



# 房山区 2020 年九年级衔接诊断测试试卷

## 英 语

2020.5

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| 考<br>生<br>须<br>知 | 1. 本试卷共 10 页, 共 39 道小题, 满分 60 分。考试时长 90 分钟。<br>2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名, 并在答题卡上粘贴准考证条形码。<br>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。<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。

- Mr. Black and his wife went to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ bike yesterday.  
A. by                      B. in                      C. on                      D. at
- \_\_\_\_\_ books are these on the teacher's desk?  
— They are Mary's.  
A. Who                      B. What                      C. Whose                      D. Which
- I am going to the Summer Palace. Would you like to go with \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. you                      B. him                      C. her                      D. me
- I didn't have breakfast this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ I am very hungry now.  
A. but                      B. so                      C. or                      D. and
- \_\_\_\_\_ I hand in my homework today?  
— No, you needn't.  
A. Can                      B. Must                      C. Shall                      D. May
- I think this mobile phone is \_\_\_\_\_ of all. I like it very much.  
A. beautiful                      B. more beautiful                      C. most beautiful                      D. the most beautiful
- My mom \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee on her way home every day.  
A. buys                      B. bought                      C. is buying                      D. will buy
- Jack, what are you doing there?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ to my pen friend.  
A. wrote                      B. write                      C. am writing                      D. will write
- The sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ next Friday if the weather is good.  
A. held                      B. was held                      C. will hold                      D. will be held



10. We \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground when it began to rain.  
A. play                      B. will play                      C. were playing                      D. are playing
11. — Alice, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the computer?  
— Oh, yes. I bought it from a store online.  
A. where did you buy                      B. where you bought  
C. where will you buy                      D. where you will buy
12. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ a math teacher since 2016. She likes the work very much.  
A. has been                      B. is                      C. will be                      D. was

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。

I knew I was not supposed to be quite so excited. I was too old for that. At age eleven, the oldest and my mom's "grown up" girl, I had to keep calm. I was in middle school after all. But every chance I got, when I was alone, I 13 each present under the tree. I read every tag (标签) and felt every bag, guessing at the things within. I had examined each gift so often that I could tell which 14 went to which person without looking at the tags.

It had been a hard year for my family. Whenever my mom looked over at the tree and presents, she would sigh (叹气) and warn us, "There won't be as much for Christmas this year. Try not to be 15." Christmas had been a time for my parents to spoil (宠爱) us. I had heard the phrase "giving is better than receiving", but getting presents was the whole point!

On Christmas morning, we 16 waited in the hallway until Dad told us everything was ready. We rushed into the living room and had to wait and 17 while other family members opened their presents, but as the time passed we lost our self-control.

"Here's another one for you," said Mom as she handed me a bag. I looked at it, confused. Having spent so much time examining the presents before Christmas, I 18 this one. It was for my mom!

It was a blow dryer. While this may seem only a simple gift, to me it was so much more. But, in my world, where receiving was more important than giving, my mom's act of selflessness was difficult to 19. I thought in disbelief about how much my mom must love me to do that.

I have always remembered that Christmas with love. As an adult with children, I can now see my mom was finding an even greater 20 in her Christmas because giving truly is better than receiving. To me, my mom's simple act meant the world.



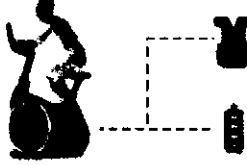

13. A. changed                      B. opened                      C. filled                      D. checked  
 14. A. child                      B. present                      C. tree                      D. word  
 15. A. disappointed                      B. excited                      C. worried                      D. satisfied  
 16. A. carefully                      B. hopelessly                      C. eagerly                      D. nervously  
 17. A. complain                      B. argue                      C. watch                      D. choose  
 18. A. received                      B. recognized                      C. refused                      D. expected  
 19. A. understand                      B. predict                      C. prove                      D. express  
 20. A. challenge                      B. role                      C. pleasure                      D. influence

### 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

Teenagers have a lot of new ideas. Let's have a look at these teenage inventions that might change the world.

	<p>Banana leaves usually go bad in two or three days. Tenth Hadith, a teenager from India, used UV to make the leaves stay fresh for a year. Tenth thinks that one day the leaves will be used for making plates, cups and other things.</p>
	<p>David Cohen, an American teenager, built an earthworm ( 蚯蚓 ) robot. It is able to go into the smallest places, where humans or dogs can't go. It will be used for finding people in a fire or an earthquake.</p>
	<p>Remya Jose, a 14-year-old girl from India, found it tiring and boring to hand wash clothes in the nearby river. She reused some bicycle parts and created a washing machine that saves time, energy and keeps people fit at the same time.</p>
 <p>sensors</p>	<p>Kenneth Shinozuku, a 15-year-old boy from New York, noticed that his grandfather who got Alzheimer's disease ( 老年痴呆 ) would often leave home and get lost. So he invented the wearable sensors ( 感应器 ) to help people find their family members like his grandfather.</p>





She stopped as if to prepare me for her news. Then she slowly said, “That was cat poop (猫屎). You planted cat poop.”

Miriam looked at my face and did the best to keep from laughing. But I was too busy replaying the pictures of me picking these cat poop from a paper bag and planting them.

Years have passed since then, and both our gardens and our friendship have continued to grow. I guess, I really will try to plant just about anything.

24. What did Miriam worried about?
- A. She had no time to plant her corms.
  - B. She would spend too much time on the trip.
  - C. She had too many seeds to plant in spring.
  - D. There was no place for her corms in her garden.
25. Why did the writer go out for dinner with Miriam?
- A. To make friends with her.
  - B. To plant seeds with her.
  - C. To listen to her news.
  - D. To celebrate her return.
26. What did the writer know after Miriam got back?
- A. The corms grew very well.
  - B. Miriam’s garden was sweet.
  - C. The writer planted cat poop.
  - D. Miriam had a very good trip.

### C

Two new studies suggest that modern running shoes could increase the risk of injuries (损伤) to runners.

One study involved sixty-eight healthy young women and men who ran at least twenty-four kilometers a week. The runners were watched on a running machine. Sometimes they wore running shoes. Other times they ran barefoot (赤脚).

Researchers from the University of Virginia and the University of Colorado did the study. They found that running shoes create more stress that could hurt knees, hips and ankle joints than running barefoot. They watched that the effect was even greater than the effect reported earlier for walking in high heels (高跟鞋). The study appeared in an official scientific magazine.



The other study appeared in the journal Nature. It compared runners in the United States



and Kenya. The researchers were from Harvard University, Moi University in Kenya and the University of Glasgow. They divided the runners into three groups. One group had always run shoeless. Another group had always run with shoes. And the third group had changed to shoeless running.

Runners who wear shoes usually come down heel first. That puts great force on the back of the foot. But the study found that barefoot runners generally land on the front or middle of their foot. That way they feel relaxed when landing and avoid hitting their heel hard.

Harvard's Daniel Lieberman led the study. He says the way most running shoes are designed may explain why those who wear them land on their heels. The heel of the shoe is bigger and heavier than other parts of the shoe, so it would seem more likely to come down first. Also, the heel generally has thick material under it to soften landings.

But the researchers do *not* suggest that runners immediately start running barefoot. They say it takes some training. And there can be risks, like running when your feet are too cold to feel if you get injured.

The study was partly supported by Vibram, which makes a kind of footwear that it says is like running barefoot. The findings have gotten a lot of attention. But the researchers say there are many problems. So they have tried to explain their findings on a Harvard Website.

27. Why do running shoes increase the risk of injuries to runners?

- A. Runners usually land on the front of the foot first.
- B. They're much bigger and heavier than high heels.
- C. They have a big effect on the way the runners run.
- D. Runners always run in small size running shoes.

28. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. No one will run with running shoes in the future.
- B. High heels' design is better than running shoes'.
- C. Runners won't be injured if they run barefoot.
- D. Most running shoes are designed improperly.

29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To explain why people like running with running shoes.
- B. To show running without shoes is of benefit to runners.
- C. To encourage all the runners to try to run barefoot now.
- D. To help people know the feelings of running with shoes.





## D

What makes humans smarter than other animals? We've got a bigger brain, of course. But when it comes to brains, is bigger always better?

Traditionally, scientists have thought that humans' better intelligence (智慧) came mostly from the fact that our brains are three times bigger than those of our nearest living relatives, chimpanzees. People even used to believe that men are smarter than women because men have a little larger brains.



This, however, is not the truth. Scientists at University College London in the UK have found that brain organization, and not brain size, is the key to the advantage of human intelligence, reported Live Science.

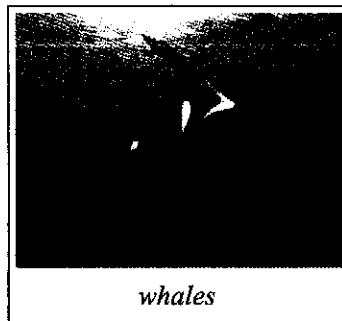
Through millions of years of gradual development, our ancestors (祖先) were pushed to get smarter all the time so that they could meet the needs of new environments. However, holding this growing intelligence in increasingly large brains was not the best choice because bigger brains require more energy to power. "This is when reorganization may come into play," said Christophe Soligo, a member of the London research team.

In the study, scientists looked at the brains of 17 kinds of primates (灵长目动物), including monkeys, apes and humans. They found that in the process of gradual development, brains didn't keep growing as a whole. Certain parts of the brain grew more than others as needed, and in this way they could make the best use of their limited brain space.

For example, when early humans were trying hard to live, the brain region (区域) which is **in charge of** using tools and finding food grew in size more than other regions. But in modern times, the prefrontal cortex (前额皮质)—the region in charge of social cognition (认知), moral judgments and goal-directed planning—grew more than the rest of the brain.

Think of the brain as a room. If a big room is poorly organized, it doesn't necessarily store more things than a smaller one.

Paul Manger, a professor, explains this using the example of whales. He told Scientific American: "Whales have big brains. But if you look at the actual structure (结构) of the brain, it's very simple. Brain size only matters if the rest of the brain is organized properly."





30. According to the passage, in recent human development, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the prefrontal cortex grew most in the brain
  - B. human's most regions of the brain didn't change
  - C. brain became simple because the brain space is limited
  - D. Brain kept growing in size to deal with new environments
31. The words “**in charge of**” in Paragraph 6 probably mean “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. similar to
  - B. responsible for
  - C. in need of
  - D. with help of
32. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the difference between men and women has an effect on intelligence
  - B. the larger brains are usually organized better than the smaller ones
  - C. animals whose brains are organized properly can be smarter
  - D. the size of the brain has nothing to do with intelligence
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Is Human Brain the Biggest of All Animals'?
  - B. Do Men Have Bigger Brains than Women?
  - C. Are Human Brains Growing as a Whole?
  - D. Does a Bigger Brain Make you Smarter?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共10分，每小题2分）

Stay Home Studying

17-year-old Liu Yu was a high school student in China. She planned to go back to school on Feb 17 to prepare for the 2020 college entrance examination (高考). However, the Ministry of Education (教育部) told people in late January that the spring term for all schools would be put off because of the serious disease (疾病) in China. So Liu Yu, like all the others students, had to stay at home.



However, Liu and her classmates didn't fell behind their plans and began studying full-time again – only from home. It may have become the largest online teaching experiment the country has ever seen.

To go with students' new learning environment, a “cloud platform (云平台)” was started using on Feb 17. It provided students with education resources (资源) covering all school subjects. But some students had difficulty going to the website or using smart phones.



A TV channel by China Education Television started airing classes on Feb 17. So students could have classes and study online or on TV at home.

But the online platform and TV channel don't just offer school knowledge. Students can also learn how to protect themselves from the disease and psychological (心理的) health during this period, according to the Ministry of Education.

For some students, the chance to study from home has had some unexpected benefits. Yuan Siyi, who lives in Hubei province, used to get up before 6 am on school days, but since starting online courses, she got more hours of sleep every morning. "I like online teaching because I have more freedom at home," Yuan told TEENS. She began her all-day courses on Feb 3.

However, online teaching and learning has its weaknesses compared to studying in a traditional classroom. "My motivation (动力) to study is stronger when my classmates are around me and all working very hard," Yuan said.

According to the Ministry of Education, online courses are just a short-time way of learning during the disease. When the new term begins, schools will no longer use online classes instead of classroom teaching.

34. When did Liu Yu plan to go back to school?
35. Did Liu Yu begin her full-time study from home ?
36. How did students have classes and study at home?
37. What can students learn except school knowledge during this period?
38. What is Paragraph 5 and 6 mainly about?

## 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, 你们学校将要举办一次读书报告会, 分享自己在延期开学期间读的好书和读书感受。你打算邀请你们班交换生 Peter 跟你一起参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉 Peter 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: school hall, report, enjoy, read, share,

提示问题: ● When and where will the reading meeting start?

- What will you do in the reading meeting?
- What do you advise Peter to prepare for it?

*Dear Peter,*

*I'm writing to invite you to take part in the reading meeting and sharing your feelings.*

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

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

### 题目②

2020年的春节,人们没有走亲访友,没有聚会聚餐。大多数家庭因疫情的迅速蔓延“闭门守家话亲情”,抖音上多了不少家庭娱乐小视频,俨然成为了“严冬”里的一道暖流。

某英文网站正在开展以“别让孝心迟到”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,谈谈在假期你为家人做了什么,这样做的原因以及你的感受。

提示词语: virtues (美德), dutiful (孝顺的), cook, busy, take care of, happy

提示问题: ● What did you do during the holiday?

- Why did you do so?
- How did you feel?

*It's one of our traditional virtues to be dutiful.* \_\_\_\_\_

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