

# 2021 年秋期学生自主学习单

## 九年级英语（三）

(Units 8-10)

### 第 I 部分

#### I. 听力测试 (共 30 分)

##### 第一节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                          |                       |                      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. In the way.    | B. This way, please.  | C. On the way.       |
| ( ) 2. A. Sure.          | B. It doesn't matter. | C. No, you don't.    |
| ( ) 3. A. Oh, I'm sorry. | B. That's OK.         | C. Yes, it is.       |
| ( ) 4. A. It's Jim.      | B. It may be Linda's. | C. I can't find it.  |
| ( ) 5. A. Don't say so.  | B. No, I can't.       | C. I agree with you. |
| ( ) 6. A. What a pity.   | B. Good idea.         | C. I hope so.        |

##### 第二节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- ( ) 7. A. She wore the wrong clothes.  
B. She ate the wrong food.  
C. She greeted Paul's parents the wrong way.
- ( ) 8. A. He is pointing at his mom.  
B. He is hitting his empty bowl.  
C. He is putting his elbows on the table.
- ( ) 9. A. He can't remember the words.  
B. He can't get much writing practice.  
C. He can't get the pronunciation right.
- ( ) 10. A. Behind the flower store.    B. On the second floor.    C. On the first floor.
- ( ) 11. A. Country music.    B. Soft music.    C. Loud music.
- ( ) 12. A. At 8:30.    B. At 9:00.    C. At 9:30.

##### 第三节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听下面一段材料, 回答第 13 和 14 小题。

- ( ) 13. How does Wei Hua feel about going to Japan?  
A. Surprised and excited.    B. Excited and nervous.    C. Embarrassed and shy.
- ( ) 14. What should Wei Hua do if she goes to a party in Japan?  
A. She should dress up.    B. She should be on time.    C. She should buy a present.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 15 和 16 小题。

- ( ) 15. What book is the boy missing?  
A. His English book.    B. His Chinese book.    C. His history book.

- ( ) 16. How does the boy go to the movie theater to get his book?  
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By subway.

**第四节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)**

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- ( ) 17. The speaker's parents are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. under 60 B. about 50 C. over 70
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ happened at the speaker's home village.  
A. A big rainstorm B. An earthquake C. A car accident
- ( ) 19. The speaker will stay at home for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three days B. five days C. a week
- ( ) 20. The speaker can \_\_\_\_\_ to help.  
A. do some repair work B. call the police C. buy a new house

**II. 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- ( ) 21. — Do you come to China for the \_\_\_\_\_ of visiting your friends or doing business?  
— I come here on business.  
A. project B. purpose C. interest D. decision
- ( ) 22. The newly opened company \_\_\_\_\_ the local people with more chances to work.  
A. gives B. provides C. offers D. shows
- ( ) 23. Businessmen prefer \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails to communicate with each other rather than \_\_\_\_\_ phone calls.  
A. write; make B. to write; make C. to write; to make D. write; to make
- ( ) 24. All of us went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ Mike because he had to look after his sick brother.  
A. beside B. besides C. except D. except for
- ( ) 25. — That T-shirt with Yao Ming's picture on it \_\_\_\_\_ be Tommy's. He admires him a lot.  
— No, it \_\_\_\_\_ be his. He doesn't like black at all.  
A. can; can't B. may; needn't C. must; mustn't D. must; can't
- ( ) 26. Many students will feel \_\_\_\_\_ if the class is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asleep; bored B. sleepy; boring  
C. sleepy; bored D. asleep; boring
- ( ) 27. We should prevent the factories \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ a certain way.  
A. to pollute; with B. to pollute; in  
C. from polluting; with D. from polluting; in
- ( ) 28. \_\_\_\_\_ I am in trouble, my best friend Li Lei always helps me.  
A. Whatever B. Wherever C. Whenever D. However
- ( ) 29. The girl is talented in \_\_\_\_\_ singing \_\_\_\_\_ dancing, so she was chosen to perform at the Spring Festival Gala.  
A. either; or B. not only; but also C. neither; or D. neither; nor
- ( ) 30. The Great Wall is the longest wall in the world and we want to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it lies in Beijing, the capital of China B. when was it built by many people  
C. how it was built many years ago D. who was it built many years ago

### III. 完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

根据短文内容,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Molly and her friend Bella were playing on the playground. They were supposed to be 31 on the swing. Molly counted to 32 while Bella was on the swing. Bella 33 get off the swing.



"Bella! I counted to 100; it's my turn!" said Molly.

"You counted too fast; it's still my turn," Bella said.

Molly was 34. She wanted a turn on the swing, too! What could she do? Molly could tell the 35. However, her teacher always wanted them to try to solve the problem first. What 36 she try?



She decided to try using an "I message". That means to tell 37 person how you're feeling, why you feel that way, and what he or she can please do to make it 38.

"Bella, I feel sad because we were supposed to swing in turns 39 100 seconds. Will you please get off?" Molly asked. 40, Bella went off the swing. Molly was happy because she solved her problem all by herself!

- |                         |                     |                |                  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 31. A. taking turns | B. sitting straight | C. standing up | D. having a rest |
| ( ) 32. A. 50           | B. 70               | C. 100         | D. 120           |
| ( ) 33. A. does         | B. doesn't          | C. did         | D. didn't        |
| ( ) 34. A. happy        | B. excited          | C. upset       | D. tired         |
| ( ) 35. A. teacher      | B. policeman        | C. keeper      | D. officer       |
| ( ) 36. A. must         | B. might            | C. shall       | D. could         |
| ( ) 37. A. other        | B. others           | C. any other   | D. the other     |
| ( ) 38. A. higher       | B. better           | C. longer      | D. simpler       |
| ( ) 39. A. in           | B. before           | C. after       | D. between       |
| ( ) 40. A. Finally      | B. Unluckily        | C. Carefully   | D. Sadly         |

### IV. 阅读理解 (41-43 小题每小题 1 分, 44-59 小题每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

阅读下列材料,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案,并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

#### A

10-year-old Mike is being interviewed on TV about his own cooking.

#### Mike, when did you start cooking?

When was four, I became interested in cooking. I started helping my mum in the kitchen when I was five. At the age of six, I could make vegetable salad. One year later, I could make a fruit pie all by myself.

#### What's the best way to get good at cooking?

I don't go to cooking classes. Sometimes I watch videos on the phone. I often read books about cooking actually, I think the best way to improve my cooking is trying it again and again. If it is no good, I'll do it differently next time.

#### What do your parents think of your cooking?

They're glad that they don't have to make dinner every day, and they enjoy my cooking ---usually! But, you can't make everyone happy all the time.

#### Finally, what's it like being on TV?

It's interesting. In fact, I really enjoy myself making the shows. They're watched by millions, but I still find it strange when people don't say hello to me in the street.

( ) 41. When could Mike make a fruit pie all by himself?

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. At the age of four. | B. At the age of five.  |
| C. At the age of six.  | D. At the age of seven. |

( ) 42. What does Mike think is the best way to improve his cooking?

- A. To learn by practicing.                      B. To read books about cooking.  
C. To go to cooking classes.                  D. To watch videos on the phone.

( ) 43. Why does Mike say “you can’t make everyone happy all the time”?

- A. His parents don’t like him to make shows.  
B. His parents don’t always like his cooking.  
C. His parents make him cook meals for everyone.  
D. His parents find it strange that he’s interviewed.

## B

In recent history, there have been some amazing inventions which have changed our lives. The plane has made international travel faster and easier. The Internet has brought people closer. And you must know the names of some famous inventors like Henry Ford and Steve Jobs. But there are many everyday objects which you probably don't notice and you don't know who invented them. Take Nils Bohlin for example, who invented the modern-day car seat belt (安全带).

Before 1959, only two-point seat belts were available, and the only people who often wore them were race car drivers. The two-point seat belt couldn't protect passengers from internal injuries(内伤) during serious car accidents.

In 1958, Bohlin joined Volvo Car Corporation as a safety engineer. He came up with the three-point seat belt to keep passengers from flying out of their cars during collisions. The three-point seat belt used one strap(带子) across the chest(胸部) and another across the legs and then the two joined at the same place. Amazingly, this was a very simple idea which no one had tried before.

The three-point seat belt was introduced on Volvo cars in 1959. For more people's safety, Volvo made the new seat belt design(设计) available to other car makers for free. Since then, engineers have worked to improve the three-point seat belt, but the basic design remains Bohlin's.

At the time of Bohlin's death in September 2002, Volvo said that the seat belt had saved more than one million lives since it was introduced.

( ) 44. The writer develops his ideas in Paragraph 1 by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. telling a joke                                      B. giving some examples  
C. asking some fun questions                  D. describing a personal experience

( ) 45. What can we learn about the two-point seat belt?

- A. It was sold worldwide.                      B. It was not easy to wear.  
C. It saved over one million lives.              D. It was popular with race car drivers only.

( ) 46. The underlined word “collisions” in Paragraph 3 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. 碰撞                      B. 清洗                      C. 制造                      D. 修理

( ) 47. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Car safety    B. A great car company  
C. A life-saving invention                          D. Different kinds of seat belts

## C

Before you hit ‘Enter’ on MSN, read this!

It is often said that the language we use online is less formal(正式的) than that we use in a letter, or in direct speech sometimes. This is true, but it can also make us in trouble sometimes.

The thing about online communication is that you have no idea what the person who is reading your messages is feeling. For this reason, it is always a good idea to be polite and careful when writing e-mails or messages to your friends.

Chinese can be a direct language, but in English, people often talk about a subject in another way. So instead of saying “Please meet me here” or “Do this for me now”, English speakers usually go for indirect phrases like

“Would it be possible”, “if you have time” or “It would mean a lot to me if...”

If you have a close friend, you may still run into trouble because of your jokes. If you have asked someone to do something and they need a bit more time, you might joke with him: “What? You still haven’t done it yet? What’s wrong with you?” While this seems funny to you, your friend may feel unhappy.

If you have foreign friends in different countries, the time difference can also be a factor. While you are waking up for class on Friday morning, they may be having a party on Friday night. You will be serious and they will, probably, be excited. So don’t be angry if they seem not to care about you. Just try to message them at the proper time.

- ( ) 48. As a language, Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_, but English is not.  
A. polite                      B. rude                      C. direct                      D. formal
- ( ) 49. Why should we be polite and careful while chatting online?  
A. Because we mustn’t play jokes online.  
B. Because our friends are easy to be angry.  
C. Because we can’t see our friends online.  
D. Because it can help us avoid lots of troubles.
- ( ) 50. According to the passage, which of the following is right?  
A. Using the proper way to chat online is necessary.  
B. It is OK to connect your friend by MSN anytime.  
C. Don’t ask your friend to do something for you by MSN.  
D. Never play jokes with your friends.
- ( ) 51. What does the writer want to tell us in the last paragraph?  
A. Use direct language.  
B. Don’t be angry with your foreign friends.  
C. Connect with your foreign friends at the proper time.  
D. Have a party with your friends.

#### D

What do you do in a situation like this? You’re eating dinner with friends at a nice restaurant. You’re having a great time when a phone rings at the table next to you. A man takes out his phone and starts talking loudly about problems he’s having with his girlfriend. He talks for almost ten minutes! This happens all the time — on buses, in restaurants, everywhere!

Many people find cell phones useful in their daily lives. But we’ve all sat next to someone talking too loudly on a cell phone. You may want to tell the loud mouth to end the conversation, but let the management take care of those noisy customers. You can only control your own behavior. Here are a few rules:

Off means off! Follow the rules of restaurants and other public places. If a sign says “turn off cell phones”, don’t use your phone. If you are allowed, speak softly and for a short time and try to move away from other people.

Lights off, phone off! Never make calls in a theater or at the movies.

Pay attention! Talking on a cell phone while driving is dangerous. And watch where you’re going when you’re walking down the streets and talking on the phone.

As more people use cell phones, things are only going to get worse. So, the next time you’re getting ready to make a call, stop and consider the people around you.

- ( ) 52. The man talking on the cell phone loudly in the restaurant will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make other customers angry                      B. pay more for his meal  
C. talk for half an hour                      D. be driven out by the boss
- ( ) 53. Some people use cell phones in a rude way because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cell phones are common and available everywhere  
B. some public places allow them to do so  
C. they are proud of having cell phones  
D. they don’t consider the people around them
- ( ) 54. According to the passage, we shouldn’t make calls \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in restaurants                      B. on buses                      C. at the movies                      D. on the street

- ( ) 55. From the passage we can infer(推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cell phones have become the most useful tool in our life
  - B. public manners play an important role in our life
  - C. cell phones lead to people's bad relationship
  - D. people ought to turn cell phones off in public places

## E

Falling leaves and cold winds mean the arrival of another season. Lidong is one of the 24 solar terms (节气) of China. It means the beginning of winter.

To welcome lidong, people have many colorful customs that light up the cold days.

One of the most popular customs is to have a big meal. Winter is believed to be a season for storage. Eating well helps people store enough energy to beat the cold in winter and prepare for the growth in the coming spring. In the north, people prefer eating dumplings. The Chinese word for dumpling, "jiao"(饺), has a similar pronunciation as the word "change", "jiao"(交). Eating dumplings means celebrating the change of autumn to winter. While in the south, eating chicken, duck and fish is common.

Throughout history, lidong was also a time for people to keep vegetables. There were not many fresh vegetables to eat during winter. So, around lidong, some people in the north began to keep vegetables like cabbages and green onions in a cellar underground. When it was time for cooking, fathers went down with a basket tied to one end of a rope. Children were happy to wait beside the cellar holding the other end of the rope. When fathers filled the basket with vegetables, children helped to pull it out.

However, nowadays, some of the customs have faded away. Most people buy fresh vegetables in the supermarket. Instead, new winter customs are born in certain places.

- ( ) 56. According to the passage, what can we learn about lidong?
- A. It is a season in China.
  - B. It means the arrival of winter.
  - C. People in the south prefer to eat dumplings on that day.
  - D. Keeping vegetables in the cellar is still popular now.
- ( ) 57. Why do people eat dumplings on lidong?
- A. To beat the cold.
  - B. To store more energy.
  - C. To prepare for the growth in spring.
  - D. To celebrate the change of autumn to winter.
- ( ) 58. Which of the following structures is the best according to the passage?  
(①= Para. 1    ②= Para. 2    ③= Para. 3    ④= Para. 4    ⑤= Para. 5)
- A. ①/②③/④⑤    B. ①②/③/④⑤    C. ①/②③④/⑤    D. ①②/③④⑤
- ( ) 59. What is the writer probably going to write next after Para. 5?
- A. The advantages of new customs.
  - B. Some examples of the new winter customs.
  - C. The reasons why the customs have faded away.
  - D. Proper ways we can do to keep the old customs.

## V. 口语运用 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面对话, 从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. I got it. Thank you.   | B. But if I don't like eating it, what should I do? |
| C. Can I start eating first if there are older people at the table? | D. Do they use spoons?                              |
| E. Where should I put the chopsticks when I finish eating?          | F. Children are not allowed to speak.               |
| G. Could you please tell me some Chinese table manners?             |   |

A: Hi, Rick. Zhou Ming invited us to have dinner with his family.

B: Really? I'd love to go. 60

A: Sure. In China people put all the dishes on the table and they share the food.

B: That's interesting. I know they usually use chopsticks. 61

A: Yes. But they only use them for soup or when the food is difficult to pick up.

B: Anything else about the table manners?

A: Er...Sometimes the Chinese will use their own chopsticks to put food in your bowl to show their kindness.  
Don't refuse it.

B: 62

A: Just say "Thank you" and leave the food there.

B: 63

A: Put them on the table or on your bowl. By the way, never stick them in your rice. It's impolite.

B: 64

60. 61. 62. 63. 64.

## 第 II 部分

### VI. 任务型阅读 (65-67 题, 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

How are you feeling today? As for me, I have a little cough, and I've made an appointment(预约) with the doctor. But as usual, I have to wait a few days before the doctor can fit me in. This is also what people have experienced.

Luckily, thousands of apps are available on our phones, and we have oceans of medical information. So maybe I will turn to the Internet to get help.

But is this what the doctor wanted?

For example, I may just have a little cough today, but after surfing the Internet, I would start thinking that I've got lung cancer (肺癌). Then I may be too worried and feel down. But actually, lung cancer is probably the worst result after terribly coughing for a long time.

At other times, with the information from the Internet, some patients may go to the wrong direction, and things get worse and worse. Of course, this worries them a lot.

Doctor King, from Imperial College London, points out, "We find that four fifths of our patients who spend hours online for their illness have health worries which give patients a deep fear."

65. Can people see the doctor face to face as soon as they make an appointment?

66. According to Doctor King, how many patients spend hours online for their illness?

67. What may cause health worries to people who go to the Internet for their illness?

68. Will you surf the Internet for your illness? Why or why not?

### VII. 完成句子 (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给提示, 完成句子。每空一词, 含缩略词。

69. Jack shut off the flash. (改为否定句)

Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the flash.

70. This could be Robert's basketball. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ basketball \_\_\_\_\_ this be?

71. I am sure there is somebody in the room. (改为同义句)

There \_\_\_\_\_ somebody in the room.

