

北京市怀柔区 2019-2020 九年级英语第二学期开学考试模拟题 (三)

英语试卷

考生须知	1. 本试卷为闭卷考试, 共 12 页, 满分 120 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。 2. 请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。答题卡上的选择题用 2B 铅笔规范填涂, 其他试题用黑色签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后, 请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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听力理解 (共 30 分) (1-22 略)

知识运用 (共 22 分)

一、单项填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

23. The lovely girl is from Class 4. _____ name is Grace.
 A. Her B. His C. Your D. Their
24. I called on him many times during my stay _____ Beijing.
 A. on B. at C. of D. in
25. I'm tired _____ I don't have a rest for the whole day.
 A. or B. because C. but D. so
26. The food tastes terrible. _____ wants to try it again.
 A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Everybody D. Nobody
27. — Dad, would you please drive a little _____?
 — No worries. We have enough time to get there.
 A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. the fastest
28. I _____ my homework when the lights went out.
 A. was doing B. will do C. do D. did
29. Sometimes she _____ to parties at the weekend.
 A. invites B. invited C. is invited D. will be invited
30. The city _____ on a new look since last year.
 A. takes B. took C. has taken D. will take
31. Many flowers _____ along the streets during the last APEC meeting.
 A. plant B. will plant C. are planted D. were planted
32. If Lucy _____ the exam, her parents will let her go to Canada for further study.
 A. will pass B. pass C. passed D. passes

二、完形填空 (共 12 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。

It was Easter 1998, and my family was on a once-in-a-lifetime trip to the Solomon Islands for my sister's wedding.

I was travelling with my husband, my four-year-old son and my daughter, who was nearly two. We'd been 33 it was very hot in the Solomon Islands, so we'd taken lots of light cotton clothes and were wearing the same as it was summer. The only problem was that we had to catch an overnight bus that 34 at midnight for the airport so we could make our early flight to Honiara. It was cold on the bus! My husband and I were snuggling (使依偎) our children as best we could, trying to keep them 35. The bus stopped many times as passengers got on and off, but we didn't take much 36. The little ones were restless, unable to sleep for the biting cold. Then at one stop, an old lady came forward from the back of the bus and stopped by our seat. I sat forward to see what she wanted and she 37 out a small knee rug (毯子). My little girl couldn't wait to 38 for it and pulled it tight around her. The lady said she'd made the rug herself and seeing that we were cold, then she wanted us to use it. After she went back to her seat, our now-warm children nodded off, and they slept all the way to the airport. Just a stop or two 39 we arrived, the rug lady made her way to the door to get off. I tried to wake up the children to 40 her rug, but she said, "No, keep it. I can 41 make another one!"

Over the years, that little rug became a 42 to me and to my children of the kindness of strangers. That rug was handmade with the colors carefully chosen. Yet its maker parted with it to keep my family warm for a night. I am forever 43, not just for the warmth that night, but for the lifelong reminder (提示) of the 44 of people. That rug has warmed my life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 33. A. advised | B. told | C. mentioned | D. taught |
| 34. A. went | B. pulled | C. left | D. drove |
| 35. A. calm | B. quiet | C. sleepy | D. warm |
| 36. A. care | B. action | C. temperature | D. notice |
| 37. A. held | B. let | C. put | D. worked |
| 38. A. send | B. reach | C. pay | D. look |
| 39. A. as | B. after | C. before | D. until |
| 40. A. borrow | B. afford | C. offer | D. return |
| 41. A. ever | B. always | C. never | D. even |
| 42. A. symbol | B. choice | C. fact | D. dream |
| 43. A. hopeful | B. thankful | C. helpful | D. peaceful |
| 44. A. emotion | B. service | C. goodness | D. responsibility |

阅读理解 (共 48 分)

三、阅读理解 (共 28 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 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 cool are these libraries?

Central Library: Seattle, Washington, United States

It is modern and fashionable, designed by Rem Koolhaas and Johus Prince-Ramus. The library opened in 2004. Two years later, the tours began.

Trinity College Library: Dublin, Ireland

It is the oldest library in Ireland, built in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I. It is the largest single library in the world, also known as the Long Room, which has more than 200,000 of the library's oldest books. The Long Room houses one of the oldest harps (竖琴) in Ireland.

Geisel Library, University of California: San Diego, United States

It looks like a spaceship. William Pereira designed the library in 1970. It has been known for its sci-fi films, short stories and novels. The library hosts "Dinner in the library", which invites readers for cocktails, and also a special speech from famous writers.

TU Delft Library: the Netherlands

It was built in 1997 and has more than 862,000 books and its own museums. The building itself is under the ground, so you can't really see the actual library. What makes it interesting is the roof. And it is a grassy hill. The roof covers 5,500 square meters.

45. When did Central Library open?
A. In 2004. B. In 2006. C. In 1970. D. In 1997.
46. In Geisel Library, you can _____.
A. visit the Long Room B. see the old harps
C. enjoy sci-fi films D. buy old books
47. What makes TU Delft Library interesting?
A. Dinner in the library.
B. The roof of a grassy hill.
C. Speeches given by the writers.
D. The show of Queen Elizabeth I.
48. Which of the libraries has the longest history?
A. Geisel Library. B. TU Delft Library.
C. Central Library. D. Trinity College Library.

B

Luck has always been my closest friend these past five years. As you already know, there are a lot of forest fires during the summer season. Many forests are badly burnt by fire each year.

This hot summer, not far from our house, a forest caught fire. It was in July and a heat wave had been going on for three days. Luck rushed towards the forest because of the burning heat. There was no longer any hope at that moment to wait for Luck to come back. Suddenly, a fireman ran into my house and told me that

my dog Luck succeeded in saving four cats that were caught in the fire. According to the fireman, Luck caught the cats, moving them one by one into a safe place.

I ran out of the house and went with the firemen to the forest to pick up the saved cats. When we arrived, Luck was not there. Then we heard the sound of a dog coming from the forest barking (犬吠). I knew it was the sound of my dog Luck. The firemen followed the tracks (踪迹) of the dog until they found him barking loudly by the side of a hurt fireman who was hopelessly lying on the ground and waiting for someone to save him.

Thanks to Luck, four cats and a fireman were saved. That day, I was very proud of Luck for his two heroic actions.

Later I paid a visit to the fireman in his house with my lovely Luck. It was such a memorable scene when the fireman held Luck close to his chest! "One thousand thanks, Luck, for saving my life," the fireman said.

49. We know from the passage that the fire _____.
A. broke out in July B. was far from the house
C. burnt up the forest D. had been going on for 7 days
50. Why did Luck bark loudly after saving the cats?
A. He was badly hurt in the big fire.
B. He was trying to save the fireman.
C. He was happy to see the writer coming.
D. He couldn't send the cats back to the house.
51. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The importance of protecting animals.
B. The ways to stop a forest fire.
C. The writer's love for Luck.
D. Luck's heroic actions.

C

Children with autism (孤独症) have difficulty with social skills and communication. They often act in limited and repeated ways and have what seem like unusual strong interests.

Autism is more often seen in boys than girls. What causes it is not clear. Scientists are studying DNA and possible environmental influences.

Doctors usually cannot confirm a diagnosis (确诊) of autism until a child is about three years old. Rebecca Landa is a researcher at the Kennedy Krieger Institute. Professor Landa wanted to find out what differences in development might be seen earlier. She led a new study that observed 235 babies between 6 and 36 months of age.

"At six months of age, when you lay your baby on their back and you pull them by the arms gently into a seated place, the baby's head may nod back behind the shoulders, like poor head control. But that does not mean that the baby is going to have autism. It does mean the baby needs to have some exercises to help their body get stronger. And when the babies strengthen their bodies, they are better able to play with toys and also with people, which will help them have better outcomes."

By the time a baby is one year old, signs of possible autism include difficulty in using words and not looking eye-to-eye or reaching out to other people. By 14 months, the baby might smile less and use language less. However, Professor Landa says these signs can be very small and their children might be missed during a short health exam.

“It’s important for parents to pay attention to their children’s development, and if they care about a child’s development, they should listen to experts.”

The earlier parents notice delays, she says, the sooner they can begin simple things that may help improve their children’s development. For example, they can talk to the children about what they are doing, give opinions when the children show them something, and play simple games that keep the children’s attention.

52. What’s the best title of the passage?
- A. How to Confirm a Diagnosis of Autism.
 - B. Catching the Early Signs of Autism in Babies.
 - C. Ways to Help Children with Autism to Get Better.
 - D. Children with Autism with Difficulty in Communication.

53. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
- A. Landa tried to find differences in babies’ development earlier.
 - B. Landa has found ways to confirm a diagnosis of autism.
 - C. Doctors led a new study to confirm a diagnosis of autism.
 - D. Doctors helped babies with autism develop without difference.

54. When a baby with signs of autism is 14 months old, he or she may _____.
- A. nod the head back behind the shoulders
 - B. have difficulty raising his or her head
 - C. dislike to communicate with others
 - D. like reaching out to other people

D

Scientists have found that migrating (迁徙) birds fly not just in groups all the time, but in “V” formation and they have also tried to find out what good points birds get from this “V” formation. Now, a research group from the University of London may have found the answer – migrating birds fly in a “V” to save energy, according to a study published in the journal *Nature*.

When a bird flaps (拍打) its wings, it makes the air move in different directions. Scientists found in the study that the air creates an upward-moving wave at the tips of the wings (翼尖), which means that if a bird flies around the wingtips of another bird, it can get some help from the rising air and then they can use less energy to stay in the air.

But there is a small problem – the lead bird gets no lift advantage and can easily get tired. This is why a group of migrating birds change their leaders from time to time, according to *The New York Times*.

Scientists were also surprised to see that migrating birds timed their wing beats and changed their places in a very simple way to make the most of the lifting effect while avoiding areas where the air moved downward.

“They’re able to sense what’s going on from the bird in front, where this ‘good air’ is coming from and how to help themselves perfectly in it,” lead researcher Steven Portugal told BBC.

In fact, the “V” formation has long been thought to help birds fly more efficiently (有效地) without wasting too much energy. Jet fighters (战斗机) were also found to be able to reduce their energy use by up to 18% by staying near the wingtips of other Jet fighters. Both of these findings led scientists to wonder that the “V” formation had an efficiency purpose, but until now they still don’t have enough facts to show what they are thinking about is really true.

“For scientists, the new study provides an insight into an interesting natural thing. But it could mean even more for airplane companies – helping them understand how they can imitate that with their plane formations to save energy,” said Portugal.

55. According to the new study, when birds migrate, _____.
- A. they don’t often change their lead birds
 - B. they fly in “V” formation to make best use of lift
 - C. they fly in “V” formation to protect the birds behind
 - D. the air around them makes it hard for the lead bird to fly fast
56. What is the importance of the new study according to the article?
- A. It suggests that the “V” formation can help planes fly faster.
 - B. It has led scientists to study more about different kinds of birds.
 - C. It might help airplane companies to think of ways to save energy.
 - D. It shows that the jet fighters form the best shape of a “V” formation.
57. The underlined word “imitate” in the last paragraph probably means “_____”.
- A. use
 - B. change
 - C. learn
 - D. copy
58. The writer writes the passage to _____.
- A. tell how migrating birds find their ways
 - B. explain how birds get help from migration
 - C. introduce some uses of migrating birds’ “V” formation
 - D. report new findings about migrating birds’ “V” formation

四、阅读还原句子 (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后方框中所给的六个句子中选出五个, 分别填入文中相应的序号后, 使短文语义连贯, 结构完整。

Writing a funny speech is possibly a lot harder than writing a serious one. Try these steps to make it easy.

59._____. Ask your partner, friends, etc., if they agree with you that you have chosen a funny topic. If you can’t think of a funny topic, choose one on an everyday activity.

Research your topic. If you can’t think of enough witticisms (妙语) of your own, go online and hunt down other people’s. If you’re at a party, you won’t need to be too serious about using other people’s materials. 60._____, be sure to acknowledge (承认) them so that you are not copying.

Write in a humorous way. 61._____. Choose something that everyone is sure to know and understand. Make jokes about your topic; that way, everyone will like to read it.

Read your speech out to someone before giving it. If he or she doesn’t laugh, this might be a sign to go back to the drawing board. 62._____. Someone who is a lot like most of your listeners would be a good listener, because you will know exactly what to say to make him or her laugh.

Have fun! If you're nervous to give your speech because you don't think anyone will laugh, things may go on even worse. 63. _____ . Chances are, you'll never have to speak in front of them again.

- A. Get a good listener
- B. Choose a funny topic
- C. Ask your listeners to come back
- D. But if you are presenting in public
- E. Humor works best when everyone "gets it"
- F. So just enjoy your speech and don't mind your listeners

五、阅读与表达 (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读短文, 根据其内容回答问题。

Hiking (徒步行走) in the countryside is one of life's simple and cheap pleasures. But is it safe? Sport writer Mark Waters considers the dangers.

Imagine the following...

One day, Tom decided to take up hiking. Before going, he quickly looked at a map and decided that he could easily walk from the bus stop at Pak Tam Chung to the beach at Dai Long Wan.

After walking for hours and hours under the hot sun, Tom started to feel sick. He reached for his water but found that the bottle was empty. Then he smelt smoke and saw a fire. He called 999. However, he could not tell them where he was because he did not have a map.

Think about it ...

Put yourself in Tom's shoes. How could you stay away from the risks? One way is to learn the following common types of danger well.

1. Getting lost

Bad weather is one of the reasons why some walkers get lost. However, the most common one is not having enough knowledge of the hiking route (路线). Always remember to bring a map and don't be too confident. Always choose a route that is right for you.

2. Heat stroke (中暑)

The summer in Hong Kong is very hot and wet. Many hikers forget this and walk for too long in the midday heat. They become hot and feel weak. Don't forget it is necessary to drink 100 to 200 ml of water every 15 to 20 minutes.

3. Accident

Some of Hong Kong's paths are very dangerous and it is not unknown for hikers to fall. Never walk alone and always bring a map and a mobile phone with you.

4. Hill fire

Every year, over 10,000 hill fires take place in Hong Kong, hurting more than 600 people. Never light fires unless you are allowed to and, if you see a hill fire, stay cool, walk away and report it quickly.

64. In Mark's opinion, is hiking in the countryside safe or dangerous?

65. Why couldn't Tom tell the police where he was?

66. What is the most common reason for people getting lost?

67. What will you do if you see a hill fire according to the passage?

68. What does the writer mainly talk about in the passage?

书面表达 (共 20 分)

六、完成句子 (共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

根据中文意思完成句子。

69. 天这么好, 为什么不在公园多待会呢?

What a nice day today! _____ stay in the park for a little longer?

70. 约翰决定年底放弃打网球了。

John has decided to _____ tennis at the end of this year.

71. 寒假一开始, 我们全家就会去某个暖和的地方。

My family always go somewhere warm _____ the winter holiday begins.

72. 我们太吵了, 以致隔壁邻居前来抱怨。

We were _____ our next-door neighbor came to complain.

73. 我怎样才能阻止他吸烟呢?

How can I _____?

七、文段表达 (15 分)

74. 根据中文和英文提示, 写出一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的回信。信的开头和结尾已给出, 其词数不计入所要完成的回信内。所给英文提示词语供选用。请不要写出你的真实姓名和校名。

假如你叫李平, 最近和英国朋友 John 通过邮件谈论有关旅游的话题, 他想了解你旅游的一些具体情况, 请根据他的问题回复邮件。

提示词语: by train / air, different places, helpful, interesting



- How do you often travel? By train? Or...?
- What places have you ever been to?
- What do you think of travelling?

✍️ ←	📧	➡
To	John	
From	Li Ping	
Subject	Travelling in our life	
<i>Hi! John,</i>		
<i>I'm glad to hear from you. _____</i>		
<i>Yours,</i>		
<i>Li Ping</i>		

答案及评分参考

一、单项填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

23. A 24. D 25. B 26. D 27. B

28. A 29. C 30. C 31. D 32. D

二、完形填空 (共 12 分, 每小题 1 分)

33. B 34. C 35. D 36. D 37. A 38. B

39. C 40. D 41. B 42. A 43. B 44. C

三、阅读理解 (共 28 分, 每小题 2 分)

45. A 46. C 47. B 48. D 49. A 50. B

51. D 52. B 53. A 54. C 55. B 56. C 57. D 58. D

四、阅读还原句子 (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

59. B 60. D 61. E 62. A 63. F

五、阅读与表达 (共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

64. Dangerous.

65. Because he didn't have a map / Because he got lost.

66. Not having enough knowledge of the hiking route.

67. Stay cool, walk away and report it quickly.

68. The common types of danger a hiker may face and how to deal with them.

六、根据中文意思完成句子 (共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

69. Why not / Why don't you / we

70. give up (playing)

71. as soon as

72. so noisy that

73. stop him (from) smoking

七、文段表达 (共 15 分)

74. One possible version:

I often travel by train because it's safer and much cheaper than taking planes. I have been to many places in China, such as Shanghai, Hangzhou and Hong Kong. In my opinion, travelling can be very helpful. You can learn more about different cultures in different places, and you can also make many friends during travelling. What do you think?

书面表达评分标准:

第一档: (13~15 分)

完全符合题目要求, 表达思想清楚且积极向上, 内容丰富。使用多种句型结构和丰富的词汇, 语言通顺, 语意连贯, 具有逻辑性。

第二档: (9~12 分)

基本符合题目要求, 表达思想基本清楚, 内容完整。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺, 语意基本连贯。有少量语言错误, 但不影响整体理解。

第三档: (5~8 分)

部分内容符合题目要求, 表达思想不够清楚, 内容不够完整。语法结构和词汇错误较多, 语言不通顺, 影响整体理解。

第四档: (0~4 分)

与题目有关内容不多, 只是简单拼凑提示词语, 所写内容难以理解。