

2021 北京九中高 一（上）期中

英 语

2021. 11

（考试时间 100 分钟 满分 100 分）

第一部分听力理解（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

第一节：听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。

每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Which shirt does Mary prefer?

A. The blue one. B. The white one. C. The yellow one.

2. What's wrong with the man?

A. He has a headache. B. He's got a running nose. C. He has a stomachache.

3. Where will the man go?

A. To a restaurant. B. To the kitchen. C. To a store.

4. When should the speakers leave?

A. At 7:15. B. At 7:30. C. At 7:40.

5. What is the man doing?

A. Making a dessert. B. Driving a car. C. Lying in the sun.

第二节：听下面 4 段对话或独白，每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Who is holding a party tonight?

A. David. B. Nancy. C. Laura.

7. Where is Tom going tonight?

A. To a pub. B. To a library. C. To a theater.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To invite him to visit her house.
- B. To ask him to help her with the report.
- C. To tell him about her delay for the party.

9. What will the woman first do after she finishes her work?

- A. Go home.
- B. Visit Lisa.
- C. Go to the party.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What language is in the same language family as French?

- A. Korean.
- B. Russian.
- C. Arabic.

11. Why do so many students want to take the course?

- A. They're all history majors.
- B. The teacher is very popular.
- C. They all speak an Indo-European language.

12. How many students are still waiting to get into the class?

- A. Ten.
- B. Five.
- C. Two.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Where is Manny Pacquiao from?

- A. Thailand.
- B. Indonesia.
- C. The Philippines.

14. How do the people of Manny Pacquiao's country feel about him?

- A. They don't care about him.
- B. They love him like a hero.
- C. They think he is a violent person.

15. How many people died in the storm?

- A. Over five thousand.
- B. About two thousand.
- C. Under one thousand.

第三节：听下面一段对话，完成第 16 题至 20 题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间

阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Accident Report Form	
Time	Nearly <u>16</u> a. m.
Place	Under a <u>17</u>
Cause	◇ Being <u>18</u> and travelling fast ◇ A <u>19</u> breaking the car window
Result	The car ran into some <u>20</u> .

第二部分 知识运用 (共两节, 20 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分。)

21. The dolphin's ability to please humans has made it one of our favorites in the animal kingdom. 请选出本句中的主语。

- A. The dolphin's ability to please humans B. humans
C. one of our favorites D. the animal kingdom

22. I was thinking about childhood memories. 请选出本句中的谓语。

- A. was B. thinking about C. was thinking about D. think about

23. In front of the classrooms, there was a dusty playground. 选出划线部分在本句中的成分。

- A. 主语 B. 定语 C. 状语 D. 补语

24. This will make reviewing easier. 选出划线部分在本句中的成分。

- A. 宾语 B. 补语 C. 表语 D. 定语

25. Another piece of advice is to go over all the information in your mind. 选出划线部分在本句中的成分。

- A. 谓语 B. 状语 C. 表语 D. 定语

26. I find preparing for an examination quite stressful. 选出划线词的词性。

- A. 名词 B. 动词 C. 副词 D. 形容词

27. Zhang tian graduated from university and got a teacher's certificate last year. 选出划线词的词性。

- A. 名词 B. 动词 C. 副词 D. 形容词

28. Dolphins communicate with each other clicks, whistles and calls.

- A. through B. across C. on D. in

29. Sean is _____ because he got last place at yesterday's competition. 选出合适的词填空。

- A. disappoint B. disappointing C. disappointment D. disappointed

30. The event didn't live up to _____. 选出合适的词填空。

- A. expected B. unexpected C. expectations D. expecting

31. 请选出与单词“symbol”匹配的释义。

- A. 相似 B. 象征 C. 同义词 D. 原谅

32. 请选出与单词“resource”匹配的释义。

- A. 材料 B. 解释 C. 资源 D. 知识

33. 请选出与单词“blame”匹配的释义。

- A. 抱怨 B. 竞争 C. 责怪 D. 道歉

34. 请选出与单词“previous”匹配的释义。

- A. 紧张的 B. 不幸的 C. 以前的 D. 高级的

35. 请选出与单词“challenge”匹配的释义。

- A. 挑战 B. 打断 C. 期待 D. 改变

36. 请选出与释义“数码的”匹配的单词。

- A. number B. online C. digital D. social

37. 请选出与释义“能力”匹配的单词。

- A. confidence B. competition C. competence D. convenience

38. 请选出与释义“冲浪”匹配的单词。

- A. surf B. chat C. addict D. drag

39. 请选出单词“clever”的近义词。

- A. calm B. intelligent C. slight D. amazed

40. 请选出单词“worriedly”的近义词。

- A. unfortunately B. uncomfortably C. anxiously D. emotionally

第二节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

When I was thirteen, one day my mom told my family that she had to tell us something. So my dad, my brother and I all

sat down on the sofa to begin the discussion. You could feel the tense atmosphere of the room. It was 41 that something was wrong. Then my mom told us that she had been diagnosed (诊断) with a very serious disease. That was when we all had a moment of 42 and cried.

After that my mom started the treatment and had to travel to the hospital every day. After a week, she began to lose her 43 and so she shaved it all off. My mom would always wear bright-coloured scarfs and after a while decided to buy a wig (假发). Along with losing her hair she lost all her nails.

44, I had never seen a sad look in my mom's eyes. I remember one day I went with my mom to the hospital. When we were waiting for her to receive the treatment, we kept telling jokes. We both burst out 45 from time to time. Everyone in the waiting room was so down, while we were in the middle of the room, chatting 46. Neither of us cared what people thought of us.

After about a year of the treatment, and all the pain, one day my mom said she wanted to tell us something important. As my mom was about to speak, a smile formed on her face. At that moment I knew that it was going to be something very 47. She told us that she had recovered! At that moment I was overjoyed in tears. They were tears of happiness. At that moment for the first time in a very long time I had a feeling that everything was going to be fine.

Now two years has passed and my mom is 48 of the disease. I am so happy that I have my mom with me every step of the way. My mom 49 me to value every moment in my life and to remain 50 through thick or thin. My mom has taught me so much and continues to teach me more.

41. A. various B. common C. obvious D. strange
42. A. regret B. anger C. sorrow D. hesitation
43. A. hair B. weight C. energy D. hope
44. A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. Finally
45. A. crying B. quarreling C. talking D. laughing
46. A. nervously B. curiously C. happily D. gently
47. A. attractive B. active C. exciting D. stressful
48. A. free B. afraid C. aware D. sure
49. A. asked B. taught C. persuaded D. admitted
50. A. determined B. modest C. independent D. positive

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，0 40 分）

A

Music for Life Learning music is important for the educational and personal development of young people!

Learning an instrument: how do pupils choose?

All our teachers are highly qualified and experienced musicians, and pupils can learn to play a wide range of instruments, from the keyboard to the drums(鼓). We have open days when new pupils who are unsure which instrument to choose can come to the centre. They are able to speak to teachers about which instrument might be best for them, and they can also see and hear classes in action.

Who is responsible for buying the instruments?

Parents usually have to provide instruments. But parents of beginners are advised not to buy an instrument until they are told that a place is available. They should also find out from the teacher the most suitable type of instrument to get.

When and where do lessons take place?

Lessons are available in many schools, usually during the day. If there is no lesson available for a particular instrument in a particular school, other arrangements can be made at one of our music centres for lessons on Saturday afternoons or weekday evenings.

How are pupils taught?

Pupils can learn in small groups, in classes or individually, depending on their needs. Small groups of three pupils have lessons that last thirty minutes. Class lessons last forty-five minutes and have at least ten pupils. Individual lessons are offered only to pupils who have some experience.

Starting young: when can pupils begin?

Children are never too young to become interested in music. We have special “Musical Youth” classes for children from the age of 3 to 8. These are designed to encourage young children to enjoy music through a variety of activities including singing, musical games, listening and movement. “Musical Youth” classes take place on Saturday mornings with groups of about 18 children. A parent or other adult must attend each session, and they are encouraged to sit with their children and help them with the activities.

51. What can we learn from the passage?

A. New pupils can see classes on an open day.

B. Pupils can learn special instruments on Sundays.

C. Parents must accompany pupils from all ages.

D. Teachers at the centre can provide the right instruments for pupils.

52. What is the best choice for children with some experience?

A. Lessons for groups of ten. B. Individual lessons.

C. Lessons for small groups of three. D. Special “Musical Youth” classes.

53. The passage is intended for _____.

A. teachers B. parents C. musicians D. pupils

B. My First Marathon (马拉松)

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P. E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was “not athletic”.

The idea that I was “not athletic” stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamt that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces(鞋带) became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: “GO FOR IT, RUNNERS!”

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a. m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a “marathon winner”.

54. A month before the marathon, the author _____.

- A. was well trained B. felt scared
C. made up his mind to run D. lost hope

55. Why did the author mention the P. E. class in his 7th year?

- A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
C. To show he was not talented in sports.
D. To share a precious memory.

56. How was the author's first marathon?

- A. He made it. B. He quit halfway.
C. He got the first prize. D. He walked to the end.

57. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. A man owes his success to his family support.
B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.
C. Failure is the mother of success.
D. One is never too old to learn.

C

It probably won't surprise you that teens are texting more than ever before. Experts show great concern for teen texting. Students might not learn correct grammar and spelling if they write a lot of text messages. Also all that texting takes away hours that could be spent studying, exercising, pursuing hobbies, or talking with others face to face. Some kids even sleep with their phones beneath their pillows and wake up several times during the night to text.

Dr. Elizabeth Dowdell points out teens need to learn that they can—and should—turn off their phones sometimes. She and her team had two teenagers, Kenny and Franchesca, carry out an experiment. They should obey the rules: No phone for 48 hours. No computer or Internet either, unless it was for schoolwork. Would these be able to do it?

"I think I'm going to feel really alone," Kenny worried. Franchesca was nervous but brave. "I'm excited for the challenge," she said. "I don't know what's going to happen." They handed their phones to their mothers for safekeeping. The challenge was on.

The team caught up with Kenny and Franchesca after 48 phone-free hours. “Wow, it was pure suffering,” Kenny joked. “Though life with no phone wasn’t easy,” he admitted, “it had benefits. I felt less stressed because I didn’t have to be involved.” Sure, Kenny missed his friends, and he was sad at times. But he also felt relief from the constant texting. Instead of texting, Kenny went to the gym and caught up on schoolwork. He said that the first night he slept for 10 hours. He also spent time sitting with his family and talking. “I felt closer to my parents,” said Kenny.

Franchesca had an even happier result when she put away her phone. “I loved it!” she said. “I was going to the gym and hanging out with friends and playing basketball. I had a wonderful experience.” She slept better too, and she decided to continue the experiment for a while. “I think I’ll be so much smarter and healthier,” she explained. “Everybody in the world should try it.”

Kenny doesn’t plan to give up his phone again. But he now knows that he can live without it. “It was a reality check,” said the teen.

58. Experts are concerned about teens’ texting because it _____.

- A. leads to learning disabilities
- B. takes up their learning time
- C. develops the habit of staying up late
- D. causes misunderstandings with each other

59. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Teens will live a healthier life without phones.
- B. Expecting teens to live without phones is not realistic.
- C. Experimenting with phone use is popular among teens.
- D. Teens don’t realize how different their lives are without phones.

60. What influence did the 48-hour challenge have on both Kenny and Franchesca?

- A. Both teens participated in physical activities.
- B. Both teens felt they were closer to their parents.
- C. Both teens have planned to give up their cellphones.
- D. Both teens had more time spent on their schoolwork.

61. This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. giving up Texting
- B. rules for Using Phones

C. two Days with No Phone

D. problems Caused by Texting

D Peer Pressure

People who are at your age, like your classmates, are called peers. When they influence you on your decision or action, it's called peer pressure. All of us, at some point in our lives, have had to deal with peer pressure. The need to follow the crowd and do what majority of us are doing forces us to take up activities which we wouldn't otherwise.

Recent studies have shown that peer pressure might cause an upside to you. It can make you reflect on your actions and make changes to your ways to become a better one. Observing others working hard to reach their goals will definitely encourage you to make a great effort to achieve something positive. When a teen knows that his teammates are practicing hard to become better players, then it will directly affect his own performance. He will put in twice the time and energy to raise the level of his game and ensure he has a place on the team.

Having a group that brings positive peer pressure can also help you pick up healthy habits that can shape both your personality and your future. The motivation to do well because of pressure from your peers can actually become inspiration. For example, when a child knows that some of his friends regularly read storybooks, he may get into the habit of reading. Seeing that his friends exercise daily, even he may take up the habit and adopt it in life.

Just as some influences can be positive, some can be negative too. Peer pressure sometimes can make a dip in your self-confidence. Some kids give in to peer pressure because they want to be liked, or because they worry that others might make fun of them if they don't go along with the group. Others go along because they are curious to try something new. The idea that "everyone's doing it" can influence them to leave their better judgment behind. Besides, peer pressure can distance you from your family and friends. It is common for teenagers to think that nobody understands them and that the whole world is against them. The influence of peer pressure is such that it draws them completely away from their family and friends who mean well. They just shut themselves off and fall into bad company.

It's likely that you've experienced the effect of peer pressure in different areas, ranging from the clothes you wear to the music you listen to. Sometimes it can be hard to resist and you may feel forced to do something you're uncomfortable with. So being aware of and carefully choosing the influence of peers that will lead to healthy and happy experiences is a lifelong process.

62. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. A quick reaction. B. A positive effect.
C. A serious challenge. D. A potential danger.

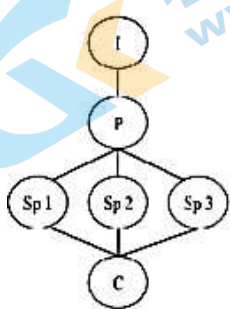
63. According to the author, peer pressure can get teenagers to _____.

- A. become less self-confident
- B. provide a model for teammates
- C. identify characteristics of different habits
- D. improve relationship with family members

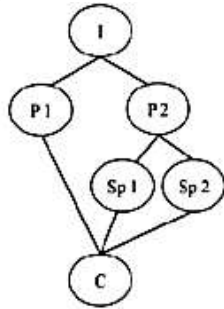
64. What does the author think of peer pressure?

- A. It makes no difference to teens' judgment.
- B. It influences teens to fit into various lifestyles.
- C. It helps teens to relieve the uncomfortable feeling.
- D. It seems like a common phenomenon among teens.

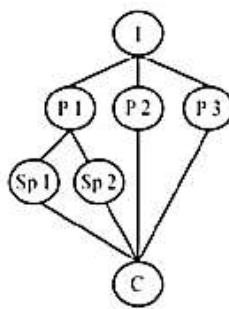
65. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



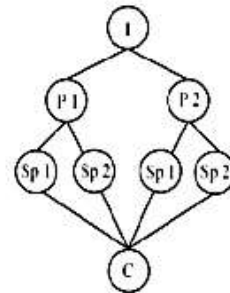
A.



B.



C.



D.

I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

We are all called upon to make a speech at some point in life, but most of us don't do a very good job. 66.

So, you have to give a speech—and you are terrified. You get nervous, you forget what you want to say, you stumble (结结巴巴) over words, you talk too long, and you bore your audience. Later you think, “Thank Goodness, it's over. I'm just not good at public speaking. I hope I never have to do that again.”

Cheer up! 67. Here are some simple steps to take the pain out of speech making. Ask yourself the purpose of your speech. What is the occasion? Why are you speaking? Then, gather as many facts as you can on your subject. Spend plenty of your time doing your research. Then spend plenty of your time organizing your material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible, and use pictures, charts, and graphs if they help you make your points more clearly. 68. Don't talk over their heads, and don't talk down to them. Treat your audience with respect. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Just remember: Be prepared. Know your subject, your audience, and the occasion. Be brief. 69. And be yourself. Let your personality come through so that you make person-to-person contact with your audience.

If you follow these simple steps, you will see that you don't have to be afraid of public speaking. In fact, you may find the experience so enjoyable that you volunteer to make more speeches! You don't believe yet? 70.

- A. It doesn't have to be that bad.
- B. Take several deep breaths before your speech.
- C. This article gives some advice on how to give a good speech.
- D. Say what you have to say and then stop.
- E. Don't say what you aren't familiar with.
- F. Never forget your audience.
- G. Give it a try and see what happens.

第四部分书面表达 0 20 分（作文 5 15 分，书写 5 5 分）

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华，你的美国笔友 Chris 在给你的邮件中提到他最近学业负担太重，心理压力很大，希望得到你的帮助。请你给他回信，内容包括以下要点：

1. 安慰对方；
2. 给出相应的减轻压力的建议

要求：词数不少于 80

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平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

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