学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 考号_____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

丰台区 2024 年九年级学业水平考试综合练习（一）

英 语 试 卷

2024. 04

考生须知	
	1. 本试卷共 10 页，共五道大题，38 道小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 在试卷和答题卡上认真填写学校名称、姓名和考号。 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，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 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。

1. I have a brother. _____ name is Jack.
   A. His　　B. Her　　C. Its　　D. Your
2. Susan often plays tennis with her friends _____ Sundays.
   A. at　　B. in　　C. on　　D. to
3. Tony couldn't go to the concert with us _____ he was busy with his work.
   A. or　　B. because　　C. so　　D. but
4. — _____ do you do your homework?
   — After dinner.
   A. How　　B. When　　C. Why　　D. Where
5. Kate is _____ girl in my class.
   A. tall　　B. taller　　C. tallest　　D. the tallest
6. — _____ I finish the report now, Mr. Smith?
   — No, you needn't.
   A. Can　　B. Must　　C. Should　　D. May
7. Mr. White likes football. He _____ football matches on TV every weekend.
   A. will watch　　B. watched　　C. watches　　D. has watched
8. Peter _____ the classroom when Miss Black came in.
   A. was cleaning　　B. has cleaned　　C. will clean　　D. cleans
9. Steve _____ in this company for 20 years.
   A. will work　　B. works　　C. has worked　　D. is working

10. Ms. Li _____ a talk on space in the hall yesterday afternoon.
    A. gives　　B. is giving　　C. has given　　D. gave
11. A new garden _____ near my school next year.
    A. builds　　B. built　　C. is built　　D. will be built
12. — Can you tell me _____?
    — Yes. To visit my grandparents.
    A. why you went to Shanghai　　B. when you went to Shanghai
    C. why did you go to Shanghai　　D. when did you go to Shanghai

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 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。

A 17-year-old boy nicknamed Tao Tao was born with the disabling condition—cerebral palsy(大脑性麻痹). Over the years, his mother Ms. Yao has continuously tried to ___13___ him to live as normally as possible.

popcorn

As Tao Tao grew up, the idea of developing his independence by ___14___ homemade popcorn has come into the mother's mind. She taught Tao Tao how to make popcorn at home and helped set up a stall(摊位) in Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City of East China's Zhejiang Province.

"Tao Tao, don't worry. Take it easy even if no one comes to buy," after a few words of encouragement, Yao stepped aside and let his son take charge.

At the beginning, Tao Tao tried his best to attract buyers even though it was very ___15___. To improve his confidence, the mother even paid some passersby to buy popcorn from her son's stall.

Gradually, Tao Tao has become more active and ___16___, managing the business smoothly without relying on a megaphone(扩音器) to sell the product.

"The moment you stood here, you were already a ___17___." Being proud of Tao Tao's progress, Yao shared videos of her son's popcorn selling story online, receiving great care and support from netizens.

Some traveled specifically to buy popcorn from Tao Tao, and one viewer even ordered thousands of buckets. Many expressed a desire to donate, but Yao refused any form of donations. "My goal is to encourage him to make a brave step forward and connect with the outside world. I hope that one day he could live independently through his own ___18___," Yao said.

"Tao Tao is a persevering child. He keeps making and packaging the popcorn all

by himself, trying his best to prove that he can ___19___ it," Yao added.

The online video sensation(轰动) has drawn the attention of the local government to Tao Tao's situation. After learning that the teen ___20___ to receive proper school education because of health conditions, they have arranged for local special education teachers to offer him door-to-door teaching.

Soon Tao Tao took the classes for the first time at home, covering life skills, language, sensory training and crafts-making. The teaching will continue regularly thereafter.

This 17-year-old boy won him an education opportunity through his self-reliance(自力更生) and he treasured it a lot.

13. A. train	B. advise	C. follow	D. invite
14. A. ordering	B. buying	C. tasting	D. selling
15. A. simple	B. difficult	C. interesting	D. boring
16. A. stressful	B. serious	C. popular	D. confident
17. A. secret	B. surprise	C. success	D. symbol
18. A. plans	B. dreams	C. efforts	D. ideas
19. A. make	B. control	C. consider	D. stand
20. A. managed	B. failed	C. decided	D. refused

三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

（一）阅读下列俱乐部介绍，请根据人物喜好或需求匹配最适合参加的俱乐部，并将俱乐部所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

A **Music Club** Welcome to our music club. Do you like music? Can you play the violin? Can you play the guitar or the piano? Can you sing or dance? Come and join our music club. It is not difficult. It's relaxing and easy!	**B** **Sports Club** Do you like doing sports? If you like swimming, rock climbing, playing ball games, such as basketball, football, table tennis and so on, you can come to our sports club on Tuesday. You can do almost any sport here.
C **English Club** Do you want to improve your English? If you enjoy speaking English, singing English songs and reading English stories, you can come to our English club. Hope to see you on Thursday.	**D** **Camera Club** The camera club will be set up next month in our school. To be a member of the club, the only thing you need to have is just a heart which is filled with the love for taking photographs. If you are interested in our club, just come and join us.

21. _____	I have learned a lot of English words this year, and I enjoy speaking English. I want to speak good English. —John
22. _____	I am a little heavy, and I don't feel very fit. My father told me to exercise every day. I am interested in ball games. So I will have a try. —Alan
23. _____	Our school will have a concert next month. I will take part in it and play the piano. So I need to practice a lot. —Barbara

（二）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。

B

A Secret Code

"See you at Open House tonight, Amy," my friend Evelyn shouted from the school bus window. "Don't forget to ask your mom if I can come over tomorrow!"

"OK!" I called back. I wished I could feel excited about my first Open House at my new school, but I was worried. What would other kids say when they found out my parents can't hear?

And I wanted Evelyn to visit my house one day, then she'd see how different my house was. My parents use a video phone so they can use sign language to communicate with callers. We also have a light on the wall that flashes when the phone or doorbell rings, and our TV is always set to show the captions(字幕). Would Evelyn think my house is strange?

When darkness fell, Dad drove us to the brightly lit school, which looked different at night. It felt different, too, as we walked down the hallway to my classroom.

We stopped in front of the notice board in the hall.

"Look at Amy's picture!" Mom said, too loud. She does that when she's excited, because she can't hear herself. Some older kids turned to stare at us in surprise and I wanted to hide.

Ms. Jennings walked over to us. I introduced my teacher to my family and explained that my parents are deaf.

"It's nice to meet you." Mom said, signing.

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Some of my classmates were watching us and whispering. Then I noticed Evelyn and her mom standing by the door.

"Hi, Amy," Evelyn said suddenly.

I turned around. "Hi."

"I didn't know your parents are deaf," she said.

"Yeah." I couldn't think of anything else to say.

"And you can talk to them with your hands? That's so cool!"

"You think so?" I asked, feeling relieved(如释重负).

Evelyn nodded. "It's like a secret code. Would you teach me some words sometime?"

I smiled. "Of course."

Then I got my parents' attention. "Mom, Dad," I said, signing, "I'd like you to meet my friend Evelyn and her mom."

24. How did Amy feel about her first Open House at the beginning?
A. Worried. B. Surprised. C. Excited. D. Strange.

25. Amy's house is different because _____.
A. there is no doorbell on their door
B. the TV is always set to show the captions
C. her parents use video phones to talk with each other
D. there is a light on the wall to make the house brighter

26. Amy felt relieved at last because _____.
A. her classmates said hello to her family
B. her mother was very happy to see her picture
C. her friend thought it cool to use sign language
D. her teacher walked over and talked to her family

C

Some time ago, I came to realize that I wasn't improving much at the things I cared most about even though I put in a lot of effort. Through talking to others and doing some research, I found this stagnation(停滞) is actually quite common and that the most effective people and teams in any field do something we can all emulate(模仿). They go through life back and forth between two zones(区域): the learning zone and the performance zone.

In the learning zone, our focus(焦点) is on getting better. We try new things and practice things we're not quite perfect at yet. Making mistakes is expected, even welcomed, because that's how we learn and grow. This is different from the performance zone. When we're performing, we want to do our best. We focus on the skills we've already mastered and try to reduce mistakes.

The reason many of us don't improve much despite our hard work is that we tend to spend almost all of our time in the performance zone. This gets in the way of our growth over the long term, also our performance. So what does the learning zone look like? Let's take Demosthenes as an example. He was a political leader and the greatest lawyer in ancient Greece. To become great, he didn't spend all his time just being a lawyer, which would be his performance zone. But instead, he did activities designed for improvement. He studied law with guidance from mentors, but he also realized that being a lawyer involved persuading(说服) other people, so he also studied great speeches and acting. And since courts at the time were very noisy, he also practiced by the ocean, projecting his voice above the roar of the waves. It is this type of practice in the learning zone that leads to real improvement, not just time on task performing.

Now, this is not to say that the performance zone has no value. It very much does. Being in the performance zone allows us to get things done as best as we can. It can also be motivating, and it provides us with information to know what to focus on next when we go back to the learning zone.

So the way to high performance is to alternate between the learning zone and the performance zone, purposefully building our skills in the learning zone, then applying(应用) those skills in the performance zone. This way, we keep getting better and better. Remember, it's important to know when to focus on learning and when to focus on performing. While we need both, the more time we spend in the learning zone, the more we'll improve.

27. You are probably in the learning zone when you _____.
A. try to learn new things for improvement
B. practice things you're perfect at already
C. try your best to avoid making mistakes
D. focus on the skills you have mastered

28. Why does the writer talk about Demosthenes in Paragraph 3?
A. To explain why many of us don't improve much.
B. To suggest some ways of changing learning habits.
C. To stress the importance of being in the learning zone.
D. To show how people improve skills in the learning zone.

29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Working Hard Helps Make Improvement

B. The Real Value of Learning and Performing

C. The Way to Get Better at Things You Care about

D. Focusing on Skills Development Helps You Grow

D

If you are on a bus or train, you've probably noticed that most people spend the ride looking at their cell phones. No doubt, they think doing nothing but sit there would be boring, so they prefer distracting themselves. This squares(一致) with past research showing people will do almost anything to avoid boredom.

But results from new research suggest we should rethink that choice. We are probably underestimating(低估) how enjoyable and interesting it is to do nothing but pay attention to wherever our thoughts take us.

In a series of experiments, researchers brought Japanese university students into a lab and told them that they would soon go into a room without their belongings to wait and do nothing but sit for 20 minutes. While waiting, they could think about anything, but were not allowed to sleep, walk, or exercise; look at a smartphone; or check a watch. Before entering the room, they were asked to predict how much they'd enjoy waiting and thinking, how interesting or boring it would be, and how much it would **engage** them so that they would lose themselves in it and forget the time. Then, they went in the room to wait. Afterward, they reported how waiting actually felt—how engaging, pleasurable, interesting, or boring it was. (In some variations of the experiment, they waited in a dark room without any stimulation(刺激).) Either way, researchers found that the participants(参与者) were not good at predicting how much they'd enjoy doing nothing but think. Even in a dark room with no stimulation, they ended up being more engaged and interested than they'd expected.

"People don't recognize the real value of waiting/thinking," says researcher Kou Murayama of the Motivation Science Lab at the University of Tübingen in Germany and coauthor of the study. "Once they engage in it, though, they appreciate it." Spontaneous(自发的) thinking often involves mind-wandering, daydreaming, thinking about the future, or recollecting memories, all of which can have upsides. For example, daydreaming and mind-wandering have been found to improve our mood, creativity, goal-setting, and job performance.

Though it's hard to know if these results with students would apply(适用) to the rest of us, Murayama did at least compare German students to Japanese students and found both groups underestimated the pleasure of waiting to a similar degree. This suggests that it's not necessarily a culturally-driven phenomenon(现象), though more research would need to be done to check that.

Overall, says Murayama, the results suggest we rethink whipping out our cell phones every time we are waiting or bored. Instead, we might benefit from having a moment to think freely about whatever catches our fancy—and enjoy ourselves just as much.

30. What can we learn from the experiments mentioned in the passage?

A. Participants could sleep when they stayed in the lab.

B. Participants felt more interested than they had expected.

C. Participants could enter the dark room with their watches.

D. Participants predicted they would enjoy waiting and thinking.

31. The word "**engage**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

A. upset　　B. surprise　　C. confuse　　D. attract

32. What does Paragraph 5 mainly tell us?

A. More studies are needed to support the findings.

B. Both Germans and Japanese undervalued the pleasure of waiting.

C. Underestimating the pleasure of waiting may not be related to culture.

D. The study results with students would be able to apply to the rest of us.

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To present the results of new research.

B. To introduce a culturally-driven phenomenon.

C. To discuss the true meaning of waiting and thinking.

D. To advise us to think freely when we have nothing to do.

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(34-36 题每题各 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

How Audiobooks Help Readers and Inspire a Love of Books

Not long ago, one of my third graders Jack was struggling(挣扎) to find books he liked. His teacher reported that he kept choosing books that were too simple or too difficult for him to manage on his own.

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I visited with Jack one morning to find out what he was looking for. He started telling me that he just didn't like to read, but after a bit of conversation, he shared that he actually loved books about dragons.

I thought of the Dragon Masters series. I took the first book off the shelf. When I opened the book, there were pictures to help him understand the story more easily. He was excited. We sat down to read a bit together, but it quickly became clear that it was hard for him to read. He was upset, but I told him I had an idea.

We downloaded Sora which is a reading app with audiobooks and searched for an audiobook of the first Dragon Masters book. We printed it and picked up a bookmark to hold under each line as the narrator(讲述者) read so he could follow along. Two days later, he was back in the library happily. The last time I checked, he was nearing the end of the series.

I have advised teachers to use audiobooks with struggling readers. However, some people hold that audiobooks are not a substitute(替代品) for silent reading. I disagree. When a student struggles to decode(解码), the interest in reading disappears very quickly. Audiobooks can help students by allowing their joy of reading to increase as they continue to improve their reading skills in class.

"If we give kids an audiobook, won't that make them depend on them forever?" The answer is, I deeply doubt it. When we used training wheels, they didn't prevent us from learning how to ride a bike. They provided support as we got confidence, and we learned to let them go and ride off into the sunset at the end of the street. If a student is enjoying audiobooks as part of their learning, the student will be a real reader when working with teachers to increase confidence in written text.

34. What kind of books did Jack like to read?
35. Why was Jack excited when the writer opened the book?
36. How could Jack follow along with the narrator?
37. Would you like to try audiobooks? Why or why not? (Please give two reasons.)

五、文段表达（10 分）

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假设你是李华，你的英国笔友 Chris 对中国中学生的校园生活很感兴趣。他给你发来邮件想了解你们所学的科目、学习方式以及学校活动等。请你用英语回复一封邮件，介绍你们的校园生活情况。

提示词语: maths, work in pairs, play ball games

提示问题: ● What subjects do you study?
● How do you study?
● What activities do you do?

Dear Chris,

How is everything going? _____

_____

_____

_____

Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

"健康是身体的力量，是心灵的食粮。"某英文网站正在开展以"健康生活"为主题的征文活动。假设你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你在生活中是如何保持身心健康的，以及这样做给你带来的好处。

提示词语: run, listen to music, strong

提示问题: ● What do you often do to keep body and mind healthy?
● What benefits have you got?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____