

# 海淀区九年级第二学期期末练习



## 英语

2019.06

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

<b>考 生 须 知</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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。</li><li>2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。</li><li>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。</li><li>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。</li><li>5. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。</li></ol>
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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。

1. This is my little sister. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Tina.  
A. His                      B. Her                      C. My                      D. Your
2. —Excuse me, sir. Where is the cinema?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth floor.  
A. for                      B. to                      C. of                      D. on
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to school, Kate?  
— On foot.  
A. When                      B. Where                      C. How                      D. Why
4. —Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss the first train of Beijing S2!  
—OK. I can't wait to see the Great Wall.  
A. or                      B. so                      C. and                      D. but
5. I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ go now. My piano lesson will start in ten minutes.  
A. must                      B. might                      C. can                      D. could
6. Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ bridge I have ever seen.  
A. wonderful                      B. more wonderful                      C. most wonderful                      D. the most wonderful
7. —What a nice silk scarf!  
—Thanks. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ it for me when she travelled in Hangzhou.  
A. buys                      B. bought                      C. has bought                      D. will buy
8. Please turn the TV down. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ for the math test now.  
A. studies                      B. studied                      C. is studying                      D. was studying
9. Every morning, Nick's mother \_\_\_\_\_ him to drink more water at school.  
A. tells                      B. tell                      C. has told                      D. is telling
10. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ in London for a long time. He knows a lot about the city.  
A. lived                      B. was living                      C. has lived                      D. will live



11. A large forest park \_\_\_\_\_ near the lake next year.  
 A. completes            B. was completed            C. will complete            D. will be completed
12. —Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —I usually exercise three times a week.  
 A. how often do you exercise            B. how often you exercise  
 C. how often did you exercise            D. how often you exercised

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。

Have you ever blown dandelion seeds to make a wish? Me too. Have you ever eaten a dandelion (蒲公英)? Me neither.

“Time to go, Athena,” Mama said from the sidewalk. She 13 open the car door waiting for me. I stepped in the car with my book. “She knew I didn’t eat dandelions. Why did I have to pick them with my family every spring?” I thought.



My father and grandmother smiled from the front seats of the car. I turned and 14 to Brigid, the girl who had just moved in. She stood across the street and watched. I was glad she didn’t ask where we were going.

We rode into the 15, not too far from our house just outside Chicago. I set down my book feeling the warm breeze. I told the wind, “I hope we are not there yet.”

I had never seen anyone in the field with us, but I was always 16 that someone would notice us picking dandelions. People in America pulled dandelions from their yards. What would the new neighbors think if they found out our family ate weeds (杂草)?

We drove west until the houses stopped. Then we stopped. We walked through a large field. Hundreds of yellow flowers 17 over the soft earth. I looked for a place to hide.

“What’s the matter with you, Athena?” Granny asked. “Nothing,” I said. “But why do we eat dandelions? No one else does.” “The best 18 in the world.” Granny answered.

It seemed to take hours to fill the bags. By the time we were ready to leave, we had enough dandelions. On the way home, Mama and Granny talked about hosting a dinner party for the new neighbors.

The night of the party, Brigid arrived with her parents. Mama served octopus with onions, peppers stuffed with lamb and rice, and horta made of dandelions. Our guests ate everything. Brigid tasted the octopus and the lamb. Then she put her fork on the horta. “Wait!” I said. Too late. “You ate the dandelions!” I told her 19. “Not bad,” she said and ate another bite. We both laughed.

After dinner, Brigid and I went to the backyard. The stars reminded me of dandelions in the soft field. I closed my eyes and made a 20: to be as open-minded as my family and my new friends.

- |                  |                |              |                  |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 13. A. pushed    | B. broke       | C. held      | D. knocked       |
| 14. A. waved     | B. ran         | C. talked    | D. drove         |
| 15. A. city      | B. country     | C. factory   | D. company       |
| 16. A. glad      | B. curious     | C. excited   | D. afraid        |
| 17. A. walked    | B. fell        | C. spread    | D. climbed       |
| 18. A. wood      | B. food        | C. cotton    | D. corn          |
| 19. A. patiently | B. differently | C. relaxedly | D. embarrassedly |
| 20. A. wish      | B. word        | C. deal      | D. list          |







### 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

#### Should More Cities Make It Illegal (不合法) to Text While Crossing the Street?

Hawaii, the U.S., recently passed a law making it illegal to text or look down at mobile phones while crossing the street. It is the first major U.S. city with a law like this. Do you think more places should pass such a law? Here are some ideas.

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sally, Seoul, South Korea</b></p> <p>We should make it illegal in more cities because texting while walking can be dangerous. If you are looking at your phone while walking, you might not see a car come or the traffic light turn red.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Andrew, Sydney, Australia</b></p> <p>I disagree because we have the right to make our own decisions. The government needs to stop telling us what to do. After all, this is a free country. And police need a lot of time to catch real criminals (犯人).</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Madeline, Paris, France</b></p> <p>This law is a good idea. If this law goes into effect in more cities, people will be upset. But is there really a way to please everyone? This would not be for fun. It would be for the benefit and safety of all the people.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anjali, Tokyo, Japan</b></p> <p>People do many things that cause injury (伤害) to themselves but are not illegal. People might get hurt from texting while walking if they're not paying attention. But I still think they should have a choice.</p>

21. \_\_\_\_\_ recently passed a law making it illegal to text while crossing the street.  
A. Seoul                      B. Sydney                      C. Hawaii                      D. Paris
22. What does Sally think of texting while walking?  
A. Common.                      B. Dangerous.                      C. Strange.                      D. Unhealthy.
23. According to Madeline, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people might not see a car come while texting  
B. the law would be for the benefit of all the people  
C. people have the right to make their own decisions  
D. people do many things that cause injury to themselves



**B**

“All right, everyone, listen up!” said Rey. “I have something important to say.”

Rey had always had something important to say since the first day of primary school. “This is really a big project,” said Rey. “Trust me. As long as I’m in charge, we’ll have the most wonderful project ever!”

“It seems like Rey is always in charge,” murmured (小声说) Jake.

It was true. Rey always seemed to be in charge of everything. He wanted everything to be as perfect as possible, and he just believed that he was the only person who could make that happen.

This time, Rey decided to do a play about the Wright brothers and the first airplane flight. He announced that he would be the director, and he had also decided on the role that everyone would play. He would play the part of Orville Wright. He even had made the costumes, which Hannah would like to do.

The next day, Rey announced he was going to play Wilbur Wright.

“How can you play both of the Wright brothers?” asked Hannah.

“I’ll just put on different hats for each one,” said Rey.

The next afternoon, no one showed up at the rehearsal (排练) except Rey. An hour had passed, and he still hadn’t heard from others.

Finally, Rey called Stephen. “I quit the play,” said Stephen. “In fact, we all quit. We’re going to do something else.”

Rey spent the rest of the afternoon working on the play. Moving the set himself took too long, and running around to change costumes left him out of breath. Worst of all, half the airplane dragged on the ground as Rey pulled it across the stage. Rey felt upset and confused.

He knew now that he couldn’t do the play alone. He needed his friends’ help if it was going to work at all.

The next day at school, Rey had a talk with his friends. “I’m going to change. I promise I will listen to you. What do you want to do?”

Hannah thought the play should be shorter and Jake wanted to make a new airplane that would be easier to handle. Stephen thought everyone should get a chance to play a real part like Wilbur Wright. Fern wanted to be able to act her part the way she wanted.

“You are probably right,” Rey said. “Let’s try it your way.”

Everyone smiled.

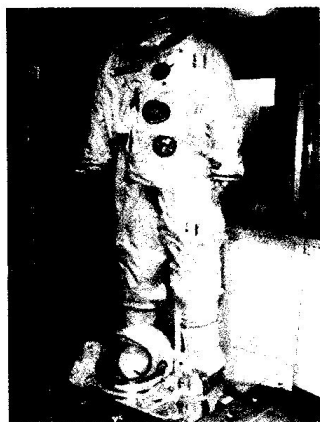


24. What did Rey decide to do for the project?
- A. To change the classroom setting.                      B. To make an airplane for the children.  
C. To do a play about the Wright brothers.            D. To make some hats for the classmates.
25. How did Rey feel when he did the play alone?
- A. Proud.                      B. Angry.                      C. Upset.                      D. Cheerful.
26. Everyone smiled in the end because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they finished their project                      B. everyone could play a part  
C. Rey always had great ideas                      D. they won the first prize





C



On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. The space suit Armstrong wore on his lunar mission has come to symbolize courage and human achievement. In 1971, the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum (NASM), in Washington, D.C., acquired (获得) Armstrong's suit. It stood proudly on display for visitors to admire, until there were changes in the suit's appearance. "Over time, the suit started to show signs of **deterioration**," Lisa Young said. Young is an objects conservator (文物修复员) at NASM. It is her job to preserve (维护) historical and cultural objects.

"Plastics are tricky to conserve," Young says. They tend to degrade (降解) over time. Neoprene is one type of plastic in Armstrong's suit. The material can turn brittle and break into tiny pieces. This would ruin the space suit. NASM, seeking ways to preserve this historical treasure, removed it from display in 2006.

What causes plastic to degrade in the first place? "Many things," Odile Madden says. Madden is a scientist in California. She explains that sunlight, water, humidity, and dust can cause plastics to degrade. "Some plastics will break down no matter what we do," Madden says.

Yet history can still be saved. Scientists have found that storing plastics in cooler temperatures, with lower humidity levels, can slow degradation. Young says Armstrong's suit is currently in storage at a temperature of 63°F and a lower relative humidity of 30%. These conditions will be maintained when Armstrong's suit returns to a museum display case in time for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the moon landing.

Plastic degradation affects art, too. Artist Claes Oldenburg created *False Food Selection* in 1966. It consists of plastic food displayed in a wooden box. The plastic food used to look real. Now, some of it has flattened and yellowed. Georgina Rayner is a conservation scientist at Harvard Art Museums, in Cambridge. She says the artwork's wooden box produces an acidic (酸的) gas that eats away at the plastic. This speeds up the degradation process. But Rayner is motivated to conserve this artwork and others like it. "Plastics are a part of our history," she says. "It's important to preserve them so that future generations can understand the journey we've taken."

27. Neil Armstrong's space suit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is in storage at a higher relative humidity      B. is considered as a symbol of plastic art  
C. was protected at Harvard Art Museums      D. was removed from display in 2006
28. The word "**deterioration**" in Paragraph 1 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. becoming worse      B. losing attention  
C. getting stronger      D. being valuable
29. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Plastic artworks help future generations learn more about history.  
B. We can do nothing to prevent plastic objects from breaking down.  
C. The acidic gas is a necessity in the preservation of plastic objects.  
D. People are advised to use fewer plastic objects in their daily life.



D

During this age of technology, life moves fast and people only focus on what comes next, rather than living in the present. Often their daydreaming is centered on the “next” rather than the “now.”

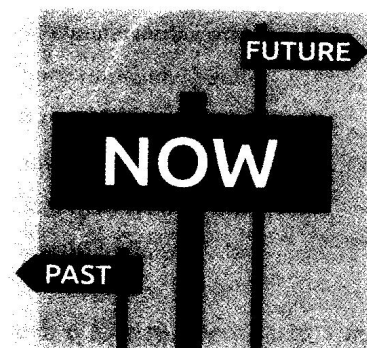
Technology is all about what’s next—the next innovation (创新), the next platform or the next device. This is most obvious with the iPhone. The iPhone X has just released, but businessmen and customers are already thinking about the next, newest iPhone. I am already counting the days until I can upgrade my iPhone.

Throughout my adolescence (青春期), almost every single one of my peers have been too wrapped up with the next “great” thing and put too much stress on themselves while losing sense of what is going on now or what they have achieved; it drives me totally crazy. Upon entering high school, I was excited to spend the next four years with my closest friends. Sadly, once I hit my sophomore year (高二), I began to worry about getting into a good college and what I needed to do for that to happen. By concentrating on what’s next, I seem to be missing what’s great about high school.

Most students in high school look at education as a means to an end; something that will set them up for the next step. Due to this, they pay close attention to the teacher in class, not to enrich their knowledge, but to score high on the test, making them stronger candidates (候选人) for college. What is even more annoying is that universities are now forcing high school students to have a clear idea of what they want to do in life. Most colleges have specialized schools, such as business, nursing and education; in most cases, it is very difficult to switch out of or into one of the specialized schools. Therefore, high schoolers do actually have to focus on what’s next.

When I go to college, all I am thinking about is still what comes next; that is, how to land a great job out of college. Everyone around seems to be like me. Actually, I truly hope that people who are in this very similar situation can figure out a way to make the “now” as important, if not more important, than the “next” in life.

Taking all of this into consideration, the concept of what comes next is far too ingrained (根深蒂固的) into important things of life, such as technology and education. If people keep racing from one thing to the next, life will pass them by and in a hurry; no one will be able to look back on what they have experienced or achieved, because life will have become a blur (模糊).



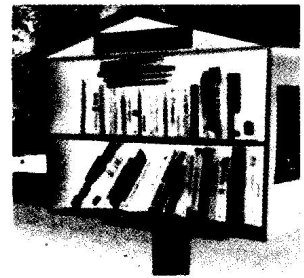
30. The writer mentions the iPhone in Paragraph 2 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the newest iPhone is always the best                      B. young customers like new technology
- C. the iPhone X attracts the most attention                D. technology is all about what comes next
31. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. High schoolers are forced to have clear ideas about their future jobs.
- B. Few students pay close attention to the teacher to score high on tests.
- C. Thinking too much about the present gives students too much pressure.
- D. Different activities make the students stronger candidates for the college.



32. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students now care too much about unimportant things in life
  - B. future achievements depend on your plan in your high school
  - C. college education usually makes a great difference to most of the people
  - D. people should live in the “now” rather than only look ahead to the “next”
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Future, in Our Eyes
  - B. Now, in a World of Next
  - C. Past, Now and Future
  - D. Technology, a Key to Future

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

Todd Bol is the founder of the non-profit Little Free Libraries. Bol built the first little library in 2009 to honor his mom, who was a book lover and teacher. Bol wanted to share his mother’s love for reading with others. He decided to build a wood box and fill it with books. He made it look like a tiny red schoolhouse. He placed the box of books on a post in his front yard with a sign that read “Free Books.” This was the beginning of the Little Free Library.



Soon Bol’s neighbors noticed this tiny model of a schoolhouse. They began taking the books and replacing them with books of their own. The tiny library was always open. A library card was not needed. The books could be read and returned whenever. It offered people an easy way to read. This library didn’t just provide books. It also helped build friendships among community members. As more and more people visited Bol’s little library, they began talking with one another. Everyone loved the little library. They shared thoughts, ideas, and stories. They got to know one another. After all, as Bol said, “It’s a magic box with books.”

Bol’s friends and neighbors wanted little libraries of their own. Bol built several and gave them away. One of his friends, Rick Brooks, noticed that the libraries encouraged people to read. He believed that Bol’s little libraries could benefit more than just local friends and neighbors. With this in mind, Bol and Brooks came up with a plan to build more than 2,500 Little Free Libraries around the world. To achieve this goal, they created a website. People can get information about the Little Free Libraries and how they can set up little libraries of their own.

Thanks to Bol and Brooks, the Little Free Libraries are encouraging people to read more and to be friendlier. Today there are more than 75,000 Little Free Libraries around the world, and they can be found on almost every continent.

- 34. When did Bol build the first library?
- 35. Where did Bol put the box of books?
- 36. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- 37. How did Bol and Brooks achieve their goal?
- 38. What are the Little Free Libraries encouraging people to do?





## 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, 加拿大某校学生代表团将要来你校参观。学生会安排你负责介绍学校的课外活动。请你用英语写一篇发言稿, 谈谈你们学校经常举办哪些活动, 你认为哪一项活动最具特色以及你的理由。

提示词语: introduce, competition, festival, learn, culture

提示问题: 1. What activities do you have in your school?

2. Which activity do you think is the most special? And why?

Dear friends,

It's my great honor to introduce the activities in our school. \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you.

#### 题目2

信息技术的发展给我们提供了多样化的学习方式。某英文网站正在开展以“信息技术助我学”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈谈你是如何利用信息技术学习的, 以及你的感受。

提示词语: online, app, provide, choice, convenient, fun

提示问题: 1. How do you study with the help of information technology?

2. What do you think of it?

Information technology provides various ways to study. \_\_\_\_\_

Although it benefits us a lot, we should be careful not to spend too much time on it and use it properly.



