2018年中考第二次模拟测试试题

## 九年级英语试卷

一、单项填空(共15小题；每小题1分. 满分15分)

请认真阅读下列各题，从题中所给的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。

1. —You know? Max got the highest mark in the English test.

—Wow! He made such great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mistakes B. decisions C. progress D. trouble

2. —This pair of blue jeans looks cool. Can I try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on?

—Sure. The fitting room is over there.

A. it B. them C. this D. that

3. China’s homegrown passenger plane C919 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on its first flight in Shanghai on May 5, 2017.

A. took off B. took out C. took up D. took away

4. —Daniel, you are speaking too fast. I can’t follow you.

—Sorry, I will speak a little more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. slowly B. loudly C. politely D. completely

5. Knowing something well is not easy. It may take years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you know everything of something.

A. since B. after C. before D. until

6. —What do you think of the documentary *Amazing China*?

—It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I would like to watch it again.

A. terrible B. excited C. boring D. fantastic

7. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious cakes your mother made for us!

 —I am glad that you enjoyed them.

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

8. —I knew you lived on the 13th floor just now. And I live on the 15th floor.

 —Really? Just two floors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me?

A. below B. on C. under D. above

9. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your plan, Jimmy?

—Not yet. It still needs improving.

A. given up B. handed in C. thought of D. put away

10. —How old is your grandpa? He looks energetic.

—Yeah, it’s hard to imagine he is already in his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. seventies B. seventy C. seventieth D. seventieths

11. —How noisy it is outside!

—Oh, I forgot to tell you. My neighbours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their houses.

A. have decorated B. were decorating

C. are decorating D. will decorate

12. Grade 9 students are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by their parents to work harder to enter a top senior

high school.

A. allowed B. expected C. hoped D. suggested

13. —I am worried about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

—Cheer up. I’m sure you will make it.

A. where I can take tomorrow’s test B. if I can get high marks in tomorrow’s test

 C. how can I get ready for tomorrow’s test D. what should I take with me in tomorrow’s test

14. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—Sure. Chicken with two bowls of rice.

A. What would you like to order B. May I take your order

C. Would you like some vegetables D. What about some hamburgers

15. —Could I make a call with your phone? I left mine at home.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Here you are.

A. Never mind B. Of course

C. You’d better not D. I’m afraid not

二、完形填空 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

请认真阅读下列短文，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。

Some African schools are adding programs that teach something called “soft skills” to students. Soft skills are personal 16 that help a person understand how others feel or behave so that he is able to communicate with them or deal with them easily. Officials(官员) say this kind of training can help students 17 in the job market, and in life.

The training is being offered at a Secondary School in Rwanda. For weeks, 18 students have been visiting neighbourhood businesses. The purpose of these field trips is for the young people to learn what is necessary to get a job. 19 , they stop at a SIM card business to ask what qualities the owner looks for in an employee(雇员). For the secondary school students, this information is important. In a few months, they’ll 20 their studies and try their best to find work after the training.

22-year-old Niyitegeka is one of the 21 . Back at school, Niyitegeka and his classmates take part in imaginary 22 . Niyitegeka stands in front of a female student who acts as the interviewer. Even preparing for the interview makes him nervous. Niyitegeka has difficulty looking at the other student. He 23 touches his clothing and looks away.

Traditionally, secondary schools in Africa have spent 19 time on subjects like mathematics and science, largely taking no notice of areas like public speaking and teamwork. 25 that is changing. Schools are exploring new teaching models to offer soft skills and professional training. It is part of an effort to prepare students to become better communicators, problem solvers and citizens.

16. A. experiences B. qualities C. thoughts D. programs

17. A. practice B. hunt C. succeed D. organize

18. A. their B. our C. his D. its

19. A. In fact B. For example C. After all D. Above all

20. A. complete B. continue C. refuse D. forget

21. A. students B. teachers C. owners D. managers

22. A. speeches B. journeys C. competitions D. interviews

23. A. happily B. terribly C. comfortably D. nervously

24. A. more B. less C. little D. no

25. A. But B. Though C. So D. Or

三、阅读理解 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

请认真阅读下列材料，从材料后各题所给的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**

**The Story Starter, Jr.**

...now provides 194,480 story starters for kids.

The original Story Starter

Click here for your story starter

**Your story starter**

The ghost was walking on the mountain top

**Write down your story starter line to start your story or...**

**Click on the icon again for a different story starter.**

The Story Starter was created by Joel Haffner

on February 25, 2003 and last updated on May 25, 2017

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**The Story Starter was selected as one of the top 101**

**websites for writers by *Writer’s Digest Magazine* in 2008, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017**

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26.What is *The Story Starter, Jr.*?

 A. A website. B. A newspaper. C. A storybook. D. A guidebook.

27. *The Story Starter, Jr.* is most suitable for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. parents B. children C. teachers D. writers

28. Which of the following may you find if you click on the icon again?

A. The ending of your story. B. The review of your story.

C. The starter of your story. D. The main body of your story.

**B**

Have you ever wanted to grow your own food inside your home? Scientists in Finland have developed a device(设备) that may do just that.

Unlike a usual vegetable garden, it doesn’t need soil. But, the small device, called the Cell Pod, grows plant cells which are safe to eat in the home.

Lauri Reuter, a biologist, says that instead of using the complete plant as food, scientists take only a small part of it–cells–and grow them in a bio-reactor(生物反应器). These plants have much of the same nutritional(营养的) value that a real plant has. The plant cells which are safe to eat, once fully grown, do not look very good. The Finnish researchers say they also need to improve the taste. However, the Cell Pod can provide important things that help your body to be healthy.

Lauri Reuter adds that the new technology will not be instead of fields for growing fruits and vegetables. However, the device could help save natural resources. All you would need to do is add the seed culture(培养物) to the device, give it water, sit back and then wait. The machine does the rest of the work.

The researchers hope to have a form of the Cell Pod on the market in the next ten years.

1. If you want to grow vegetables inside your home, you need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. real plants and water B. the seed culture and the Cell Pod

C. the cells and the soil D. the complete plant and the device

1. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The plant cells are more delicious than the real plants.

B. People will not grow fruit and vegetables in the fields.

C. The plant cells are not only healthy but good-looking.

D. People may buy the Cell Pod on the market in the future.

1. What does the writer think of the Cell Pod?

A. It is a usual vegetable garden at home.

B. It is a new useful device for growing food.

C. It is a difficult way of growing plants.

D. It can provide all the nutrition for our body.

**C**

March 16 is International Sleep Day. And we should all celebrate the act of sleeping. Researchers say sleep is probably the best tool we have for memory and learning. But what about getting rest during the middle of the day?

A recent study on napping(小睡) says short periods of sleep may help our brains work better. Past studies have shown that napping can help babies and young children learn better. And napping can help brain performance in older adults. Taking a nap may also help **this group of people** fight off memory loss because of the increase in their age.

Many Americans do nap. But one-third of all adults in the United States are also chronically(长期的) tired, says the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It found that 50 million to 70 million Americans have chronic sleep disorders. However, they seem to be unwilling to tell people that they take a nap. They may think that napping shows they are weak or they don’t have enough energy. It is not an uncommon opinion that only children, the very old, sick or lazy people nap. In fact, Americans sometimes do a very strange thing. Some people **brag** about how few hours of sleep they need each night to show that they are somehow stronger than the average human–superhuman, if you will. However, that may be changing. Many offices now offer napping rooms and napping cafes(咖啡馆) are appearing in many U.S. cities, including Washington, D.C.

Remember that an hour long nap may be too long for young, healthy adults. It is recommended that 30 minutes is enough to remove the pressure(压力) to sleep and will help people feel more awake. If people nap longer, they will get trapped into deep sleep, which can be hard to get out of. If you have trouble falling asleep at night, limit your daytime nap to under 45 minutes. Also nap before 3 p.m.

32. Who are **this group of people** in Paragraph 2?

A. The babies. B. The children.

C. The older adults. D. The young people.

33. The underlined word **brag** in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. chat sadly B. talk proudly

C. whisper secretly D. speak politely

34. What may Americans think of napping in the future?

A. Healthy adults needn’t take a nap.

B. They won’t tell others about their nap.

C. It may be common for Americans to take a nap.

D. Only the old, the sick and children need a nap.

35. For a young man with sleep problems, it is good to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. take a 40-minute-long noon nap

B. take a nap whenever he feels sleepy

C. take an one-hour-long nap after dinner

D. take a 30-minute-long nap in the evening

**D**

(An excerpt of *After Twenty Years*)

There was now a cold rain falling and the wind was stronger. The few people walking along that street were hurrying, trying to keep warm. At the door of the shop stood the man who had come a thousand miles to meet a friend, Jimmy Wells. Twenty years ago, they agreed to meet here tonight. Such a meeting could not be certain. But he waited.

About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long coat came hurrying across the street. He went directly to the waiting man.

“Is that you, Bob?” he asked, doubtfully.

“Is that you, Jimmy Wells?” cried Bob.

The new man took Bob’s hands in his. “It’s Bob! It surely is. I was certain I would find you here if you were still alive. Twenty years is a long time. The old restaurant is gone, Bob. I wish it were here, so that we could have another dinner in it. Has the West been good to you?”

“It gave me everything I asked for. You’ve changed, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall.”

“Oh, I grew a little after I was twenty.”

“Are you doing well in New York, Jimmy?”

“Well enough. I work for the city. Come on, Bob. We’ll go to a place I know, and have a good long talk about old times.”

The two men started along the street, arm in arm. Bob, the man from the West, was beginning to tell the story of his life. The other, with his coat up to his ears, listened with interest.

At the corner stood a shop bright with electric lights. When they came near, each turned to look at the other’s face.

The man from the West stopped suddenly and pulled his arm away. “You’re not Jimmy Wells,” he said. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change the shape of a man’s nose.”

“It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one,” said the tall man. “You’ve been under arrest for ten minutes, Bob. Chicago policemen thought you might be coming to New York. They told us to watch for you. Are you coming with me quietly? That’s wise. But first here is something I was asked to give you. You may read it here at the window. It’s from a policeman named Wells.”

36. Where did the story happen?

A. In New York. B. In Chicago. C. In the West. D. In a restaurant.

37. How did Bob find out that the new man wasn’t his real friend?

A. From his height and his voice. B. From the shape of his nose.

C. From their talking about old times. D. From their meeting place.

38. In which order did the following events take place?

a. Bob found out his new man wasn’t his friend.

b. The tall man gave Bob a note from Wells.

c. Bob waited at the door of a shop.

d. They had a talk about Bob’s life in the West.

e. The new man came to meet him.

A. c-e-d-a-b. B. e-b-c-a-d. C. c-d-a-e-b. D. e-c-a-b-d.

39. According to the passage, we know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the tall man was Bob’s old friend

B. the two men had dinner in a restaurant

C. Jimmy came to Chicago to meet Bob

D. Bob was a criminal wanted in Chicago

40. What can we infer(推断) from the story?

A. Time may change a good man into a bad one.

B. The police would make some notes on Bob.

C. Bob came from the far West to meet his friend.

D. They promised to meet each other 20 years ago.

非选择题 (共50分)

四、填空 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

 A)请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为41-45的相应横线上。

41. My good friend is ▲ (着迷的) about reading. We often call him a bookworm.

1. Amy’s design for last year’s fashion show ▲ (包括) a T-shirt and a coat.

43. If you ▲ (赢得) the coming English speech competition, you can get a big prize.

44. The words on the screen are too small and I can’t see them ▲ (清晰地).

45. —What do you think of our hotel?

—Great! I am satisfied with the high level of your ▲ (服务).

 B)请根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为46-50的相应横线上。

46. Millie likes to express herself in public and is also very ▲ (act) in class.

1. When Peter heard the ▲ (surprise) news, he couldn’t help crying.
2. It’s said that three foreign football coaches ▲ (invite) to train us next term.

49. *Time Magazine* picked out *[eSight 3](https://www.esighteyewear.com/technology%22%20%5Ct%20%22https%3A//www.msn.com/en-za/money/technology/the-25-best-inventions-of-2017/_blank)* as one of the 25 best ▲ (invent) of 2017.

50. Believing in ▲ (you) is a very important rule to get along well with others.

C)请根据对话内容，从下列方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空，使对话内容完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为51—55的相应横线上。

is full of make peace popular main roles most

Beijing opera is our national opera with a history of over 200 years. Its music and singing came from Xipi and Erhuang in Anhui and Hubei. There are four 51 in Beijing Opera: Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou.

Beijing Opera 52 famous stories, beautiful facial(脸部的) paintings, wonderful gestures(手势) and fighting. Some of the stories are from history books, but 53 are from famous novels. The people in the stories usually can’t agree with each other. They become angry, unhappy, sad and lonely. Then they find a way to 54 with each other. Everyone is usually happy in the end.

Beijing opera is an important part of Chinese culture. In China, it used to be 55 with old people, while young people didn’t like it very much. However, more and more young people, and even some foreigners, are becoming interested in it nowadays.

五、阅读填空 (共20小题：每小题1分，满分20分)

A)请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中第56-65小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填1个单词。请将答案填写在答题卡标号为56-65的相应横线上。

Wind is a powerful force(力量) in nature. Wind energy is one of the causes of great waves in the world’s oceans. Winds can help create powerful storms, but wind is a force you can’t see but can surely feel. Its power can be used to create electricity for cities and the countryside.

Wind can also power many expressions in American English. Let’s start with a simple one. If you run like the wind, you are a very fast runner. After running, sometimes you can feel full of energy. The runner gets what we call a second wind. We use this expression when we are tired, but then get more energy to finish something. For example, sometimes I feel tired after work. But after a short rest and a cup of tea, I get my second wind. I’m ready to do something fun with my friends and family.

If you are doing something difficult, it is good to have the wind at your back. In this way, it is easier to go forward. It’s always more difficult to do something in a strong wind–unless you are sailing.

Knowing the direction of the wind is the most important part of sailing. When wind fills a sail, it makes the boat go faster. If you take the wind out of someone’s sails, you prevent them from reaching their goals. You create a barrier(障碍) or stop them in some way. In life, it’s lucky to have friends who want to fill your sails with wind and not take it out.

Let’s turn from sailing to music. Many songwriters use the image(形象) of wind in their songs. If something such as an idea is blowing in the wind, it is being discussed but has yet to be decided. When a singer sings “you don’t need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows,” he means that you don’t need someone in power to confirm something for you. Just trust yourself. You can find it out on your own. So, when you know which way the wind blows, you know what is going on.

Now you know which way the wind blows. Then how can you use these expressions properly? First, read them aloud and keep them in mind. Then, practice using them and test yourself. You know, practice makes perfect.

|  |
| --- |
| Do you know which way the wind blows? |
| A powerful force in nature | ◆Wind may 56 great waves in the world’s oceans, can help create storm and be used to create electricity. |
| Wind and its  57  | About running | * A person who runs like the wind is a very 58 runner.
* When the runner gets a 59 wind after running, he feels full of energy again.
 |
| About sailing | ◆ If you are sailing, it’s much 60 to go forward with the wind at your back.◆ When a sail is 61 with wind, the boat will go faster.◆ You are 62 to have a friend who wants to take the wind out of your sail. |
| About music | * The image of wind is 63 by many songwriters.
* When an idea is blowing in the wind, it hasn’t been decided and needs 64 .
* When you know which way the wind blows, you know what is going on.
 |
|  65 on learning | * Read them aloud and remember them.
* Practice using them and test yourself.
 |

B)请根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为66-75的相应位置上。

Small talk and **chitchat(闲谈)** are the short conversations we have at parties, while we wait in line at the store, at family events or work.

Sometimes we make small talk with people we already know but not w 66 . Often we have to make small talk with complete strangers.

Many people find these small conversations about **unplanned** subjects difficult. Some people say they hate it. Others say small talk is a w 67 of time. They may even call it useless **chitchat** or useless chatter, meaning it doesn’t do anything. They c 68 small talk not important.

However, small talk is important. These exchanges can open doors that may lead to l 69 , more meaningful conversations. When you first meet someone or talk to someone you don’t know well, it would be **awkward(尴尬的)** to b 70 a conversation about a really deep subject such as war, politics or the meaning of life.

Small talk also gives you the c 71 to decide if you want to get to know that person better–or not. Let’s say you make small talk with someone at a party. But they only want to talk about cats. You may not want to build a friendship with them u 72 you really, really love cats.

Chitchat can also increase your feeling of understanding toward people you know but not well. Chatting with a workmate about their child may help you to understand more of their life outside the o 73 . This could help build healthy work relationships.

Researchers at the University of Chicago find that those who make small talk with strangers are happier than those who sit a 74 . Also, another similar study showed that people who talked with a cashier(收银员) in a coffee shop felt happier t 75 those who simply went in, ordered and left.

Small talk may make us happier.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66. | w ▲  | 67. | w ▲  | 68. | c ▲  | 69. | l ▲  | 70. | b ▲  |
| 71. | c ▲  | 72. | u ▲  | 73. | o ▲  | 74. | a ▲  | 75. | t ▲  |

六、书面表达 (满分15分)

某英语教育网站正在举办有关分享的主题征文活动，请你根据图示内容，结合自己的经历写一篇题为“Sharing”的英语短文。

**Sharing**

**What**

**Why**

**happiness**

**or trouble**

**How**

**helpful**

**...**

**face to face**

**online**

注意：

1. 短文需包括图示内容，并适当发挥。
2. 词数80左右，短文的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

3. 文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息，如校名、人名等。

  **Sharing**

It’s very important for us to learn to share with each other.

  ▲

  ▲

  ▲

  ▲

  ▲