

海淀区九年级第二学期期中练习

英 语

2015. 5

学校 _____

姓名 _____

准考证号 _____

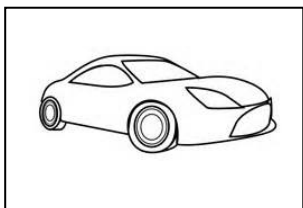
考生
须知

1. 本试卷共 12 页，满分 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

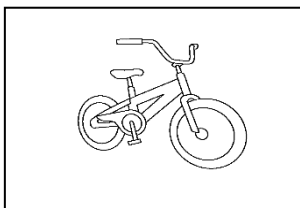
听力理解（共 30 分）

一、听对话，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话你将听两遍。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

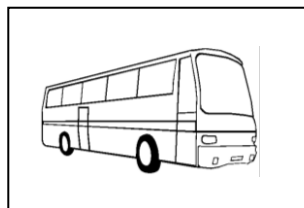
1.



A.

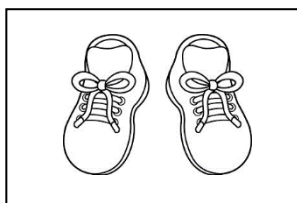


B.

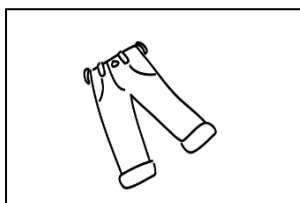


C.

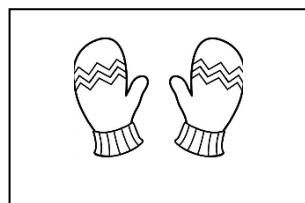
2.



A.



B.

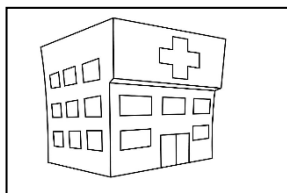


C.

3.



A.

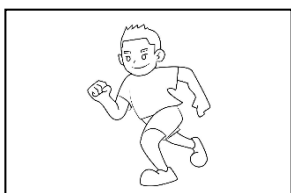


B.



C.

4.



A.

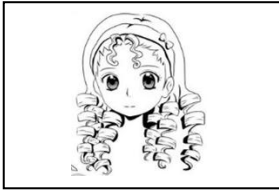


B.



C.

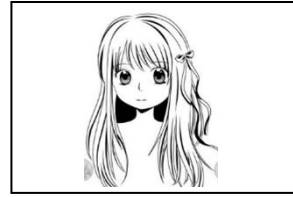
5.



A.



B.



C.

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分）

请听一段对话，完成第 6 至第 7 小题。

6. What's Linda doing now?

A. Sleeping.

B. Shopping.

C. Reading.

7. Where will they meet?

A. On the playground.

B. In the park.

C. At the gym.

请听一段对话，完成第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. What will Helen do with her mum?

A. Have a lesson.

B. Visit her uncle.

C. Wash the dishes.

9. When will Helen go to the movies?

A. This morning.

B. This afternoon.

C. This evening.

请听一段对话，完成第 10 至第 11 小题。

10. What does Mike want to draw?

A. Birds.

B. Flowers.

C. Monkeys.

11. What is the first prize?

A. Some money.

B. A schoolbag.

C. A gold medal.

请听一段对话，完成第 12 至第 13 小题。

12. What's the new library like?

A. Big.

B. Tall.

C. Modern.

13. Why didn't Robert join the library?

A. Because he didn't have enough money.

B. Because it was far away from his home.

C. Because he didn't take his student card.

请听一段独白，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

14. Why did Lucy learn to cook?

A. Because her mum wanted her to take up a hobby.

B. Because she wanted to cook a big meal for friends.

C. Because her friends told her that the course was fun.

15. What does the speaker want to do in the speech?

A. Introduce a few cooking fans.

B. Advertise a good cooking school.

C. Share some cooking experiences.

三、听对话，记录关键信息。对话你将听两遍。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

请根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

Summer Nights Festival

Day to open: 16 , the first week of July

Time to start: at 17 pm

Band to play: 18

Cost of a T-shirt: It's 19 after we buy a ticket.

The best way to get there: by 20

知识运用（共 25 分）

四、单项填空。（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. My sister Jane is outgoing. We all love _____ very much.

- A. him B. her C. us D. you

22. Mother's Day is _____ May 10th this year.

- A. on B. of C. in D. at

23. It's raining. Take an umbrella with you, _____ you'll get wet.

- A. and B. but C. so D. or

24. — Must we leave the reading room before 5 o'clock?

— No, you _____. You can stay here until 5:30.

- A. can't B. needn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't

25. Look! The girls _____ for the talent show happily.

- A. prepare B. will prepare C. are preparing D. prepared

26. — _____ do you play the guitar?

— Three times a week.

- A. How much B. How old C. How long D. How often

27. Parents often tell us _____ quiet in public places.

- A. to be B. being C. are D. be

28. Peter is really a brave boy and he _____ to many places by himself since 2010.

- A. traveled B. travels C. is traveling D. has traveled

29. Lots of lessons _____ on the Internet these days.

- A. give B. are given C. gave D. were given

30. — Could you tell me _____ at the station?

— At nine tomorrow morning.

- A. when we met B. when did we meet
C. when we will meet D. when will we meet

五、完形填空。(共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分)

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

The Lake

The day when Robert was born was the happiest day of my life. Unfortunately my wife decided she no longer wanted to be married to me. My little boy and I had to 31, only getting to see each other every other weekend.

One day, I decided to go fishing with my son, who was about 5 years old, at a nearby lake. We arrived at the lake early. Getting out of the car, we brought out all of the fishing equipment and our life jackets and the cooler that had our tasty lunch in it. I could just 32 the day in my mind in hopes that it would never end. We both went out onto the dock(船坞)and I thought, “Do I put his life jacket on first or load the boat first?” I saw him skipping rocks on the water, so I decided to load the boat first.

I was just finishing up when I heard the splash. I turned and looked quickly expecting to see Robert 33 standing there, but I did not see him anywhere. I jumped into the water to save my son immediately. I searched and searched but found him nowhere. I came up for a breath hoping to see him above water, now wondering how I could find him in the murky(浑浊的) water. I finally decided to go all the way to the bottom and 34 around, not coming up until I found him.

Finally, there on the bottom he was, his arms wrapped around the wooden pole that holds up the dock. I brought him to the 35 and put him on the bank. While both of us were coughing and spitting out water, I just hugged him and was 36 that I had found him in time.

When things finally calmed down, I asked one simple question, “Robert, why were you 37 onto that pole on the bottom of the lake?” He looked at me with the most innocent and loving eyes and simply replied, “I was waiting for you, Daddy. I knew you would come to 38 me.”

I thought that I could not be any 39 or any madder at the same time and I just told him, “I sure do love you, sweetheart.” He replied, “I love you too, Dad.”

There is no amount of money or cars or jobs or any material thing that could replace being loved and 40 someone so much. I am lucky to have the ability to love on such a high level, and the ability to forgive on the same level.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31. A. back | B. part | C. argue | D. move |
| 32. A. picture | B. enjoy | C. show | D. spend |
| 33. A. carefully | B. happily | C. safely | D. quietly |
| 34. A. walk | B. look | C. hear | D. feel |
| 35. A. surface | B. centre | C. front | D. corner |
| 36. A. thoughtful | B. regretful | C. hopeful | D. thankful |
| 37. A. jumping | B. holding | C. stepping | D. pointing |
| 38. A. call | B. awake | C. save | D. remind |
| 39. A. funnier | B. prouder | C. sadder | D. cooler |
| 40. A. missing | B. touching | C. loving | D. changing |


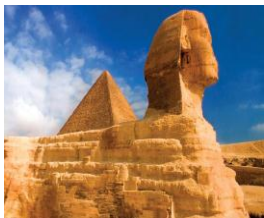


阅读理解（共 50 分）

六、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。（共 30 分，每小题 2 分）

A

World Wonders

Our world has many famous landmarks. A landmark is a building or place that is special to an area. Some landmarks are built by people. Other landmarks are things in nature, such as a volcano or a waterfall. Here are four famous landmarks built by people.

Machu Picchu	
 <p>Andes Mountains, Peru</p>	<p>Machu Picchu was once a city located high in the Andes Mountains in Peru. Its name means “old peak”. The city was built nearly 600 years ago. The remains of about 200 stone buildings are found there. They include palaces, temples, and homes.</p>
Great Sphinx	
 <p>Giza, Egypt</p>	<p>The Great Sphinx is a huge statue. It has the head of a person and the body of a lion. It was built more than 4,000 years ago. No one knows for sure why it was built. Some say it honors an ancient king.</p>
Leaning Tower of Pisa	
 <p>Pisa, Italy</p>	<p>The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a bell tower. It was built on soft soil. That caused the tower to lean to one side soon after workers began building it more than 800 years ago. Visitors can climb about 300 steps inside to see a great view of the city.</p>
Sydney Opera House	
 <p>Sydney, Australia</p>	<p>The Sydney Opera House was built from 1957 to 1973. This performing arts center looks like a ship with sails. It is located on a piece of land inside a harbor. A harbor is a part of a body of water where ships can stay safe from storms.</p>

41. Where is Machu Picchu?

A. In Pisa, Italy.

B. In Giza, Egypt.

C. In the Andes Mountains in Peru.

D. In Sydney, Australia.

42. What does Sydney Opera House look like?

A. The body of a lion.

B. The head of a person.

C. A bell tower.

D. A ship with sails.

43. Which of the following is the oldest?

- A. Machu Picchu. B. Great Sphinx.
C. Leaning Tower of Pisa. D. Sydney Opera House.

B

I found the black and white cat on my front doorway. He was crying like a human baby. Where did he come from? I noticed he had no collar (项圈). Who would be so careless?

I went inside and brought out a can of fish. The cat hungrily ate it up and then walked right inside the house.

I wanted to get him out, but I hesitated. Our family never owned pets, but I had always wanted one.

Just then, the cat meowed and jumped up onto my leg. Well, he seemed to like me! Maybe I didn't have to give him back after all!

The cat kept meowing a lot. I knew I had to go to the store and get some cat food.

On my way out, I saw a sign on the telephone pole:



LOST CAT
Black and white, very friendly. If you find him, please call us at 617-58463302. We are worried sick.

"Hmm," I thought. "If you were so worried about your kitten, maybe you should have taken better care of him!"

When I walked into the pet store, I saw a group of kids hanging up notices about this same cat there.

"I can't believe I lost my cat!" a little boy in a wheelchair cried to his parents. "I couldn't get to the open door in time!"

I looked at the notices on the wall. It was surely the cat I had back at home.

Then the truth of the situation hit me: I had stolen a little boy's cat!

Now I realized there was a lot I didn't understand. I tried to explain why I should keep the cat by convincing myself the owners deserved to lose him. Now I saw that it was all a big mistake.

I walked to the little boy.

"I have your cat," I told him. "I'm sorry. I just found him and fed him. He's at my house."

The little boy began to cry with laughter. He blew his nose and gave me a great big hug. "Thank you so much! I was just about to put a new collar on him when he ran out of the door. I couldn't chase him! Because of my... you know... my legs."

"I'll be right back," I told him. I ran home to get the cat and reunite owner and pet.

44. What did the writer think of the cat's owner at first?

- A. Lazy. B. Loving. C. Careless. D. Friendly.

45. What did the writer see in the pet store?

- A. Kids hanging up notices about the cat.
B. Pets walking around playing there.
C. Boys looking for their pets there.
D. Owners showing off their cats.

46. Why did the writer run home to get the cat?

- A. Because the boy asked her to give back his cat.
B. Because she wanted to find the cat a better owner.
C. Because the boy promised not to lose the cat again.
D. Because she knew the boy loved and owned the cat.

47. What can we know from the story?

- A. Not all kids are lucky enough to own pets.
- B. Sometimes we make a judgement too soon.
- C. Too often we enjoy cats as good company.
- D. Everyone should help people in trouble.

C

Need to buy something? Why go to a store? Buy it on the Internet! Need it now? Why wait? Ask for next-day delivery! Each day, more and more people try online shopping. In fact, online sales have doubled in the last ten years. But not everyone is excited. Some scientists now say that online shopping is bad for the environment.

People are surprised to hear this. “They think, ‘I don’t need to drive, and the business doesn’t need to build a store, so there will be less pollution,’” says Nuria Prost, an environmental scientist. “But it is not so simple. In fact, online shopping is wasteful. It also adds to air pollution.”

In truth, the Internet is not always as good a friend to the environment as it seems. For example, most people thought that the Internet would help offices use less paper and other materials. But paper use increased by 33 percent between 1986 and 1997. “Online shopping could have similarly negative effects,” says Nevil Cohen, a professor of environmental science.

Part of the problem is what people are buying these days. In the past, people bought things on the Internet that did not require much packing material, such as books and clothing. But now people also shop online for large, heavy products such as televisions, computers, and furniture. These products need to be packed in large amounts of plastic and paper. This creates a lot of waste.

Another problem caused by online shopping is air pollution. When customers buy products and ask for next-day delivery, companies often have to send them by air. Airplanes use much more fuel than cars and produce more carbon dioxide (CO₂). When people buy a lot of different things from different online businesses, this creates even more travel by airplane.

Online product returns are also a problem. For example, an online shoe store may allow customers to return shoes without extra pay if they are the wrong size. This doubles the packing material and number of airplane trips required to sell one pair of shoes.

“If people want to protect the environment, they need to think before they shop,” says Prost. “People need to ask themselves: Is this exactly what I want? Do I really need it tomorrow, or can I wait?” Online stores can also charge (收费) customers for returns. This may make people shop more carefully. “Online shopping is fast and easy,” says Prost, “but we can’t forget the negative effects it has on the environment.”

48. Why does online shopping create a lot of waste?

- A. Because companies charge more for product returns.
- B. Because people buy too many things they don’t need.
- C. Because paper use has increased by 33 percent from 1986 to 1997.
- D. Because large, heavy products require much packing material.

49. What do companies do to meet the needs of the next-day delivery?

- A. Prepare more products.
- B. Get more workers to pack.
- C. Send the products by air.
- D. Open more stores in cities.

50. Prost probably agrees that _____.
A. people should drive to stores to buy things
B. online shopping adds pollution to the environment
C. online shopping saves more than shopping in a store
D. people can buy things online without careful consideration
51. What is probably the best title of the passage?
A. A Good Deal to Make? B. A Different Lifestyle to Keep?
C. A Cleaner Way to Shop? D. A New Business to Start?

D

“You expect your friends to see you in a positive manner, but they also are observers of the personalities that could cause you an early death,” said Joshua Jackson, an assistant professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences.

Published in the journal *Psychological Science*, the study shows that your personality at an early age can predict how long you will live across 75 years and that close friends are usually better than you at recognizing these traits. “Our study shows that people are able to observe and evaluate (评价) a friend’s personality exactly enough to predict early death years down the road,” Jackson said. “It suggests that people are able to see important characteristics related to health even when their friends were, for the most part, healthy and many years from death.”

While other studies have shown that a person’s view of his or her own personality can be helpful in evaluating death risks, there has been little research on whether a close friend’s personality evaluation might also predict the chances of a long life.

To explore this question, Jackson and colleagues analyzed data (数据) from a longitudinal study that in the 1930s began following a group of young people in their mid-20s. The study included wide-ranging data on participant (参与者) personalities, both self-reported and as reported by close friends.

Using information from follow-up studies and searches of death certificates (证书), Jackson and colleagues were able to record dates of death for all but a few study participants. Peer (同龄人) evaluations of personality were stronger predictors of death risks than were self-evaluations of personality.

“There are two possible reasons for the advantage of peer evaluations over self-evaluations,” Jackson said. “First, friends may see something that you miss; they may have some **insight** that you do not. Second, because people have several friends, we are able to average the characteristics of any one friend to get a more trustworthy evaluation of personality. With self-reports, people may miss certain sides of themselves and we are not able to counteract (抵抗) that because there is only one you, only one self-report.”

The study also shows some gender differences in self-evaluation: Men’s self-evaluations of personality were somewhat useful in predicting their lifespans (寿命), whereas the self-reports of women had little predictive value.

“This is one of the longest studies in psychology,” Jackson said. “It shows how important personality is in influencing important life outcomes like health, and that information from friends can play a critical role in understanding a person’s health issues.”

52. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. People's health is related to their friends.
 - B. Friends can predict lifespans better than us.
 - C. An early personality evaluation helps us live longer.
 - D. The study shows most people can live across 75 years.
53. The underlined word "**insight**" in Paragraph 6 probably means "_____".
- A. advice
 - B. influence
 - C. imagination
 - D. understanding
54. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. People with more close friends have better personalities.
 - B. Self-evaluations have advantages over peer evaluations.
 - C. Men predict their lifespans more exactly than women.
 - D. The findings are based on participants' disease data.
55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Friends' personality evaluations can help recognize health risks.
 - B. Best friends play an important role in treating certain diseases.
 - C. Psychology studies may influence personality development.
 - D. Personality has little important effect on people's health.

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能用一次。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

The Same But Different

Maggie and Sarah are twin sisters. They were born just a few minutes apart, and they look exactly alike. They both have blonde hair and green eyes. 56. Sometimes other students at school have a hard time telling them apart.

Maggie and Sarah like going to the same school. This is because they are not just twin sisters, but best friends too. They have a lot in common. 57. Both girls spend a lot of time together with their family, and they both like to play with their dog, Callie.

58. Maggie likes to play sports. She is on a soccer team and a basketball team. Sarah doesn't really like sports. She likes to dance.

There are other differences between them too. 59. Maggie likes to read mystery books, but Sarah likes to read books about animals. Maggie gets better grades in reading and Spanish, but Sarah gets better grades in math and science.

Everyone is different in her or his own way. Maggie and Sarah like being different from each other as much as they like being similar. 60.



- A. That is what makes them special
- B. They are around the same height as well
- C. But Maggie and Sarah are also very different
- D. Maggie likes the color red, but Sarah likes the color green
- E. Both girls enjoy a lot of the same television shows, books, and food

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Do you worry about your health? Have you tried to run or walk for exercise and then quit? If you answer yes, you should try a new type of exercise: aquatic exercise. Aquatic exercise is a kind of exercise you do in a swimming pool. For example, you can run, walk, or even do a

mind-body practice, such as yoga.

More and more people are trying aquatic exercise. In the United States, the number has grown by 25% in recent years. People in other countries are also doing aquatic exercise more frequently.

Aquatic exercise has many benefits. First of all, it feels easier than exercising on land. Why? You weigh about 90% less in the pool. It is also better for your knees than running or walking.

Aquatic exercise feels easy, but you still burn calories(卡). Water is 1,000 times thicker and heavier than air. In the same amount of time, you can burn more calories in the pool than in the gym. That's because it takes more energy to move in the water.

But what if you are scared of the water? No problem! There is nothing to worry about. Aquatic exercise is safe and easy to learn. It doesn't require any special skills. For most kinds of aquatic exercise, you don't even need to know how to swim.

In fact, most people say they feel more relaxed in the water. They stop thinking about the things that make them anxious. The cool and quiet environment makes them exercise more.

Aquatic exercise is suitable for everyone. You can do it at any age. It can even help people who have been hurt in accidents. With aquatic exercise, they can move in ways they can't on land. For example, some people who can't walk can walk and even run in the water.

So are you looking for a fun new way to improve your health? Why not try? Join the millions of people who are burning calories while keeping cool in the pool.

61. Where do people do aquatic exercise?

62. Why do people burn more calories while doing aquatic exercise?

63. Is it difficult to learn aquatic exercise?

64. Who is aquatic exercise suitable for?

65. What is the passage mainly about?

书面表达（共 15 分）

九、文段表达。（15 分）

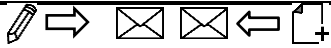
根据中文和英文提示，写一段意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的回信。信的开头和结尾已给出，其词数不计入所要完成的回信内。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

66. 假如你叫李华，你的美国朋友 Emily 通过邮件想了解使你发生改变的人。请你谈谈她/他是谁，发生了什么令你改变的事，以及你的感悟。



Emily

- ◆ Who has changed you? Your parent?
A teacher? A friend or a stranger ...?
- ◆ What happened to you?
- ◆ What have you learned from the change?



To Emily
From Li Hua
Subject Change

Hi! Emily,

I'm glad to hear from you. _____

Yours,
Li Hua