop social robots for sick people.
 D. To study the behavior of robots in nursing homes.
33. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Are You Ready to Hug a Robot?
 B. Is It Strange for Robots to Give Hugs?
 C. Are Robots Good at Giving Comforting Hugs?
 D. Do Robot Hugs Feel the Same as Human Hugs?

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（第 34 - 36 题每题 2 分，第 37 题 4 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Brainstorming is a way to come up with new and smart ideas to solve difficult problems. It includes bringing together people with different views and backgrounds to share their ideas freely and build on ideas. Here are some key points to keep in mind when carrying on a brainstorming activity.



brainstorming

First, the group should have a clear goal for the brainstorming activity. This will help guide the discussion and make sure that all ideas created are closely connected

to the topic at hand. All members should be encouraged to share their thoughts and ideas freely.

When looking at the quality of ideas from a brainstorming activity, group members had better consider how many there are and what they are about. While a large number of ideas can be beneficial, it is more important to focus on the quality of the ideas and how well they fit with the group's shared goal.

Group members need to ask for more information about an idea. This can help the group to decide if an idea fits the goal. If an idea won't work or doesn't fully meet the needs, it's important to recognize this and move on to other ideas that might work better.

Besides, it's necessary to focus on coming up with new ideas, not going over old ones. Members should be encouraged to think creatively and outside the box, and to avoid getting stuck in the details (细节).

The number of ideas is important too. While having many ideas doesn't mean success by itself, it makes sure we think about all possible ideas. Everyone should try to think of as many ideas as they can, without worrying if they will work right away.

In the end, a good brainstorming activity depends on the group's ability to work together towards a shared goal. By supporting each other's ideas and looking at their value and fit, we can find new ways to solve hard problems for everyone's benefit. Brainstorming is a powerful tool that can help us face challenges, working together for a better and more creative future.

34. What is brainstorming?

35. Why do group members need to ask for more information about an idea?

36. How can people find new ways to solve hard problems for everyone's benefit in a brainstorming activity?

37. Do you think brainstorming is a powerful tool to solve problems? Why or why not?
(Please give two reasons.)

五、文段表达 (10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据所给提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假设你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Peter 受邀到一位中国朋友家做客吃饭。他不知道去中国家庭做客的一些礼仪, 向你发邮件求助。请你用英文给他回复。告诉 Peter 一些基本的礼仪以及你的具体建议。

提示词语: shake hands, serve tea, use chopsticks, wait to eat

提示问题: • What are some manners about visiting a Chinese family?
• What's your advice to help Peter?

Dear Peter,

How is it going? _____

I hope this is helpful. Email me if you have any other questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

某英文网站正在开展以“为了梦想而努力”为主题的征文活动。假设你是李华, 请用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈谈你对梦想以及如何实现梦想的看法。

提示词语: drive us to achieve, take action, set goals, overcome difficulties

提示问题: • What do you think of dreams?
• How can we make our dreams come true?

北京市朝阳区九年级综合练习(二)

英语试卷答案及评分参考

2024. 5

第一部分

一、单项填空(每题0.5分,共6分)

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C |
| 7. A | 8. D | 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. B |

二、完形填空(每题1分,共8分)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13. B | 14. C | 15. A | 16. B | 17. D | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A)21. D | 22. B | 23. C | |
| (B)24. B | 25. B | 26. A | |
| (C)27. C | 28. D | 29. C | |
| (D)30. D | 31. A | 32. B | 33. A |

第二部分

四、阅读表达(第34-36题每题2分,第37题4分,共10分)

34. It is a way to come up with new and smart ideas to solve difficult problems.

35. Because this can help the group to decide if an idea fits the goal.

36. By supporting each other's ideas and looking at their value and fit.

37. 言之有理即可。Yes, I do. Because we can come up with new and smart ideas in a brainstorming activity and it can help us face challenges, working together for a better and more creative future. 等。

No, I don't. Because the ideas created may not be connected to the topic at hand, and sometimes we may get stuck in the details and fail to find the way to solve problems. 等。

五、文段表达(10分)

38. One possible version:

题目①

Dear Peter,

How is it going? I'm glad to introduce some manners when visiting a Chinese family. We usually shake hands with people and smile when we meet them for the first time. We always serve fruit and tea to show our politeness when visitors come to our home.

I'd like to give you some advice. First, as you know, we Chinese use chopsticks instead of knives and forks. It's a good idea to get some practice beforehand. Second, when the food is served, you should wait until you're invited to eat. Third, you'd better join the conversation about the big meal and say how much you like it.

I hope this is helpful. Email me if you have any other questions.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

Dreams are important for our future. They can drive us to achieve great things. Dreams can be big or small, but they have one thing in common: they encourage us to work hard.

However, dreams alone are not enough. In order to make our dreams come true, we must take action. This means setting goals, making plans and working tirelessly to achieve them. It also means facing challenges and overcoming difficulties along the way. In addition to taking action, it is also necessary to focus on our dreams. Finally, it's important to remember that achieving our dreams takes time. It may take years or even longer. With hard work, we can realize our dreams.

评分标准

一、选择题答错或不答均不给分。

二、第四大题(阅读表达),内容和结构都正确给2分;内容正确,结构不正确,给1分;内容不正确不给分。第37小题的两个问题,第1问1分,第2问的内容2分,整体语言质量1分。

三、第五大题(文段表达),先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次,然后在该档次内评出分数,共10分。具体评分标准如下:

第一档:(10—9分)

完全符合题目要求,达到写作目的;信息点齐全,有适当的扩展;语法结构正确,词汇丰富,语意连贯;字体工整,语言知识错误不超过3个;大小写和标点错误不超过3个。

第二档:(8—6分)

符合题目要求,基本达到写作目的;信息点基本齐全,但没有适当的扩展;语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要,语意基本连贯;书写清楚,语言知识错误不超过5个,大小写和标点错误不超过5个,但所有错误不影响整体理解。

第三档:(5—4分)

部分符合题目要求,没完全达到写作目的;漏掉主要信息,无关内容较多;语法结构单调,词汇有限,语言不通顺,语意难以理解;书写潦草,语言知识、大小写和标点错误较多,影响整体理解。

第四档:(3—0分)

不符合题目要求,没达到写作目的;有效内容很少;语法结构混乱,词汇贫乏,言不达意,语言知识、大小写和标点错误随处可见。