

# 九年级（上）期中试卷

英语

2017.11

考试时间：110 分钟 满分：110 分

（将答案按序号填写在答题卡上）

选择题（共 55 分）

一、听力（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

第一部分 听对话回答问题

本部分共有 10 道小题，每小题你将听到一段对话，每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟时间阅读题目；听完后，你还有 5 秒钟的时间从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正确的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. What's the boy's animal sign?

A.



B.

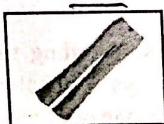


C.



2. What will Mary wear for the party?

A.



B.



C.



3. Which of the following instruments does the girl play?

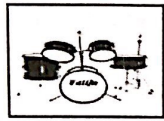
A.



B.



C.



4. Who has influenced the boy most?

A.



B.



C.



5. What was the weather like when Amy was in Canada?

A. Warm.

B. Wet.

C. Hot.

6. How does the girl's father go to work now?

A. By metro.

B. By car.

C. By bike.

7. Where are they probably speaking?

A. At the airport.

B. At the station.

C. In a taxi.

8. When was the sports meeting held?

A. On October 9.

B. On October 19.

C. On October 29.

9. Why did the man cough a lot?  
 A. Because he caught a cold. B. Because he smoked a lot. C. Because he spoke a lot.
10. How did Mary feel before the interview?  
 A. Confident. B. Nervous. C. Worried.

### 第二部分 听对话和短文答题

你将听到一段对话和两篇短文，各听两遍。听每段对话或短文前，你将有时间阅读相关小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每小题你仍有 5 秒钟的时间从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正确的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

听一段对话，回答第 11~12 小题。

11. Who built the Panama Canal (巴拿马运河)?  
 A. The Americans. B. The French. C. The Canadians.
12. When was the Panama Canal completed?  
 A. In 1911. B. In 1914. C. In 1940.

听第一篇短文，回答第 13~15 小题。请根据短文内容，选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。

Ella's Day	
The first thing to do	Ella <u>13</u> to start her day.
Place to have breakfast	She goes for breakfast <u>14</u> .
Working hours before lunch	She spends <u>15</u> hours working <u>before lunch</u> .
Time for bed	She goes to bed before 10:30.

13. A. enjoys a cup of coffee in the café  
 B. meets the other members of the band  
 C. checks emails and write some replies
14. A. in the studio B. in a café C. at home
15. A. two B. three C. four
- 听第二篇短文，回答第16~20小题。
16. How many schools are playing in the games?  
 A. Six. B. Eight. C. Nine.
17. When did the first games begin?  
 A. At 9:00 yesterday. B. At 9:30 yesterday. C. At 10:00 today.
18. Which team won the last baseball competition yesterday?  
 A. City North School. B. Mount Pleasant School. C. West Park School.
19. How long will the soccer competition last?  
 A. For one day. B. For two days. C. For three days.
20. Which sport will be played last?  
 A. Volleyball. B. Baseball. C. Badminton.



二、单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —Why did Julie win this year's singing competition?  
—I think she really has a gift \_\_\_\_\_ singing and practises hard.  
A. for                      B. as                      C. with                      D. on
22. More and more people have been used to paying with mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ Ali Pay appeared.  
A. until                      B. when                      C. after                      D. since
23. —Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ method is the best to solve the problem?  
—I think Mike's is the best.  
A. whom                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. what
24. —Will you please give your cousin a message for me?  
—Sorry. I can \_\_\_\_\_ see him these days. I'm wondering where he has gone.  
A. hardly                      B. simply                      C. nearly                      D. mostly
25. Simon is \_\_\_\_\_ tall \_\_\_\_\_ strong but he scored the most points in the last basketball match.  
A. both ... and                      B. either ... or                      C. neither ... nor                      D. not only ... but also
26. A big noise brought so many \_\_\_\_\_ visitors to the attention of the parade. They got together to see what was happening.  
A. modest                      B. curious                      C. friendly                      D. patient
27. Li Hua has made great \_\_\_\_\_ in English because of his hard work recently.  
A. progress                      B. prize                      C. praise                      D. promise
28. —Would you please stay for dinner with us?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_. My fridge doesn't work and the worker is coming to repair it.  
A. mustn't                      B. shouldn't                      C. needn't                      D. can't
29. President Xi Jinping \_\_\_\_\_ a 210-minute talk at the 19th National Congress of CCP on Oct. 18, 2017.  
A. has given                      B. was giving                      C. gives                      D. gave
30. It will be much quicker to go to Jiang Ning when Metro Line 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in 2020.  
A. completes                      B. will complete                      C. is completed                      D. will be completed
31. Last week a fireman came to our school and told us what to do if a fire \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. breaks out                      B. works out                      C. puts out                      D. runs out
32. We had been walking for over 20 miles, and we were completely *exhausted*. What does "*exhausted*" mean in English?  
A. energetic                      B. tired                      C. worried                      D. proud
33. —Simon, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I saw it with my classmates this summer holiday.  
A. where you saw the film *Wolf Warriors II*  
B. when did you see the film *Wolf Warriors II*  
C. why you have seen the film *Wolf Warriors II*  
D. who you saw the film *Wolf Warriors II* with

34. —Some people think women are better at cooking than men.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. Most excellent cooks in the restaurants are men.  
 A. I can't agree more B. I have no idea  
 C. That's not the case D. Don't mention it
35. —I can't believe Kitty has prepared the birthday party by herself.  
 —We all helped her. Just as the saying goes, "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. Rome is not built in a day B. Many hands make light work  
 C. Burn the candle at both ends D. Where there is life, there is hope

三、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

"It's raining cats and dogs!" Although this phrase is not very common in England any more, it clearly shows how we don't always say what we 36. It is often frustrating (令人沮丧的) for language learners. They understand every word in a sentence and yet the meaning remains unclear—like this sentence that actually means "It's raining very heavily!" 37, it's not just idioms (习语) that cause difficulties for people learning English.

The British are often considered to be 38 but this can be very confusing (令人困惑的) for non-native speakers. We often don't say what we are thinking—39 we often say the opposite! Here's an example that will explain what I mean:

"You should come round for tea!"

Is this a genuine (真诚的) invitation or is the person just being polite? British people are less open than people from other cultures, so we don't often 40 people into our homes. This phrase is one of those that we say but don't really mean, so when no further 41 are given, you can probably think it was made in the name of politeness! 42 how does this compare to other countries?

When I lived in India, lots of people would invite me (into) their homes but I always thought that they were just being polite. Of course, I was 43. The invitations were almost always genuine, and people expected me to visit them. I was always 44 by how welcoming people were.

In England, we often think it's polite to offer or suggest something even if we don't actually want to do it, while in other cultures people are more 45. Perhaps if English people just say what they were thinking, things would be a lot easier, especially for non-native speakers!

- |                    |                 |              |             |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. A. care        | B. mean         | C. plan      | D. feel     |
| 37. A. Indeed      | B. Otherwise    | C. Perhaps   | D. However  |
| 38. A. polite      | B. friendly     | C. modest    | D. helpful  |
| 39. A. as a result | B. in some ways | C. in fact   | D. as usual |
| 40. A. take        | B. invite       | C. advise    | D. prefer   |
| 41. A. details     | B. ideas        | C. rules     | D. notes    |
| 42. A. Then        | B. So           | C. As        | D. But      |
| 43. A. cheerful    | B. excited      | C. wrong     | D. nervous  |
| 44. A. surprised   | B. admired      | C. respected | D. refused  |
| 45. A. active      | B. serious      | C. suitable  | D. direct   |



四、阅读理解（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Philanthropy means helping those in need. Here is a list of five largest foundations of philanthropy in the United States. The list is based on the total worth, or assets (资产).

Foundations	Total assets in billions of dollars
<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b> — Established: 1994 Founders: Bill & Melinda Gates Areas of interest: international development, world health, U.S. education	<b>\$38.9B</b>
<b>The Ford Foundation</b> — Established: 1936 Founder: Edsel Ford Areas of interest: social issues	<b>\$13.8B</b>
<b>J. Paul Getty Trust</b> — Established: 1982 Founder: The Estate of J. Paul Getty Areas of interest: visual arts	<b>\$10.1B</b>
<b>The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation</b> — Established: 1968 Founder: The estate of R.W. Johnson Areas of interest: health	<b>\$10.1B</b>
<b>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation</b> — Established: 1967 Founder: Will and Flora Hewlett Areas of interest: social and environmental issues	<b>\$9.3B</b>

46. Which foundation was established earliest?  
 A. J. Paul Getty Trust                      B. The Ford Foundation  
 C. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation    D. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
47. How much are the assets of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in total?  
 A. \$9.3B.                      B. \$10.1B.                      C. \$13.8B.                      D. \$38.9B.
48. What does the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation pay attention to?  
 A. Visual arts.                      B. Social issues.                      C. Health.                      D. Education.

B



Hummingbirds are called hummingbirds for the whirring or humming sound their wings make. They are among the smallest of birds, measuring 7.5–13 cm. The smallest is the bee hummingbird from Cuba, and the largest is the giant hummingbird from South America.

Hummingbirds are colourful birds that can fly right, left, up, down, backwards, and even upside down. They also hover (盘旋) in mid-air and can fly at speeds of 34 miles per hour. The hummingbird's feet are used for perching (栖息) only, and are not used for jumping or walking.

The female hummingbird builds a tiny nest high up in a tree and lays between 1–3 eggs. The young start to fly in 18 to 30 days.

Hummingbirds eat flower nectar, tree sap and insects. A hummingbird attacks insects by flying and diving to snap them up out of the air. They must eat a large amount of food each day because of their fast breathing rate, fast heartbeat and high body temperature.

To store energy overnight, a hummingbird enters a sleep state called torpor. Animals that enter a state of torpor slow their heart rate, breathing, and lower their body temperature.

Hummingbirds are found in deserts, mountains, and plains, but most live in tropical (热带的) rain forests. The loss of living areas is the hummingbird's main danger.

49. You can find hummingbirds in many places except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in rain forests    B. in mountains    C. in deserts    D. in lakes

50. What does "snap ... up" mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. catch    B. collect    C. search    D. touch

51. According to the passage, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ~~A. the smallest hummingbird is from South America~~  
B. the young hummingbirds start to fly in at least 18 days  
~~C. the male hummingbird builds a tiny nest high up in a tree~~  
~~D. hummingbirds eat much food each day only because of their fast heartbeat~~

C

Different Colours can influence us in many different ways; that's according to Verity Allen. In her new series "*Colour Me Healthy*", Verity looks at the ways that colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can even change our feelings and even influence our health.

"Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?" says Verity. "Our toothpaste is always white or blue or maybe red. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit unpleasant. It's the same for businesses. We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don't respect one that uses pink or orange. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy."

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme. She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks (唇膏). Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American "Colour Doctor" who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new. But because Verity meets people in her polite way on the series, the viewers should make their own decisions about how much they should believe.



52. What does Paragraph 2 talk about?
- Colours can help you to get new ideas.
  - Colours can help you to cheer up quickly.
  - Colours can help you to respect a company.
  - Colours can help you to sell products easily.
53. Which of the following shows the probable content of the four shows?
- Cleaning Products; Colour Industry; Clothes; Food
  - Health; Products and Industry; Emotions; Decisions
  - Blue and Black; Red and Orange; White and Grey; Green and Yellow
  - Meeting Designers; Meeting Patients; Meeting Doctors; Meeting Scientists
54. Who does the writer respect least?
- Verity Allen.
  - The "Colour Doctor".
  - The people who name lipsticks.
  - The scientists who work with mice.
55. Which of the following would make a good title for the passage?
- Enjoy it, but don't believe everything.
  - Another great show from Verity Allen!
  - Don't miss this if you work in Business.
  - Watch this programme! It'll make you healthy!

### 非选择题 (共 55 分)

#### 五、填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A) 根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词, 使句子意思完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 56~60 的相应位置上。

56. Suzy is well organized and she always keeps all her things in good   ▲   (顺序).
57. We believe that a stronger China will do more to work   ▲   (和平) and development.
58. Many students don't like their school uniforms, but most schools are quite   ▲   (严格的) about the way they dress.
59. Our headteacher often tells us, "If at first you don't   ▲   (成功), try, try again!"
60. Wang Feng has become one of the best-selling rock   ▲   (音乐家) in China.

B) 根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 61~65 的相应位置上。

61. The old scientist makes a lot of   ▲   (speech) in middle schools every year.
62. When I was in hospital, many of my friends sent me their   ▲   (person) messages with best wishes.
63. The young writer's new novel has just come out and many readers think   ▲   (high) of his work.
64. Since the traffic is heavy at the moment, why not   ▲   (ride) a mobike?
65. —I want to show Paul around Nanjing next Saturday. Do you have any good ideas?  
—Qixia Mount is well worth   ▲   (visit) because of the red maple leaves.

C) 根据短文内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的词组填空, 使短文内容完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 66~70 的相应位置上。

run away without paying become a good man during the winter on his shoulder

"The Cop and the Anthem" is a December 1904 short story by American author O. Henry. It has only one character who is given a name "Soapy".

Soapy was a homeless man looking for somewhere to stay 66. He was thinking about doing something bad so the police would send him to prison (监狱).

First, he planned to eat in a restaurant 67, but the waiter looked at his clothes and would not let him in. Then he broke a shop window and waited for the police. When a police officer arrived at the shop, he did not believe Soapy did it because Soapy did not 68.

Then Soapy passed by a church, and heard people singing. Soapy was moved and decided to 69.

Just then, he felt a hand 70; "What are you doing here?" asked a police officer.

"Nothing," replied Soapy.

"Then come along," said the officer.

"Three months in prison," said the judge (法官) the next morning.

D) 根据所给汉语完成下列句子, 每空词数不限, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 71~75 的相应位置上。

71. Billy 在同学面前炫耀是不对的。

It's wrong of Billy                      in front of his classmates.

72. 你经常上课打瞌睡, 不要熬夜打游戏了。

You often feel sleepy in class and you shouldn't                      to play games.

73. 开始她决定和我们一起去看电影, 后来改变主意了。

At first she decided to go to the cinema with us, but she                      later.

74. Anna 五岁的时候就对弹钢琴感兴趣。

At the age of five Anna                      playing the piano.

75. 大多数学生做这道数学题时都遇到了困难。

Most students                      out the maths problem.

六、阅读填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A) 阅读下面短文, 根据所读内容, 在文章后第 76~85 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 76~85 的相应位置上。

注意: 每个空格只填 1 个单词。

Many runners feel that music makes exercise more enjoyable. However, they might not know that scientists have found some kinds of music can improve people's energy by 15%. This was discovered by Dr. Costas Karageorghis at Brunel University's School of Sport and Education. Karageorghis has worked with organizations such as Nike and with many champion (冠军) athletes. In the study, 30 people listened to exciting music by Queen, the Red Hot Chili Peppers and Madonna. They did exercise at the same time.



When they are doing exercise in time with the music, people show higher energy levels. Even when they are doing very hard exercise, they are confident about how they felt. When people are doing exercise, their nerves (神经) send messages saying that their body is getting tired. However, when they are listening to music at the same time, these messages are stopped. This is because the music causes part of the brain (大脑) to send different messages to the body that make it feel happy and relaxed.

Different types of music can have different effects (影响) on different people. The effect of some music can also depend on (取决于) how tiring the exercise is. Outgoing persons like faster and louder kinds of music compared to shy persons. This is because the brains of outgoing persons need more stimulation (刺激) than the brains of shy persons. Shy persons don't want to worry too much and so have better results when the music makes them feel relaxed.

Though music helps runners enjoy exercise, remember not to turn up the music too loud while working out, or it will harm your hearing. When listening to music, people run faster than usual—often without realizing it. It might cause traffic accidents if you're running along the city road with the headphones.

Music 76 energy levels	
77 and music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Music can help people to 78 exercise.</li> <li>➤ Listening to exciting music can make people's energy 15% 79 than usual.</li> </ul>
Nerve communication 'stopped'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The body 80 the messages of being tired from the nerve when doing exercise.</li> <li>➤ However, music helps stop the nerve 81 the messages of being tired to the body.</li> </ul>
Different effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The effect of some music depends on how 82 the exercise is.</li> <li>➤ Outgoing persons 83 fast and loud music to slow music.</li> <li>➤ Shy persons will feel less 84 When the music makes them relaxed.</li> </ul>
Tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loud music will be 85 to your hearing.</li> <li>➤ Running with headphones may cause traffic accidents.</li> </ul>

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 86~95 的相应位置上。

On Saturday morning, every boy in town was happy, except Tom Sawyer. Tom's aunt gave him a task of painting their fence (栅栏). It was 30 yards 1. 2. and three yards high. He painted one board and looked at his progress, and then he sat down to have a r 3.

Tom began to think of the games he wanted to play. He knew the boys who were f 4 would come along and make fun of him. Just then he had an idea. He picked up his brush and went back to work.

Ben Rogers came along the road. He was singing happily and carrying an apple.  
"I'm going swimming," said Ben. "Do you want to come? Oh, you have to work, don't you? What a pity!"

"Work?" said Tom. "This isn't work. I'm enjoying myself. Does a boy get a chance to paint a fence like this every day?" Then he went on painting. Ben said nothing and watched Tom in silence. He became more and more interested. After a while, he said, "Tom, will you let me do some painting?"

Tom replied to Ben, "No, I can't. Aunt Polly warned me to do it well. I'm the only person who can do it right."

"Oh, please, Tom," said Ben. "I can do it. I'll be really careful. I'll give you half my apple. Well, I'll give you all of it."

"That's a deal," said Tom. "But you must be careful."

Tom gave Ben his brush with worry on his face but joy in his heart. He sat down again and started to eat the apple.

When Ben got tired, Billy Fisher was waiting for his turn. He gave Tom a kite for the chance to paint. Then Johnny Miller offered him two toy soldiers.

Soon Tom got many new toys, and the fence got three coats of paint. Aunt Polly was so pleased that she gave Tom a big apple!

#### 七、书面表达 (满分 15 分)

Andy 最近很烦恼, 他给青少年工作者 Mr. Friend 写了一封邮件, 寻求帮助。请你根据邮件的内容, 以 Mr. Friend 的名义写一封回信。

Dear Mr. Friend,  
I have met many problems since I was in Grade 9. First, I still can't get high marks although I work hard. Second, my classmates often laugh at me because I am getting fatter. Third, my parents are too busy to care about me.  
I really feel blue about these. What should I do? Can you offer me some advice?  
Yours,  
Andy

注意:

1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;
2. 语言通顺, 意思连贯, 条理清楚, 书写规范;
3. 词数 80 词左右, 文章的开头和结语已经给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Andy,

Thanks for sharing your problems with me.



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2017 初三上鼓楼区英语期中考试  
答案及重难点解析

二、单选

- 21-25          ADCAC  
25-30          BADDC  
31-35          ABDCB

**重难点解析**

23. C. 考察定语从句。引导词在从句中作定语，表示“谁的（方法最好）”，应该选择 whose。  
25. C. 考察固定搭配。根据句意“Simon……高……壮，但是他得分最多”可知前后转折，所以 Simon 是既不高也不壮，两者中任一都不选择 neither...nor...。  
30. C. 考察被动语态及主将从现。表示将来的时间状语从句遵循主将从现原则，因此从句要用一般现在时，又因为地铁五号线是“被完成”，所以要用被动语态。

三、完型填空

- 36-40          BDACB  
41-45          ADCAD

**重难点解析**

36. B. 根据第四段第三行 “This phrase is one of those that we say but we don't mean.”说明前面 “It is raining cats and dogs”也是say和mean不同的例子。  
37. D. 空格后面说不只是习语引起学习英语的人误会，前后是转折关系。  
38. A. 第四段第一行原词复现。  
39. C. 原文空格前说我们不总说我们在思考的东西，空格后说我们说的常常正好相反。空格处应该是转折关系，as a result表示结果，in some ways 表示在某种程度上，in fact表示事实上，as usual 表示通常。  
40. B. 第五段第一行原词复现。  
41. A. details表示细节；ideas表示想法；rules表示规则；notes表示笔记。结合句意，当对方没有给出更多细节的时候，他/她这么说只是出于礼貌。  
42. D. 文章前半部分在说英国人出于礼貌，说话婉转，下文说到其他国家的人，例如印度人，说话直接，构成转折关系。  
43. C. 作者前面觉得印度人只是出于礼貌，后面发现他们其实很真诚，所以自己前面的想法是错误的。  
44. A. 印度人的礼貌程度让我惊讶。admire表示钦佩；respect表示尊重；refuse表示拒绝。  
45. D. 和前面的 polite 相对应。英国人很礼貌，其他文化圈的人相对直接。  
active 表示积极的；serious 表示严肃的；suitable 表示合适的；direct 表示直接的。

四、阅读理解

- 46-48          BDC  
49-51          DAB  
52-55          DCBA

**重难点解析**

49. D. 根据最后一段第一行  
50. A. 根据句意 snap up 是蜂鸟袭击昆虫的方式，只有 A 符合题意。  
51. B. 根据第三段第二行。  
52. D. 第二段最后一句进行了总结。

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53. C. 根据第三段第一行

54. B. 根据第三段第三到六行, Colour doctor 几乎没有科学知识来支撑他们关于颜色的认知。

55. A. 根据文章最后一句话,观众应该自己决定该相信多少。

#### 五、词汇填空题

A)

56. order

57. peace

58. strict

59. succeed

60. musicians

B)

61. speeches

62. personal

63. highly

64. ride

65. visiting

C)

66. during the winter

67. without paying

68. run away

69. become a good man

70. on his shoulder

D)

71. to show off

72. stay up

73. changed her mind

74. showed an interest in

75. had difficulty (in) working

#### 六、阅读填空

A)

76. improve

根据题干中的 energy 可以定位到文章第一段的第二行, 可以找到原词 improve。

77. Exercise

文章谈论的是 music 和 exercise 的关系, 故填 exercise, 注意首字母大写。

78. enjoy

定位原文最后一段第一行, 可以找到原文词 enjoy。

79. more

根据原文第二行说音乐能把人的精力提升 15%, 也就是比平时多 15%, 注意空格后 than, 此处填比较级 more。

80. receives

根据题干 tired 定位到第二段第三行和第四行, 神经向身体发出信号, 题干中 body 作主语, 身体应该是接收到信号, 故填 receives。



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81. sending

根据题干中的 tired 可以定位到第二段第三行和第四行，神经向身体发出疲劳的信号，题干中空格放在 stop 后面，根据结构 stop sb./sth. doing sth.，故填 sending。

82. tiring

根据 depend on 定位到原文的第三段第二行，找到原文词 tiring。

83. prefer

根据题干中的 outgoing 定位到原文第三段二三两行，外向的人喜欢更快更大声的音乐，题干空格后将更快更大声的音乐和慢节奏的音乐进行了比较，用短语 prefer A to B, 与 B 相比更喜欢 A，故填 prefer。

84. worried

根据题干中的 shy person 定位到文章第三段四五两行，内向的人不喜欢担心，题干空格放在系动词 feel 之后，需要一个形容词，故填 worried。

85. harmful

根据题干 hearing 定位到最后一段第二行，大声的音乐会伤害听力，题干空格放在 be 动词后面，需填一个形容词，故填 harmful。

B)

86. long

根据后文 three yards high 可以推断此空是讲尺寸，需要填长度。

87. rest

根据前文他在工作，之后坐下可以看出他是开始休息了。

88. free

根据文章开头可以得知这是周六，周六孩子们都是休息的、空闲的。

89. happily

根据下文 Ben 嘲笑 Tom 可以看出，他自己可以去游泳，不用工作，所以是非常开心的唱歌，注意修饰动词用副词。

90. myself

固定搭配，enjoy oneself 表示玩得开心。

91. silence

根据前文 Ben said nothing，可以得知他是沉默地看着 Tom，介词 in 后填写名词。

92. refused

根据后文 Tom 说 no 可以看出他是拒绝了 Ben 的请求，注意过去式。

93. please

根据上下文，可知这时 Ben 在请求 Tom，所以要用 please。

94. joy

根据前文的 worry on his face 和转折词 but 可知前后形成对比，所以心里应该是开心的，开心的名词为 joy。

95. waiting

根据后文他给了 Tom 风筝以换取刷篱笆的机会，说明 Billy 也要刷篱笆，但他在 Ben 之后，所以是在等待自己的顺序，注意进行时。

七、书面表达  
略