

## 昆山市2024-2025学年第二学期九年级英语期中考试模拟试题

### 二、完形填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A,B,C,D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On Monday morning, a teacher named Celine cheerfully asked her students what their weekends were like. A boy said that he had spent a 21 weekend---he had his teeth 22 out and they still hurt. "Why do you always seem to be so happy?" he asked.

Hearing the question, Celine answered with a smile, "Every morning, you have a 23 about how you will treat your whole day. I choose to be cheerful."

"And today is my 24 day." she added.

"25?" the whole class were curious.

"This morning, I 26 a public e-bike and rode to school as usual. Suddenly, the e-bike didn't work, so I had to go another kilometer down the road."

The e-bike is broken and it's your lucky day?"The students were 27.

"What do you mean, Celine?" one girl asked.

"It broke 28 a quarter before class, so I left it a proper place and walked across the road. You know, it's spring now. The beautiful flowers, green trees and sweet bird songs were greeting chances to enjoy them. It 29 me ten minutes to arrive and I was still able to teach my class on time."

The students' eyes opened wide, and then they smiled. Celine smiled back. In some way, her story touched them. She was happy and satisfied that they had a perfect chance to 30 luck in a new way.

- |                  |               |             |               |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21. A. busy      | B. satisfying | C. terrible | D. meaningful |
| 22. A. pulled    | B. pushed     | C. washed   | D. cleaned    |
| 23. A. dream     | B. look       | C. choice   | D. decision   |
| 24. A. sad       | B. lucky      | C. amazing  | D. unlucky    |
| 25. A. Who       | B. Why        | C. When     | D. How        |
| 26. A. made      | B. bought     | C. lent     | D. unlocked   |
| 27. A. surprised | B. bored      | C. patient  | D. nervous    |
| 28. A. through   | B. down       | C. up       | D. out        |
| 29. A. paid      | B. spent      | C. cost     | D. took       |
| 30. A. think     | B. feel       | C. consider | D. wish       |

### 三、阅读理解（共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分）

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A,B,C,D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe started reading the book in my early teens. My hope to be like Robinson and survive on a lonely island beat all my other hobbies. The book with is exciting adventures and the amazing skills of building and hunting influenced me deeply. It bought me a lasting interest in survival stories and exploration.

- Jeff Green

The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery I read the book when I was a child. It opened my heart to kindness and friendship. My wish to travel with the little prince and meet those strange planets was stronger than any other dream. The story with the cute fox and the beautiful rose made me



35. What does the underlined word "delicate" in paragraph 2 probably mean?  
A. Boring                      B. Attractive                      C. Awful                      D. Ugly
36. Why is making tea around a stove popular with modern young people?  
A. Because they enjoy calm and peace in mind.  
B. Because they can stay together with families.  
C. Because they like eating oranges and potatoes.  
D. Because they want to return to the ancient times.
37. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. The types of the tea leaves.                      B. The environments of drinking tea.  
C. The future of the tea culture.                      D. The development of the tea culture.

## C

Everyone wants to live in a quiet environment. However, our environment is full of all kinds of noise. "The rising noise pollution in cities is bad for the environment," the United Nations (UN) said in a report. It asks governments to take action as soon as possible.

**What's noise pollution?**

According to the UN, unwanted noise above 65 decibels (分贝) is noise pollution. Noise becomes harmful when it's over 75 dB and it is painful when it's above 120 dB. People who live near airports or highways get a lot of noise pollution. When neighbors rebuild their homes or stomp (跺脚) around above you, that's also noise pollution.

**Why is noise pollution bad?**

"High levels of noise do harm to human health," the UN report says. Too much noise causes health problems like stress and tiredness from poor sleep. More serious problems include heart disease and hearing loss. In Europe, 12000 people die each year from influences of noise pollution.

**How can we prevent the problem?**

If cities want to fight noise pollution, one great way is to build barriers (屏障) along the railways and highways. Some European countries have also built roads of rubber. Rubber makes cars quieter. How can you and I help? We can stop stomping around our houses!

In a word, noise pollution is harmful to us. We ought to try our best to avoid producing noise.

38. What does the UN want countries around the world to do according to Paragraph 1?  
A. To keep quiet about pollution.                      B. To deal with noise pollution.  
C. To stop cities from growing.                      D. To protect wild animals.
39. When does noise pollution take place according to the UN?  
A. When people talk at an airport.  
B. When neighbors walk around you.  
C. When students read books in the classroom.  
D. When sounds are unwanted and louder than 65 decibels.
40. Which of the following is NOT caused by noise pollution?  
A. People might feel tired.                      B. People might have heart disease.  
C. People might sleep more than usual.                      D. People might have hearing problems.
41. What's the text mainly about?  
A. Some facts about noise pollution.                      B. How to stop noise pollution.  
C. Some environmental problems.                      D. How to protect the environment.

## D

Grace wasn't a popular kid in the first year in high school. She was not in fashion and shy. As a result, she had no close friends. So she was so surprised when Ashley made friends with her later. Ashley was very different from her. She had many friends and was greeted warmly by everyone she met.

During summer school, they took the same classes. They did tasks together. They met at the library to discuss the project together. They sat by each other the rest of the summer and when classes ended they continued to hang out.

Ashley was the girl that Grace wanted to be. Grace began to imitate (模仿) her. She began listening to the music Ashley listened to and wearing the clothes Ashley wore. She gave up reading and started watching the TV programs Ashley liked. She even changed her schedule (计划) to follow Ashley's interests.

One day, she heard Ashley and her friends talking about her.

"She just follows you around trying to be you. She doesn't have her own personality," a girl said.

Then Ashley replied, "I know. I wish she would be the person she used to be. I don't like to make friends with people like me."

Grace felt so lonely. Then she thought of her mother's advice, "Everyone has their own personality, just be yourself and people will like you for who you are." Grace decided to stop crying and discover who she was. That was just what she did.

Grace was in every play for the rest of her high school. The friends she made in the theatre are still her great friends to this day.

42. Why did Grace have no close friends in her first year in high school?
- A. Because she's not fashionable and shy.    B. Because she was different from others.  
C. Because she wasn't good at study.        D. Because she seldom joined in activities.
43. Which of the following words can describe Ashley according to the passage?
- A. Helpful.                    B. Funny.                    C. Popular.                    D. Confident.
44. We can know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Grace would always be a person like Ashley.  
B. Grace imitated Ashley to value the friendship with her.  
C. Grace was very popular after changing her own personality.  
D. Ashley didn't want to make friends with someone who was similar to her.
45. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To show us how to make friends.  
B. To encourage us to be ourselves.  
C. To tell us to be thankful to others.  
D. To let us know the importance of having the same interests as friends.

#### 四、信息还原 (共5小题:每小题1分,满分5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

You live in a three-dimensional (三维的) space. 46 You live in a 3-D house, study in a 3-D school, and eat 3-D food. Everyone on the Earth is used to everything having length, width and depth.

47 Using this imagination, Einstein came up with some interesting theories (理论) about time having characteristics like the other three dimensions. He thought maybe, under the right conditions, we could travel through time as easily as a person travels from one room to another. If time really was a dimension like length, width or depth, a person should be able to go in any direction: forward in time and backward in time.

48 On a regular school day, you get up, get dressed, have breakfast, go to school, have lunch, come

home from school, have dinner, do homework, and go to bed. 49 You could get up, step forward in time and have lunch step backward in time and have breakfast, step forward again and have dinner and so on. Better yet if you forget to put something in your backpack for school, you could step back in time to put it in your backpack and step forward again to finish your class. 50 For example, if you keep changing the order of the events, you might forget what you have done or what still needs to be done. Maybe we should just keep things exactly as they are now.

- A. Think about how that might change the way you live.  
 B. But Einstein's theories were wrong.  
 C. You see and experience everything around you in three dimensions.  
 D. Sounds like it might be fun, but it might also be bewildering (令人困惑的).  
 E Long ago, scientists guessed that the world we lived in actually had fourth dimension-time  
 F. Even if we could travel through time, we could change nothing.  
 G. However, if you could move about in time, you could do everything in any order you wanted.

## 第II卷 (四大题,共55分)

### 五、词汇检测 (共13小题,每小题1分,满分13分)

第一部分:根据下列句子及所给汉语注释、首字母或通过上下文,在答题卡标有题号的横线上,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

51. Always remember that planning things carefully ahead is better than \_\_\_\_\_ (后悔) later.  
 52. The Tiangong space station is the \_\_\_\_\_ (骄傲) of all Chinese.  
 53. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ (宇航员) training is quite hard.  
 54. Don't be afraid of challenges. W \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties you meet, face them bravely and never give up.  
 55. C \_\_\_\_\_ with their journey, life we live now is much more comfortable.  
 56. The problem won't be solved until the group members have f \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.  
 57. Before being washed away by the flood, the village l \_\_\_\_\_ in the north of the city.  
 58. It is dangerous for people to explore u \_\_\_\_\_ areas alone.

第二部分:根据对话内容,从方框中选择适当的词,并用合适的形式,使对话内容完整正确。

choose      special      develop      if      for example

### Traditional Chinese Crafts

China has many beautiful traditional arts. 59, Shu embroidery (蜀绣) from Sichuan uses colorful silk threads. This art was 60 over 1,000 years ago. Artists must choose the right colors to make pictures look real.

Another famous art is known as "Four Treasures of the Study"-brush, ink, paper, and inkstone. 61 you visit a workshop you tight see people making ink. They mix black powder with water and dry it into sticks. These inksticks are 62 made for calligraphy masters.

People also make red paper-cuttings for holidays. The 63 of shapes, like flowers or animals, brings good luck. These arts show China's long history and smart ideas!

## 六、短文填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）

阅读下面的短文,在空白处填入一个适当的词,或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。



A robot has started serving customers at a high-tech highway restaurant in Chongqing. After greeting customers at the gate, the robot 64 (name) Amy brings meals to customers. But how can a robot avoid 65 (walk) into customers and the restaurant's human staff while walking? In fact, Amy has 66 in 67 (simple) on their own phones 68 scanning QR code (二维码). After they have ordered their food, diners can pay using a mobile payment app 69 as Alipay or WeChat Pay.

While waiting for the orders, customers can use the special tables 70 read news or play games, and check the traffic and weather conditions. The robot catches everybody's eyes with 71 (it) human-like appearance. It is really welcomed by customers and the restaurant because it not only cuts down much of business cost for the restaurant, 72 makes diners wait a much 73 (short) time. So the local government is trying to put them into use in the city's other service stations.

## 七、阅读表达（共3小题,74题2分,75题2分,76题3分,满分7分）

请认真阅读下面短文,用英语回答短文后的问题,并将答案写在横线上。

There's a story about the California Gold Rush (淘金热) that tells of two brothers who sold all they had and went to look for gold. They discovered a vein (矿脉) of gold, bought it, and got down to the serious business of getting the gold out of the mine (矿). All they hoped was to make lots of money and change their lives.

All went well at first, but then a strange thing happened. The vein of gold disappeared! They tried hard but they couldn't find any gold.

Finally, they gave up sadly. They sold their tools and rights to dig the mine for a few hundred dollars, and took the train back home. Later a man named Tim who bought the gold mine ordered an engineer to examine (检查) the mine carefully. The engineer advised him to continue digging in the same place where the two brothers had left off. To his surprise, the new owner found gold at three feet deeper of the same place. With a little more patience, the two brothers would have been millionaires themselves.

It is also true for us. Sometimes we can't make it just because we are not patient enough. As a result, even though we are so close to success, we just miss the opportunity. Do you need to dig three feet farther in your life?

74. Why did the two brothers sell all they had and go to look for gold?

\_\_\_\_\_

75. How did the new owner find the gold finally?

\_\_\_\_\_

76. When you can't see any hope, will you give up or keep trying? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

**八、书面表达（共1题:满分25分）**

初中是人生的转折点,初中是我们奋斗史的见证,初中是我们流汗不流泪的青春,初中是我们欢声笑语的天地,初中留给我们最难忘的回忆。你可以选择一个关键词来描述你的成长印记,如 **change, challenge, thankful, hard-working** 等,请以**Middle school life in my eyes** 为题,写一篇英语短文.要点如下:

- 1) Choose a word to describe your middle school life and explain the reason.
- 2) What's your story about the word?
- 3) What have you learned from the story

注意:

- (1) 词数为100左右,照抄阅读语篇不得分;
- (2) 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- (3) 文章不能出现真实姓名及学校名称;
- (4) 条理清楚,语句通顺,意义连贯,书写规范。

Middle school life in my eyes

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## 参考答案

二、完形填空（共10小题：每小题1分，满分10分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

On Monday morning, a teacher named Celine cheerfully asked her students what their weekends were like. A boy said that he had spent a \_\_\_1\_\_\_ weekend—he had his teeth \_\_\_2\_\_\_ out and they still hurt. “Why do you always seem to be so happy?” he asked.

Hearing the question, Celine answered with a smile, “Every morning, you have a \_\_\_3\_\_\_ about how you will treat your whole day. I choose to be cheerful.”

“And today is my \_\_\_4\_\_\_ day.” she added.

“\_\_\_5\_\_\_?” the whole class were curious.

“This morning, I \_\_\_6\_\_\_ a public e-bike and rode to school as usual. Suddenly, the e-bike didn’t work, so I had to go another kilometer down the road.”

“The e-bike is broken and it’s your lucky day?” The students were \_\_\_7\_\_\_.

“What do you mean, Celine?” one girl asked.

“It broke \_\_\_8\_\_\_ a quarter before class, so I left it a proper place and walked across the road. You know, it’s spring now. The beautiful flowers, green trees and sweet bird songs were greeting chance to enjoy them. It \_\_\_9\_\_\_ me ten minutes to arrive and I was still able to teach my class on time.”

The students’ eyes opened wide, and then they smiled. Celine smiled back. In some way, her story touched them.

She was happy and satisfied that they had a perfect chance to \_\_\_10\_\_\_ luck in a new way.

1. A. busy B. satisfying C. terrible D. meaningful

2. A. pulled B. pushed C. washed D. cleaned

3. A. dream B. look C. choice D. decision

4. A. sad B. lucky C. amazing D. unlucky

5. A. Who B. Why C. When D. How

6. A. made B. bought C. lent D. unlocked

7. A. surprised B. bored C. patient D. nervous

8. A. through B. down C. up D. out

9. A. paid B. spent C. cost D. took

10. A. think B. feel C. consider D. wish

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一位老师向学生讲述了今天早上的经历，告诉学生，无论发生什么事，要积极地面对。

【1题详解】

句意：一个男孩说他度过了一个糟糕的周末。

busy忙碌的；satisfying令人满意的；terrible糟糕的；meaningful有意义的。根据“they still hurt”可知拔牙了，牙还疼，说明这个周末很糟糕，故选C。

【2题详解】

句意：他的牙齿被拔掉了，而且仍然很疼。

pulled拉，拔；pushed推；washed清洗；cleaned清理。根据“he had his teeth...out”可知是指拔牙，故选A。

【3题详解】

句意：每天早上，你都可以选择如何度过一整天。

dream梦想；look看；choice选择；decision决定。根据“I choose to be cheerful.”可知是指赛琳娜选择快乐，

故此处指选择。故选C。

**【4题详解】**

句意：“今天是我的幸运日。”她补充道。

sad伤心的；lucky幸运的；amazing令人称赞的；unlucky不幸的。根据“so I left it a proper place and walked across the road. You know, it's spring now. The beautiful flowers...”可知，席琳觉得自行车坏了是件好事，所以今天是她的幸运日。故选B。

**【5题详解】**

句意：“为什么？”全班都很好奇。

Who谁；Why为什么；When什么时候；How如何。根据“And today is my lucky day.”可知全班学生都想知道为什么今天是老师的幸运日，故选B。

**【6题详解】**

句意：今天早上，我解锁了一辆摩拜单车，像往常一样骑车上学。

made制作；bought买；lent借出；unlocked解锁。根据“a mobike and rode”可知是解锁摩拜单车，故选D。

**【7题详解】**

句意：“摩拜单车坏了，今天是你的幸运日？”学生们很惊讶。

surprised惊讶的；bored无聊的；patient耐心的；nervous紧张的。根据“The mobike is broken and it's your lucky day”可知学生们认为单车坏了，怎么会是幸运日，所以都感到惊讶，故选A。

**【8题详解】**

句意：它在上课前十五分钟坏了，所以我把它放在一个合适的地方，然后穿过马路。

through穿过；down向下；up向上；out向外。根据“broke”可知broke down“出故障”，故选B。

**【9题详解】**

句意：我花了十分钟才到学校，但我仍然能按时上课。

paid支付，主语是人，表示花费金钱；spent花费，主语是人，表示花费时间或金钱；cost花费，主语是物，表示花费金钱；took花费，主语一般是it，表示花费时间。此处主语是it且根据“ten minutes”可知，此处应用took，故选D。

**【10题详解】**

句意：她很高兴，也很满意，因为他们有一个绝好的机会，用一种新的方式来看待运气。

think想；feel感觉；consider考虑，认为；wish希望。结合上文老师介绍自己的幸运日可知，此处是指希望学生以一种新的方式来看待、思考运气，故选C。

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A

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe

I started reading the book in my early teens. My hope to be like Robinson and survive (生存) on a lonely island beat all my other hobbies. The book with its exciting adventures and the amazing skills of building and hunting influenced me deeply. It brought me a lasting interest in survival stories and exploration.

—Jeff Green\_x0007\_x0007\_The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

I read the book when I was a child. It opened my heart to kindness and friendship. My wish to travel with the little prince and meet those strange planets was stronger than any other dream. The story with the cute fox and the beautiful rose made me always love gentle stories and cute animals.

—Susan Miller\_x0007\_x0007\_Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

The book has inspired my imagination and shaped my writing life. My desire to fall down a rabbit hole that might take me to Wonderland surpassed (胜过) my other childhood wishes. Wonderland with its Cheshire Cat and

never-ending tea parties impressed me greatly.

—Mandy Brown\_x0007\_x0007\_Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens

The book made me think about being kind and fair. I really wanted to follow Oliver's trip in the hard world. The story of poor Oliver made me care about people who are not lucky.

—Lisa Smith\_x0007\_x0007\_

11. Which book is suitable for kids interested in survival stories?

A. Robinson Crusoe. B. The Little Prince. C. Alice in Wonderland. D. Oliver Twist.

12. What can we learn from Lisa Smith's comment (评论) on Oliver Twist?

A. It made her like travelling. B. It led her to have an interest in animals.

C. It made her care about the poor people. D. It inspired her to write another story.

13. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A fashion magazine. B. A research report. C. A sports newspaper. D. A book review.

【答案】11. A 12. C 13. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四本书以及四位读者对这四本书的看法。

【11题详解】

细节理解题。根据Jeff Green所说“The book with its exciting adventures and the amazing skills of building and hunting influenced me deeply. It brought me a lasting interest in survival stories and exploration.”可知，对生存故事感兴趣的孩子们适合读《鲁滨逊漂流记》。故选A。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据Lisa Smith所说“The story of poor Oliver made me care about people who are not lucky.”可知，从Lisa Smith对《雾都孤儿》的评论中，我们能了解到这本书让她关心穷人。故选C。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章内容可知，文章主要介绍了四本书以及四位读者对这四本书的看法，由此可推知，这篇文章可能摘自书评。故选D。

B

China is home to tea and has a long history of tea culture. As time goes by, the tea culture has developed greatly.

In the Tang Dynasty, people not only drank tea, but also ate the tea leaves. That was why tasting tea was called “tea-eating”. In the Song Dynasty, the way people drank tea became romantic and was full of art. In the Ming

Dynasty, tasting tea returned to its true nature of “drinking tea”. People put dry tea leaves in the cup and then poured boiled water into it before drinking. And in the Qing Dynasty, the tea culture finally came into common families. Drinking tea became part of their daily life. At the same time, there were more tea houses.

Nowadays, making tea around a stove (围炉煮茶) has become popular among young people. This is a special way of drinking tea. Many young people like to choose a quiet and comfortable environment to make tea. While boiling tea, there must be delicate and tasty snacks like small oranges and sweet potatoes on the charcoal (炭) stove, satisfying people's eyes and mouth. And beautiful cups and teapots would bring them more pleasure in mind. What they enjoy are art, spiritual world and the deep Chinese tea culture. Away from their busy work and life, they feel calm and peaceful in mind.

In fact, people began to make tea around a stove in ancient times. Traditionally, about the art of making tea, the most important part is the types of tea, water quality, the control of fire, the choices of tea tools, and the skills of brewing (沏茶). In some ways, the art of making tea is a kind of communication between tea and people.

As time passes by, Chinese tea culture continues to develop. Modern tea culture has mixed traditional and modern art and life, showing a more open and colorful culture.

14. When did people not only drink tea but also eat the tea leaves?

- A. In the Tang Dynasty. B. In the Song Dynasty.  
C. In the Ming Dynasty. D. In the Qing Dynasty.
15. What does the underlined word “delicate” in paragraph 3 probably mean?  
A. Boring. B. Attractive. C. Awful. D. Large.
- 16 Why is making tea around a stove popular with modern young people?  
A. Because they enjoy calm and peace in mind.  
B. Because they can stay together with families.  
C. Because they like eating oranges and potatoes.  
D. Because they want to return to the ancient times.
17. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. The types of the tea leaves. B. The environments of drinking tea.  
C. The future of the tea culture. D. The development of the tea culture.

【答案】14. A 15. B 16. A 17. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了茶文化的发展。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “In the Tang Dynasty, people not only drank tea, but also ate the tea leaves.” 可知，在唐代，人们不仅喝茶，而且还吃茶叶。故选A。

【15题详解】

词句猜测题。根据 “While boiling tea, there must be delicate and tasty snacks like small oranges and sweet potatoes on the charcoal (炭) stove, satisfying people’s eyes and mouth.” 可知，围炉煮茶时需要有吸引人的零食来满足人们的眼睛和口欲，因此 “delicate” 意为 “attractive有吸引力的”，故选B。

【16题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “And beautiful cups and teapots would bring them more pleasure in mind.” 可知，美丽的茶杯和茶壶会给他们带来更多的快乐。故选A。

【17题详解】

最佳标题题。根据 “As time passes by, Chinese tea culture continues to develop.” 可知，本文主要讲述了茶文化的发展。故选D。

C

Everyone wants to live in a quiet environment. However, our environment is full of all kinds of noise. “The rising noise pollution in cities is bad for the environment,” the United Nations (UN) said in a report. It asks governments to take action as soon as possible.

What’s noise pollution?

According to the UN, unwanted noise above 65 decibels (分贝) is noise pollution. Noise becomes harmful when it’s over 75 dB and it is painful when it’s above 120 dB. People who live near airports or highways get a lot of noise pollution. When neighbors rebuild their homes or stomp (跺脚) around above you, that’s also noise pollution.

Why is noise pollution bad?

“High levels of noise do harm to human health,” the UN report says. Too much noise causes health problems like stress and tiredness from poor sleep. More serious problems include heart disease and hearing loss. In Europe, 12,000 people die each year from influences of noise pollution.

How can we prevent the problem?

If cities want to fight noise pollution, one great way is to build barriers (屏障) along the railways and highways. Some European countries have also built roads of rubber. Rubber makes cars quieter. How can you and I help? We can stop stomping around our houses!

In a word, noise pollution is harmful to us. We ought to try our best to avoid producing noise.

18. What does the UN want countries around the world to do according to Paragraph 1?

- A. To keep quiet about pollution.
- B. To deal with noise pollution.
- C. To stop cities from growing.
- D. To protect wild animals.

19. When does noise pollution take place according to the UN?

- A. When people talk at an airport.
- B. When neighbors walk around you.
- C. When students read books in the classroom.
- D. When sounds are unwanted and louder than 65 decibels.

20. Which of the following is NOT caused by noise pollution?

- A. People might feel tired.
- B. People might have heart disease.
- C. People might sleep more than usual.
- D. People might have hearing problems.

21. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Some facts about noise pollution.
- B. How to stop noise pollution.
- C. Some environmental problems.
- D. How to protect the environment.

【答案】18. B 19. D 20. C 21. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了噪音污染及其危害，并提供了一些解决噪音污染的方法。

【18题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “It asks governments to take action as soon as possible.” 可知，联合国希望各国政府迅速采取行动来解决噪音污染问题。故选B。

【19题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “According to the UN, unwanted noise above 65 decibels (分贝) is noise pollution.” 可知，当声音不受欢迎且声音大于65分贝时，就会发生噪音污染。故选D。

【20题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “Too much noise causes health problems like stress and tiredness from poor sleep.” 可知噪音污染可能导致压力和因睡眠不足而感到疲惫，而不是睡眠时间增加。故选C。

【21题详解】

主旨大意题。根据整篇文章内容，尤其是第一段 “‘The rising noise pollution in cities is bad for the environment,’ the United Nations (UN) said in a report.” 可知，本文主要讨论了噪音污染的现状及其影响。故选A。

D

Grace wasn't a popular kid in the first year in high school. She was not in fashion (时尚) and shy. As a result, she had no close friends. So she was so surprised when Ashley made friends with her later. Ashley was very different from her. She had many friends and was greeted warmly by everyone she met.

During summer school, they took the same classes. They did tasks together. They met at the library to discuss the project together. They sat by each other the rest of the summer and when classes ended they continued to hang out.

Ashley was the girl that Grace wanted to be. Grace began to imitate (模仿) her. She began listening to the music

Ashley listened to and wearing the clothes Ashley wore. She gave up reading and started watching the TV programs Ashley liked. She even changed her schedule (计划) to follow Ashley's interests.

One day, she heard Ashley and her friends talking about her.

"She just follows you around trying to be you. She doesn't have her own personality," a girl said.

Then Ashley replied, "I know. I wish she would be the person she used to be. I don't like to make friends with people like me."

Grace felt so lonely. Then she thought of her mother's advice, "Everyone has their own personality, just be yourself and people will like you for who you are." Grace decided to stop crying and discover who she was. That was just what she did.

Grace was in every play for the rest of her high school. The friends she made in the theatre are still her great friends to this day.

22. Why did Grace have no close friends in her first year in high school?

- A. Because she's not fashionable and shy.
- B. Because she was different from others.
- C. Because she wasn't good at study.
- D. Because she seldom joined in activities.

23. Which of the following words can describe Ashley according to the passage?

- A. Helpful. B. Funny. C. Popular. D. Confident.

24. We can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Grace was happy to be a person like Ashley
- B. Grace imitated Ashley to value the friendship with her
- C. Grace was very popular after changing her own personality
- D. Ashley didn't want to make friends with someone who was similar to her

25. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To show us how to make friends.
- B. To encourage us to be ourselves.
- C. To tell us to be thankful to others.
- D. To let us know the importance of having the same interests as friends.

【答案】22. A 23. C 24. D 25. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了Grace模仿Ashley寻求关注，最后醒悟做自己的故事。告诉我们要做真实的自己。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据 "She was not in fashion and shy. As a result, she had no close friends." 可知，Grace由于不时尚又害羞，高中第一年没有亲近的朋友。故选A。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。根据 "She had many friends and was greeted warmly by everyone she met." 可知，Ashley有很多朋友，可推测，她很受欢迎。故选C。

【24题详解】

推理判断题。根据 "I don't like to make friends with people like me." 可知，Ashley不喜欢与和她像的人交朋友。故选D。

【25题详解】

主旨大意题。根据 "Everyone has their own personality, just be yourself and people will like you for who you are." 可知，这篇文章是想鼓励我们做自己。故选B。

## 四、信息还原（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

You live in a three-dimensional（三维的）space. \_\_\_26\_\_\_ You live in a 3D house, study in a 3D school, and eat 3D food. Everyone on the earth is used to everything having length, width, and depth.

\_\_\_27\_\_\_ Using his imagination, Einstein came up with some interesting theories（理论）about time having characteristics like the other three dimensions. He thought maybe, under the right conditions, we could travel through time as easily as a person travels from one room to another. If time really were a dimension like length, width, and depth, a person should be able to go in any direction: forward in time and backward in time.

\_\_\_28\_\_\_ On a regular school day, you get up, get dressed, have breakfast, go to school, have lunch, come home from school, have dinner, do homework, and go to bed. \_\_\_29\_\_\_ You could get up, step forward in time and have lunch, step backward in time and have breakfast, step forward again and have dinner, and so on. Better yet, if you forgot to put something in your backpack for school, you could step back in time to put it in your backpack and step forward again to finish your class. \_\_\_30\_\_\_ Maybe we should just keep things exactly as they are now.

- A. Think about how that might change the way you live.  
 B. But Einstein's theories were wrong.  
 C. You see and experience everything around you in three dimensions.  
 D. Sounds like it might be fun, but then again, it might be bewildering（使人困惑的）.  
 E. Long ago, scientists guessed that the world we lived in actually contained a fourth dimension: time.  
 F. Even if we could travel through time, we could change nothing.  
 G. However, if you could move about in time, you could do everything in any order you wanted to.

【答案】26. C 27. E 28. A 29. G 30. D

## 【解析】

【分析】本文主要介绍除了我们日常生活所认识的三维空间外，还有第四维度的-时间的存在以及对我们的生活可能产生的影响。

## 【26题详解】

根据前后句句型：You do...，及句意可知在说我们住在一个三维空间中，结合选项，故选C。

## 【27题详解】

此空缺的是段首句，一般都是段落主旨句。本段主要内容是在三维空间外，还可能存在第四维---时间，结合选项，故选E。

## 【28题详解】

此空缺的是段首句，一般都是段落主旨句。本段主要内容是如果有第四维度时间的存在，那我们的生活就会产生变化，结合选项，故选A。

## 【29题详解】

根据前后句可知由于第四维度时间的存在，我们日常生活的顺序就可以随便改变，故选G。

## 【30题详解】

根据后一句Maybe we should just keep things exactly as they are now. 也许我们应该保持现状。可见作者对于第四维度的存在持有怀疑态度，故选D。

## 第II卷（四大题，共55分）

## 五、词汇检测（共13小题：每小题1分，满分13分）

第一部分：根据下列句子及所给汉语注释、首字母或通过上下文，在答题卡标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

31. Always remember that planning things carefully ahead is better than \_\_\_\_\_ (后悔) later.

【答案】regretting

## 【解析】

【详解】句意：总是记住事先周密计划总比事后后悔好。regret后悔。“than”后接动名词，“regret”的动名

词是“regretting”。故填regretting。

32. The Tiangong space station is the \_\_\_\_\_ (骄傲) of all Chinese.

【答案】pride

【解析】

【详解】句意：天宫空间站是所有中国人的骄傲。pride“骄傲”，在句中作表语，故填pride。

33. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ (宇航员) training is quite hard.

【答案】astronauts’

【解析】

【详解】句意：据说宇航员的训练相当艰苦。astronaut“宇航员”，此处应用复数形式，表示泛指；根据空后的名词“training”并结合“It is said that...training is quite hard.”的语境可知，此处表示所属关系，用’s所有格形式。故填astronauts’。

34. Don’ t be afraid of challenges. W \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties you meet, face them bravely and never give up.

【答案】(W)hatever

【解析】

【详解】句意：不要害怕挑战。无论你遇到什么困难，都要勇敢地面对，永不放弃。根据“difficulties you meet, face them bravely and never give up.”可知是指无论你遇到什么困难，都要勇敢地面对，永不放弃。Whatever“无论什么”，故填(W)hatever。

35. C \_\_\_\_\_ with their journey, life we live now is much more comfortable.

【答案】(C)ompared

【解析】

【详解】句意：与他们的旅程相比，我们现在的生活要舒适得多。根据“life we live now is much more comfortable.”以及首字母提示可知，此处指的是“与……相比”，compared with“和……比起来”符合题意，为固定表达。故填(C)ompared。

36. The problem won’ t be solved until the group members have f \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.

【答案】(f)urther

【解析】

【详解】句意：这个问题要到小组成员进一步讨论后才能解决。根据“The problem won’ t be solved until the group members have...discussion.”以及首字母提示，此处是说需要进一步讨论，further discussion“进一步讨论”符合题意。故填(f)urther。

37. Before being washed away by the flood, the village l \_\_\_\_\_ in the north of the city.

【答案】(l)ay

【解析】

【详解】句意：在被洪水冲走之前，这个村庄位于城市的北部。根据“the village...in the north of the city”的语境并结合首字母提示可知，此处指这个村庄的位置，表示位于城市的北部，lie“位于”，句子时态为一般过去时，应填lay。故填(l)ay。

38. It is dangerous for people to explore u \_\_\_\_\_ areas alone.

【答案】(u)nknown

【解析】

【详解】句意：人们独自探索未知区域是危险的。根据“It is dangerous for people to explore...areas alone.”的语境并结合首字母提示可知，此处指独自探索未知区域是危险的，unknown“未知的”，形容词。故填(u)nknown。

第二部分：

根据短文内容，从方框中选择适当的词，并用合适的形式，使内容完整正确。

choose special develop if for example\_x0007\_x0007\_ Traditional Chinese Crafts

China has many beautiful traditional arts. For \_\_\_39\_\_\_, Shu embroidery (蜀绣) from Sichuan uses colorful silk threads. This art was \_\_\_40\_\_\_ over 1, 000 years ago. Artists must choose the right colors to make pictures look real.

Another famous art is known as “Four Treasures of the Study” —brush, ink, paper, and inkstone. \_\_\_41\_\_\_ you visit a workshop, you might see people making ink. They mix black powder with water and dry it into sticks.

These inksticks are \_\_\_42\_\_\_ made for calligraphy masters.

People also make red paper-cuttings for holidays. The \_\_\_43\_\_\_ of shapes, like flowers or animals, brings good luck. These arts show China’s long history and smart ideas!

【答案】39. example 40. developed 41. If 42. specially 43. choice

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了传统的中国艺术。

【39题详解】

句意：例如，四川的蜀绣使用彩色丝线。根据“For...Shu embroidery (蜀绣) from Sichuan uses colorful silk threads.”可知，后文开始举例子，example符合语境，for example“举例”，固定表达。故填example。

【40题详解】

句意：这门艺术是一千多年前发展起来的。根据“This art was...over 1, 000 years ago.”可知，该句是一般过去时，这门艺术是被发展，备选词develop的过去分词符合语境，构成一般过去时的被动语态。故填developed。

【41题详解】

句意：如果你参观车间，你可能会看到人们在制作墨水。根据“you visit a workshop, you might see people making ink”可知，此处指的如果参观车间，备选词if“如果”符合题意，故填If。

【42题详解】

句意：这些墨水是专门为书法大师制作的。根据“These inksticks are...made for calligraphy masters.”可知，此处修饰动词made，用special的副词形式，意为“专门地”，故填specially。

【43题详解】

句意：选择形状，比如花或动物，会带来好运。根据“The...of shapes, like flowers or animals, brings good luck.”可知，此处指的是形状的选择，choice“选择”，结合谓语动词“brings”可知，填名词单数。故填choice。

## 六、短文填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

A robot has started serving customers at a high-tech highway restaurant in Chongqing. After greeting customers at the gate, the robot \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (name) Amy brings meals to customers. But how can a robot avoid \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (walk) into customers and the restaurant’s human staff while walking? In fact, Amy has \_\_\_46\_\_\_ in-built navigation system (导航系统) that allows it to choose a proper way to reach a customer’s table without any problem. Orders are placed at two tables that double as big touch screens and customers can order there or \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (simple) on their own phones \_\_\_48\_\_\_ scanning QR code (二维码). After they have ordered their food, diners can pay using a mobile payment app \_\_\_49\_\_\_ as Alipay or WeChat Pay.

While waiting for the orders, customers can use the special tables \_\_\_50\_\_\_ (read) news or play games, and check the traffic and weather conditions. The robot catches everybody’s eyes with \_\_\_51\_\_\_ (it) human-like appearance. It is really welcomed by customers and the restaurant because it not only cuts down much of business cost for the restaurant, \_\_\_52\_\_\_ makes diners wait a much \_\_\_53\_\_\_ (short) time. So the local government is trying to put them into use in the city’s other service stations.

【答案】44. named 45. walking 46. an 47. simply  
48. by 49. such 50. to read 51. its 52. but 53. shorter

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了高科技公路餐厅机器人服务员在重庆上岗，受顾客和餐厅欢迎。

【44题详解】

句意：在门口和顾客打招呼后，这个名叫艾米的机器人给顾客送餐。此处表示“名为……的机器人”，用过去分词named作定语。故填named。

【45题详解】

句意：但是，机器人在行走时如何避免撞到顾客和餐厅的员工呢？avoid doing sth “避免做某事”，因此填动名词。故填walking。

【46题详解】

句意：事实上，艾米有一个内置的导航系统，可以让它选择合适的方式到达客户的桌子，没有任何问题。根据“in-built navigation system (导航系统)”可知，此处泛指一个导航系统，且“in-built”是元音音素开头的单词，故填an。

【47题详解】

句意：顾客可以在两张桌子上点餐，桌子上有两个大触摸屏，顾客可以在桌子上点餐，也可以通过扫描二维码在手机上点餐。此处填副词形式simply，表示“简单地，仅仅”。故填simply。

【48题详解】

句意：顾客可以在两张桌子上点餐，桌子上有两个大触摸屏，顾客可以在桌子上点餐，也可以通过扫描二维码在手机上点餐。根据“scanning QR code (二维码)”可知，此处指的通过扫码点单，by “通过”符合题意，接动名词。故填by。

【49题详解】

句意：点完餐后，食客可以使用支付宝或微信等移动支付应用进行支付。根据“as Alipay or WeChat Pay”可知，后文开始举例说明，such as “比如”符合题意，为固定短语。故填such。

【50题详解】

句意：在等待订单的同时，顾客可以使用特殊的桌子阅读新闻或玩游戏，并查看交通和天气状况。根据“customers can use the special tables...news or play games”可知，考查use sth to do “使用某物做”，因此填不定式。故填to read。

【51题详解】

句意：这个机器人以其人形的外表吸引了每个人的目光。修饰“human-like appearance”，填形容词性物主代词its “它的”。故填its。

【52题详解】

句意：它确实受到了顾客和餐厅的欢迎，因为它不仅为餐厅节省了很多商业成本，而且使食客等待的时间大大缩短。根据“because it not only cuts down much of business cost for the restaurant”可知，此处考查not only...(but) also “不仅……而且”。故填but。

【53题详解】

句意：它确实受到了顾客和餐厅的欢迎，因为它不仅为餐厅节省了很多商业成本，而且使食客等待的时间大大缩短。根据“much”可知，此处修饰比较级shorter “更短”。故填shorter。

七、阅读表达（共3小题；74题2分，75题2分，76题3分，满分7分）

请认真阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。

There's a story about the California Gold Rush (淘金热) that tells of two brothers who sold all they had and went to look for gold. They discovered a vein (矿脉) of gold, bought it and got down to the serious business of getting the gold out of the mine (矿). All they hoped was to make lots of money and change their lives.

All went well at first, but then a strange thing happened. The vein of gold disappeared! They tried hard but they couldn't find any gold.

Finally, they gave up sadly. They sold their tools and rights to dig the mine for a few hundred dollars, and took the train back home. Later a man named Tim who bought the gold mine ordered an engineer to examine (查) the mine

carefully. The engineer advised him to continue digging in the same place where the two brothers had left off. To his surprise, the new owner found gold at three feet deeper of the same place. With a little more patience, the two brothers would have been millionaires themselves.

It is also true for us. Sometimes we can't make it just because we are not patient enough. As a result, even though we are so close to success, we just miss the opportunity. Do you need to dig three feet farther in your life?

54. Why did the two brothers sell all they had and go to look for gold?

55. How did the new owner find the gold finally?

56. When you can't see any hope, will you give up or keep trying? Why?

【答案】54. Because they wanted to make lots of money and change their lives.

55. By continuing digging in the same place where the two brothers had left off.

56. I will keep trying. Because it is believed that to persevere means victory and that the moment before dawn is the darkest. I am sure if we are patient, we will be successful. (开放性试题，言之有理即可)

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了在美国淘金热潮中的两兄弟，因缺乏耐心而丧失巨大财富的故事。告诉我们可能有时我们距离成功可能就是一步之遥，我们只需要一点点坚持就会取得成功的道理。

【54题详解】

根据“All they hoped was to make lots of money and change their lives.”可知，他们所做的一切，就是想赚更多的钱改变生活。故填Because they wanted to make lots of money and change their lives.

【55题详解】

根据“The engineer advised him to continue digging in the same place where the two brothers had left off. To his surprise, the new owner found gold at three feet deeper of the same place.”可知，新主人是沿着两兄弟原来的方向挖掘而发现了金子，故填By continuing digging in the same place where the two brothers had left off.

【56题详解】

开放性试题，答案言之有理即可。故参考答案为I will keep trying. Because it is believed that to persevere means victory and that the moment before dawn is the darkest. I am sure if we are patient, we will be successful.

八、书面表达（共1题：满分25分）

57. 初中是人生的转折点，初中是我们奋斗史的见证，初中是我们流汗不流泪的青春，初中是我们欢声笑语的天地，初中留给我们最难忘的回忆。你可以选择一个关键词来描述你的成长印记，如change, challenge, thankful, hard-working等，请以Middle school life in my eyes为题，写一篇英语短文。要点如下：

1) Choose a word to describe your middle school life and explain the reason.

2) What's your story about the word?

3) What have you learned from the story?

注意：

- (1) 词数为100左右，照抄阅读语篇不得分；
- (2) 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
- (3) 文章不能出现真实姓名及学校名称；
- (4) 条理清楚，语句通顺，意义连贯，书写规范。

Middle school life in my eyes

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**【答案】例文****Middle School Life in My Eyes**

In my eyes, middle school life is full of challenges. Challenges helped me grow and discover my potential. Last year, I joined an English speech contest. At first, I was too nervous to speak fluently. My teacher encouraged me to practice daily. I recorded my speech, fixed mistakes, and practiced in front of classmates. Finally, I won third place!

From this, I learned that challenges are opportunities. Even if things seem hard, effort and courage can turn them into success. Middle school taught me to embrace challenges bravely.

**【解析】****【详解】**[总体分析]

- ①题材：本文是一篇材料作文；
- ②时态：本文应使用“一般过去时”为主；
- ③提示：应注意题干给出的要点并适当补充，使文章内容充实。

**[写作步骤]**

- 第一步，介绍自己认为初中生活是有挑战性的；
- 第二步，根据题干的要点，详细介绍自己的初中生活挑战性的方面；
- 第三步，发表感悟，分享收获并收尾。

**[亮点词汇]**

- ①full of充满
- ②encourage sb to do sth鼓励某人做某事

**[高分句型]**

- ①From this, I learned that challenges are opportunities. (宾语从句)
- ②Even if things seem hard, effort and courage can turn them into success. (让步状语从句)