

分班考检测卷（九）

英语

第一部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Volunteer Teachers in Malawi

Who

- ※ Teachers or trainee (实习) teachers of any subject at any level, although we will also consider people of other jobs who have been educated to degree level.
- ※ From 23 years old with at least one year's teaching experience.

Working Period

Any period of stay is possible, although we encourage at least four weeks.

Projects

Kapanda Community Day Secondary School

- ※ A 30-minute bicycle ride from Mwaya Beach;
- ※ Four school years, including Forms 1 to 4;
- ※ Typical ages are 14 to 19 years old;
- ※ Each class has about 50 students with its own classroom;
- ※ All subjects are taught in English.

Mwaya Primary School

Primary schools in Mwaya are free and open to all. As secondary education is highly competitive and expensive, this is often the only education students in poor areas receive.

- ※ A 10-minute walk from Mwaya Beach;
- ※ About 1,200 pupils;
- ※ Eight school years, including Standards 1 to 8;
- ※ Typical ages are 5 to 15 years;
- ※ Class sizes are from 100 to 150;
- ※ Lessons are taught in English from Standard 5 upwards, which can be difficult for volunteers with students who are just learning to speak, write and understand English.

Please note that volunteers are not there to take the jobs of Malawian teachers and give lessons, but they are there to help the local teachers and students.

How to Apply

Please go to www.volunteerteachers.com, and complete the online form if you are interested in becoming a volunteer teacher.

1. What is required of the volunteer teachers?

A. An English Education degree.

B. One year's volunteer experience.

- C. Staying for over four weeks.
 - D. Being at least 23 years old.
2. How is the Primary School different from the Secondary School?
- A. It is far away from Mwaya Beach.
 - B. It doesn't offer English classes.
 - C. It doesn't have big classes.
 - D. Its education is easy for the poor to get.
3. What are volunteers expected to do?
- A. Give lessons to local students.
 - B. Act as helpers to local teachers.
 - C. Help with the teacher training.
 - D. Take the job of local teachers.

B

I am sitting at the table in my favorite Boston bookstore-café, laptop open, writing. Ten minutes ago I ordered coffee. The server—a young, dark-haired woman with a broad smile and glasses—stopped and quietly said, “I just want to tell you how much your TED talk meant to me, you helped me find out what I really wanted to do with my life—go to medical school—and then you helped me do what I needed to do to get there. Thank you.”

Tears in my eyes, I asked, “What’s your name?”

“Fetaine,” she said. Then we talked for the next ten minutes about Fetaine’s challenges in the past and new-found excitement about her future.

Everyone who communicates with me is special and memorable, but this kind of communication happens far more often than I’d ever have expected: a stranger warmly greets me, shares a personal story about how they successfully dealt with difficulties, and then simply thanks me for my part in it. They are women and men, old and young, poor and wealthy. But something connects them: all have felt powerless in the face of great pressure and anxiety (焦虑), and all discovered a quite simple way to free themselves from that feeling of powerlessness.

For most writers, the book comes first, then the responses. For me, it was the other way around. First, I performed experiments that led to a talk I gave at the TEDGlobal conference in 2012. In that talk, I discussed some interesting findings about how we can quickly increase our confidence and decrease (减轻) our anxiety in challenging situations. I also shared my own troubles and how I learned to become more confident. Soon after the twenty-one-minute video of the talk was posted on the Internet, I began hearing from people who had seen it.

Of course, watching my talk didn’t magically give Fetaine the knowledge she needed to do well on Medical College Admission Test. But it may have helped her get out of the fear that could have prevented her from expressing the things she knew.

4. What happened in the Boston bookstore-café?
- A. The writer waited ten minutes for her coffee.
 - B. The writer came across a friend of hers.
 - C. A waitress expressed her thanks to the writer.
 - D. A waitress encouraged the writer to give a TED talk.
5. What do those people who communicate with the writer have in common?
- A. They once faced problems and felt helpless.

- B. They shared personal stories about strangers.
 - C. They were famous but under great pressure.
 - D. They were afraid to communicate with others.
6. What may be the theme of the writer's talk in 2012?
- A. How to increase confidence.
 - B. How to perform meaningful experiments.
 - C. How to overcome anxiety in a talk.
 - D. How to find interesting things in life.
7. How did the writer influence Fetaine in the writer's eyes?
- A. She gave Fetaine power to look to the future.
 - B. She helped Fetaine with her knowledge.
 - C. She advised Fetaine to go to medical school.
 - D. She helped Fetaine to get a good job.

C

Plastic is low-cost and long-lasting. It is not easily degraded (降解) because natural degradation processes can't deal with its chemical components (成分). It takes in other ocean-present harmful substances. These chemical and dangerous components are gradually got into the atmosphere with additives such as color, which turns out to be really harmful when the plastic breaks down.

The design and development of new plastic products was sped up after World War II. Life without plastic seemed impossible in the modern age. But even though plastic was quite convenient, the dark side of it was seen as people began to enjoy the throw-away community. Many plastic products, such as plastic bags, have a lifetime of a few minutes to hours. However, they'll stay in the environment for hundreds of years. We are destroying the very world that nurtured us.

Just 9% of plastic has been recycled and 12% burnt after production rose in the 1950s, which leave s about 79% of the 8.3 billion tons produced sitting in landfills (垃圾填埋场) or damaging our fields, oceans, and waterways. And each year the plastic ends up as contaminants. So to beat plastic pollution, we need to work together.

While plastic burning reduces the amount of waste dumped into oceans and lands, harmful gases are still produced, which also leads to greenhouse gases. However, if we make a firm decision and use modern waste management methods, we will be able to create a safe and healthy world. It is high time that we as responsible global citizens, took on the duty of protecting our environment and made great effort in saving our mother earth, instead of just leaving everything to our government. So, ladies and gentlemen, let's make a promise to successfully deal with plastic waste and protect our world from all possible risks.

8. What is Paragraph 1 mainly about?
- A. The harm of plastic.
 - B. The convenience of plastic.
 - C. The protection of plastic.
 - D. The use of plastic.
9. Which word can best describe the writer's feeling in Paragraph 2?
- A. Happy.
 - B. Worried.
 - C. Excited.
 - D. Relaxed.

10. What does the underlined word “contaminants” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Things that cause pollution. B. Things that produce plastic.
C. Things that cost money. D. Things that help people.
11. From which is the text most probably taken?
- A. A short story. B. A speech. C. A newspaper. D. A notice.

D

All languages change over time. New vocabulary is often required for the latest inventions or ideas. But a language can also change for reasons that are not clear.

Language changes whenever speakers communicate with each other. People from different places clearly speak differently, but even within the same small community, people speak differently depending on their age, origin, and social and educational background. When we communicate with these different speakers, in different situations, we hear new words and expressions, and can make them a part of our own speech. Even if your family has lived in the same area for generations, you can probably see a number of differences between the language you use and the way your grandparents speak. When enough time has passed, the influence of these changes becomes clearer.

During the 18th century, Jonathan Swift, the Irish writer, and many other people felt the English language was in serious decline (衰落) and that a national organization—like those in France and Italy—should be created to save the language. Swift once wrote that we should find a way to stop our language from changing. Even today, we hear people complaining about a lack of “standards (标准)” in spoken and written English. New words and expressions, or changes in grammar, are often considered bad.

More experts believe that change in language is unavoidable. Change is a way of keeping a language alive and useful, and gives speakers different ways of saying things with extremely small differences of meaning and ways of expressing completely new ideas. The organizations set up in France and Italy have had little success in reducing the amount of change in French or Italian.

In 1747, Samuel Johnson wrote about his desire to write a dictionary that would fix the pronunciation of English and keep it pure (纯正的). But when he completed the dictionary ten years later, he admitted in his introduction that fixing a language was impossible. Like it or not, language is always changing and English will go on doing so in many creative and — to some people — annoying ways.

12. What can we learn from the second paragraph?
- A. Some people learn to speak better than others.
B. The youth should learn from their grandparents.
C. Language change is greatly influenced by people.
D. Language changes little if people stay in the same place.
13. What does Jonathan Swift think of language change?
- A. He thinks it is hopeful. B. He thinks it is unclear.
C. He agrees on the change. D. He doesn't agree on the change.

14. Why did Samuel Johnson decide to write a dictionary?

- A. To create some new words. B. To include some foreign words.
C. To keep English pure from changes. D. To record the changes in English.

15. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Why does language change? B. Written English needs standards.
C. Does language change influence society? D. How to protect the language.

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you have clothes in your wardrobe (衣柜) that you never wear? Do you keep things in your cupboards that you never use? Do you have books on your shelves that you never open? And what about the mess on the floor? ____16____ If the answer to these questions is yes, then you're not alone. Most of us have too much stuff.

People with untidy, cluttered (杂乱的) rooms have untidy minds. ____17____ This makes them unhappy. There is no doubt that too much stuff is bad for us and we have to change.

Now, imagine this bedroom: a white floor, a bed, a wardrobe and a desk and chair. That's all. It looks calm and relaxing. This is the minimalist style. Minimalists believe that they don't have to own a lot of possessions (物品) to be happy. ____18____

You are probably asking at this point "Do I have to get rid of all my favourite things?" ____19____ A minimalist room is too extreme for most people, and personal possessions like photos and books are comforting and help us to feel at home. ____20____ Consider this simple rule: if you don't use something for longer than 6 months, get rid of it. You have to regularly tidy and sort out all the stuff in your room. After decluttering, you'll have more space in your wardrobe and cupboards. No more "You must tidy your room!" from your parents! Your room will look more spacious (宽敞的) and you'll feel free!

- A. Of course the answer is that you don't.
B. Actually, they enjoy their messy home.
C. But occasional tidying isn't a bad idea.
D. They try to live with only essential things.
E. Why do you keep so much stuff in your room?
F. Is it difficult to find things when you need them?
G. They can feel stressed and they find it difficult to relax.

第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On August 23rd, my son was out mountain biking with his teacher and friends. As usual, we

were waiting at home ____21____ lunch ready. At 12:15, he still hadn't ____22____. Then, we got the call that he was badly hurt.

We ____23____ up the mountain in the car. He was in the kind of ____24____ you never want to see. We got him to the hospital for X-ray s to be told his collarbone (锁骨) was broken. Collarbones are especially ____25____ to treat, as you can't just put them in a cast (石膏). Children his age are moving all the time, ____26____ how we would be able to stop an active 8-year-old boy from moving for a minimum of 5 weeks was a ____27____.

We got him a "figure-of-8" support that keeps both his shoulders aligned (成一条直线). It was the best ____28____ for making sure the bone grew back straight. Sleeping was very painful for him, and in the next few ____29____ everything came crashing down. No sports. No activity. ____30____ birthday party plans. We got into a new normal at home. We found other things for him to do that weren't ____31____, such as reading and making artwork. It ____32____ his world from being the strong, active kid to not being able to do what he loved. However, he gradually adapted to his new life.

I would never ____33____ an-injury on anyone; yet, it is a direct way to learn how to be patient with life, with the body, and with each other. My ____34____ lesson has been that my child may have learned more from this injury than anything else he's gone through this year, and, ____35____, it will serve him for life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 21. A. at | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 22. A. worked out | B. dropped by | C. set out | D. shown up |
| 23. A. walked | B. raced | C. rode | D. flew |
| 24. A. anger | B. stress | C. pain | D. shame |
| 25. A. easy | B. hard | C. rapid | D. ready |
| 26. A. for | B. though | C. so | D. unless |
| 27. A. challenge | B. success | C. condition | D. promise |
| 28. A. goal | B. choice | C. part | D. task |
| 29. A. hours | B. days | C. weeks | D. months |
| 30. A. Designed | B. Cancelled | C. Created | D. Divided |
| 31. A. mental | B. physical | C. relaxing | D. interesting |
| 32. A. changed | B. helped | C. protected | D. provided |
| 33. A. wish | B. afford | C. admire | D. educate |
| 34. A. smallest | B. slowest | C. biggest | D. worst |
| 35. A. normally | B. exactly | C. suddenly | D. hopefully |

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Every year, high school students aged 15-19 from all around the world make a huge ____36____ (decide). They leave their home and go to another country ____37____ (study) for up to a year. An exchange year ____38____ (know) as a time when new experiences educate students

about a ____39____ (difference) way of life. Sometimes there will be difficulties and bad moments, but those are the moments when the students grow the most.

“An exchange year isn’t a year in your life; it is a life in a year,” said Isabela, an 18-year-old exchange student from Brazil. Isabela has been living in Saint Joseph this year. Her year didn’t start ____40____ (exact) the way she was hoping. She had trouble making ____41____ (friend) and she couldn’t connect with her host family.

“I had the ____42____ (bad) and the best time here. The beginning was terrible. I didn’t open up and no one talked to me. I was even ready to go home before the year ended,” she said.

When the year 2020 started, Isabela changed her host family and ____43____ (give) the U.S one more chance. She also changed her attitude. Now she has a great relationship with her host parents and has a lot of friends. She is enjoying her time.

Exchange students grow a lot during their exchange year and they see the world ____44____ a new way. They will have difficulties they need to overcome by ____45____ (they) but they will go back to their home more mature and independent.

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

上周六，你校组织高一学生听了一场以“自我保护”为主题的校园安全讲座。请你为学校英文网站写一篇报道。

- 内容包括：
1. 讲座目的；
 2. 讲座时间、地点及内容；
 3. 讲座反响。

- 注意：
1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
 2. 标题已为你写好，不计入字数。

A Lecture on Campus Safety

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I couldn’t forget the way I was frozen in front of the class today. My teacher, Mr. Liu had divided the class into groups to do speeches. Today was my turn. However, my hands shook so badly that I couldn’t read my notes. My voice became softer even to silence. Mr. Liu kindly ended my part of speech even though I clearly didn’t finish. He also asked me to stay after class for a moment.

“Betty, I know you are shy, but you worked so hard on this project. I’d hate to see you give up on yourself.” Mr. Liu said, “If I give you another chance until tomorrow, do you think you can find

courage?” I nodded, grateful for the chance. I went as quickly as I could to my next class, keeping my head down and hoping the school day would end soon.

When I reached home that afternoon, I could see an inviting light coming from the kitchen windows. Mum was baking(烘焙). She studied my face as I came into the kitchen. “What’s wrong, Betty?”

Tears shone in my eyes. I told her the whole story. Mum was silent for a moment with her hands busy with the cake. “Why is it that you can talk to me about anything and everything but you can’t talk to your class?” Mum asked. She set the time right and then said, “Let me show you something.”

I followed her to the bedroom. There she showed me a book filled with pictures. In it there was a blue ribbon(丝带) that said “First Place” and a picture of herself when she was very young, standing with her parents.

“I won it for public speaking. I started the school year as the shyest girl on the speech team, but I ended the year as the blue ribbon winner. It wasn’t easy at first—not sure of myself at all. I worked hard, and mostly I faced my tears. You just need to find your courage.”

注意：续写词数应为 150 左右。

Hearing Mum’s words, I stared at the valuable blue ribbon, lost in thought. _____

The next day I walked to the front of the classroom to give my speech. _____

参考答案

1. D 2. D 3. B
4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A
8. A 9. B 10. A 11. B
12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A
16. F 17. G 18. D 19. A 20. C
21. C 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. B
31. B 32. A 33. A 34. C 35. D
36. decision 37. to study 38. is known 39. different 40. exactly 41. friends
42. worst 43. gave 44. in 45. themselves

写作第一节 【参考范文】

A Lecture on Campus Safety

Last Saturday, all the high school freshmen attended a lecture on campus safety, which was held in the school hall at 3:00 pm. The aim of the lecture was to raise the awareness of self protection. During the lecture, the police showed us some pictures of common accidents in school. Then they told us some knowledge of protecting ourselves in such situations.

This activity was meaningful and educative. Through it, we learned much about campus safety.

写作第二节 【参考范文】

Hearing Mum's words, I stared at the valuable blue ribbon, lost in thought. What was it that made me so afraid? But still no answer came out. Soon the cake was finished. We went back to the kitchen for the baked cake. Mum cut a slice for the sweet cake and handed it to me, saying, "You can make it." I raised the warm cake to my mouth. It was so delicious and fragrant. Suddenly I knew where I could find my courage. It was from my mum's love.

The next day I walked to the front of the classroom to give my speech. Seeing the quiet classroom, I couldn't help but feel nervous again, my mind going blind and my voice trembling. Then I saw the blue ribbon which my mum tied to my wrist. I thought of Mum's warm cake, her love and her inspiring experience. Then I took a deep breath and gave my speech with confidence. This time there was no fear any more but a big success and a round of applause.