

通州区 2018-2019 学年第一学期九年级期末学业水平质量检测  
英语试卷



2019 年 1 月

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|------|---|
| 考生须知 | 1. 本试卷共 8 页, 满分 60 分, 考试时间 90 分钟。<br>2. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。<br>3. 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。<br>4. 考试结束, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。 |
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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。

- Mrs. Green is our English teacher. We all like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. me                      B. you                      C. him                      D. her
- Where is your book, Mike?  
— Oh, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
A. for                      B. to                      C. on                      D. with
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to school, Grace?  
— I usually go to school by bike.  
A. When                      B. How                      C. Where                      D. Why
- Run quickly, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late for school.  
A. though                      B. if                      C. or                      D. and
- \_\_\_\_\_ you drive a car, Tom?  
— No, I can't.  
A. Can                      B. Might                      C. Must                      D. Could
- Mary is seventeen years old. She is \_\_\_\_\_ than her mom.  
A. tall                      B. taller                      C. tallest                      D. the tallest
- Where is your sister, Ben?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in her room now.  
A. draws                      B. drew                      C. will draw                      D. is drawing
- Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ math in this school since 2001.  
A. teaches                      B. was teaching                      C. has taught                      D. taught
- Frank lives in Beijing now. He \_\_\_\_\_ to China many years ago.  
A. came                      B. comes                      C. will come                      D. has come
- Tomorrow is Sunday. I \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping with my mom.  
A. do                      B. will do                      C. did                      D. was doing
- We hope that more trees \_\_\_\_\_ in our city next year.  
A. plant                      B. were planted                      C. planted                      D. will be planted
- Lily, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ this computer?  
— Sure. Last Monday.

- A. when you bought  
C. when did you buy

- B. when you will buy  
D. when will you buy



## 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。

### Born to Swim

Molly sat in the backseat of the car nervously. Her mom and Uncle Connor were talking about the days when they competed in school sports.

“Your mom was a great 13, Molly,” said Uncle Connor. “She wasn’t as fast as you are, but she was so graceful (优雅的) in the water. As soon as your mom 14 the water, she was a fish. I’m sure you got your talent from her.”

Molly smiled and thought about her mom swimming as easily and gracefully as a fish. For a moment, she even 15 that they were on the way to her first swim competition of the season. “What about you, Uncle Connor?” she asked.

Uncle Connor laughed. “Your uncle sinks (下沉) like a rock,” said Molly’s mom. “He knows how to swim, because I taught him myself, but it isn’t 16 to watch.”

Before Molly knew it, they were arriving at the school. Her mom gave her a quick kiss. “We’ll see you after the 17, Miss Molly,” Uncle Connor said, “Just do your best.”

Molly took a deep breath as she headed over to her coach (教练) and teammates. When she was 18, she talked to herself. *You can do it. Just stay calm, and stay focused.*

Finally, Molly heard the sound of the whistle (哨子). She pushed off the starting block and moved through the pool with strong, sure strokes (划水). Molly 19 she could hear the voices of her mom and uncle in the crowd. She increased the speed of her strokes and 20 felt her hand touch the blue tile (瓷砖) on the wall.



Molly pulled herself from water. Number one! Molly’s hard work during the summer had paid off!

- |                 |                |               |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. swimmer  | B. driver      | C. teacher    | D. runner       |
| 14. A. got      | B. hit         | C. found      | D. used         |
| 15. A. hoped    | B. realized    | C. worried    | D. forgot       |
| 16. A. boring   | B. easy        | C. pretty     | D. special      |
| 17. A. lesson   | B. competition | C. practice   | D. show         |
| 18. A. swimming | B. playing     | C. writing    | D. waiting      |
| 19. A. agreed   | B. feared      | C. complained | D. thought      |
| 20. A. probably | B. nearly      | C. finally    | D. continuously |

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

What's your favorite book?



Ann

My favorite book is *Linnea in Monet's Garden*. It's a story about a little girl, Linnea. She travels with an older neighbor to Paris and sees Monet's art in museums. She also visits the artist's home and gardens.



Tim

I like reading the book *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul*. Greg's mom has high hopes for a family vacation. But mostly the trips go wrong. There are small car accidents and some gunshots when the family car gets close to hunting grounds.



Ben

I like the book *The Airport Book*. It shows just about everything of airplane travel. It tells a cute story of a family going to visit the grandparents. It's the perfect book to share with little ones before a plane flight.



Sara

*Grand Canyon(峡谷)* is an introduction to the natural history of the canyon. If you like geography, I'm sure you'll like it. You can find lots of pictures in the book. It's perfect for young hikers, campers, and observers of the natural world, especially for those planning a trip to the Southwest.

21. What's Ann's favorite book?  
 A. *Grand Canyon*.  
 B. *The Airport Book*.  
 C. *Linnea in Monet's Garden*.  
 D. *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul*.
22. Who likes the book *The Airport Book*?  
 A. Ann.                      B. Tim.                      C. Ben.                      D. Sara.
23. If you like \_\_\_\_\_, you may like the book *Grand Canyon*.  
 A. art                      B. geography                      C. music                      D. history

B

Take a Moment to Really See

I was driving to a meeting and I was planning in my mind what I was going to say. I came to a very busy crossroads but the stop light just turned red. "All right," I thought to myself. "I can beat the next light if I race ahead of the line."

Suddenly my thought was broken by an unforgettable sight (情景). A young

couple, both blind, were walking arm-in-arm across the busy crossroads. They couldn't see. Cars were running by in every direction. Each of them held a white cane (手杖) which helped them to cross the road.

I was moved. They were fighting against blindness. "Wouldn't it be terrible to be blind?" I thought. My line of thought was quickly broken by what I saw: the couple were not walking in the crosswalk, but into the path (路) of oncoming cars. I was frightened.

But I didn't see an accident. Something wonderful happened. Every car in every direction came to a stop almost at the same time. Suddenly a driver stuck (伸出) his head out of his car and shouted, "To your right. To your right!" Other people followed, shouting, "To your right!" They all wanted to help.

Without a stop, the couple changed their direction. They trusted their white canes and the help of some caring people. They came to the other side of the road safely.

I have thought of this situation many times since it happened and have learned something from it. "Slow down and smell the roses." Do yourself a favor as you walk through life. Take time to look around and really see what is going on around you right now. Maybe you are missing something wonderful.

24. What was wrong with the couple?

A. They couldn't hear.

B. They couldn't talk.

C. They couldn't walk.

D. They couldn't see.

25. The writer felt \_\_\_\_\_ when the couple were walking into the path of oncoming cars.

A. excited

B. proud

C. frightened

D. tired

26. A driver shouted "To your right. To your right!" because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was very angry

B. he wanted to help

C. he was in a hurry

D. he waited for a long time

## C

### Green Roofs (屋顶)

Why would anyone want to plant a garden on a roof? People are finding out that it is good for the environment and good for them.

Cities can be as much as four to ten degrees warmer than the countryside. Green rooftops can help cool the air in cities. One green roof will not do much

to change the temperature of a city. However, when more buildings begin to **convert** their rooftops to green spaces, it can make a real difference. Buildings that are cooler also use air conditioning less often. This reduces the amount of energy a building uses.



Cities are usually more polluted than other areas. The plants on the rooftops can

even help clean the air. Gardens in the city can also provide a place for birds and bugs to live.

One unusual rooftop garden is on the rooftop of Children's Hospital in Missouri. The garden covers an area of 7,500 square feet. It is a place for the children and parents to relax and be close to nature without leaving the hospital. The garden has flowers, fountains (喷泉), and even a goldfish pond.

Another interesting garden is on the rooftop of the Royal York Hotel in Canada. The hotel's cooks can pick herbs (草本植物) they use fresh from the roof. Some other hotels and restaurants have rooftop gardens to grow plants. They just need gardeners to care for them. Rooftop gardens can dry out quickly in the summer sun, and vegetables need frequent watering.

Not all buildings have green rooftops. For one thing, green rooftops can be more expensive than traditional rooftops. Also, a roof needs to be flat and strong enough to support the weight of the garden.

In the past, not many people knew about rooftop gardens and how good they could be for the environment. But it is changing. You may want to keep your eyes on the skies when you walk the streets in your town or city. You never know when you might catch a look of a secret garden many feet above the ground.

27. The word "convert" in Paragraph 2 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. connect    B. move    C. change    D. take
28. The sixth paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why it is difficult to have green rooftops  
B. when all buildings can have green rooftops  
C. what buildings need to have green rooftops  
D. how to make all buildings have green rooftops
29. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Cooks of hotels and restaurants care for plants in rooftop gardens.  
B. Rooftop gardens in hospitals should be larger and more beautiful.  
C. Rooftop gardens help people save a lot of money.  
D. More and more people begin to know rooftop gardens.

#### D

Imagine you could remember everything that ever happened to you. The detail (细节) of every book you have ever read. Every moment in class you have ever taken. A perfect memory sounds like a wish come true, doesn't it?

But as the old saying goes, *Be careful what you wish for*. Believe it or not, there are some people in the world who have near perfect memories of their experiences. They remember almost every detail about almost every day of their lives. People with this ability have a "highly superior autobiographical memory (超级自传体记忆)," or HSAM.

If you are asked this evening to describe the events of your day in as much as detail as possible, you will probably do pretty well. But if I ask you to provide details about what you did on March 3, 2012, do you know what day of the week it was? What did you eat for lunch? Was it cold that day? You would have no idea where to even begin.

A person with HSAM would be able to provide all those details for almost any day of his or her life. In addition to (除了) every great moment they remember, they also remember each time they were embarrassed (难堪的) or deeply sad. The negative (消极的) events replay in their minds in equal detail as the great moments. Sometimes, forgetting isn't such a bad thing.

In fact, for most of us, forgetting is a natural part of how our brains function (运转). If we don't need to remember something or try to make an effort to remember it, the information fades away (消逝) and is lost. But for those people with HSAM, the problem is that they are unable to forget. All of their experiences, even the most unimportant, remain clear to them all the time.

Research has shown that the brains of people with HSAM do not simply function differently than other brains; their brains are structurally different. By studying the brains of people with HSAM, scientists may be able to find ways of helping others have better memories – not perfect memories with an inability to forget, but better memories.

30. The writer mentions three questions in Paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many people would like to share their life experience with others
  - B. few people can describe the events of the present moments
  - C. some people find it difficult to tell others about their life
  - D. most people can't remember lots of details in the past
31. People with HSAM \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. often feel sorry or deeply sad for others
  - B. want negative events to stay clear in their minds
  - C. remember both great and bad moments in details
  - D. forget their unimportant experiences in daily life
32. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practice makes memory perfect
  - B. forgetting is important and helpful
  - C. people should remember everything
  - D. scientists should help people with HSAM
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Importance of Memory
  - B. The Imperfect Gift of Memory
  - C. The New Research of Memory

D. The Advantages of People with HSAM

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

**Play Ball!**

If someone asks you to go to an association football (英式足球) game, will you be interested? Association football is known as soccer in the US. It is the world most widely played sport. Games similar to soccer were played as long as two thousand years ago in China! Modern soccer got its name from association football, a game played in England in the mid-1800s. The word association was shortened to *assoc* and it was finally turned into soccer.

The first soccer clubs were formed in England in the 1850s. The first professional (职业的) players joined in the 1880s. Soccer quickly spread across Europe and became very popular in countries such as Spain, Italy, and Germany. Soccer even spread to countries in faraway South America. People seemed to like how simple the game is. All you need to play are a ball and two goals. Everything else comes from the players. Soccer still remains very popular in both Europe and South America.

One of the best and most famous of these professionals is Edson Arantes do Nascimento. He is better known by his nickname, Pelé. Pelé was born in Brail, a country in South America. With Pelé's help, Brazil won three World Cup titles from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. Today, he is still one of the all-time leading scorers in World Cup history with 12 goals. The International Olympic Committee named Pelé Soccer Player of the Century in 1999.



The World Cup is the worldwide soccer competition that is held every four years, once for women and once for men. Millions of people worldwide watch the matches on television. The first Women's World Cup match was played in 1991 in China.

It took longer for soccer to be accepted in the US than it did in other places around the world. A different kind of football was already played in this country. People were not eager (热切的) to try another form. After Pelé joined the New York Cosmos in 1975, soccer became more popular in the US. It continues to grow in popularity. Today, soccer is the second favorite sport for kids in the US!

34. What is association football known as in the US?
35. When were the first soccer clubs formed in England?
36. How many World Cup titles from the late 1950s to the early 1970s did Brazil win?
37. Where was the first Women's World Cup match played?

38. Why did it take longer for soccer to be accepted in the US?

### 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, 你们班将去参观中国国家博物馆, 你打算邀请你们学校交换生 Peter 参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉他集合的时间和地点, 以及需要做什么准备。

**提示词语:** school gate, bring, pen, notebook, sport shoes

**提示问题:** ● When and where are you going to meet?

● What do you advise Peter to prepare for it?

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

We're going to visit the National Museum of China. \_\_\_\_\_

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 题目②

生活中, 总有值得我们学习的榜样, 他/她可能是我们的家人、老师、同学、朋友或陌生人。

某英文网站正在开展以“我的榜样(My Role Model)”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, 谈谈谁是你的榜样, 为什么他/她是你的榜样以及你想成为一个什么样的人。

**提示词语:** kind, help, work hard,

**提示问题:** ● Who is your role model?

● Why is he/she your role model?

● What kind of person do you want to be?



*Everyone has a role model. My role model is \_\_\_\_\_*

