**9A Unit 1**

本试卷共四大题，共8页，满分90分，考试时间90分钟

**一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

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1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Street art is a very popular form of art that is spreading quickly all over \_\_\_1\_\_\_ world. You can find \_\_\_2\_\_\_ on buildings, sidewalks and street signs. Now even art museum and galleries（美术馆）\_\_\_3\_\_\_ the works of street artists.

People often have different opinions \_\_\_4\_\_\_ street art. Some think it \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a kind of destruction（破坏）but \_\_\_6\_\_\_ think it is a very beautiful new form of culture.

In the street art world, graffiti（涂鸦）can be \_\_\_7\_\_\_. It began in New York. First some young people \_\_\_8\_\_\_ words and images on the walls. They found the paintings could \_\_\_9\_\_\_ their disagreements against society. Later, the colorful style of writing became \_\_\_10\_\_\_ as graffiti.

Street artists do their work for a reason. Some of \_\_\_11\_\_\_ think they are closer to the people, while others try \_\_\_12\_\_\_ their political opinions.

In today’s world, the Internet has an \_\_\_13\_\_\_ influence（影响）on street art. Artists \_\_\_14\_\_\_ show their pictures to the audience. The street art movement lives with the energy and life of cities, \_\_\_15\_\_\_ it will continue to change and grow.

1. A. a B. an C. / D. the

2. A. it B. one C. this D. that

3. A. collects B. collected C. are collecting D. will collect

4. A. about B. in C. at D. under

5. A. was B. is C. were D. are

6. A. others B. the other C. another D. other

7. A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

8. A. paint B. painted C. have painted D. were painted

9. A. showed B. shown C. show D. shows

10. A. know B. knowing C. knew D. known

11. A. they B. them C. their D. themselves

12. A. express B. to expressing C. to express D. to be expressed

13. A. amaze B. amazing C. amazed D. amazingly

14. A. should B. need C. will D. can

15. A. so B. but C. or D. because

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16~25各题所给的A、B、C和D项，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Most teachers agree that the first lesson of a teacher is often unforgettable. I remember getting into the class with the \_\_\_16\_\_\_ of a beginner teacher: nervous, careful, excited, etc. The school in which I \_\_\_17\_\_\_ my first lesson was well-known to hold the most troublesome students in the city and this made me more nervous. But I tried my best not to \_\_\_18\_\_\_ it out and went into the class. My eyes \_\_\_19\_\_\_ on a big black student. He was sitting in the \_\_\_20\_\_\_ row. His body was much \_\_\_21\_\_\_ than mine. I thought he would be very naughty. As soon as I started writing on the blackboard, I heard some noise from the back. I \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the students to find out who did it, but the class looked very \_\_\_23\_\_\_. I went on writing and the noise went on again. Then I stopped my lesson to solve this problem because I believe that if I lost control of the class from the \_\_\_24\_\_\_, I wouldn’t be able to get it back. I thought the big boy made the noise. To my surprise, the trouble was from a small boy. Days went on and I discovered that the big boy was good and quiet. From then on, I realized that judging by appearance can often be wrong, not only with \_\_\_25\_\_\_.

16. A. ideas B. feelings C. thoughts D. ways

17. A. started B. found C. opened D. finished

18. A. make B. bring C. work D. show

19. A. pointed B. noticed C. stopped D. warned

20. A. front B. back C. middle D. side

21. A. higher B. lighter C. larger D. thicker

22. A. faced B. wondered C. discussed D. described

23. A. unusual B. confident C. quiet D. crowded

24. A. end B. beginning C. matter D. example

25. A. anyone B. people C. teachers D. students

**三、阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

**(A)**

Bob Butler lost his legs in 1965 in Vietnam. A year later he returned to the US and began his life in wheelchair（轮椅）. One day, he was working in his yard when he heard a woman calling for help. He began moving towards the woman’s house, but something on the ground stopped his wheelchair going through the back door. So he got out of his wheelchair and started to crawl.

When Butler got through the back door of the house, he found there was a little girl in the pool. She had no arms and couldn’t swim. Her mother was calling for help crazily. Butler got into the pool and pulled the little girl out of the water. Her face was blue, and she was not breathing.

Butler did CPR（心肺复苏术）on her right away. As Butler continued doing CPR, he talked to the mother, “Don’t worry,” he said. “It’ll be OK. I was her arms to get out of the pool. I am now her lungs. Together we can make it.”

Soon the little girl coughed and began to cry. The mother asked Butler how he knew it would be OK. “I didn’t know,” he told her. “But when my legs were blown off（炸掉）in the war, a little girl in Vietnam said to me in broken English, “It’ll be OK. You will live. I’ll be your legs. Together we can make it.” Her kind words brought hope to me and I wanted to do the same for your little girl.”

26. What did Butler hear when he was working in his yard one day?

A. He heard a little girl crying.

B. He heard his neighbors arguing.

C. He heard a woman calling for help.

D. He heard someone calling his name.

27. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “crawl”?

A. 爬行 B. 卷起 C. 扭动 D. 萎缩

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

A. Bob Butler returned to the US from Vietnam in 1965.

B. Bob Butler crawled through the back door because his wheelchair was broken.

C. Bob Butler lost his legs in the war in Vietnam.

D. Bob Butler saved the girl because he wanted to be a hero.

**(B)**

FILMS IN BAIHUA CINEMA THIS WEEK

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SLUMDOG MILLIONAIRE (2008)  Anglo-Indian film directed by Denny Boyle  Awards: 8 Oscar including best actress, best actor, best picture, best director  From Monday to Thursday at 9 p.m.  Ticket price: RMB 45 | TITANIC (1997)  English film directed by James Camero  Awards: 11 Oscar including best picture, best cinematography, best original dramatic scene, best visual effects, best song  From Wednesday to Friday at 6:30 p.m.  Ticket price: RMB 30 |
| IF YOU ARE THE ONLY ONE (2008)  Chinese film directed by Feng Xiaogang  Main actors: Ge You, Shuqi, Xu Ruoyuan  Saturday and Sunday at 9:30 p.m.  Ticket price: RMB 50  (half on Sunday for children) | ASSEMBLY (2007)  Chinese film directed by Feng Xiaogang  Awards: Golden horse film award -- best adapted film, best leading actor.  From Tuesday to Thursday at 8 p.m.  Ticket price: RMB 25 |

29. You can see \_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign film(s) in Baihua Cinema.

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

30. Which film has the longest showing time?  
 A. *Slum dog millionaire* B. *Titanic*

C. *If you are the only one* D. *Assembly*

31. The Davids will go to see one film on Sunday with their two little sons. How much should they pay?

A. 200 B. 150 C. 100 D. 50

32. Which of the following is true?

A. Titanic gets more awards than Slum dog Millionaire.

B. Feng Xiaogang only directed 2 films in his career.

C. Ge You gets the best actor of Golden Horse Award.

D. Denny Boyle is an Angle-Indian man.

**(C)**

There are many colors in nature. But do you know if a color has weight? I think you’ll say “no”. But I am afraid you are wrong. If you don’t believe, you may do a small experiment.

First, put two objects with the same weight into two boxes. Then cover the box. Third, wrap one box with a red piece of paper, the other with a white piece of paper. OK. Now hold the boxes with your hand one by one. It is certain that you will think the red one is a little heavier.

Why do you think so? A scientist found that different colors have different weight in a man’s mind. So he did many tests and at last he got the result. That is to say, every color has its own weight in our mind and their order is the same. The heaviest color is red, then blue, green, orange, yellow and white.

The scientist told us that colors also have smell. Can you smell the color? Of course not. Then why did the scientist say so? That is because every color stands for a kind of light with a certain wave length（波长）. It reaches our brain through sense organs（器官）.

According to this discovery, scientists say that people accept the colors they like, and refuse the colors they hate. So your body and mind will be healthy by using the colors you like. Or you’ll be nervous or even get ill. For example, if you stay in a room with red windows, wallpapers and furniture for two hours, you’ll feel you have been there for four hours. But if the room is blue, you’ll feel you have been there for only an hour. Another example, if a person walks out of a red room and into a blue room, his temperatures will fall. That means our body temperature will change with different colors.

33. The purpose of the second paragraph is to tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a red box is heavier than a white one

B. a color has weight in one’s mind

C. white paper is lighter than red paper

D. you can know the weight of a color by holding it

34. Why did the scientist say colors have smell?

A. Because people can sense the light from colors.

B. Because we can smell colors with our nose.

C. Because every color has its own sweet smell.

D. Because every color can give off light of the same length.

35. If a person walks from a blue room to a red room, his body temperature will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rise B. fall

C. stay the same D. change now and then

36. This passage is probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. book review B. fiction novel C. fairy tale D. science report

**(D)**

The Man of Many Secrets — Harry Houdini — was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes — from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his “magic” tricks.

Of course, his secret was not magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment（娱乐）world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in club in New York. They called themselves the Houdini Brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded（说服）a police to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity（宣传）that came from **this** that started Harry Houdini’s success. Harry had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs（手铐）and toes trained to escape ankle chins（脚链）. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck — and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks, pass quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He succeeded in escaping from the local prison of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World-wide fame（荣誉）, and a name remembered today.

37. According to the passage, Houdini’s success in prison escapes depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his special tricks and supernatural powers

B. his unusual ability and a skeleton key

C. his magic tricks and unhuman powers

D. his wisdom and supernatural power

38. In the fourth paragraph, the underlined word “this” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his first prison escape B. the year 1898

C. the publicity D. Harry Houdini’s success

39. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in 1894 B. before he married

C. at the age of 17 D. when he was about 24

40. The followings help him succeed EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his brother’s help B. his wife’s help

C. his fingers D. his toes

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

阅读短文及文后选项，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Qi Haoran, a Junior 1 student, was quite busy over the past winter vacation and not just with homework. Qi, together with 10 other classmates made a volunteer group to call on people to join the Clean Your Plate Campaign（光盘行动）.

\_\_\_41\_\_\_ “Excuse me, do you know that 950 million people around the world still haven’t got enough to eat?”

The Clean Your Plate Campaign began on the Internet in January. It calls on people to reduce food waste. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ CCTV reported in January that the food Chinese people waste every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year.

Chinese people are well known for being hospitable（好客的）and generous（大方的）. Many even feel that they lose face if their guests have eaten all the food.

\_\_\_43\_\_\_ In a restaurant in Xinjiang, the owner gives the guest who has eaten all the food a sticker（贴花）. People can enjoy a free meal when they have 10 stickers. \_\_\_44\_\_\_

\_\_\_45\_\_\_ It’s important that everyone does their bit, just like Qi. Did you finish your meals today?

|  |
| --- |
| A. China in these years had serious problems with wasted food.  B. More than 750 restaurants in Beijing have begun to offer smaller dishes and encourage their guests to take leftovers（剩饭剩菜）home.  C. The 11 students went to many restaurants and told people the importance of saving food.  D. To reduce food waste is a big task, and it needs time.  E. Luckily, the campaign has got the support of many. |

**四、写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

根据文章意思和所给的首字母写出所缺单词（每空限填一词）

Everyone often has many problems while gaining knowledge. However, your willingness（意愿）to deal with these problems will help you to work them out. What I’d like to share is my ways to s\_\_\_46\_\_\_ the problems.

First, you must focus on what you are facing with. It a\_\_\_47\_\_\_ that there are a lot of attractive things, like computers or games. To stay focused, you can list these things and tell yourself you should touch them after finishing your work. Second, believe in yourself. Don’t d\_\_\_48\_\_\_ yourself. Though each of us might make m\_\_\_49\_\_\_ or meet some difficult problems in learning, it can never be a reason for the loss of confidence.

Last, keep modest（谦虚）. Never feel shy to a\_\_\_50\_\_\_ your teachers or classmates for help. Everyone in your surroundings can be your teacher.

**第二节 完成句子（每空限填一词）（共7小题；每空0.5分，满分10分）**

51. 以前很多风筝都是用纸做的。

Many kites \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ paper before.

52. 他们在比赛前用水装满了罐子。

They \_\_\_\_\_\_ the pot \_\_\_\_\_\_ water before the game started.

53. 好难的问题啊！我回答不出来。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ they are! I can’t answer them.

54. 他因为抢劫而被投进监狱。

He \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the robbery.

55. 我们要确保人和马都是安全的。

We must \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ that both men and horses are safe.

56. 曹冲知道怎样在不伤害大象的情况下称出它的重量。

Cao Chong knew \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ an elephant without hurting it.

57. 他一直醒着直到他找出了事实的真相。

He didn’t go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

**第三节 书面表达（共15分）**

你在暑假欣赏了冼星海的音乐作品，请你用英语写一篇短文给校园英语报投稿，介绍冼星海并鼓励大家多去听他的作品，包括以下要点：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 姓名 | 冼星海 |
| 出生 | 1905年，澳门 |
| 经历 | 1. 20岁开始学钢琴；  2. 1934年成为首批到巴黎学习音乐的华人之一；  3. 回国之后，在延安教音乐；  4. 1939年写了《黄河大合唱》  5. 1945年病逝 |
| 主要成就 | 1. 写了近300首歌和一部歌剧；2. 被誉为“人民音乐家”。 |
| 你的评价 | ......（请你补充1~2点） |

This summer holiday, I listened to some works by Sinn Sing Hoi. I enjoyed them very much and I’d like to let you know more about him.

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

**参考答案**

**一、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

1~5 DACAB 6~10 AABCD 11~15 BCBDA

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

16~20 BADCB 21~25 CACBD

**三、阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

26~28 CAC 29~32 BABA 33~36 BAAC 37~40 BADA

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

41~45 CAEBD

**四、写作（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

46. solve; 47. appears; 48. doubt; 49. mistakes; 50. ask

**第二节 完成句子（每空限填一词）（共7小题；每空0.5分，满分10分）**

51. were made of; 52. filled with; 53 What difficult questions; 54. was sent to prison

55. make sure; 56. how to weigh; 57. until found out

**第三节 书面表达（共15分）**

略