

海淀区九年级第二学期期中练习

英语



学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 8 页，共两部分，38 道题，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，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束，请将本试卷、答题卡和草稿纸一并交回。

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 uncle is a doctor. He likes _____ job very much.
A. my B. her C. his D. your
2. Six students in our class will celebrate their birthdays _____ May.
A. at B. on C. of D. in
3. David is American, _____ he speaks Chinese very well.
A. for B. but C. so D. if
4. — John, _____ I join you in the volunteer program after school?
— Of course you can. Shall we meet at five this afternoon?
A. can B. need C. must D. should
5. With the help of my teacher, I've become much _____ at writing than before.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
6. — _____ will you stay in Beijing this time?
— For three months.
A. How much B. How many C. How often D. How long
7. — What is your sister doing, Jane?
— She _____ a video on how to make sky lanterns.
A. watches B. will watch C. is watching D. watched
8. Lily and her classmates _____ on a school trip yesterday.
A. went B. will go C. go D. have gone
9. I _____ six books since the beginning of this year.
A. read B. am reading C. will read D. have read
10. If the number of sharks drops too low, it _____ danger to all ocean life.
A. brings B. will bring C. has brought D. brought



11. Today, teenagers _____ to help around in their neighborhood.
A. encourage B. encouraged C. are encouraged D. were encouraged
12. — Do you know _____?
— At the end of the street.
A. where I can find a bookstore B. how I can find a bookstore
C. where can I find a bookstore D. how can I find a bookstore

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。

At a family reunion one year, I noticed that my 13-year-old granddaughter Lauren was not including her cousin Emily in her small circle of three friends.

I pulled Lauren aside, and thought of giving her a lecture (训斥) on kindness. Just then I remembered a 13 experience when I was about the same age as Lauren. I was left out in group activities, and I felt terrible. Seeing that, a thoughtful teacher asked me to hand out papers one day. Although the teacher's kind act didn't make me a 14 of the group immediately, it increased my self-confidence and created chances for communication with my classmates.

So, instead of giving Lauren a lecture, I changed my way. "Would you and the other girls be willing to make cupcakes for everyone?" I asked.

"Yes!" Lauren's face brightened, but then 15. "Hmm... does Emily have to help?" she asked.

This wasn't a question I was hoping for. I told her firmly (坚定地) that Emily needed to be 16. Then I told the other three girls about the plan. They were very happy with the idea, but Lauren wasn't.

I gave each of them tasks for making the cupcakes. Soon, all the four girls 17 themselves in measuring (测量), mixing, and high-fiving one another. I could tell they had a great time there. When the cupcakes were ready, the kitchen was a mess, so I gave each girl their own clean-up duties. More high-fiving. More fun.

Soon after, I heard 18 in the living room that evening. I noticed Lauren sitting on the floor behind Emily, brushing her hair while Emily was laughing at something Lauren had said. Obviously, my plan of involving them in an activity did the trick.

After the family reunion, I told Lauren how 19 of her it was to include Emily in their activities.

Now the four girls are young adults. They don't see each other often, but each time they meet up, they never fail to laugh about the messy kitchen they made that time. This best proves that having teens involved is much more 20 than just lecturing when teaching them how they should behave.




- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13. A. secret | B. funny | C. common | D. similar |
| 14. A. coach | B. guest | C. member | D. speaker |
| 15. A. cleared | B. relaxed | C. clouded | D. softened |
| 16. A. followed | B. included | C. judged | D. tested |
| 17. A. busied | B. trained | C. bettered | D. troubled |
| 18. A. shout | B. laughter | C. complaint | D. argument |
| 19. A. patient | B. polite | C. brave | D. kind |
| 20. A. effective | B. popular | C. surprising | D. traditional |

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

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。

A

How to Practice Critical Thinking in Three Steps

<p>It takes time to practice critical thinking (批判性思维), but it's never too late to start. The following three steps will help people to become critical thinkers.</p>	
	<p>Step 1: _____</p> <p>Critical thinkers start by asking questions. They ask themselves: <i>If this, then what? If that, then how will the result be different?</i> They may think about all possible ideas before they make decisions.</p>
	<p>Step 2: _____</p> <p>Critical thinkers search for answers. They make use of all possible tools or interview people for information. Then they analyze (分析) the information with an open mind. They compare and decide what the best answers are.</p>
	<p>Step 3: _____</p> <p>After critical thinkers get new ideas to work out problems, they share these ideas with their teammates and get support from them. During communication with others, better ideas often come up.</p>

For questions 21-23, match each step with the choices (A-D). There is one you do not need.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 21. Step 1 _____ | A. Think of Plans |
| 22. Step 2 _____ | B. Look for Answers |
| 23. Step 3 _____ | C. Ask Questions |
| | D. Share Ideas |

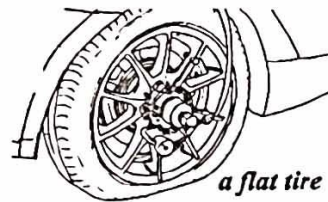


B

Serena looked up from her phone when she heard a loud “POP”. A flat tire! “This is making the boring trip even worse,” she thought to herself.

“No big deal! We’ll continue our adventure soon!” Her dad jumped out to change the tire.

“What kind of adventure is this?! We’re driving in a broken car, all the way through South Dakota, just to see some old presidents’ heads in a huge rock! There’s nothing fun in that!” Serena thought and returned to her phone.



“What’s so interesting on your phone?” her brother Tony asked curiously.

“Ally shared pictures from her vacation. She’s on a real adventure in Africa! Look! Elephants! Hippos! Even lions!” she said.

“That’s amazing!” Tony agreed. “You’ll have to share pictures of our trip.”

“You mean pictures of Dad changing a flat tire in the middle of nowhere? Who would want to see that?”

“But that’s the great thing about this whole trip!” Tony said excitedly. “We have no idea what’s going to happen, or what surprises we might have! We’re on a true adventure.” Tony continued, “I read that there’s an amazing place out here. I found pictures online. Look how amazing they are!”

Serena put down her phone as Tony introduced pictures of the ancient animals and other interesting things about here. She looked out of the window, wondering when they could get there. But then she held her breath.

Just on the other side of the road, was a herd of bison (一群野牛) walking slowly through the grasses. She’d never seen anything like them this close before!

“Well, I didn’t expect that! Maybe we’re going to have a real adventure after all,” said Serena as she quickly took a picture through the window.

“Exactly! Now look how wonderful the view is at the moment!” Tony said. “And all because we got a flat tire.”

24. How did Serena feel about the trip at first?

- A. Bored. B. Worried. C. Interested. D. Surprised.

25. Why did Tony show Serena the pictures online?

- A. To show their trip can be amazing too.
B. To ask her to compete with her friends.
C. To prove he was good at taking pictures.
D. To encourage her to study ancient animals.

26. What did Serena learn from the trip?

- A. The importance of history. B. The meaning of family to her.
C. The ways of solving problems. D. The value of living in the moment.



D

Most of us probably have told a lie at one time or another. Some lies are harmful. Some are mostly harmless. Still other lies may even be created with kindness. But whatever kind of lie you tell, it takes surprising brainpower to pull it off. Lying also can have unwanted influences, too.

When you tell the truth, you think of what you want to say and just say it. However, lying takes much more work — you have to come up with a story and remember it. A lot of that work is done in a brain area called the prefrontal cortex (前额叶皮层). It's responsible for working memory and executive function (执行功能) tasks such as planning, problem-solving and self-control. Working memory keeps things in mind just for a little while as you're using them. Executive function comes into play when you use self-control to keep from blurting out (脱口而出) the facts that would uncover your lie. It helps you recall all the details of a lie to make sure that it sounds believable. It also lets you think a step or two ahead to make sure the lie you're telling will likely hold up to questioning.

Calling on your executive function this way uses up a lot of brainpower. Vendemia, a neuroscientist at the University of South Carolina, did a research and has found that people's mental workload will be heavier and their reaction time longer when they lie. Worse still, when the prefrontal cortex is busy with tasks related to lying, she notes, it has a harder time doing other tasks such as making a study plan or using self-control to keep from spending too much time on computer games.

Lying has social influences, too. Even the kindest lies can sometimes be risky and often **backfire**. When you give dishonest praise, you may make your friends feel good at first. But if you do it often enough, they'll soon learn that they can't trust your praise. People generally value honesty and don't like liars, so if you are viewed as untrustworthy, it can be bad for your relationships.

It's widely agreed that nearly all cultures value honesty, and now science is revealing (揭示) how dishonesty influences the brain and your ability to build the trust on which strong relationships depend. So, even when lying doesn't stretch your nose, it still comes at a price that you can't afford.

30. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A. why self-control benefits the brain B. what social influences lying can bring
C. how the brain works when people lie D. when executive function comes into play
31. What can we learn about lying from the passage?
- A. Lying improves working memory.
B. Covering lies takes much brainpower.
C. The nature of lies is decided by the brain.
D. People's reaction can be sped up by lying.
32. The underlined word "**backfire**" in Paragraph 4 probably means " _____ ".
- A. lead to serious accidents B. help to win full support
C. build up strong relationships D. have the opposite effect
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Signs of Lying B. Costs of Lying C. Causes of Lies D. Types of Lies



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。

Doctors in Bristol can send patients on a free course from this month, which uses stand-up comedy to help patients who are fighting with trauma (创伤). The course was pioneered by a comedian, Angie Belcher.

It's believed that comedy is in every one of us, and we are all born comedians. Every night we come home from work and tell our family what our days were like, but on the way home we'll work on the details, and try to make our stories funnier to amuse our families. According to Angie Belcher, professional comedy education is to give people the tools to make the stories better. The course is a combination of psychology (心理学), comedy and storytelling and it will last six weeks.

In fact, past traumas are perfect for comedy. Comedy doesn't come from the happy, perfect moments of our lives, but from our everyday life events. People who've been through big life experiences, such as the death of a close friend and poor health, often can't wait to share their stories, mostly because there's always something strangely funny about the situation. Experts say that we can accept and honor the comedy of a situation, as much as the sadness of it. It's a short period of rest from something unpleasant.

Angie, who has a master's degree in psychology, says the course is for anyone who is ready to explore their trauma through comedy. It can be taken by people in recovery from mental health problems and people who've had trauma. There's lots of one-to-one help in the room too. The comedians give people a hand to write their comedy and explore some dark times from their history.

While the course can't take the place of medical treatment, talking about our trauma in a funny way indeed helps. Comedy can help to build community. When we bring our stories alive for others, it makes other people feel less alone. Having our experiences mirrored back to us is hugely comforting.

34. Who pioneered the free course?
35. How long will the course last?
36. Where does comedy come from according to the passage?
37. Your friend Peter is now going through a trauma. Would you like to advise him to take the course mentioned in the passage? Why or why not?

五、文段表达 (10分)

38. 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, 你校英语公众号将推出以“科技”为主题的系列推送。请你用英文给公众号留言, 介绍一个你认为最实用的设备 (device) 或应用程序 (app), 并描述它给生活带来的便利。

提示词语: technology, communicate, learn, convenient, time-saving

- 提示问题:
- What device or app do you want to introduce?
 - What benefits does it bring to people?

Technology is now becoming more and more important in our life. _____

题目 2

积极求助是一种生活智慧。它能帮我们找到方向, 带我们走出迷茫。

某英文网站正在开展以“积极求助”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请用英文写一篇短文投稿, 介绍你向他人求助的一次经历, 以及你的收获。

提示词语: problem, encourage, explain, improve, confidence

- 提示问题:
- What is your story of asking for help?
 - What have you learned from it?

Asking for help plays an important role in our life. _____

