

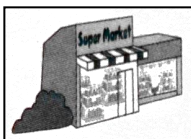
2020—2021 学年第二学期九年级 3 月学情调研 英语学科

一、听力（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

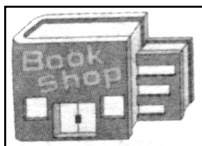
I. 听对话回答 1-10 题。每段对话听两遍。

1. Where do Mr Wu's students often go at weekends?

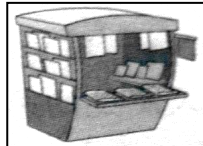
A.



B.



C.



2. What would the girl like to have?

A.



B.

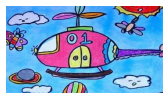


C.



3. How will the woman go to Los Angeles?

A.



B.



C.

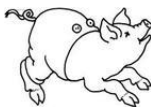


4. What is the animal sign of the girl?

A.



B.



C.



5. What will the girl do at the weekend?

A. Go hiking with her dad.

B. Go fishing with her dad.

C. Go fishing with her grandpa.

6. Who can repair the computer?

A. Jack.

B. Kate.

C. Mr Brown.

7. How often does the woman hold a party?

A. Once a year.

B. Three times a month.

C. Three times a year.

8. How will the man learn to make a chicken salad?

A. By reading a book.

B. By surfing the Internet

C. By asking for the lady's help.

9. Why is the man's English becoming better?

A. Because he practices speaking English every day.

B. Because he spends more time practicing English.

C. Because he has made a foreign friend from England.

10. What is Jason's job?

A. A driver.

B. A doctor.

C. A teacher.

II. 听对话和短文回答问题。听两遍。

听一段对话，回答第 11-12 小题。

11. Why are they planning a barbecue?

A. They have not seen their friends for a long time.

B. The spring weather is just right for a barbecue.

C. They would like to visit the new forest park.

12. What does Wendy NOT say they need to buy?

- A. Some fresh fruits for dessert.
- B. Some meat and snacks.
- C. Barbecue forks and drinks.

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。

Advice on How to Be Happy	
___ 13 ___	Leave us in a good mood and bring others a good mood.
Listen to music	Make you ___ 14 ___ when you're unhappy.
Do exercise	___ 15 ___ or go running, and you may forget something unhappy.

- 13. A. Smile B. Cry C. Shout
- 14. A. happy B. relaxed C. excited
- 15. A. Go sleeping B. Go shopping C. Take a walk

听第二篇短文，回答第 16-20 小题。

- 16. Mr and Mrs Green came back from the country _____.
A. late in the morning B. on Sunday afternoon C. late in the evening
- 17. They heard someone talking on their way _____.
A. downstairs B. upstairs C. to the living room
- 18. They stood outside the bedroom quietly _____.
A. to find out if there was someone talking
B. to hear what the men were talking about
C. to play games with them
- 19. There was no answer in the bedroom because _____.
A. the men had run away
B. there wasn't anyone there at all
C. the men in the room couldn't answer
- 20. When he came into the living room, Mr Green found _____.
A. his TV was on
B. he left his radio in the room
C. there wasn't any person but his radio was working

二、单项选择(共 20 题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

- 21. The film is worth seeing _____ second time—it reminds me of _____ happy old days I spent in the country.
A. the; / B. a; the C. a; / D. the; the
- 22. According to the notice, guests at this hotel _____ use the sports centre at no extra cost.
A. can B. should C. must D. need
- 23. — _____ terrible mess you have made!
— Sorry, I will clear it up right now.
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- 24. —I can't think of any other actress is more beautiful than Audrey Hepburn.
—Yes, you are right. Her beauty is _____ words.
A. over B. above C. beyond D. without
- 25. Without her glasses, she was _____ blind.
A. as far as B. as high as C. as well as D. as good as

26. My mother has a poor ▲ of direction, so she is always afraid to go out alone.
A. scene B. sense C. silence D. service
27. What a terrible experience! ▲, lucky us, we are safe now.
A. Anyway B. Otherwise C. For example D. As a result
28. —What did Lisa say to you just now, Amy? —She asked me ▲.
A. if I have been to Europe B. whether would I go to the library
C. when did the football match begin D. whom I planned to dance with
29. I put up this photo on the wall to keep myself ▲ of my goal.
A. recommended B. reminded C. remembered D. repeated
30. —Have you ever read books by Jin Yong?
—Yes, but I can't remember when I ▲ it.
A. read B. were reading C. have read D. will read
31. —How many nominations did the new film win?
—▲. It is not worth seeing.
A. No one B. Nobody C. Nothing D. None
32. Sometimes we are too busy ▲ with small problems to realize what is the most valuable in life.
A. dealing B. deal C. to deal D. to be dealt
33. —Will you buy this T-shirt for Mum?
—I have no idea. I don't know ▲ or not the colour matches her jeans.
A. if B. that C. why D. whether
34. What a shame! In order to attract more attention and pity, some singers even ▲ a poor background of their growth.
A. make up B. make of C. make for D. make from
35. It's so nice of you to give me ▲ wonderful advice.
A. such a B. so a C. such D. so
36. The words that we should pay attention to ▲ on the blackboard.
A. are written B. are writing C. being written D. writing
37. Using the new technology, ▲ of the energy would be saved while flying to the moon.
A. two-third B. two-thirds C. two-threes D. two-three
38. —Mum, I want to watch the news about our school. Change the channel, please!
—What a pity! It is eight o'clock now. It ▲ for a while.
A. has been over B. was over C. has finished D. finished
39. Mr Yang is ▲ dressed today. He looks like a real gentleman and is the centre of attention.
A. properly B. probably C. politely D. possibly
40. —I think keeping a dog will not make you feel lonely.
—▲. In my opinion, dogs sometimes bring you a lot of trouble.
A. That's a good idea. B. Take it easy. C. I agree with you. D. Not exactly.

三、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

According to several recent surveys, some people fear public speaking more than anything else. 41, this fear can be overcome (克服) with two simple methods: practice and using positive (正面的) energy from the audience. Practicing for a speech is essential. 42 the task of writing the speech is complete, speakers must practice, practice, practice. The more times they practice the speech, the more 43 they are discussing the topic. Using 44 such as mirrors or video recordings as they practice

can show speakers what they look and sound like to the audience. Video is particularly helpful as it can be 45 many times, with the presenters focusing (集中) on one part at a time. Another 46 of dealing with public speaking fears is using the audience's positive energy. Speakers need to remember that the audience wants them to 47. Something as basic as a small nod or a smile from a member of the audience should give 48 to the presenters behind the podium. While it is easy for nervous speakers to focus only on getting through the presentation, using the audience's 49 will (意愿) helps much in making a speech better.

All in all, these two strategies are sure to help with fear of public speaking. With proper practice and audience empathy (共鸣), it is 50 to overcome the fear of public speaking and deliver a successful speech. So there is no need to fear public speaking any more.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. Luckily | B. Suddenly | C. Sadly | D. Terribly |
| 42. A. Unless | B. After | C. Until | D. Before |
| 43. A. nervous | B. scared | C. comfortable | D. difficult |
| 44. A. objects | B. activities | C. signs | D. instructions |
| 45. A. found | B. sold | C. cleared | D. watched |
| 46. A. cause | B. problem | C. way | D. purpose |
| 47. A. surprise | B. scream | C. suppose | D. succeed |
| 48. A. confidence | B. challenge | C. humour | D. service |
| 49. A. poor | B. good | C. weak | D. free |
| 50. A. necessary | B. important | C. interesting | D. possible |

四、阅读理解（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

The 9/11 Memorial & Museum honors the 2,983 victims in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and February 26, 1993. The 9/11 Memorial is also a place to honor those who risked their lives to save others. The 9/11 Museum is well-known for preserving the history of the events of September 11. They are located at the World Trade Center. We strongly recommend the use of public transport there. There are eight undergrounds to get you there.

Memorial Hours of Operation

Open daily 7:30 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Museum Hours of Operation

Sunday - Thursday, 9:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. / Last entry at 6:00 p.m.

Friday and Saturday, 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. / Last entry at 7:00 p.m.

Museum Tickets

	Museum Admission	Museum Admission & Museum Tour	Museum Admission & Memorial Tour
Adult (ages 18-64)	\$24	\$44	\$39
Senior (ages 65+)	\$18	\$38	\$33
US College Students	\$18	\$38	\$33
Youth (ages 7-17)	\$15	\$35	\$30

* Children 6 and under are free.

* Join a guide on a Memorial tour. Explore the historical importance of the World Trade Center. You can buy the Memorial tour ticket separately. The price is \$15 per person.

* Join a guide on a Museum tour, examining authentic artifacts (真品) to understand what happened on 9/11, and the history and rebuilding of the World Trade Center. The price is \$20 per person but you need to get the Museum admission (入场券) first.

For a full list of options, visit 911 memorial. org/tours.

51. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- A. The 9/11 Memorial only honors the victims.

- B. You can enter the Museum at 6:30 p.m. on Sunday.
 C. You are advised to take underground there.
 D. Join a Memorial tour to understand what happened on 9/11.
52. How much do they need to pay for the tickets if Mr. Black (60 years old) and his grandson John (9 years old) want to join the Museum tour?
 A. \$39 B. \$40 C. \$69 D. \$79
53. The passage probably comes from _____.
 A. a film magazine B. a history textbook
 C. a government report D. a travelling guide

B

Tea is tasty and good for you. It is also one of the most popular drinks around the world. But what is tea? And why is it so popular?

All tea comes from tea leaves but tea is not always the same. There are many kinds of tea. You can drink black tea, green tea, white tea or fruit tea. Each type of tea has a different taste and a different colour.

The history of tea begins in Asia. In China, Korea and Japan, tea is still very important today. In Japan, it can take many hours to prepare and drink tea with your guests. In Malaysia, a popular drink at breakfast is teh tarik ('pulled tea'). Malaysians say it is good for you and tastes good with *canai* bread.

Tourists in Kuala Lumpur like watching the tea sellers make 'pulled tea'. The tea sellers pour hot water on black tea. After five minutes, they add sugar and milk. Then they 'pull' the tea—they pour the tea from one cup to another many times.

In many countries, you must have a special kettle to make tea. People in different countries also like to add different things to their tea. For example, Russians use a special kettle called a samovar. They like drinking tea with lemon. Sometimes, they also drink tea with some sugar or jam.

In Turkey, tea comes in a *Caydanlik*. A *Caydanlik* has two kettles: one for the water and one for the tea. Drink Turkish tea with some sugar.

Arab tea, called *karak*, has cardamom, ginger, milk and sugar. In the United Kingdom, they add some milk and sugar.

The British usually eat biscuits with their tea. In Japan, they like. . .

54. Tea, a drink with a long history, first appeared in _____.
 A. Europe B. America C. Asia D. Africa
55. The writer uses the punctuation mark "..." at the end of the passage to _____.
 A. express his uncertainty of the subject B. show his special taste in Japanese tea
 C. attract readers' interest in further reading D. hide his limited knowledge in this field
56. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. The History of Tea B. Different Tea Kettles
 C. The Most Popular Drink D. The World in a Teacup

C

Resting her phone on a stand and making the light more suitable, 49-year-old Lyu Min started her livestreaming session—her daily job during the COVID-19 outbreak. Dressed in a qipao, a traditional Chinese dress, Lyu started the livestreaming session from her workshop at 10 in the morning, sharing the art of making Chinese knots with many handicraft (手工艺) lovers. Lyu, an inheritor (继承人) of the art of making Chinese knots, which is listed as an intangible (非物质) cultural heritage, became a livestreaming host.

"Though the sales of Chinese knots have dropped a lot, I'm still confident that I can get out of the trouble brought by the outbreak. I can make full use of this period to improve my skills and develop this traditional handicraft online," she said. Lyu is quite new to the world of livestreaming, having bought all the necessary equipment (设备) after following her friends advice. She practises livestreaming every day and records a large number of educational videos. As face-to-face interaction is still impractical for many, even as the outbreak has been largely brought under control in China, she thinks livestreaming classes

can meet more Chinese knot lovers' needs to learn the handicraft.

She has integrated the anti-epidemic spirit into her works, expressing the determination (决心) and confidence of the Chinese people to win against the COVID-19. "I love Wuhan, where I showed my works in 2019. Chinese knots are popular among many local people, and I made lots of friends there," Lyu said. She designed a special Chinese knot to express her thanks to the medics who were sent to support Wuhan several months ago.

She has more than 200 followers right now. There are more and more Chinese knot lovers on her online platform. She is using a length of colored string and determination to keep this traditional art of Chinese knots alive online and help more people understand the culture.

57. The underlined word "livestreaming" in Paragraph 1 is close to "▲".

- A. sending out while happening B. equipment for recording videos
C. sending out after recording D. equipment for making handicrafts

58. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Lyu Min advised her friends to livestream traditional handicraft online.
B. Lyu Min's friends provided the necessary equipment for her to livestream.
C. Chinese knots sell very well in Lyu Min's workshop through the Internet.
D. More Chinese knot lovers want to learn the handicraft because of Lyu Min.

59. What does Lyu Min think of the future of Chinese knots?

- A. Unexpected. B. Hopeful. C. Difficult. D. Doubtful.

60. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Having online classes during the outbreak
B. Introducing an intangible cultural heritage
C. Livestreaming the art of making Chinese knots
D. Expressing thanks to the doctors and nurses

五、词汇 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

(A)根据句意和汉语或音标提示写出单词, 每空一词。

61. The boy made so much ▲ (进步) that his parents were so pleased with him.
62. The two cars look ▲ (相似的) to each other.
63. My grandpa passed away in his ▲ (九十).
64. The temperature in our hometown usually drops ▲ (在.....以下) zero in winter.
65. There was not much ▲ (['daɪələʒ]) in this drama play, but we all enjoy it.
66. Dr. Kevin asked Chloe to open her mouth ▲ (充分地) and looked her over.
67. A report shows that the number of people using Wechat is ▲ (增加) quickly these years.
68. With those ▲ (志愿者) great help, our neighbourhood is becoming better and better.

(B)根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空, 每空一词。

69. Compared with studying at school, studying online at home makes many parents much ▲ (mad).
70. Actually, there are many accidents ▲ (cause) by carelessness every year.
71. Tom is an early bird. It is ▲ (usual) for him to be late for school today.
72. ▲ (search) every corner of the flat took the police over an hour, but nothing important was found.
73. Nobody else is here. We have to do it ▲ (we).
74. Boy, take it easy. The competition is not a matter of life and ▲ (die).
75. He has never ▲ (regret) being a doctor.

六、短文填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

On January 27, in order to win the new pneumonia Resistance War (抗击新型肺炎战), the Ministry of Education (教育部) issued (公布) a notice on putting off the start time of school in spring 2020. It was said that school should not start before February 17. The exact start time of school will depend on situations and f 76 notices.

However, many parents are very worried that putting off the start of school may affect children's studies. If they have such a long winter v 77 , children will not learn any knowledge, read books or study at all. They may forget what they have learned before. S 78 at home for a long time will make them keep eating, sleeping and playing, which seriously affect their physical and mental health.

In short, the close of school influences learning and d 79 bad habits, so how should we avoid these problems? Local education departments have also issued a notice, that is, to organize online teaching and create a network platform (平台) where necessary courses will be s 80 every day, and online teaching will be given by excellent teachers of the subject, and students can learn at home t 81 computer or mobile network.

It should be said that such a method is very good. It can not only keep students indoor and not worry about the infection (感染) of the disease, but also make them study at home, improve their learning ability, and truly a 82 “no suspension (暂停) of classes”. Both the platform i 83 and the recorded lesson resources are more useful, and are welcomed by parents and teachers.

Of course, except for learning at home, it is also necessary to teach children about health knowledge, especially how to keep away from t 84 virus and other knowledge popularization (普及); at the same time, it is a 85 necessary for children to do some physical exercises or some games, which is good for physical health at home.

七、任务型阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A

How do you talk with new people when meeting them if you want to leave a good impression? Here are some tips for you.

Tip 1	You have to show up, which can be a challenge for many of us. You can show up as an observer (旁观者) of other interesting people and let that be a learning experience for you. Before you start talking, it's important to just listen, even if you think you are a wise storyteller. If you are close to a group of people who are discussing a topic, watch their body language and see if they will let you join in their conversation.
Tip 2	You'd better go in the conversation with a couple of topics to keep it going, or questions to ask if there is a short stop. Simple things Like “How do you know the host?” and “How did you get here?” are always good conversation starters to a certain extent (在一定程度上).
Tip 3	Don't fear silences. Awkward (令人尴尬的) silences are common part of talking with people, just rush to fill them. If you don't want to go on with the conversation, just say you are going to get another drink or something to eat, and find another group to talk with.
Tip 4	Relax. If you cannot keep a conversation going, or you don't know what you should say next, give yourself a little time to clear your head. Relax, and then turn back into the discussion.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的短文，每空一词。

When you meet new people, you always want to leave a good impression. But do you know how to be a good speaker? Here is some advice for you.

The first advice is that you have to show up and observe or listen to others even if you can tell stories 86. If you go near a group of people, watch their body language to see if they will offer you a 87 to talk with them. The second advice for you is that some topics should be 88 before the conversation. Next, you don't need to be 89 of silences. You can rush to fill them or leave for another group. The last is relaxing. If you can't keep a conversation going or you 90 what you should say next, take a break and clear your head, then return to the discussion.

B

Typing is one of the most important and basic work skills of the 21st century. Because mobile

phones are now so popular, there is a new kind of typing—thumbing. Thumbing means using one or more thumbs (拇指) to press the keys.

Most people can type between 20 and 35 words a minute. Some typists, however, can work very quickly, at more than 110 words a minute. And people’s left hand usually does 56 percent of the typing.

The most common international English keyboard is QWERTY. It gets the name from the first letters on the top left side of the keyboard. It is more than 140 years old. Other keyboards include QWERTY (in Central Europe) and AZERTY (used by most French speakers in Europe). Languages with non-Roman alphabets (字母系统), for example, Arabic, Russian or Japanese, have their own keyboards.

The sentence *The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog* is often used to practice typing. That’s because it uses every letter of the English alphabet.

Thumbing and typing can hurt you. RSI (repetitive strain injury) is the name of a medical condition you get if you type too much. However, most people do not understand what RSI is or how serious it can be. Anyone who uses a computer a lot is at risk and should know about RSI.

根据短文内容，完成下列表格，每空一词。

Thumbing	
Background	In the 21st century people have realized the <u> 91 </u> of typing.
Introduction	★People type by pressing the keys with at <u> 92 </u> one thumb. ★The <u> 93 </u> of typing is different from person to person. ★In the process of typing, people’s left hand does more work.
Notes	It is <u> 94 </u> to people’s fingers if they type too much.
Other related information	There are different kinds of keyboards in the world for people who speak different <u> 95 </u> .

八、书面表达（15 分）

近日，“iPad 进课堂”的消息引起了学生和家长们讨论。你们学校的 *English Newsletter* 正在以 iPads, coming into the classrooms 为题举行征文活动，请根据下列表格提示的内容，用英语写一篇征文。

学生们认为	1. 不需要背沉重的书包去上学 2. 很新鲜，学习更感兴趣 3.
家长们认为	1. 影响孩子视力 2. 增加家庭负担
你的观点	1. 2.

要求：1）表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯；2）必须包括表格中所有的信息，并适当发挥；3）词数：90 词左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；4）不得使用真实姓名、校名和地名等。

iPads, coming into the classrooms

Can you use an iPad in the classroom? The answer is yes! Recently, students and parents are arguing about the new teaching method.