

# 通州区 2019-2020 学年第一学期九年级期末学业水平质量检测

## 英语试卷

2020	年	1	月
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				2020
学校 _	班级_		姓名	
	共8页,满分60分,			
	和答题卡上准确填写			
	案一律填涂或书写在	ŕ		h h
	卡上,选择题用 2B 铅		用黑巴子沙金子笔作	<b>卡</b> 谷。
5. 考试结	束,请将答题卡交回。	,		
	知认	只运用(共 14 ½	分)	
一、单项选择	(共6分, 每小题 0.5	分)		
			填入空白处的最佳运	<b></b>
	going to visit the Grea			
A. them	B. you	C. her	D. him	
2. Mike is living	gBeiji	ng with his parents n	now.	
	B. on	C. at	D. to	
3. — Tom,	are you?			
─ I'm 16.				
A. how long	B. how many	C. how much	D. how old	
4. —	you swim?			
─ Yes, I can.				
A. Might	B. Can	C. Need	D. Must	
5. I think this ba	g is o	f all.		
A. modern	B. more modern	C. most moder	n D. the most m	ıodern
6. My brother w	ill get up early tomorro	ow morning	he must go to b	oed now.
A. and	B. but	C. so	D. or	
7. — Look! V	What is the boy doing n	ow?		
— He	to the music.			
A. listens			D. will listen	
8. — What are	you going to do next S	unday?		
— I	a volunteer job t	to help old people.		
A. do	B. have done	C. did	D. will do	
9. We	English listenin	g and speaking every	y class.	
A. practice	B. are practicing	C. have practiced	D. practiced	
10. I	in this school si	nce 2017.		
A. study	B. studied	C. will study	D. have studied	l
11. The trees in	the park	_ by the teachers and	students last spring.	
A. plant	B. are planted	C. planted	D. were planted	i

A. plant B. are placed B. 2. — Kate, where is Grace?



— I'm sorry, Miss Smith. I don't know	now.
A. where she is	B. where she was
C where is she	D where was she

#### 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。

#### The Secret Surprise

It was lunchtime, Bonnie and Ruth sat together like they always did at school. Ruth and Bonnie were best friends and best friends always sat together for lunch, right? They shared peanut butter, jelly sandwiches and they shared cupcakes, they shared almost everything. But today things were different. Bonnie looked sad, and Ruth did not know why.



"Why are you sad today, Bonnie?" Ruth asked.

"Because my dad lost his job yesterday, " she said. "And we may have to move. My mom and dad are very unhappy and I am \_\_\_13. What is going to happen to us?"

Bonnie's news made Ruth very sad too. What would school be like without Bonnie? What could she do to help her friend? When Ruth went home she told her mom the bad \_\_\_14\_\_.

"What can I do to help?" she asked.

"I'm not sure, Ruth, " said her mom sadly.

Ruth thought and thought. She thought while she ate supper and she thought while she did homework. She even thought when she \_\_15\_\_ her teeth before going to bed.

"What can I do?" she wondered.

The next day was Saturday and Ruth woke up very early. She dressed and ate a quick breakfast, then went to find her \_\_\_16\_. They all decided to work together to help Bonnie. They pulled weeds (杂草), played with babies and walked dogs. They even put on a talent show in Ruth's backyard. All the grown-ups paid one dollar to \_\_\_17\_\_ the children sing and dance and do magic tricks. On Sunday, Ruth asked her friends together and counted their money. They had made three hundred dollars! Ruth's mom took them to the store and they bought food, soap, paper towels, and all kinds of things that a person might \_\_\_18\_\_. They even bought cookies and candy for Bonnie and her little brother.

When they left the store, they went to Bonnie's house and each of the children <u>19</u> carried a bag to the door. They rang the doorbell and ran, giggling(咯咯地笑)all the way. They had so much fun with their secret surprise! They knew it would make Bonnie very happy.

Ruth felt happy, too, because she had helped her friend. She knew these things weren't much, and maybe Bonnie did not need them. All she needed to do was to show her friend that she 20. She thought Bonnie could get the message and felt happy.

13. A. confident	B. friendly	C. scared	D. proud
14. A. news	B. job	C. food	D. show
15. A. treated	B. touched	C. used	D. brushed
16. A. parents	B. friends	C. teachers	D. brothers
17. A. make	B. help	C. watch	D. notice
18. A. have	B. need	C. like	D. accept
19. A. quietly	B. curiously	C. dangerously	D. difficultly



## 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

#### My Dream Job

#### Carla, 12

When I leave school, I want a job that's interesting and enjoyable. I enjoy helping other people. My friends say I'm good at talking to people. I'm also good at mending things and I am not afraid of blood. I think I would like to work in a hospital. By the way, my favorite subject is biology.

#### Melissa, 13

I like to help people too but I don't want to work in a hospital. I'd like to work with kids or teenagers, because it is boring to work with adults all day. I'm very patient and I'm good at listening to people. I'm also good at helping my classmates with their homework. My favorite subject is English and I'd like to work in a school.

#### Diego, 15

I don't want an ordinary job. I want to have an exciting job. I enjoy travelling around the world. I'm very adventurous. I'd like to meet different people every day. I'm good at physics. It's my favorite subject. I can speak English, Spanish and German. I like to work on an airplane.

#### Mark, 14

I don't want an ordinary job, either. I think working in an office is boring. I'd like to be famous. I love to be in front of a crowd. I'm an outgoing person. My favorite subjects are drama and computer. I'm really good at acting. I was in the school play last year. It was excellent! I'd like to work on the stage (舞台)

21. Melissa is years old. B. 13 C. 14 A. 12 D. 15 22. Diego's favorite subject is A. biology B. English C. physics D. computer 23. Mark would like to work B. in a school A. in a hospital C. on an airplane D. on the stage

В

#### **First Impressions**

The day that I met my best friend for the first time, I was full of anxiety (焦虑). I was trying to do some revision for an important oral exam in the local library and people kept disturbing (打扰) me. I was getting more and more annoyed (烦恼的) and of course, the more upset I got, the less I was able to concentrate (全神贯注). I couldn't stand when I heard someone singing behind me. I turned around and looked at the person who was singing angrily. It was a tall girl about the



same age as me and she had a big smile on her face. She was standing with a book of TennysonIs poems in her hands. She seemed very interested in what she was reading.

I picked up my books, looked at her and said angrily, " Thanks to your noise, I've been unable to study. You're so selfish! "

Because I left the library in such a hurry, I left my most important textbook behind. When I realized I'd forgotten it and there was nothing I could do as the library was closed, I was so upset that I almost cried. Just then, the phone rang. I answered it and a gentle voice introduced she was Jenny and asked if I was Jane. After confirming (证实) that I was, Jenny said that she had noticed I'd left my textbook in the library and as my name was in it, she'd asked a librarian to get my phone number. She said that she didn't live far away and could bring it around for me if I needed it.

I agreed to meet her at the convenience store down the road. I was so grateful! When I recognized Jenny was the girl I had shouted at for singing, I was filled with shame and apologized several times for my rude behavior. Jenny just laughed and told me she was glad to see that I'd also left my glare(怒视)in the library! I couldn't help laughing at this and I invited her back to my apartment for a quick cup of tea.

We got along really well and ever since then we've been best friends. We've very much alike and we tell each other everything. I thought how lucky I was. If Jenny hadn't been a kind person who was willing to forgive my shortcomings, I would never have experienced such true friendship.

24. The writer went to the local library	/ to
A. borrow books	B. read poems
C. make new friends	D. do some revision
25. The writer forgot to take her	when she left the library.
A.textbook	B.phone
C. cup	D. bag
26. The writer thought she was lucky l	because
A. she passed her exam	B. she met kind Jenny
C. Jenny stopped singing	D. Jenny apologized to her
	C

Anxiety is a feeling of uneasiness and worry. Anxiety can show up in a lot of ways. For example, trouble concentrating (专心), an upset stomach or sleeplessness. And anxiety can be one of the most serious challenges that students face today. Yet, it can also be one of the most hidden and unknown.

Perhaps you've seen the increase in anxiety in your classroom and school, maybe around testing seasons, or even your classmates experiencing hurt. You know anxiety is more than just "worries". Anxiety can influence classroom performance just as much as any other learning disability.

According to the Child Mind Institute, health-care providers have seen a 17 percent increase of anxiety in children over the past 10 years. But there aren't many more students seeking help and care. In fact, less than one percent of students will seek anxiety treatment.

Students who are worried and anxious aren't doing it on purpose. The nervous system acts automatically (自动地), especially when it comes to worry. That's why phrases like "just relax" or "calm down" aren't helpful. But with practice, students can learn to slow down their anxious

brains. Here are two helpful suggestions.

Firstly, practice deep breaths. When people slow down their breathing, they slow down their brain. Slow, deep breaths are the key. It works every time.

Secondly, take a break and go outside. Being out in nature can also calm an anxious brain. Sometimes just a change of scenery is what makes the difference. Breathing the cool air or making time to notice singing birds can also calm an overactive worrier. As students, you can observe the environment carefully. How many different kinds of trees do you see? How many different bird songs do you hear? How many different colors are in the grass? That can help you turn the focus away from your worries.

Don't set anxiety up as something you want to get rid of. It's a part of your life, and it will not go away completely. What you should do is to face it bravely and learn to deal with it.

27. According to the writer, can help students turn the focus away from their worries.

A. getting hurt

B. going to the park

C. having a test

D. having less sleep

- 28. What can we learn from the passage?
  - A. Half of the students want to have good anxiety treatment.
  - B. Students can get rid of their anxiety by relaxing themselves.
  - C. Students can practice slow and deep breaths to reduce anxiety.
  - D. Students need to have anxiety to help them get good test marks.
- 29. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Creating anxiety.

B. Increasing anxiety.

C. Experiencing anxiety.

D. Dealing with anxiety.

D

#### Does Success Come with a High EQ or IQ?



Most students feel that their IQs are what determines (决定) how well they are going to do in life. When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change facts. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simple the result of a high IQ.

While your IQ tells you how intelligent you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your intelligence. Professor Salovey who

invented the term EQ suggests that when predicting someone's future success, their character, as measured (
 测量) by EQ tests, might actually matter than their IQs.

It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. They are also less likely to be troubled by problems.

People generally believe that a person's IQ is determined by birth. However, most social scientists agree that EQ has a lot to do with education. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially in terms of "people skills", such as understanding and communication.

Professor Mayer, recognized by many as a leading expert in the study of changes to people's EQs, recently said the results of a study on senior high school students. When normal students were introduced to students with disabilities, they found that, afterwards, the normal students were more willing to help people with difficulties. They also showed a better understanding of the



disabled students' feelings compared to students who had not been involved in the study. There was also an obvious change in the disabled students' attitudes. They became more positive about life and more willing to try new things.

The results of the study show that EQ is important. To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life means getting on with other people and being able to understand and <u>react</u> to the situations in the best way possible. This requires a high EQ, the higher the better. And the fact that it might be possible to raise EQs means that schools need to make sure that their students are receiving the education they really need, and know that their futures are not entirely determined by their IQs.

30. According to the passage, people wi	th high EQs	
A 1	D 14 ' 11 1'4	

A. hate trying new things

B. are determined by birth

C. are more understanding

D. need to improve their IQs

- 31. What does the phrase "react to" in Paragraph 6 probably mean?
  - A. Try to refuse to accept.
- B. Show some disinterest in.
- C. Help others to explain.
- D. Behave differently in. 32. According to the passage,

Professor Mayer probably agrees that

- A. students with low EQs are more creative and positive toward their lives
- B. it is possible for disabled students to improve their EQs with education
- C. it is difficult for people with high EQs to solve problems in the best way
- D. students with high IQs will be easier to succeed than students with high EQs
- 33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the passage?
  - A. To discuss the meaning of EQ.
  - B. To stress the importance of EQ.
  - C. To introduce the discovery of EQ.
  - D. To question about the tests of EQ.

#### 四、阅读下面的短文,并根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

#### The Blood Group Alphabet

Sometimes people lose too much blood from injuries or accidents. To save their lives, doctors must replace the lost blood. In an operation called a transfusion, doctors put blood given by healthy people into the veins (静脉) of the sick or injured person. But they must be careful. Although all blood looks the same, there are really different types of blood. Someone getting the wrong type of blood in a transfusion may become very sick or even die.

All blood is made up of red and white cells, and a liquid (液体) called plasma (血浆). It is the red cells that cause blood to be different types. On the outside of the red cells of some people's blood are proteins (蛋白质) . Doctors group these proteins into



two different classes, A and B. People with the A protein have Type A blood, while people with the B protein have B type blood. If someone happens to have both proteins, that person has Type AB blood. Some people don't have either protein, and their blood is called Type O.

If a person receives a transfusion of the wrong type of blood, the body senses the strange protein on the new blood cells. So the body destroys the new blood, and the patient goes into shock. For example, people with Type A blood will become very sick if they are given Type B



protein because their bodies try to destroy the strange Type B protein. People with Type O blood have no proteins on their cells, so their bodies will destroy both Type A and Type B blood. They can only receive Type O blood. But people with Type AB blood have both proteins, so they can receive Type A, Type B and Type AB blood. These people are called Universal Receivers. People of any type can receive Type O blood because it has no protein for the body to fight against. So Type O people are called Universal Donors.

Doctors are always careful to test blood for its type before it is used in a transfusion. Although the wrong type of blood can be harmful, the right type can save a life.

- 34. What is the blood made up of?
- 35. How many classes do doctors group the proteins into?
- 36. What type of blood does the person have if someone doesn't have either protein?
- 37. Why can people with Type O blood only receive Type O blood?
- 38. Are Type AB people called Universal Donors?

## 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,你们学校将要组织一次读经典英文作品,交流心得感受的活动,你打算邀请你们班交换生 Peter 参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件,告诉他活动的时间和地点,活动的内容,以及需要为此做什么准备。

提示词语: library, content (内容), feelings, PPT, book 提示问题:

- When and where will Peter go?
- What will you do?
- What do you advise Peter to prepare for it?

Dear Peter,
How is it going? I'm writing to invite you to attend the activity about reading English
classics and sharing your feelings.
I'm looking forward to your early reply.
Yours,
Li Hua
Li IIuu

### 题目②

榜样是船,让我们扬起希望的帆,带我们驶向胜利的彼岸,榜样是灯,照亮我们人生的道路,榜样是指南针,为我们指引前进的方向。

某网站正在开展以"My Role Model"为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华,请写一篇短文投稿,谈谈谁是值得你学习的榜样,你为什么以他/她为榜样,以及你从他/她身上学到了什么。

提示词语: teacher, subject, help, learn, patience 提示问题:

- Who is your role model?
- Why is he/she your role model?
- What have you learned from him/her?

Role models have a great influence on our life.	