

房山区 2020 年九年级衔接诊断测试试卷 (二)

英 语

2020.6

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知 | 1. 本试卷共 10 页, 共 39 道小题, 满分 60 分。考试时长 90 分钟。
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。
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. 考试结束, 请将答题卡交回。 |
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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。

1. Tom, hurry up, _____ you can't catch the school bus.
A. so B. but C. and D. or
2. My elder sister felt sick because _____ ate too much ice cream yesterday.
A. he B. she C. you D. we
3. — _____ do you play the violin, Lily?
— Three times a week.
A. How long B. How much C. How often D. How far
4. In Beijing, flowers usually come out _____ April every year.
A. in B. of C. on D. at
5. — Can your father drive?
— Yes, he _____. And he usually drives me to school.
A. can B. need C. may D. must
6. Bill is a good student and he studies _____ than anyone else in his class.
A. hard B. harder C. hardest D. the hardest
7. It will be sunny next Sunday. Our team _____ a picnic in Shidu.
A. has B. had C. has had D. will have
8. The little baby _____ in the bedroom when his mother came back.
A. was playing B. is playing C. plays D. will play
9. This is a new park. It _____ last year.
A. was built B. built C. is built D. builds

10. Look! The little girl _____ to the music. How beautiful!
A. dances B. will dance C. is dancing D. danced
11. — Can you tell me _____?
— Yes. It makes me happy.
A. why do you like painting B. why did you like painting
C. why you like painting D. why you liked painting
12. Tom is my friend. We _____ each other for three years.
A. will know B. have known C. know D. are knowing

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。

When I was a young boy of six, I lived with my grandparents in the country and my grandfather had a bicycle. Because of my grandfather's worry about my possible hurt by riding the bicycle, I wasn't 13 to ride it. However, the big bicycle interested me greatly.



One day, I got on it and rode away. Back then, I was 14 enough — I didn't know what fear was — and loved to try new things.

Slowly I rode the bicycle along a road up the small hill behind our village. When I got to the top, I stopped. And then I decided to ride down the hill. In my opinion, it would be very exciting riding down the hill. Back then I had no idea of 15 and all I knew was the accident I would have.

I turned around. As I was going down the hill, the pedals (脚踏板) were 16 faster and faster and I could no longer keep up with the round moving of them. I was beaten each time the pedals passed my feet. Soon I was getting near the end of my ride and I knew I must 17 the bike. I thought first I must stop the pedals from turning. But how? I made a failed try to stop the pedals by putting my leg straight. When the end was coming nearer, I 18 stopped the pedals and was thrown away from the bicycle. What a terrible way to stop! I did stop the bicycle. However, I paid the cost — I had to be in the hospital for a month. Then I was told that bicycles had brakes (刹车).

Now I still 19 the excitement the riding brought me. Thanks to this experience, I learned the 20 of "easy bravery". That is a lesson that can never be replaced (取代) by those got from other people.

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| 13. A. followed | B. invited | C. noticed | D. allowed |
| 14. A. brave | B. clever | C. strong | D. busy |
| 15. A. duty | B. reason | C. skill | D. hope |
| 16. A. jumping | B. shaking | C. driving | D. turning |
| 17. A. repair | B. stop | C. examine | D. change |
| 18. A. naturally | B. carefully | C. finally | D. properly |
| 19. A. imagine | B. remember | C. research | D. expect |
| 20. A. cost | B. secret | C. attitude | D. benefit |

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

Hey, book lovers! Here are some great books for you.

◆ GONE WITH THE WIND



Writer: Margaret Mitchell

¥22 (in bookstores) ¥18 (online)

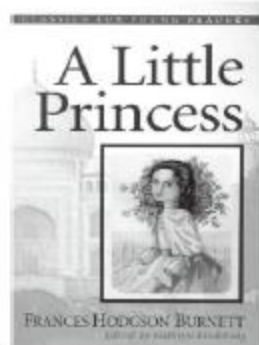
Gone With the Wind is a best-seller. It tells a story that happened in the American Civil War (美国内战). Scarlett O'Hara is a woman in the story who is full of energy. She is strong and saves her family.

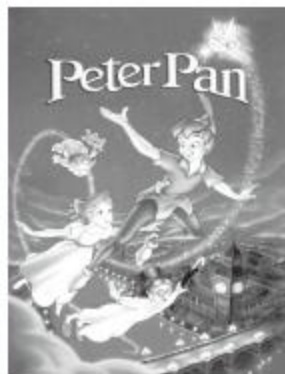
◆ A LITTLE PRINCESS

Writer: Frances Hodgson Burnett

¥23 (in bookstores) ¥19 (online)

Motherless Sara Crewe was sent to school at Miss Minchin's. Her father was very rich and she lived a rich life. Then her father died and Sara lost everything. She had to learn to do with her changed life. It's an excellent book.





◆ PETER PAN

Writer: J.M Barrie

¥15 (in bookstores) ¥12 (online)

It is a children's story full of imagination and adventures (冒险). It is about Wendy, John, and Michael Darling's adventures in Never-Never Land with Peter Pan, the boy who would not grow up. The children are happy and lovely.

◆ THE SECRET GARDEN

Writer: Frances Hodgson Burnett

¥35 (in bookstores) ¥30 (online)

Mary Lennox finds herself in her uncle's dark house. Why are so many rooms locked? Why is one of the gardens locked? And what is that crying she hears at night? Through the power of hope, friendship, and the magic of nature, the brave girl brings the house and a long-lost garden back to life.



21. What difficulty did Scarlett O'Hara face in her life?
- A. The American Civil War. B. The loss of her parents.
C. Adventures in Never-Never Land. D. The locked rooms and gardens.
22. If you buy PETER PAN in a bookstore, you have to pay _____.
A. ¥12 B. ¥15 C. ¥18 D. ¥19
23. Who brings the house and a long-lost garden back to life?
A. Sara Crewe. B. Peter Pan. C. Mary Lennox. D. Scarlett O'Hara.

B

I was walking home from work on a busy city street with lots of people. I wasn't looking forward to going home, because my friends were busy with their own business and weren't able to spend time lazily with me. It's then when I walked past a homeless person that I hadn't seen before. He was moving back and forth (来回的) to stay warm, and very gently asking for some change. His words for money were so quiet that I could hardly hear him.

Something made me stop, turn around and walk up to him. At the same time, some

thoughts appeared in my head like, “What do you think you’re doing?” “You’re alone, it’s dark out and you’re a woman.” Before I knew what I was doing, I asked him if he had had dinner yet and if he would like to join me at a nearby restaurant. He said he hadn’t eaten and he would like to. So, he walked with me a few yards to the restaurant and held the door open for me as we entered.

He asked for the smallest thing on the menu but I ordered a larger meal and I explained that the price wasn’t worth worrying about. We had a good dinner and a pleasant conversation about our life like where we grew up and what kind of music we liked. During the whole time, I just tried to say the right thing and give him the respect and care everyone has. I didn’t want to show that I was better than him.

I was so grateful for this experience. I may not have met my friends that evening but I met an unexpected friend and the experience changed my life. It will make me think twice in future before I complain about something I don’t have.

24. Why was the homeless man moving back and forth?

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| A. To look for some money. | B. To wait for his friends. |
| C. To keep himself warm. | D. To make people notice him. |

25. What did the writer ask the homeless man to do?

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| A. To have a dinner with her. | B. To ask change with her. |
| C. To take a walk with her. | D. To go to work with her. |

26. What did the writer learn from her experience?

- A. She should live better than the homeless man.
B. She should do more for homeless people.
C. She would care more about her friends.
D. She would let herself complain less.

C

If you see a group of people dancing and singing on the street or in the railway station, you don’t need to feel surprised. They are a flash mob (快闪族). A flash mob, organized with the help of the Internet or other communications networks, is a group of people who come together suddenly in a public place, do something



Flash mob

unusual for a period of time, such as coming together to look at the sky, shouting something at the top of their voices for 30 seconds, and then quickly disappear before the police can arrive.

Using mobile phones, the flash mob can change its place if the first one has been replaced for any reason.

Bill Wasik, a senior editor, organized the first flash mob in Manhattan in May, 2003 and the first successful flash mob came together on June 3, 2003 — after the first try was **foiled** at Macy's department store. Following this, about 200 people crowded into the hall of the Hyatt hotel, applauding (鼓掌) in one voice for fifteen seconds, and next the mob pretending (假装) to be tourists on a bus trip entered a shoe shop in Soho. Wasik said that he created flash mobs as a social experiment designed to make fun of hipsters (时尚潮人).

Though flash mobs were firstly regarded as pointless, the idea has already developed for the benefit of political (政治的) and social events. Flash mobbing takes advantage of the effect of communicating information on Websites and by email, and protesters (抗议者) can similarly use it to be involved in political events.

Flash mob gatherings can sometimes surprise people. Such an activity might seem amusing and fantastic, but it also might frighten people who are not clear about what is taking place. Undoubtedly, flash mobs can serve as good political tools in any direction. They also have big economic potential (经济潜力), such as using flash mobs to advertise a product.

The flash mob is now becoming more and more popular. People use it to do many things. Flash mobs give people an opportunity to come together to create a memory.

27. The word "**foiled**" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".

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| A. praised | B. prevented |
| C. confused | D. succeeded |

28. Why did Bill Wasik create the flash mob?

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| A. To help people make friends. | B. To advertise some products. |
| C. To create some memories. | D. To make fun of hipsters. |

29. What can we infer about the flash mob from the passage?

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| A. It can be made use of in many fields just for fun. |
| B. It usually breaks up quickly for not having enough time. |
| C. If the place for the activity is decided, it can't be changed. |
| D. It gives people the chance to do something unusual together. |

30. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

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| A. Flash Mob: the Popular Culture |
| B. Flash Mob: the Political Potential |
| C. Flash Mob: the Short-term Memory |
| D. Flash Mob: the Beginning of Information |

D

SHANGHAI — Health researchers in Shanghai are calling for more protection for young children as the latest research shows about half of the children are suffering (受折磨) from secondhand smoke.

About 45% of children suffer passive (被动的) smoking in families, 50% in public places, and almost 6% on public transportation, shows a research reported by the Shanghai Children's Medical Center (SCMC) on Tuesday.



“Not only adults but also children and newborn babies are at risk for the bad effects of passive smoking,” said Tang Jingyan, a doctor. Research has shown that children who are living in a secondhand smoke situation will suffer from more colds, coughs and sore throats, and they are more likely to suffer from pneumonia (肺炎) and will have a higher risk of developing cancer. Doctors even suggested that children suffering passive smoking are more likely to have behavioral problems and may not develop mentally (智力上) as quickly as other children.

Other research by the SCMC has found that more than 80% of child patients in the center live in a smoke-filled household, where one or both parents smoke. “Though doctors have stressed the harm of passive smoking over and over, it is still hard to reach a totally smoke-free home,” said a doctor named Zhang Yiwen. Parents often want to smoke even though they have learned the harmful effects of secondhand smoke.

“China has 540 million people suffering from passive smoke, 180 million of them younger than 15, the age of smokers is also getting lower,” earlier reports said. “There are more young smokers than before. You can see young people wearing a school uniform (校服) and carrying a schoolbag light a cigarette (香烟) on the street. Some of them are even girl students,” said Jing Xingming, a professor. “Children like to copy adults, especially their parents. If parents often smoke at home, it is very likely children will develop a smoking habit, which can cause a bad circle,” Jin said.

Reports from the Ministry of Health said China has about 350 million smokers, of whom 15 million are underage smokers. Also, around 40 million of the country's 130 million children aged between 13 and 18 had tried smoking, and 15 million had become addicted to (上瘾) smoking.

31. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- The bad effects of passive smoking.
 - The influences of adults to children.
 - The bad living situations of children.
 - The attitude towards children smoking.
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- About 45% of children suffer passive smoking in public places.
 - About 40 million children aged between 13 to 18 tried smoking.
 - About 350 million children are heavy smokers in China.
 - About 80% of the children in the SCMC smoke heavily.
33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- To question about the behaviors of the children smokers.
 - To show the reasons why children like learning smoking.
 - To call on people to protect children from secondhand smoke.
 - To encourage children to give up smoking as soon as possible.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

A new rubbish sorting system has been put into use in Fangchengyuan Community in Beijing. Local people not only sort their rubbish, but also put QR codes (二维码) on it.

"When the rubbish is collected and the codes are seen, I will get small gifts and even some money," one of the local people told reporters.

"It's really creative and encouraging."



rubbish sorting system

About 350 communities have carried out this smart system in Beijing. The capital of China has joined a list of cities in the country that take action to support rubbish sorting. For example, Shenzhen and Shanghai have made laws to punish people and organizations for not sorting rubbish correctly.

China produces quite a lot of rubbish every year. Much of the rubbish is buried (填埋) in soil or burned without being sorted. Landfills (填埋场) take up a lot of land and have a risk of polluting the soil and water nearby. And burning rubbish can produce harmful gases.

Through rubbish sorting, we can reduce (减少) the use of landfills and air pollution.

What's more, rubbish sorting saves resources, which could bring economic (经济的) benefits. For example, a ton of waste paper can be reused to make about 850 kg of paper, saving 17 trees and 50% of water. Because of their benefits, some countries have developed successful sorting systems.

Japan has a strict and detailed system. When people throw away a water bottle, the cap, the waste paper and the bottle itself have to go into three different bins (垃圾箱). Every year, families receive special rubbish sorting timetables and directions from their local governments. They are advised to follow the timetables and directions when they throw away rubbish.

In Australia, every family is provided with three rubbish bins—the red lid (盖子) bin for “general waste” like food and plastic bags, the yellow lid bin for “recycling” like steel and glass, and the green lid bin for “green waste” such as grass and leaves. On the streets, the bins are printed with pictures of the things that are allowed inside. It makes recycling quite easy.

34. What will people get if they sort their rubbish in Fangchengyuan Community?
35. How many communities have carried out this smart system in Beijing?
36. What do families in Japan receive from their local governments every year?
37. What is the green lid bin for in Australia?
38. What are the benefits of rubbish sorting?

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, 正在参加一个美国交换生的项目, 这个项目负责人 Sam 正在招募儿童之家的志愿者, 请你用英文给负责人写一封自荐信, 内容包括: 你的基本信息, 想做志愿者的理由以及具体打算为他们做什么。

提示词语: like, help, play, sing, happy

提示问题: ● What's your name and how old are you?

● Why do you want to be a volunteer?

● What will you do for them?

Dear Sam,

I am writing to apply for a volunteer in Children's Home. _____

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“与人为善”是中华民族的传统美德。与人为善就是以善意的态度对待他人，帮助他人。善待他人，乐于助人也能让自己的心情保持愉悦。

某英文网站正在开展以“与人为善”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，谈谈你对与人为善的看法，曾经与人为善的经历以及你的感受。

提示词语: virtue (美德), kind, important, help, improve, happy

提示问题: ● What do you think of being kind to others?

● What did you do?

● How did you feel?

Being kind to others is a traditional virtue of Chinese people. _____
