



# 海淀区九年级第二学期期中练习

## 英语

2019.05

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

考生 须知	1. 本试卷共 8 页, 共五道大题, 39 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、姓名和准考证号。
	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。

### 知识运用 (共14分)

#### 一、单项填空 (共 6 分, 每小题 0.5 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。

- Mr. White is very kind to others. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. me                      B. him                      C. her                      D. us
- Today many foreigners enjoy working or studying \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.  
A. for                      B. by                      C. on                      D. in
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the library?  
— Once a week.  
A. How often              B. How far              C. How much              D. How long
- It's difficult for me to learn French, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't want to give it up.  
A. or                      B. and                      C. but                      D. so
- \_\_\_\_\_ I use your dictionary?  
— Sure, here you are.  
A. Must                      B. May                      C. Need                      D. Should
- Ben is one of \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class. He keeps doing sports every day.  
A. strong                      B. stronger                      C. strongest                      D. the strongest
- My grandfather is a tea lover. He \_\_\_\_\_ green tea every day.  
A. drinks                      B. is drinking                      C. drank                      D. will drink
- Chris \_\_\_\_\_ 12 English songs since Grade 7.  
A. learns                      B. learned                      C. has learned                      D. will learn
- When I got to the classroom, my friend Bob \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.  
A. is cleaning              B. was cleaning              C. cleaned                      D. has cleaned
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ their graduation ceremony next month.  
A. have                      B. had                      C. have had                      D. will have

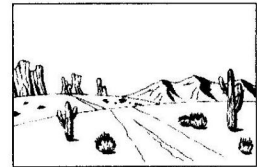


11. E-books \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more people now.  
 A. use                      B. used                      C. are used                      D. were used
12. —What a nice shirt! Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Sure, at the shopping center near our school. I went there last Sunday.  
 A. where you bought it                      B. where did you buy it  
 C. where you will buy it                      D. where will you buy it

二、完形填空 (共 8 分, 每小题 1 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。

It was the middle of July. I had spent two days exploring a bat cave in the desert in southern New Mexico. The cave was part of an ancient flow of lava (熔岩流), now hardened into rock. I had left the cave and was driving my pickup truck on a rough (高低不平的) track across the 13 surface of the lava flow. Suddenly, the truck came to a stop, caught on a black lava rock.



A quick check of the underside 14 the worst: the truck's axle (车轴) was bent, nearly broken in two. I couldn't 15 help in such faraway country. I put the food and cans of water into my backpack and set off on foot, going north, the direction of the main highway. I was low on water. Too little food did not matter much, but hiking across the desert in July without water could be dangerous. As I set out, unreasonable 16 came over my mind. I was afraid of everything around me. Each creature made my heart jump. In my mind, every movement was a scary animal about to strike and kill me.

I walked for hours and cried until I 17 that nobody was around to hear me. Complaining was useless. A change came over me. I began to feel less afraid. Fear was replaced by curiosity. I went on, and slowly but surely began to see the desert world differently, through 18 eyes, not frightened ones.

That night I lay on the warm sand, using my backpack as a pillow. The sky went dark. The stars began to shine in the hugeness of the heavens. With a smile I thought how little there was to fear, after all. By noon the following day I 19 north. I began to think how lucky I was to see the wild desert world. A wrecked truck and a forced hike across the desert gave me an/a 20 to see what few others ever saw.

Late in the day, I came to a farmhouse. I drank all the lemonade that the farmer and his wife had in their refrigerator. "I liked it out there," I told them when we got to talking. "I just wish I had been less frightened. I would have noticed more that way." "I know what you mean," the man said thoughtfully. "It's a rare sight, that desert wilderness, a rare sight."


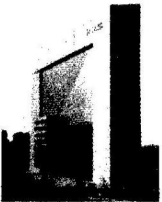


- |                  |                |               |                   |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 13. A. clean     | B. flat        | C. hard       | D. smooth         |
| 14. A. proved    | B. ordered     | C. thought    | D. imagined       |
| 15. A. choose    | B. explain     | C. suggest    | D. expect         |
| 16. A. pride     | B. fears       | C. pains      | D. surprise       |
| 17. A. wondered  | B. remembered  | C. described  | D. realized       |
| 18. A. tired     | B. nervous     | C. interested | D. satisfied      |
| 19. A. continued | B. searched    | C. improved   | D. increased      |
| 20. A. change    | B. opportunity | C. attention  | D. responsibility |



## 阅读理解 (共36分)

三、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。  
(共 26 分，每小题 2 分)

### A

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAFA Art Museum</b></p> <p>CAFA Art Museum was built in 1953. Now the new museum is in China Central Academy (学院) of Fine Arts. The second floor is designed to display (陈列) works by some great artists. The third and fourth floors are the gallery for modern art exhibitions.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Poly Art Museum</b></p> <p>Poly Art Museum is designed to develop national art and culture. It tries to rescue and protect Chinese cultural relics (遗产) lost abroad. More than 100 pieces of Chinese bronzeware (青铜器) are on display. Now Poly Art Museum is considered as one of the best-known art museums in China.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art Museum of Beijing Fine Art Academy</b></p> <p>Art Museum of Beijing Fine Art Academy is a neighbor of the beautiful Chaoyang Park. It has all kinds of meeting halls. There are workrooms that are large enough for artists to create huge paintings. There is also a bookstore, a coffee house and other culture and leisure places.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Beijing Han Meilin Art Museum</b></p> <p>Beijing Han Meilin Art Museum is the largest personal art museum in China. Han Meilin is a well-known Chinese artist. He is famous for designing Fuwa dolls for the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Han Meilin also offers help to gifted students.</p>

21. More than 100 pieces of Chinese bronzeware are on display in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Poly Art Museum  
B. CAFA Art Museum  
C. Beijing Han Meilin Art Museum  
D. Art Museum of Beijing Fine Art Academy
22. Art Museum of Beijing Fine Art Academy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was built in 1953  
B. has all kinds of meeting halls  
C. protects Chinese cultural relics  
D. is a large personal art museum
23. Han Meilin is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. operating bookstores and coffee houses  
B. holding modern exhibitions in his art museum  
C. offering help to students who create huge paintings  
D. designing Fuwa dolls for the 2008 Beijing Olympics



## B

My name is Jackson. I'm a great reader with good memory. I remember almost everything I read. But I don't like to speak in class. When Mr. Knoll announced an oral book report, the idea of going up and having my classmates staring at me while I talked filled me with anxiety.

As for the date, if the book report was due in two weeks, I would do it right then. Mr. Knoll, though, gave us a month to get the report ready, so I thought I had plenty of time.

Finally, I chose *Fire-Hunter* by Jim Kjelgaard. It looked really interesting. I read the first few pages and then I set it aside. I wasn't worried. I had plenty of time. Then the book got buried in the clutter (杂物) in my room.

Before I knew it, the date of the book report was a week away. Some kids had already finished. I was in a panic. I raced home and found the book. Trembling (颤抖), I turned to the back and discovered there were 218 pages! I read like crazy.

The last day came. When Mr. Knoll called on me to give my report, I still had eighty pages to go.

The class looked sorry for me when I pulled myself forward. They could see my fear.

"My book is *Fire-Hunter*, by Jim Kjelgaard," I began slowly. Then I started to tell the story and the class seemed interested. To my surprise, I discovered I was enjoying myself. However, I had no idea how the book ended. I really didn't know what came over me. I made up the rest of the story on the spot. The class loved it, and applauded as I finished.

At break time, Mr. Knoll called me over. "You know, Jackson, I don't really remember the book ending that way."

I gulped (倒吸一口气).

"You told a pretty good story," he continued. "The assignment was an oral book report. You did a great job on the oral part."

"Uh, thanks," I said.

"When you actually finish *Fire-Hunter*, please come to me and give me the book report."

"Yes, I definitely will," I said. I knew I would never make that mistake again.

24. How long did Mr. Knoll give students to prepare the book report?  
A. One week.      B. Two weeks.      C. Three weeks.      D. A month.
25. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jackson's classmates didn't like his story  
B. Jackson was the first to finish his book report  
C. Jackson had to give Mr. Knoll his book report later  
D. Jackson was criticized for his bad oral book report
26. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Jackson's Hobby      B. Jackson's Book Report  
C. Jackson's Problem      D. Jackson's Good Memory





skeleton

C

You're not the same person you were as a child. You're not even the same person you were five years ago. We don't just mean your personality. While we'd love to start a never-ending discussion over the "true self", we're here to talk about the cells (细胞) in your body.

Do you know how your fingernails and hair are constantly growing and replacing themselves? The same thing happens almost everywhere in your body. Your outer layer of skin makes way for fresher skin, and inside your veins (血管), blood cells turn over to make way for fresh blood. It's probably no surprise that these types of cells are short-lived, even some of the most seemingly permanent (永久的) parts of your body replace themselves over time—including your bones.

Strong as your bones might seem, the cells they're made of won't last a lifetime. Bones are masters at rebuilding themselves, which is why most broken bones can heal on their own into the right shape.

Bones have special cells called osteoclasts (破骨细胞) whose job is to break down bone, even if it isn't broken, and send the minerals into the blood stream. This may sound frighteningly like your bones are **wearing away**, but your body knows what it's doing. As osteoclasts break down bone, osteoblasts (成骨细胞) build up new bone to replace the old. By the end of each year, about 10 percent of your entire adult skeleton will have been rebuilt through this process.

If 10 percent of your bone breaks down every year, it must take about ten years to renew 100 percent of your skeleton. That would be a great guess, and it lines up nicely with the medical myth that the human body's cells are fully replaced every seven years, but the body is a bit more complex. That 10 percent is just an average—some bone grows faster than that, and some grows slower. While some parts of your bone will turn over quickly, other parts will stick around for decades. In fact, most bone cells could live as long as 50 years.

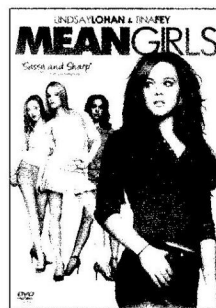
So before you get wrapped up in an identity crisis (危机) about the cells in your body disappearing on you, know that you can lose some hair and you can cut your nails, but the bones of you aren't going anywhere—at least not very soon and not all at once.

27. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. All the cells in our body are the same ones that we were born with.
  - B. Our blood cells are constantly growing and replacing themselves.
  - C. It must take about 10 years to rebuild 100 percent of our skeleton.
  - D. Osteoblasts can break down skin and also rebuild it over time.
28. The underlined words "**wearing away**" probably mean "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. building up
  - B. taking off
  - C. dying out
  - D. turning on
29. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Our skeleton seems permanent but renews itself over time.
  - B. It is not surprising that some cells in our body are short-lived.
  - C. There are two types of cells in our bones: osteoclasts and osteoblasts.
  - D. We are not the same person we were five years ago because of personality.



## D

For years, the word “popular” has been demonized (妖魔化) and made the same as mini-skirt-wearing, hair-coloring cheerleader types like Regina George in *Mean Girls*. Today, teachers and parents inform children that being popular is irrelevant (不相干的), unnecessary and a sure shortcut to upset, misery, and death. And some people describe popular students as the ones most likely to burn out and end up as nobody, while their less well-liked counterparts enjoy a life of wealth and fame.



However, the Oxford English Dictionary defines (定义) popularity as: “The state or condition of being liked, admired, or supported by many people.” This sounds like a lovely thing, and is not related to such behaviors as “burn books” or “three-way phone calls” in *Mean Girls*.

In fact, it is a truth widely acknowledged that young people who feel liked or supported are more likely to obtain impressive achievements than those who feel lonely, unvalued, and irrelevant socially. So why, then, is popularity given such a bad name? Why is this state of well-likedness so demonized?

Basically, the hatred (恨) shown toward what appears to be a very pleasant thing is caused by lack of understanding. When we, as viewers, see characters such as Regina Georges on TV and in films, we recognize them to be popular. These characters, if not exactly liked, are greatly admired by their peers (同伴). Our mistake comes when we try to understand their cruel and unkind actions using the deduction (推论) method. Humans are imperfect, and even the most intelligent mind is open to dishonesty through a very small slip in logic. Unfortunately, this occurs here with branding results.

We first learn that a character is popular. Since this is important to the plot, it is constantly emphasized, leading it to be the most common thing in our minds when we consider the character. Later, we see that character do something unkind. The character’s most noticeable characteristic (in our minds) is his/her popularity. And now the character is mean and unkind. This character is popular. Therefore, we jump to a quick conclusion (结论) that popular people are mean and unkind.

Things such as improper behaviors and rumor-spreading are terrible and should always be seen in a very serious light. However, it is important to recognize that these are not the behaviors of popular people, but bullies.

So, in summary, do not be afraid to be popular and have many friends. If you are kind to everyone and treat others with respect, there will be few who can criticize you, for being widely liked is not a curse but a blessing. Just remember that being popular does give you a degree of power, and with great power comes a large electricity bill!

30. The writer mentions the definition of popularity in Paragraph 2 to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. bring up his opinion | B. give an example      |
| C. come to a conclusion | D. offer his suggestion |
31. What can we learn from the passage?
- Being popular might offer a shortcut to a life of wealth.
  - Students who feel supported have a better chance to achieve more.
  - Popular students are usually famous but mean and unkind.
  - The less well-liked people consider being popular as something bad.



32. Paragraph 4 and 5 are mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the importance of being admired by peers  
B. the ways to clear up some misunderstanding  
C. the advantages and disadvantages of being popular  
D. the reasons why people show hatred to being popular
33. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cheerleader types will surely end up as nobody  
B. being popular is unnecessary for most students  
C. treating others with kindness is beneficial to popular people  
D. famous people are likely to make mistakes and be criticized

英

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

**Maker Moment**



Last year, Izzy Goldstein, 12, learned in science class that we can reduce air pollution by using natural energy sources, such as wind and solar power, instead of gasoline. This made her wonder what she and her schoolmates could do to help the environment. “Maybe if my school got a bike rack (架子), more kids would bike to school instead of depending on cars,” Izzy told *TIME for Kids*. Rather than ask their school to buy a rack, Izzy and her friends decided to make a bike rack by themselves.

They came up with a design. They calculated how much wood they might need. They measured how long the boards should be. They used power tools to cut them and put them together safely. And they did all this in their school’s makerspace.

Makerspaces are workspaces where kids can learn to create objects using technology, engineering, art and design. These spaces often feature a mix of high-tech machines, such as 3D printers and robotic kits (工具箱), and simple materials like clay and cardboard.

Izzy goes to the Harley School in New York. It is one of a growing number of schools across the United States with makerspaces. Makerspaces are largely inspired by Maker Faires (创客盛会), which are events that give people a chance to share their creative projects. Each year, about 250,000 people attend the Maker Faires in San Mateo, California, and Queens, New York. Maker Faires have also spread to countries around the world, including Egypt, France and Thailand.

Schools are introducing makerspaces to the curriculum (课程) because makerspaces give kids a way to have ideas and build something from those ideas. Kima Enerson is a makerspace teacher at the Harley School. But she says kids can become extraordinary makers in an ordinary classroom, too. In Harley’s Lower School (pre-kindergarten to Grade 4), students learn about the basics of computer software. By third grade, they study coding and how electricity works. In sixth grade, they learn to safely use tools such as drills and saws. When students get to high school, Enerson shows them how to apply their skills to solve global problems. “Throughout the process of designing, students are learning to create something to better the world,” she says.

34. What did Izzy and her friends decide to make by themselves?
35. What are makerspaces?
36. How many people attend the Maker Faires in San Mateo and Queens each year?
37. Why are schools introducing makerspaces to the curriculum?
38. What can high school students learn in Enerson’s class?



## 书面表达 (共10分)

### 五、文段表达 (10分)

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。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

假如你是李华, 你们学校的英国友好校下周将要来访。学校国际部正在招募接待英国学生的志愿者, 陪伴他们度过周末。你想成为志愿者。请用英语写一封申请信, 在信中说明你申请的理由, 以及你打算给英国学生安排哪些周末活动。

提示词语: get along with, friendly, places of interest, Chinese dishes

提示问题: 1. Why would you like to be a volunteer?  
2. What do you plan to do during the weekend?

Dear Sir/Madam,

*I would like to be a volunteer to receive the British students.* \_\_\_\_\_

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*I'm looking forward to your early reply.*

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

#### 题目 2

“持之以恒, 方得始终。”坚持是一种可贵的品格。生活中想要做成任何一件事情, 都需要持之以恒的精神。

某英文网站正在开展以“坚持”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请用英语写一篇短文投稿。谈谈你在初中生活中坚持的一件事(爱好, 习惯……), 你是怎样做的, 以及你的感受。

提示词语: keep, practice, difficult, give up, proud

提示问题: 1. What did you do?  
2. How do you feel?

*It's important for us to keep trying to achieve our goals.* \_\_\_\_\_

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