**陕西省西安铁一中滨河学校 2022-2023学年九年级上学期第一次月考英语试题**

（考试时间：100分钟满分120分）

第一部分（听力共30分）略

**第二部分（笔试共90分）**

**III.完形填空（共20小题，计20分）**

第一节：阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文连贯完整。

Eric Weihenmayer is as brave as every mountain climber. In 2001, he made his way 21\_\_\_\_\_ the top of Qomolangma at the age of 33? He is the first blind person to reach the top of the highest mountain in the world. 22\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is!

Eric became blind in his early teens At first, he 23\_\_\_\_\_\_ to accent he was blind, but finally he came to accept his disability. He couldn't play sports as he used to. He would never be able to play basketball or catch a football again. But 24\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next. He became interested in rock climbing 25\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was sixteen. Later, he started to climb mountains. The climbers of his climbing team said that Eric wasn't different from a normal climber. As a matter of fact, he26\_\_\_\_\_ by his coach strictly all the time even if he was blind.

Climbing Qomolangma was a challenge for every climber in his team.

The reaction (反应) to the mountain air for Eric was the same as it was for his teammates: the short of oxygen(氧气) caused the heart to beat more slowly than usual,and the brain did not work 27\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, they all succeeded finally. As Erik hoped, his success changed 28\_\_\_\_\_ people thought about the blind.

Climbing Qomolangma is 29\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ achievement for any mountain climber, so Eric Weihenmayer is proud of himself. He never allows his disability 30\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him. For him, disability just means possibility.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. A.of B.to | | C. on | | D. in |
| 1. A. What a great person | | | | |
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第二节：阅读下面一篇短文，理解大意，然后从各小题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案， 使短文连贯完整。

Though chopsticks are used in many Asian countries, they have their beginnings in China. Chinese\_\_\_31\_\_says that China had chopsticks as far back as the Xia Dynasty (朝代). In the Spring and Autumn Period, copper and iron chopsticks appeared, then In the Han Dynasty lacquered(涂漆的)chopsticks came.Gold and silver chopsticks followed later.Today we have chopsticks \_\_\_\_32 \_\_of plastic. The most expensive ones are made of tusks of elephants and hard green stones. If you are not sure about self-control, ask your parents for help.

Chopsticks tell Chinese tradition in their way. In ancient times the rich used gold chopsticks \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_their wealth. In history many kings used silver chopsticks to take their food to see if it was poisonous(有毒的). It was said that \_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ it was, the silver chopsticks would\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_color. Chopsticks are traditionally given to a daughter when she marries to show that she should have a son very soon, for "chopstick"in Chinese sounds\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_"quick a son"!

Tianzhu chopsticks from Hangzhou, wooden chopsticks from Shanyang of Shaanxi Province, and Beijing's chopsticks are \_\_37\_\_.

Many westerners, businessman and tourists\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_their knives and forks in favor of chopsticks in China.

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chopsticks at dinners as a way of making requests for good luck.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | |
| 31.A.art | B.geography | C.history | D.science D.bought D. requires |
| 32.A.make | B. made | C.buy |
| 33.A.to show | B.shows | C. to require |
| 34.A.whether | B.how | C.what | D.if |
| 35.A.grow | B.become | C.change | D. get |
| 36.A. with | B.like | C.as | D.to |
| 37.A. well-known | B.cheap | C.big | D. dear |
| 38.A.put on | B. put up | C. put aside | D. put off |
| 39. A. wanted | B.taught | C.took | D.bought |
| 40.A. connected with B. strict with | | C. different from | D.come up with |

**IV.阅读理解（共15小题，计20分）**

第一节：阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文，从各小题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的一个最佳答案.（共10小题，计15分）

A

Li Ting, 15, from Shanghai, was preparing a talk on some Western festivals. She searched online for certain information and made powerpoint presentations. Wu Qiong, her classmates, was doing his chemistry homework carefully. But he couldn't work out the last problem even if he tried his best. So he took out his mobile phone, opened a special app, and searched for the problem. Solutions soon appeared on the screen in several seconds.

Nowadays, many students do homework with the help of the Internet like Li and Wu. They search for information online, use apps or discuss through QQ and WeChat.

"It's convenient. You don't have to wait for your teacher to explain it to you face to face," said Wu. "You can also learn by seeing how others work them out. What's more, it improves the students' abilities. And it's especially true for new kinds of homework. I am skilled at finding information online and using Microsoft Office."

However, this trend also causes problems. Some lazy students just copy the answers online without thinking. Even some ask their classmates to do homework for them. And their teachers may not know the fact.

Anyhow, knowing how to use the Internet is important. The key is to have good self-control. When you come across a difficult problem, think about it by yourself first. Be sure to understand the reasons behind the answers after you have turned to the Internet, or you won't make progress.

41. What homework was Wu Qiong doing?

A. Chemistry B.Physics C.Science D. English

42. According to Wu, which of the following is true?

A. The new learning way is difficult.

B. Students should study with the teacher face to face.

C. The new learning way is helpful for students' study and abilities

D. Students could copy others' homework online.

43. When a student uses the Internet, what must he do?

A. Have good self-control. B. Have a fast network.

C.Ask bis parents to stay beside him. D. Have his friends around him.

B

Is your TV connected to the Internet? What about your chair, or your fridge? Probably they are not. But in the future, most things in your home may be connected, thanks-to the so-called "Internet of things".

The Internet of things may be coming sooner than you think. Earlier this year, Samsung CEO spent a lot of time talking about the Internet of things, no matter whether it's a remote control or a washing machine.

So, how do household(家用的)objects that are part of the Internet of things work? Well, think of a common chair. When connected to the Internet, the chair warms up when it knows the user has just walked into the room and is feeling cold.

An internet-connected camera could help people feel safer in their homes. It can know people's faces and has an infrared sensor(红外传感器),so even if it's dark it can see when someone passes by and send you a message on your smart phone to let you know who's there. If the person is someone you don't know,it can tell you that, too.

But according to MIT Technology Review, whether companies are connecting dog food bowls or security systems to the Internet, there may be some problems. For example, many early connected-home objects don't have much built-in security,which means they could be hacked(被黑客攻击). Moreover, it could be difficult to get these new machines to work together especially when they are made by different companies. To fight this, many companies have joined the open Interconnected Consortium, which had 45 members by late 2014.

So, picture this: you enter your home. The temperature changes to make you feel comfortable. Your favorite music starts playing for you. Do you think that this would be a good thing? It may happen sooner than you think.

44. We can infer from paragraphs 3 and 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the chair can know whether the user feels cold or not

B. an Internet-connected camera can be connected to the-user's smart phone

C. an internet-connected camera can be used to take photos in the house

D. a usual chair can warm up when it knows the user comes in

45. Paragraph 5 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the possible problems of "the Internet of things"

B. the problems with early connected-home objects

C. how to solve the "the Internet of things"problems

D. How to solve the "the Internet of things" problems

46.Which of the following words best describes the writer's tone(语气)in the article?

A. worried B.doubtful C.humorous D. hopeful

C

There are about 6,000 languages spoken around the world. But 43 percent of these languages are dying out.

This has many reasons. One is that some communities of native speakers of the languages are gone. These people sometimes leave their communities and move to cities or towns. What's more, to get better education and jobs, young people have to focus their attention on learning more popular language like English, French and Chinese rather than their own languages.

Once a language dies, it seldom comes back to life. Governments across the world are taking action to prevent this. In New Zealand, the government has said it wants more than 20 percent of the country's population to be able to speak Maori by 2024. China is also trying to protect its languages. In 2015, the government started a project to record about 130 languages spoken in China. Universities like Minzu University of China have created minority(少数民族） language majors for their students.

Some languages are in danger. It is just a fact. However, all languages are human **heritage**. When we lose a language, we lost the culture of the people who speak it. Language itself is often the only way to show a certain community's history and culture, as well as its knowledge of things like math and geography.

47. How many languages worldwide are dying out?

A. About 6,000 B.About 3,420 C.About 4300 D. About 2580

48. Why might a language disappear according to the passage?

A. It's not spoken in cities. B. It is used less in daily life.

C.It is too difficult to learn. D. It's not offered in schools.

1. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "heritage" in the last paragraph?

A.态度B.权利 C.标准D.遗产

50. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. Save the Language in China B. What happened to languages?

C.Save the Languages from Dying Out D. Which languages are dying out?

第二节：阅读下面一篇短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。（共5小题，计5分）

Sony has a new invention for anyone who's ever wished they could carry their air conditioner on hot summer days.

51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is a small and light device (装备). Users can put it into the pocket of a specially designed T-shirt. With a smart phone app, it is able to heat or cool users.

“52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ So we considered creating something new with both technology and fashion," Yoichi Ho, the manager of the project said. In 2017, his team started trying different ways to reach the goal. 53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

According to Yoichi Ho, Reon Pocket is mostly designed for businessmen who have to wear a suit in summer. Right now, the T-shirts come in men's sized. Buyers can choose from different packages(套餐), if they want more than one T-shirt.54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The device is helpful in a way. However, it is not for all-day use. It can only be used for a short time.The battery takes around two hours to charge(充电). 55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| 1. And it can last about 90 minutes. B. And Reon Pocket was the result.   C. The invention is called Reon Pocket.  D. The price of Reon Pocket is a little high.  E. It is helpful for people to work outdoors in summer. F. A basic one including the device and one T-shirt costs about 890 yuan. G. More and more people pay attention to the comfort in their clothing. |

**V.完成句子：根据所给汉语意思，用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。（共5小题，计10 分）**

56.雨越下越大了，小心开车。

It's raining more and more heavily. Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**57.你知道为什么杰克饮席了这次讨论吗?**

Do you know why Jack\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discussion this time?

58. 中国的发展对整个世界的发展产生了有意义的影响。

The development of China has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so the development of the whole world.

59.我以前很安静，但是我现在敢于公开做演讲，

I used to be quiet, but now I dare to give a speech \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60.我每天通过大声朗读练习发音。

I practice my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_by reading aloud every day.

VL.短文填空：用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文完整正确。（每个单词限用一次， 每空只填一个单词。）（共10小题，计10分）

**die , he, strong, village, scary true, become, day, other, name**

During the Western Jin Dynasty, there was a man called Zhou Chu. He was very strong --- 61\_\_\_\_\_ than any other man in the village.

People were 62\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of him because be often bullied(欺负) them. At that time, a man-eating tiger and deepwater monster lived near the village. They often made trouble. People called them, along with Zhou, the "three evils”(三害).

Ono day, some 63\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asked Zhou to help them kill the tiger and the monster. After three 64\_\_of fighting, Zhou finally killed them and came back. But the villagers thought he was dead, too. They celebrated this 65 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Seeing this, Zhou realized how much people hated him and decided to change.

He visited a famous scholar (学者) 66\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Lu Yun. Lu told him, "if one realizes what is good in the morning, he can change his behayior in the evening. Just do what you think is right."

From then on, Zhou 67\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a good person and stopped bullying 68\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Later he joined the army and died protecting his country.

It was good that Zhou was able to look at 69\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and make changes. President Xi Jinping told this story when talking about promoting government officials(提拔官员). He said we should pick men of ability and be more tolerant(宽容的) of people like Zhou. Maybe they've made mistakes in the past, but they can do great things as long as they 70\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decide to correct their mistakes.

VII.任务型阅读：阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题.（共5小题，计10分）

Have you ever caught colds? When do you often catch colds?

Many people catch a cold in the springtime or fall. It makes us wonder: If scientists can send a man to the moon, why can't they find a cure for the common cold? Actually, there are hundreds of kinds of cold viruses(病毒) out there. It is hard to know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one.When a viruses attacks your body,your body works hard to get rid of(摆脱) it. Blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion(堵塞）with **it**.You feel terrible because yon can't breathe well, but your body is actually "eating" the virus. You also have a runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells(细胞).You may feel unhappy, but actually your body is doing everything it can to kill the cold. Bodies can do amazing jobs on their own.

There is a joke on talking medicine when you have a cold. It goes like this: It takes one week to get over a cold if you don't take medicine, but only seven days to get over a cold if you take medicine.

**71 When do people usually catch colds?**

People usually catch colds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

72. Why can't scientists find a cure for the common cold?

Because there are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's hard to know which one you will get.

73. What does your body do when a virus attacks your body?

When a virus attacks your body, your body\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

74. What does "it" underlined refer to in the passage?

It refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_

75. How does a runny nose help to fight colds?

A runny nose help to fight colds by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

VII.补全对话（共5小题，计5分）

根据下面对话中的情景，在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Excuse me. I want to post a letter. 76.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: Sure. There is a post office on Main Street.

A:77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: Go down the road and then turn left. It's next to Xinhua Bookstore.

A:78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: It's about 10 minutes' walk.

A: Can I take a bus?

B:Yes, of course.

A:79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: The No.9 bus or the No.12 bus.

A: Thanks a lot.

B:80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

IX.书面表达（共1题，计15分）

Mary参加了学校组织的一次研学旅行，从那以后，她改变了很多，包括学习习惯、 性格和爱好等。请你结合下面表格提示，写一篇英语短文描述Mary的变化。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | In the past | Now |
| learning habits | stay up late... | ask..for help |
| personalities | shy, nervous... | brave.… |
| hobbies | reading... | singing |
| … |  |  |

要求：

1.作文应包含全部提示信息，可适当发挥；

2.语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整；

3.文中不得出现任何真实信息（姓名、校名和地名等）：

4.词数：不少于70词。（开头已给出，但不计入总词数。）

A study trip sometimes can change a person greatly.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | |
| 31.A.art | B.geography | C.history | D.science D.bought D. requires |
| 32.A.make | B. made | C.buy |
| 33.A.to show | B.shows | C. to require |
| 34.A.whether | B.how | C.what | D.if |
| 35.A.grow | B.become | C.change | D. get |
| 36.A. with | B.like | C.as | D.to |
| 37.A. well-known | B.cheap | C.big | D. dear |
| 38.A.put on | B. put up | C. put aside | D. put off |
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A

Li Ting, 15, from Shanghai, was preparing a talk on some Western festivals. She searched online for certain information and made powerpoint presentations. **41A**Wu Qiong, her classmates, was doing his **chemistry** homework carefully. But he couldn't work out the last problem even if he tried his best. So he took out his mobile phone, opened a special app, and searched for the problem. Solutions soon appeared on the screen in several seconds.

Nowadays, many students do homework with the help of the Internet like Li and Wu. They search for information online, use apps or discuss through QQ and WeChat.

**42C**"It's convenient. You don't have to wait for your teacher to explain it to you face to face," said Wu. "You can also learn by seeing how others work them out. What's more, it improves the students' abilities. And it's especially true for new kinds of homework. I am skilled at finding information online and using Microsoft Office."

However, this trend also causes problems. Some lazy students just copy the answers online without thinking. Even some ask their classmates to do homework for them. And their teachers may not know the fact.

Anyhow, knowing how to **43A**use the Internet is important. The key is to **have good self-control**. When you come across a difficult problem, think about it by yourself first. Be sure to understand the reasons behind the answers after you have turned to the Internet, or you won't make progress.

41. What homework was Wu Qiong doing?

A. Chemistry B.Physics C.Science D. English

42. According to Wu, which of the following is true?

A. The new learning way is difficult.

B. Students should study with the teacher face to face.

C. The new learning way is helpful for students' study and abilities

D. Students could copy others' homework online.

43. When a student uses the Internet, what must he do?

A. Have good self-control. B. Have a fast network.

C.Ask bis parents to stay beside him. D. Have his friends around him.

B

**1**Is your TV connected to the Internet? What about your chair, or your fridge? Probably they are not. But in the future, most things in your home may be connected, thanks-to the so-called "Internet of things".

**2**The Internet of things may be coming sooner than you think. Earlier this year, Samsung CEO spent a lot of time talking about the Internet of things, no matter whether it's a remote control or a washing machine.

**3**So, how do household(家用的)objects that are part of the Internet of things work? Well, think of a **44A/D错**common chair. When connected to the Internet, the chair warms up when it knows the user has just walked into the room and is feeling cold.

**4/ 44B对**An internet-connected camera could help people feel safer in their homes. It can know people's faces and has an infrared sensor(红外传感器),so even if it's dark it can see when someone passes by and send you a message on your smart phone to let you know who's there. If the person is someone you don't know,it can tell you that, too.

**5/45A** But according to MIT Technology Review, whether companies are connecting dog food bowls or security systems to the Internet, there may be some problems. For example, many early connected-home objects don't have much built-in security,which means they could be hacked(被黑客攻击). Moreover, it could be difficult to get these new machines to work together especially when they are made by different companies. To fight this, many companies have joined the open Interconnected Consortium, which had 45 members by late 2014.

**46D**So, picture this: you enter your home. The temperature changes to make you feel comfortable. Your favorite music starts playing for you. Do you think that this would be a good thing? It may happen sooner than you think.

44. We can infer from paragraphs 3 and 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the chair can know whether the user feels cold or not

B. an Internet-connected camera can be connected to the-user's smart phone

C. an internet-connected camera can be used to take photos in the house

D. a usual chair can warm up when it knows the user comes in

45. Paragraph 5 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the possible problems of "the Internet of things"

B. the problems with early connected-home objects

C. how to solve the "the Internet of things"problems

D. How to solve the "the Internet of things" problems

46.Which of the following words best describes the writer's tone(语气)in the article?

A. worried B.doubtful C.humorous D. hopeful

C

There are about 6,000 languages spoken around the world. **47D**But 43 percent of these languages are dying out.

This has many reasons. **48B**One is that some communities of native speakers of the languages are gone. These people sometimes leave their communities and move to cities or towns. What's more, to get better education and jobs, young people have to focus their attention on learning more popular language like English, French and Chinese rather than their own languages.

Once a language dies, it seldom comes back to life. Governments across the world are taking action to prevent this. In New Zealand, the government has said it wants more than 20 percent of the country's population to be able to speak Maori by 2024. China is also trying to protect its languages. In 2015, the government started a project to record about 130 languages spoken in China. Universities like Minzu University of China have created minority(少数民族） language majors for their students.

Some languages are in danger. It is just a fact. However, all languages are human **49Dheritage**. When we lose a language, we lost the culture of the people who speak it. Language itself is often the only way to show a certain community's history and culture, as well as its knowledge of things like math and geography.

47. How many languages worldwide are dying out?

A. About 6,000 B.About 3,420 C.About 4300 D. About 2580

48. Wiry might a language disappear according to the passage?

A. It's not spoken in cities. B. It is used less in daily life.

C.It is too difficult to learn. D. It's not offered in schools.

1. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "heritage" in the last paragraph?

A.态度 B.权利 C.标准 D.遗产

50. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. Save the Language in China B. What happened to languages?

C.Save the Languages from Dying Out D. Which languages are dying out?

第二节：阅读下面一篇短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。（共5小题，计5分）

Sony has a new invention for anyone who's ever wished they could carry their air conditioner on hot summer days.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_C. The invention is called Reon Pocket. It is a small and light device (装备). Users can put it into the pocket of a specially designed T-shirt. With a smart phone app, it is able to heat or cool users.

“52. \_\_\_\_\_\_G. More and more people pay attention to the comfort in their clothing. So we considered creating something new with both technology and fashion," Yoichi Ho, the manager of the project said. In 2017, his team started trying different ways to reach the goal. 53. \_\_B. And Reon Pocket was the result.

According to Yoichi Ho, Reon Pocket is mostly designed for businessmen who have to wear a suit in summer. Right now, the T-shirts come in men's sized. Buyers can choose from different packages(套餐), if they want more than one T-shirt.54. \_\_\_\_\_F. A basic one including the device and one T-shirt costs about 890 yuan.

The device is helpful in a way. However, it is not for all-day use. It can only be used for a short time.The battery takes around two hours to charge(充电). 55. \_\_\_A.\_And it can last about 90 minutes.

1. And it can last about 90 minutes.  
   B. And Reon Pocket was the result.

C. The invention is called Reon Pocket.

D. The price of Reon Pocket is a little high.

E. It is helpful for people to work outdoors in summer.  
F. A basic one including the device and one T-shirt costs about 890 yuan.  
G. More and more people pay attention to the comfort in their clothing.

**V.完成句子：根据所给汉语意思，用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。（共5小题，计10 分）**

56.雨越下越大了，小心开车。

It's raining more and more heavily. Let's \_\_drive carefully

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**57.你知道为什么杰克饮席了这次讨论吗?**

Do you know why Jack\_\_\_\_\_is absent from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discussion this time?

58. 中国的发展对整个世界的发展产生了有意义的影响。

The development of China has a \_\_\_meaningful influence \_\_\_\_\_so the development of the whole world.

59.我以前很安静，但是我现在敢于公开做演讲，

I used to be quiet, but now I dare to give a speech \_\_\_\_\_\_ in public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

60.我每天通过大声朗读练习发音。

I practice my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pronunciation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_by reading aloud every day.

VL.短文填空：用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文完整正确。（每个单词限用一次， 每空只填一个单词。）（共10小题，计10分）

During the Western Jin Dynasty, there was a man called Zhou Chu. He was very strong--- 61\_\_\_\_**stronger**\_ than any other man in the village.

People were 62\_\_\_\_\_\_**scared**\_\_\_of him because be often bullied(欺负) them. At that time, a man-eating tiger and deepwater monster lived near the village. They often made trouble. People called them, along with Zhou, the "three evils”(三害).

Ono day, some 63\_\_\_\_\_\_**villagers**\_\_\_\_ asked Zhou to help them kill the tiger and the monster. After three 64 **days**\_\_of fighting, Zhou finally killed them and came back. But the villagers thought he was dead, too. They celebrated this 65 \_\_\_\_**death**\_\_\_\_\_ . Seeing this, Zhou realized how much people hated him and decided to change.

He visited a famous scholar (学者) 66\_\_\_\_\_**named**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Lu Yun. Lu told him, "if one realizes what is good in the morning, he can change his behayior in the evening. Just do what you think is right."

From then on, Zhou 67\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**became**\_\_\_\_\_a good person and stopped bullying 68\_\_\_\_\_ **others**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Later he joined the army and died protecting his country.

It was good that Zhou was able to look at 69\_\_\_\_**himself**\_\_\_\_\_ and make changes. President Xi Jinping told this story when talking about promoting government officials(提拔官员). He said we should pick men of ability and be more tolerant(宽容的) of people like Zhou. Maybe they've made mistakes in the past, but they can do great things as long as they 70\_\_\_\_ **truly**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decide to correct their mistakes.

VII.任务型阅读：阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，完成下列各题.（共5小题，计10分）

Have you ever caught colds? When do you often catch colds?

**71**Many people catch a cold **in the springtime or fall**. It makes us wonder: If scientists can send a man to the moon, why can't they find a cure for the common cold? Actually, **72** there are **hundreds of kinds of cold viruses(病毒) out there**. It is hard to know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one.**73** When a viruses attacks your body,your body **works hard to get rid of(摆脱) it**. Blood rushes to **74 your nose** and brings congestion(堵塞）with **74it**.You feel terrible because yon can't **75breathe well**, but your body is actually "eating" the virus. You also have **75**a runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells(细胞).You may feel unhappy, but actually your body is doing everything it can to kill the cold. Bodies can do amazing jobs on their own.

There is a joke on talking medicine when you have a cold. It goes like this: It takes one week to get over a cold if you don't take medicine, but only seven days to get over a cold if you take medicine.

**71 When do people usually catch colds?**

People usually catch colds \_\_\_\_**in the springtime or fall**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

72. Why can't scientists find a cure for the common cold?

Because there are\_\_\_**hundreds of kinds of cold viruses(病毒)out there**\_\_\_\_\_. It's hard to know which one you will get.

73. What does your body do when a virus attacks your body?

When a virus attacks your body, your body\_\_\_\_\_\_**works hard to get rid of it**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

74. What does "it" underlined refer to in the passage?

It refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_**your nose**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

75. How does a runny nose help to fight colds?

A runny nose help to fight colds by \_**breathing well** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

VII.补全对话（共5小题，计5分）

根据下面对话中的情景，在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

A: Excuse me. I want to post a letter. 76.\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Can you tell me where the post office is** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: Sure. There is a post office on Main Street.

A:77. \_\_\_\_**How can I get there** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: Go down the road and then turn left. It's next to Xinhua Bookstore.

A:78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**How far is it** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

B: It's about 10 minutes' walk.

A: Can I take a bus?

B:Yes, of course.

A:79. \_\_\_**Which bus can I take** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: The No.9 bus or the No.12 bus.

A: Thanks a lot.

B:80. \_\_\_\_\_ **You’re welcome**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

IX.书面表达参考答案：

A study trip sometimes can change a person greatly.

In the past，I stayed up late to study, my grades remain bad, I was shy in the class, I didn’t dare to speak in public.

When the teacher asked me questions, I felt nervous. I didn’t like reading, even English book. Now, when I have questions, I ask teacher or classmates for help, I am not afraid of answering the questions in front of others. In order to improve my independence, I take an active part in singing activities after.

It seems that I am more confident than before.