无锡市积余教育集团 2019 年九年级第二次模拟考试 英语试题卷



出卷人：曹一瑾 审卷人：唐红芬 2019.5

本试卷分两卷。第 I 卷（客观题）在第 1 至 6 页，第 II 卷（主观题）在第 7 至 8 页。 考试时间为 100 分钟。试卷满分为 90 分。

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在 答题卡的相应位置上；并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。

2．答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦

干净后，再选涂其它答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3．答非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔作答，写在答题卡各题目指定区域 内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和

涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4．考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 **Ι** 卷（客观题 共 **50** 分）

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在 答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

1. —Do you have this T-shirt in a small \_\_\_\_\_ \_?

—I’m afraid not. It only comes in medium.

A. size B. colour C. material D. taste

2. My cousin Lisa is going to get married \_\_\_\_ \_\_ John on New Year ’s Day. They’re both \_\_\_\_\_ \_ their twenties.

A. to; in B. with; in C. to; at D. with; at

3. “Reading Corner”, which entered Happy Community Center this spring, has made it

\_\_ \_\_ for the people there to experience the pleasure of reading than before.

A. easy B. easier C. easily D. more easily

4. —All of my classmates \_\_\_\_ \_\_ the PE test.

— \_ \_ exciting the news is!

A. have passed; How B. have passed; What

C. passed; What an D. passed; How an

5. \_\_ \_ English teacher is not only strict with the students but also with \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. His, themselves B. Mine, himself

C. Her, himself D. My, myself

6. If the customer rings up for me again, please \_\_\_\_ \_\_ the call to the sales department.

A. run through B. look through C. go through D. put through

7. Jessica, I’ve \_\_\_\_ a new dessert house not far away. Go and have a try today?

A. discovered B. made C. invented D. invited

8. —Steven, what do you think of Mark?

—Well, he is always trying to \_\_\_\_ his wisdom in front of others.

A. get off B. take off C. show off D. turn off

9. —May we leave the classroom now?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_ \_. You \_\_\_\_\_ \_ to leave until the bell rings.

A. needn’t; aren’t allowed B. may not; are allowed

C. mustn’t; aren’t allowed D. can’t; are allowed

10. —What do you think a good student should be like, Mr King?

—Well, a good student should be polite, hard-working… and \_\_\_\_ \_\_, be honest.

A. above all B. after all C. in all D. first of all

11. —I can’t find my English text book.

—Is it possible that you \_\_\_\_ \_\_ it at home this morning?

A. forgot B. have forgotten C. left D. have left

12. —How wonderfully you sang and danced just now! Do you practise a lot every day?

—Well, my favourite hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ \_ singing \_\_\_\_\_ \_ dancing. I like drawing best.

A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. not only; but also

13. —Ms Chen, could you please tell me \_\_\_ \_ Shanghai?

—Ah, yes, and he’ll stay there for two days.

A. that Mr Zhang has left B. that Mr Zhang has left for

C. if Mr Zhang has left D. if Mr Zhang has left for

14. —Amazingly, I’ve managed to finish the project by myself.

— \_ \_ I told you it was easy.

A. With pleasure. B. Guess what?

C. There you are! D. It doesn’t matter.

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中， 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大 题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

The Baltimore School for the Arts (BSA) has long been the dream high school for Antrel McDowell, a 14-year-old student in Maryland, US. He has hoped to become a top dancer since he began dancing to music videos on television when he was young.

However, it’s not 15 to get in. The school holds auditions (试镜) every year and

there is a lot of 16 . McDowell, along with 1,322 other kids, competed for the 116 seats in next year’s class.

“I put all of my energy into getting 17 for it,” McDowell said about the audition. He practised on weekends and after school, memorizing the songs he planned to perform. He also cleaned up his bedroom and made a big enough 18 on the floor for himself to practise. He performed 19 family members and friends nearly 20 times.

At the auditions, McDowell did very 20 . When he was asked to balance on one leg, McDowell stood straight and 21 the rest of his body still (静止的). When he

was told to lie on his back and relax, McDowell’s toes moved all the way out to the sides, showing his ankles’ flexibility (踝关节的柔韧性). “I was also asked to sing in Italian,”

McDowell said. “I was so 22 , because I had practiced an Italian song.”

Last week, McDowell found that his hard work had 23 —he got into the school.

“You have a (an) 24 . Then, you must work hard to make it happen,” McDowell said. “When you realize your dream, you will find that all your hard work was worth while.”

15. A. difficult B. necessary C. great D. easy

16. A. chance B. trouble C. competition D. success

17. A. serious B. ready C. famous D. popular

18. A. ability B. chance C. space D. bed

19. A. behind B. next to C. in the front of D. in front of

20. A. creatively B. successfully C. nervously D. differently

21. A. left B. kept C. chose D. tried

22. A. nervous B. worried C. lucky D. kind

23. A. given off B. left off C. turned off D. paid off

24. A. dream B. hobby C. plan D. idea

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选 出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 13 小题，每小 题 2 分，共 26 分）

A

Almost everyone knows the story of Cinderella — a servant (仆人) girl who wears a

glass slipper (玻璃鞋) and wins the heart of a prince. Disney has remade the classic fairy tale

into a new movie.

We are first introduced to a beautiful girl named Ella. 25 Ella then welcomes her stepmother (继母) and her daughters. But when Ella’s father unexpectedly dies too, she

finds herself living with a horrible new family. Her stepmother and stepsisters make her into

a servant girl. They even rename her Cinderella because she is often covered in cinders ( 煤灰)

because of sleeping by the fireplace.

Most people might become disappointed (沮丧的) and angry in such a situation. But

Ella doesn’t. She tells herself to stay strong and be kind.

One day, Ella meets a charming stranger in the woods. She doesn’t know he is a prince.

Soon an invitation to a palace ball comes. Ella might see the young man again. 26 As in all good fairy tales, a beggar (乞丐) appears. She uses her magic to help Ella and changes

her life forever.

Kenneth Branagh, director of the movie, believes people love Cinderella because they connect with the story on a deep level.

“Cinderella is certainly placed in a hard situation, but she chooses not to be the girl in distress (痛苦) and we see her make strong, positive choices in that situation,” he told

*Glamour* magazine. “ 27 ”

A. She is the master of her own destiny (命运). B. However, her stepmother won’t let her go.

C. Whatever she wishes, she will see her dream come true. D. Her mother dies and her father remarries.

**B**

In the Hollywood movie *Mean Girls*, three pretty high school girls always hang out together. They make fun of other students. They won’t let you sit with them at lunch if you don’t wear the same cool clothes as them.

In the US, a group of girls like this is called a clique (小圈子). They look down on and

laugh at other people.

Some girls say “Oh, my God!” “We aren’t like that. We don’t have cliques or anything.” But we do have cliques. They may not be as extreme (极端的) as the clique in *Mean Girls*, but they exist (存在). It’s just that a few extreme cases make the whole clique thing

seem a much bigger deal than it really is.

It’s usual for people to get together with others who share their hobbies, and in many

cases, clothing styles. There’s a group for girls who like to shop. There’s a group for kids who like movies. The science nerds (书呆子) hang out with each other. Sports people like each other’s company (陪伴).

You might think that the popular groups would make fun of the nerdy ones. But that’s actually not true. In my experience, people are too caught up in their own lives. They don’t have time to make fun of others.

The way teenagers behave in school is really no different from the way adults behave.

After all, adults still want to hang out with people they like and have things in common with.

28. What are the three girls in the movie Mean Girls like?

A. They are good at every subject.

B. They dress beautifully every day.

C. They are popular with their classmates.

D. They are unfriendly to other people.

29. What do the underlined words “caught up” probably mean?

A. Tired. B. Lazy. C. Busy. D. Happy.

30. According to the last paragraph, we know that \_\_\_\_ .

A. there are no groups for adults

B. adults don’t like how teenagers behave in school

C. adults like to make friends with different people

D. adults and teenagers have similar ways of making friends

**C**

A sea of green gardens surrounds Windsor Castle in the English countryside. It looks out onto the River Thames and sits next to a hunting ground. It was built just outside of London to protect the capital from enemies on the west side.

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied (在使用的) castle in the world. It was

built just after 1066. The castle has a long, rich and troubled history. If the castle walls coul d

talk, they’d have many stories to tell.

Kings were born and died here. It’s been used as a home for kings and queens for

centuries. However, it was also used as a prison during the English Civil War (1642 -1651). King Charles I was even a prisoner there. During World War II, the royal (皇室的) famil y

secretly slept at Windsor Castle because it was safer than London’s urban areas. All of the windows were blacked out.

Today, Windsor Castle is the private home of Queen Elizabeth II. When she is not meeting guests at Buckingham Palace, she stays at Windsor Castle. But that’s not all. Windsor Castle is open to the public. It is now one of England’s most popular attractions. Visitors can look at some of the world’s finest works of art, including the paintings of Rembrandt, as well as enjoy its well-kept gardens. What better way to learn about England than to enjoy some of the country’s finest scenery?

31. Which of the following is TRUE of Windsor Castle?

A. It was built to protect London.

B. It is the oldest castle in the world.

C. It was built in 1076.

D. Its walls can talk.

32. Which word has the opposite meaning of “urban” in paragraph 3?

A. countryside B. city C. town D. central

33. What is the story mainly about?

A. The Windsor Castle’s influence on England.

B. A brief introduction to the Windsor Castle.

C. The reasons why Windsor Castle is famous.

D. The royal families who lived in Windsor Castle.

**D**

Have you ever heard someone say, “You totally look like you’re a Jessica” or something similar? People seem to think that they know what kind of person a “Jessica” or a “Michael” looks like. Why is this?

According to a study published in *the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, humans tend to associate (联想) people’s names with their appearance, and can even guess

someone’s name based on how they look.

Researchers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, collected thousands of photos of people’s faces. They labeled (贴标签) each photo with four names. Then, the y asked volunteers to guess which of the four names was correct.

The volunteers were able to guess the right name 38 percent of the time. It seems that certain characteristics of faces give them clues about someone’s name, *Reader’s Digest* reported.

However, this only worked when the volunteers looked at names from their own culture. In addition (此外), the volunteers were not as good at guessing the real names of people who used nicknames (昵称) more often than their real names. This may show that a person’s

appearance is affected by their name only if they use it often.

This kind of face-name matching happens “because of a process of self-fulfilling prophecy (自我实现预言), as we become what other people expect us to become,” Rut h

Mayo from the university told science news website *EurekAlert*.

Earlier studies have shown that gender (性别) and race stereotypes (刻板印象) can

affect a person’s appearance. The researchers believe there are also similar stereotypes about names. For example, people tend to think that men named Bob should have rounder faces because the word itself looks round. People may think that women named Rose are beautiful.

They expect them to be “delicate” and “feminine (女性的)” , just like the flower they are

named for.

34. What was the purpose of the study?

A. To find out today’s most popular English names.

B. To learn how names influence personality.

C. To find out whether names relate to their looks.

D. To show how men’s names are different from women’s.

35. What can we infer (推断) from the study?

A. Volunteers found it easier to guess nicknames correctly. B. Names have different associations in different cultures.

C. Volunteers could guess the characteristics of those people.

D. The people in the photos and volunteers were from the same country.

36. According to Ruth Mayo, why do some people look like their names?

A. They tend to become what others expect them to become. B. They want to please everyone around them.

C. They don’t want to be different from others.

D. They like to copy famous people who share the same name.

37. What point does the last paragraph want to explain?

A. Earlier studies about stereotypes are limited.

B. Stereotypes about names can bring good results.

C. Stereotypes about names can affect people’s looks.

D. It’s not always bad to be influenced by the expectations of others.

第 **II** 卷（主观题 共 **40** 分）

四、词汇运用 （本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出单词的正确形式。

38. As a mother, the children \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ (要紧) more than anything else in the world.

39. I don’t think we can complete the task \_\_ \_ (顺利地) without your support.

40. The report makes a few recommendations to improve \_\_\_\_ \_\_ (安全) on aircraft.

41. It’s usually more exciting for fans to watch matches covered \_\_\_\_ \_ (现场直播). (B) 根据句意，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. Miss Yao is so kind that she never gets \_\_\_\_\_\_ (patient) with kids in her class.

43. The virus spread \_\_\_\_ \_\_ (rapid) all of a sudden throughout the country.

44. We all believe that everyone is equal before \_\_\_\_\_\_ (true).

45. The public transport system in our city now \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ (develop) very fast.

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的 横线上。（本大题共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

46. I \_\_ \_ \_ (complete) all the work in a couple of days. Just wait and see!

47. I believe he can deal with such a situation because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) him before.

48. The brave young man took the risk of his life \_\_\_ \_ (save) the child from fire.

49. All the players \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ (tell) about the rules as soon as they arrived.

50. —Mary, please find Michael’s report for me.

—I don’t think he’s handed in his report. He \_\_\_\_\_ \_ (write) it this morning.

51. What we learn at school \_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ (not be) enough for life. We need to keep learning all our life.

六、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入 一个最恰当的单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每 个空格只能填一个单词。（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

Africa is larger than any other continent (大陆) except Asia. To its southeast lies the Indian Ocean, and toward the west is the Atlantic Ocean. It is also the continent with a very largest population (more than 1 billion), also just behind Asia.

The continent is home to the world’s tallest animal, giraffes. People can also find crocodiles, elephants, zebras and hippos there.

Africa is great to visit. About 60 percent of Africa is made up of drylands and deserts. The most famous one is the Sahara, the largest hot desert in the world. M ount Kilimanjaro i n east Africa stands 5,895 meters into the sky. It is the highest point in the continent. Though it

lies in the tropics (热带), it is covered with ice and snow year-round. The famous East

Africa’s Great Rift Valley (东非大裂谷) goes through the land of Africa. As the longest rift

on Earth, it is easy to see from the space.

The continent is famous for its hundreds of ethnic (种族的) groups. The three largest

ethnic groups are the Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. They are all in west Africa. West Africa is als o rich in natural resources like cocoa, diamonds and coffee. Cote d’Ivoire is the world’s No. 1 producer of cocoa.

Although many places in Africa are poor, this is not the whole picture. South Africa is the richest country in Africa. Some parts of the country are wealthy. Modern and well-developed roads are common everywhere. You can also spend a day in a large shopping

mall or taste delicious seafood in a restaurant.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Africa Continent** | | |
| Location | The India Ocean lies to its southeast.  It is to the 52 of the Atlantic Ocean. | |
| 53 | It is larger than any other continent expect Asia. | |
| Population | It has the world’s 54 largest population, with over 1 billion people. | |
| Animals | elephants, zebras, giraffes, crocodiles, hippos | |
| Scenic spots | The Sahara | the largest hot desert in the world |
| Mount Kilimanjaro | 5,895 meters in 55 |
| Eastern Africa Great Rift Valley | the longest rift on Earth |
| Cote d’Ivoire | the world’s 56 producer of cocoa |
| South Africa | The richest country |

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的 横线上。（本大题共6小题，每小题1分，共6分）

57. 我们的骨髓中含有小球状的脂肪。

Our bone marrow contains fat \_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_\_ small balls .

58. 加班加点地工作使他疲惫不堪。

He is tired out because of \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_.

59. 即使前路艰辛，我们也决不轻言放弃！

Although there will be much difficulty in the future, \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_ .

60. 自打儿时起，他就怀揣世界冠军之梦。

He \_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ a world champion since his childhood.

61. 警方经常以短信的形式提醒人们提防各类犯罪分子。

The police often remind people \_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ criminals.

62. 起初，这些飞行员都未入选中国宇航员训练中心。

At first, \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_\_ China Astronaut Training Centre.

八、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

为了实现中华民族的伟大复兴，作为中学生，我们应该把个人梦想融入到伟大的 “中国梦”中，做一名“中国梦”的践行者。为此，阳光中学的 Tom 老师在学校网站

的论坛里发布了一个帖子，引发了同学们的热烈讨论。请你用英文回复此帖，发表你自

己的观点。 注意事项：

1. 回帖内容须包括本帖所含要点，并联系你的个人经历；

2. 要求语句通顺、意思连贯、立意正确；

3. 词数在 90 个左右；

4. 回帖内容必须写在答题卡指定的位置上。

