## 9年级英语第38课时 课时作业

##

**一、阅读下列短文，选择最佳选项。**

##  Learn about the “crown” virus

With the COVID-19 epidemic (传染病) hitting China, many of you might want to know more about the virus. The disease is caused by a newly-found type of coronavirus (冠状病毒). Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses. The word “corona” comes from Latin and refers to crowns (王冠). When people first saw a coronavirus under a microscope (显微镜), they found that its spikes (刺突) made it look like a crown. That’s how the virus family got its name. Some coronaviruses cause disease in humans; others spread illness among animals, including camels, cats and bats.

We have found seven types of coronavirus that can infect (影响) humans so far. Four of them are common and cause respiratory (呼吸道的) illnesses such as mild flu. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can evolve (进化) and then spread among people, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS，中东呼吸综合症) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS，严重急性呼吸综合症). COVID-19 is the seventh one.

1. Why was the virus family named coronavirus?

A. Because it didn’t exist before.

B. Because it was found by a Latin scientist.

C. Because coronaviruses have crown-like spikes.

D. Because coronaviruses can only be seen under a microscope.

2. COVID-19 is the seventh coronavirus that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has ever been found on Earth

B. can infect humans

C. can spread among animals

D. doesn’t harm wild animals

3. What do we know from the story?

A. It’s easy for animals to spread coronaviruses to humans.

B. Mild flu is the most common illness caused by coronaviruses.

C. All coronaviruses cause respiratory illnesses.

D. MERS was also caused by a type of coronavirus.

##  Watch out for wild ones

The Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (NCP) has already made tens of thousands of people sick. Where did the virus come from? Scientists say it probably came from bats.

Bats can carry and transmit (传播) more than 60 viruses that can infect (传染) humans, Live Science noted. They include the world’s deadliest viruses, such as Ebola and HIV. Due to their strong immune systems (免疫系统), bats are able to host these viruses and not get sick. At the same time, the viruses keep developing inside the bats to create new variants (变体). These variants can then infect new hosts, such as other wild animals.

Pangolins (穿山甲), for example, might be an intermediate host (中间宿主) for NCP, according to a recent study by Chinese scientists. This means that bats might have given the virus to pangolins, with pangolins then spreading it to humans.

Wild animals like snakes, hedgehogs (刺猬) and bamboo rats also carry various viruses. But since they live in the wild, there should be little chance for humans to come into contact with them and get infected – unless the animals are eaten or used to make animal products. When people hunt, buy and eat wild animals, they can introduce viruses to the rest of the population.

But this doesn’t mean that we should kill wild animals. Each species has a role in the ecosystem (生态系统) and all of them are important in keeping a natural ecological balance. The lesson we can learn from disease outbreaks is to respect and protect animals and to live in harmony with them instead of hunting, killing, or eating them.

4. Why can bats host many viruses without getting sick?

A. Because these viruses are not deadly.

B. Because they have strong immune systems.

C. Because the viruses are kept in balance.

D. Because they can spread the viruses to other animals.

5. According to a recent study, humans might get infected with COVID-19 from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pangolins B. snakes

C. hedgehogs D. bamboo rats

6. What does the word “harmony” in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. let alone B. get on well with

C. do harm to D. get together

7. According to the story, what lesson should humans learn?

A. Research more about wild animals.

B. Exercise regularly to stay healthy.

C. Stop keeping animals as pets.

D. Don’t buy or eat wild animals.

**二、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容回答问题。**

## Economy not in danger

It has been nearly two months since the first case of novel coronavirus (新型冠状病毒) was found in Wuhan. As most people stay at home and many industries delay (推迟) their work, some people worry that this might affect China’s economy (经济).
 As China Daily reported, the epidemic (疫情) has directly harmed some of China’s main industries. For example, the tourism industry has been affected, as some foreign countries have set restrictions (限制) on people traveling from China and many airlines have canceled flights to and from China. Also, since many Chinese factories, such as those that make car parts, have delayed their work, companies that rely on their products have been affected as well.

“Despite the temporary (临时的) influence on the Chinese economy, the outbreak won’t affect the economy’s mid to long-term fundamentals (基础),” said Tang Jianwei, chief researcher at the Financial Research Center of the Bank of Communications.

China is making efforts to step up production and resume (恢复) work. As of Feb 10, 94.6 percent of food-producing and processing (加工) companies in China had resumed work, according to Cong Liang, Secretary-General of the National Development and Reform Commission.

Moreover, the digital (数字的) economy is becoming more active. As people are unable to go outdoors, they are turning to digital entertainment by watching films and TV shows online. Some office workers are working at home by using teleconferencing software (电话会议软件). Platforms like Tencent and Ali Health are providing online medical consultation services to allow people to get medical help without leaving home. These technologies are helping people go on with their daily lives and keep them safe. They are also lifting the digital economy to a new high, China Daily reported.

“We are confident that China’s economy remains resilient (适应力强的),” IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva said in an online post.

1. What is the author’s purpose of writing Paragraph 2?

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2. According to Tang Jianwei, will the outbreak affect the economy in the long run?

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3. What percentage of food-producing and processing companies in China had started working again by Feb 10?

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4. During the outbreak, what can you turn to for online medical help?

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5. How does Kristalina Georgieva feel about China’s economy?

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