镇江市索普中学2019-2020学年度九年级第一学期期中测试初中英语

**时间：100分钟 满分：100分**

**二、单项选择 (共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)**

21. ▲ progress Mary has made because she studies much harder than before.

A. What a great B. How a great C. What great D. How great

22. —Where are you going to stay when you go on a business to Shanghai tomorrow?

— I may live ▲ in a hotel ▲ in a friend’s house. I’ll drive back.

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

1. Father has had the washing machine ▲ . Now it works very well.

A. repairs B. repairing C. repair D. repaired

1. —It's dangerous to quarrel (争吵) with the driver．

—You are right. The driver can't be ▲ careful while driving a bus．

A. too B. more C. quite D. so

1. To improve Maths, my friend Jack always ▲ to do some extra exercises.

A. picks up B. stays up C. takes up D. gives up

1. If you complete a difficult task ▲ hard work, you’ll become confident.

A. by B. in C. with D. through

1. Andersen, the writer of *The Little Match Girl,*  ▲ single all his life.
2. Reminded B recommended C. remained D. remembered
3. You never know how much difficulty we had ▲ the problem. Luckily, we managed

to solve it with Mr Zhang’s help.

A. working out B. work out C. worked out D. to work out

1. We all believed ▲ the Chinese Women’s Volleyball team would win the 2019 World Cup.

A. if B. whether C. that D. when

1. The 5G network will make ▲ possible to allow wireless download speed to reach

3.6 g per second next year.

A．it B．that C．this D．one

1. Skimming is a kind of reading skill. It means reading the text ▲ to get the main idea.

A. widely B. carefully C. clearly D. quickly

1. Wars are disasters. A lot of people will lose their homes whenever a terrible war ▲ .

A. breaks out B. is broken out C. breaks down D. is broken down

1. You can’t imagine how beautiful the evening gala celebrating the 70th anniversary of the

founding of PRC is ▲ you see it with your own eyes.

A. until B. after C. while D. when

34. — Cindy failed in the writing competition. She must be in a bad mood.

— Let’s go and ▲ .

A. wake her up B. cheer her up C. pick her up D. give her up

35. The National Day holiday nearly killed me! I was ▲ dead when I drove back home from the pretty crowded highway.

A. so good as B. as good as C. as well as D. so well as

36. The song reminds me of my old school days as soon as it ▲ .

A. is played B. will be played C. plays D. will play

37. ––How much is this colorful printer ▲ ?–– I’m not sure. Maybe it is very expensive.

A. spent B. taken C. cost D. worth

38. On November 11, many people spend ▲ money shopping in Tmall.

A. a number of B. the number of C. a great deal D. a great deal of

39. —Can you tell me  ▲ ？ —Last Sunday．

A. how long James will buy a new camera B. when James will buy  a new camera  
C. how long James bought a new camera D. when James bought a new camera

40. —It’s really kind of you to care for my pet dog while I was away for the whole year.

— ▲ . The dog is loyal. We’ve been close friends.

A. With pleasure B. Don’t mention it C. Never mind D. It doesn’t matter

1. **完形填空 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)**

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。

On October 1, the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China was held in Tiananmen Square. The gala 41 at 8 pm. A total of 60,000 people aged six to 66 years performed in the square. More than 3,000 performers were 42 light panels(嵌板) describing a huge national flag, and scenes of soldiers guarding the flag and saluting(致敬) the flag. "The 43 of the event is to highlight the new look of a new era(时代) through a free, happy and lively atmosphere," said Zhang Yimou, chief director.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | A. prepared | B. made | C. ended | D. started |
| 42. | A. making | B. building | C. carrying | D. collecting |
| 43. | A. centre | B. purpose | C. method | D. feeling |
| 44. | A. parts | B. points | C. halls | D. fields |
| 45. | A. square | B. international | C. modern | D. traditional |
| 46. | A. while | B. until | C. after | D. before |
| 47. | A. on | B. in | C. with | D. as |
| 48. | A. put into | B. change into | C. get into | D. break into |
| 49. | 1. absent | 1. safe | 1. funny | 1. proud |
| 50. | A. certainly | B. possibly | C. wonderfully | D. carefully |

Tian'anmen Square was divided into four 44 . In the first chapter, people wearing the traditional clothes of China's ethnic(种族的)groups and performed 45 dances. Fireworks of all shapes, colors and sizes added more charm to the singing and dancing, 46 LED screens made special light effects(效果). In the following chapter lion and dragon dance wowed the people at Tian'anmen Square. Then the mascot(吉祥物) of the 2022 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, the giant panda " Bing Dwen Dwen " dressed 47 thick winter clothes, and the lovely red lantern " Shuey Rhon Rhon " joined the performers. In the third chapter dancers used the LED screen in their hands to 48 different shapes with different music. In such a grand gala, Chinese martial arts(武术) could not be 49 . Kung fu masters brought their martial arts skills to the stage 50 . The gala ended at around 9:30 pm with the last round of fireworks flowering in the night sky, and all the people sang the classic song "Ode to the Motherland".

**四、阅读理解 (共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分)**

**A**

The contents below are part of the book *Colour and Character*.

Contents

Module 1 Blue Module 3 Green

Unit 1 Loyal colour………………………...1 Unit 9 Nature…………………………51

Unit 2 Cold and cool……………………….7 Unit 10 The colour of life……………..57

Unit 3 Imperial blue and cowboy blue……13 Unit 11 Green is hope………………....63

Unit 4 The paint of sea……………………19 Unit 12 Immaturity and youth………...69

Module Task………………………………25 Module Task…………………………..75

Module 2 Red Module 4 Black

Unit 5 The colour of love and hatred……..26 Unit 13 Grace and death……………....76

Unit 6 The colour of all passion…………..32 Unit 14 A global fashion……………...82

Unit 7 Strong red………………………….38 Unit 15 Unfortunate colour…………...88

Unit 8 Red used in expressions…………...44 Unit 16 Personalized colour…………..94

Module Task………………………………50 Module Task…………………………100

51. Andy wants to know some expressions about red. He can turn to ▲ .

A. Unit 2 B. Unit 4 C. Unit 6 D. Unit 8

52. Which two colours represent opposite meanings according to the book?

A. Black and red. B. Blue and green. C. Green and black. D. Red and green.

53. Which sentence is TRUE according to the contents of the book?

A. Each module has five units.

B. The book *Colour and Character* only has four modules.

C. Each Module Task in these four modules has 1 page.

D. One of the units talks about why pink represents love.

**B**

Everyone fails from time to time. We try to learn from our mistakes and move on, leaving them behind. But one museum is doing quite the opposite. It’s a show for failures, both famous and forgotten.

Samuel West, a psychologist from Sweden, decided to make our silly mistakes public. He built the Museum of Failure in 2017. Now the museum is hitting the road, with a travelling show in Shanghai from Jan 18 to March 17. The Museum will show over 100 “failed” things from big-name companies such as Nokia, Apple and Coca-Cola. West told The New York Times, “I hope that makes you feel less nervous about learning something new.”

West’s opinion isn’t new. The famous German-American physicist Albert Einstein once said, “A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new. ▲ .” This idea has even been accepted by big companies in the US. In Silicon Valley(硅谷), a common saying is, “Fail fast, fail often.”

But some people are unsure about this so-called “culture of failure”. They are worried that if failure becomes “a sign of honor”, it may even be seen as “uncool” when someone tries to reduce(减少) the risk of failure. This may lead to carelessness and lack of effort. Sometimes people hide behind ‘failure’, when they could have prevented it. So it’s important that you tell the differences from the two kinds of failure – the kind that shows laziness or incompetence, and the kind that takes you forward. The key is whether you’ve learned something from your mistakes.

54. According to the passage, you can go to visit the Museum of Failure on ▲ .

A. Jan 17 B. Mar 18 C. Feb 18 D. May 17

55. Which sentence can be put in the underlined place?

A. Every dog has its day. B. In doing we learn.

C. Well begun is half done. D. Many hands make light work.

56. What’s the best title for the passage?

A. Building the Museum of Failure. B. Someone fails from time to time.

C. Fail fast, fail often. D. Learning a lesson from failure.

**C**

If you live in Shanghai, you might have to take a “lesson” in sorting garbage (垃圾分类) , as the city recently introduced new garbage-sorting regulations (条例). It’s now required that people should sort garbage into four kinds, namely recyclable, harmful, dry and wet waste. However, if people fail to sort their garbage properly, they can be fined up to 200 yuan. More cities are introducing similar regulations, following the practice in Shanghai. By the end of 2020, garbage-sorting systems will have been built in 46 major Chinese cities, including Beijing and Shenzhen, reported People’s Daily. According to a study, over 90 percent of the public believe that garbage sorting is important for the protection of the environment. However, garbage sorting is still a big problem in China. Only 30 percent of participants(受访者) said they think they are fully sorting their rubbish. In the past, some **previous** garbage regulations didn’t give clear fines for people who failed to sort garbage. “It’s a must to have a legal guarantee(法律保障) to improve garbage sorting,” Liu Jianguo, a professor from Tsinghua University, told China Daily.

Also, many other foreign countries have also introduced garbage-sorting regulations. In Japan, waste sorting has become a basic survival skill. There is a fixed time for treating each kind of garbage and littering can result in high fines and even prison time. In Germany too, people are asked to sort waste into specific kinds. In Berlin, there are black bins for kitchen waste and brown bins for organic waste, yellow bins for plastic and metals and blue bins for paper and cardboard.

57. Which city has NOT built garbage-sorting systems yet?

A. Shanghai. B. Beijing. C. Tokyo. D. Berlin.

58. The underlined word “**previous**” means ▲ .

A. earlier B. later C. newer D. formal

59. In Berlin, after you drink Cola, you should put the bottle in ▲ .

A. black bins B. brown bins C. yellow bins D. blue bins

60. What does the article mainly talk about?

A. How to sort garbage into four kinds. B. Why garbage sorting is important.

C. When other countries sort garbage. D. China is serious about garbage sorting.

**五、词汇运用（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）**

根据句意，用括号中所给音标、汉语或单词的正确形式填空，每空一词。

61. Though people often say ▲  ( ['saɪləns] ) is gold, it's better for students to be active in class．

62. Our government is trying to ▲ (塑造) a new type of society for us Chinese people.

63. I don’t like challenging myself. I only want to live ▲ (平静地) .

64. Some scientists say they have already ▲ (成功) in finding a cure for cancer.

65. In the club, the two ▲ (德国人) main task is to teach children survival skills.

66. You can learn more when you play ▲ (对抗) a good opponent.

67. My dad is even ▲ (严格的) with me in study. I have no choice but to do more extra work．

68. The ▲ (决定) he has made attracted me after the talk between us.

69. We shouldn’t give our ▲ (person)information to others online. It’s dangerous.

70. The student’s  ▲ (care) made him lose lots of marks in the Maths exam.

71. When Jack heard the news of getting a scholarship, he ▲ (simple) couldn't believe his ears.

72. He Jiong became famous as a host in China in his ▲ (twenty).

73. After waiting for the bus for an hour, the woman became ▲ (patient) and took a taxi.

74. ▲ (pronounce) the words correctly can help you remember them more quickly.

75. He had many excellent ▲ (achieve), but he never showed off.

**六、短文填空 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)**

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。

The chairman, Ma Yun, of Alibaba Group Holding Ltd stepped down on from leading the e-commerce giant he founded 20 years ago. “I still have lots of dreams to r 76 . The world is big, and I am still young, so I want to try new things.” The 55-year-old businessman showed that he was r 77 for new things by arriving at his farewell party dressed up like a rock star. In fact, to many people, his story is a good e 78 of trying something different.

Visiting the United States in 1995, Ma saw the internet and had the idea of c 79 his own trading website. In 1999, he founded Alibaba with a group of friends in a shared apartment. With all the challenges, the company s 80 brought e-commerce to China. His experience has e 81 a number of Chinese businessmen, Ma pointed out that the key is having a dream. “It’s the dreams that keep us never a 82 of difficulty.”

Now Jack Ma starts to devote himself to e 83 . “I’m not going to teach English, I’m not going to teach business. But I’m going to teach young people how to f 84 challenges,” he told Bloomberg News. “N 85 is difficult to the man who will try. Today is cruel. Tomorrow is crueler. But the day after tomorrow is beautiful.”

**七、任务型阅读 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)**

**A**

Two months ago, I decided to take part in our class election(选举)to be a monitor. I enjoyed speaking in public and got along well with people, so I felt it easy to win. But I don’t know whether people would feel bad for me if I lost.

I was busy preparing in the following week. My plan wasn’t to make promises to do things I couldn’t manage, but to show my class why I wanted to be monitor. I put up my posters in hallways and in the classroom. I also spent three hours writing my speech, saying that I was the one they could turn to whenever they had a problem. Since I was fully prepared, I felt that I could win.

However, when I gave my speech on Election Day, the response (反应) wasn’t what I had fully. Few people actually listened. When it was my opponent’s (对手的) turn, all the class were screaming his name. His speech was short, but all to the point.

My prediction was right: I didn’t win. I felt like it was over. I wanted to just go home and cry, but I made it through.

The next day, people were still talking about the election. I just pretended (假装) not to hear. But later, things got better. People didn’t remember about the election and talked to me just as they did before.

I don’t regret putting time and energy into the election because I’ve learned that things aren’t always going the way I expect. And moments of failure like this build character —since then I’ve learned to accept disappointment and grown stronger.

阅读短文并根据短文内容填空，每空一词。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | Run for Class 86 |
| Before election | ● Put up my posters in hallways and in the classroom.  ● 87 to do what I can to help anyone in need.  ● Have strong confidence to win. |
| In election | ● Few people actually listened to my speech.  ● 88 supported my opponent.  ● I failed the election. |
| 89 election | ● People 90 about the election and talked to me like before.  ● I’ve learned to accept disappointment and grown stronger. |

**B**

In recent years, a growing number of young people are now looking to the past for fashion advice. If you have a close look at your city, you might notice hanfu, the traditional clothing of the Han ethnic(民族的) group. In a recently published report by online shopping platform Tmall, more than 2 million hanfu were sold in 2018. The number of hanfu buyers increased(增加) by 92 percent compared (比较) to 2017. The age of buyers was about 52 percent between 19 and 24 years old. But why has this traditional clothing become popular among young Chinese people? For some of them, it’s a costume for relaxation. Dafan, a 24-year-old college student, told CGTN that wearing hanfu is a way for her to escape(逃避) the troubles of real life. Modern clothing, on the other hand, represents the identity people need to show every day. Other youngsters like hanfu because of the culture behind it. They think it a way to reconnect with traditions. Its wide sleeves(袖子), crossed collars(领口) and flowing robes(长袍) bring people back to ancient times. “What’s behind hanfu is inheritance(传承) of the Chinese culture,” Nanhe, a 21-year-old costume studio owner, told CGTN. “That’s probably why some fans have started to bring the traditional clothing abroad.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的短文，每空一词。

Hanfu is the traditional costume that has been worn by Han Chinese people for about 5000 years. If you look ­­ 91 around your city, you may see the traditional Han costume on the street. It is reported by online shopping platform Tmall, the number of people 92 Hanfu increased year by year. Among them almost 93 of buyers were young people. Wearing hanfu can 94 their body and mind. Other youngsters like the style and the culture of hanfu. They think it is a way to bring them back to ancient times and 95 with traditions again. And now some fans have started to bring the traditional clothing abroad.

**八、书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）**

某报社就“The person who I admire most”为题进行征文比赛。假设你的叔叔对你的学习生活影响很大，你非常钦佩你的叔叔。请根据表格提供的信息和要求写一篇文章向该报社投稿。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 职业 | 医生 | 年龄 | 四十岁 |
| 品质 | 细心的 | 对病人…… | |
| 勤奋的 | …… | |
| 乐于助人的 | 关心失独老人 | |
| 最爱的颜色 | 红色 | 象征…… | |
| 对我的帮助 | 倾听我的烦恼…… | | |

要求：1.结构清晰，表达清楚，语言正确，上下文连贯；

2.必须包括表格所有的相关信息，需要适当发挥；

3.不少于90词，开头已给出，不计入总词数；

4.不得出现真实的校名、人名。

The person who I admire most is my uncle.