

2024 年江苏省南京市联合体九年级（下）中考一模英语试卷

一、单选题：本大题共 15 小题，共 15 分。

1. —Lily, when is the Space Day of China? —It falls _____ April 24 every year.

- A. in B. on C. at D. for

2. —Why do you play Tai Chi every day, Andy? —Because this Chinese form of exercise helps me relax and find my inner _____.

- A. peace B. fear C. noise D. beauty

3. Kitty got a letter from her best friend. It makes _____ very excited.

- A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

4. Our history teacher often says we should look forward to the future, _____ never forget the past.

- A. so B. for C. as D. but

5. —Camping trips are very _____ in southern China in spring. —Exactly. That's because these areas have warmer weather and an earlier flowering season.

- A. hot B. safe C. cheap D. hard

6. —John came first in the chemistry competition. —Yes. His father told me very _____ just now.

- A. angrily B. weakly C. proudly D. strictly

7. —As I know, your new friend Cathy is very humorous. —Yes. She is _____ person I know.

- A. funnier B. more serious
C. the funniest D. the most serious

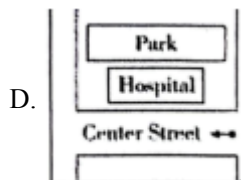
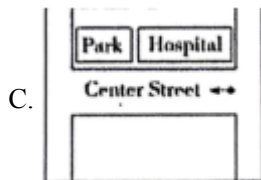
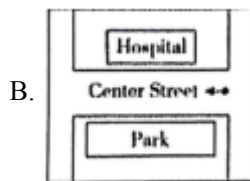
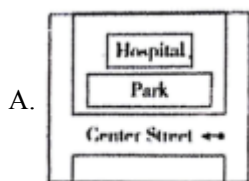
8. It's a long time! I can't remember when this picture _____ in Hongshan Forest Zoo.

- A. takes B. took C. is taken D. was taken

9. —Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the park?

—Go along Center Street and it's across from the hospital on your left.

Which map is the conversation about?



10. —Are you ready for the drama?—No. It's easy to _____ a play but difficult to act it out.

- A. make up B. take up C. look up D. put up

11. —What's your plan for this coming summer vacation?

—I _____ go to Gansu, but I'm not sure.

- A. must B. need C. should D. might

12. —_____ is it from our home to the new bookstore, Dad? —Only two kilometers.

- A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How soon

13. —May I speak to the headmaster?—Sorry, he isn't in the office at the moment. He _____ to the new teachers.

- A. speak B. spoke C. is speaking D. was speaking

14. This famous saying "When I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers. " tells us _____.

- A. how should we behave B. who we can learn from
C. why do we need teachers D. what we can say in public

15. —Do you think teenagers can't have a part-time job?

—_____. They may learn from working.

- A. That's all right B. I agree
C. It's nothing D. Hard to say

二、完形填空：本大题共 10 小题，共 20 分。

Mr. Allen held out a glass of water with three ice cubes in it. "Why do things float?" he asked the class. No one said a word. The whole class was (16).

"Anyone?" Mr. Allen smiled at his students. "Let's brainstorm some answers." He swirled (旋动) the glass

gently. The ice cubes bobbed up and down in the water, then floated back to the (17). "How about some guesses..." He paused, scanning the students' faces. "Any guesses?" The students (18) quiet. A few of them looked at each other and shrugged. Others tapped their fingers.

"What's the first thing that comes to mind? Remember, there are (19) right or wrong answers." Mr. Allen did his best to keep his smile warm and inviting. Still, no one in the class spoke up. The students tried to (20) Mr. Allen's gaze (注视). Mr. Allen scratched his head. "Okay," he said. "How about this—who can give me the worst answer you can think of?"

"The worst one?" asked Miguel from the back of the room.

"That's right." Mr. Allen nodded.

"Ooh!" exclaimed Martika. "I've got it! Things floating because ...they have wings!" Alex snorted (哼), "If they had wings, they'd be (21) not floating."

Martika rolled her eyes at him. "It's supposed to be a bad answer. What's your bad answer?"

"Uhh ...well ..." Alex's face turned red. "Magic?"

"That's a (22) one!" said Mr. Allen quickly.

"Sometimes science can seem like magic (23) we work out what's going on."

"Maybe things float because ghosts are carrying them?" Tyler said.

"Or invisible giants!" added Ella.

"Well, I think clouds float in the sky so we can lie in the grass and look at cloud (24)," giggled Cassie. "I always see three-headed elephants!"

A few students laughed. Hands went (25) all around the room.

"I see aliens!"

"And giant pizzas!"

Soon the whole class was hooting with laughter. "I like looking at clouds, too."

Mr. Allen grinned, picking up the glass of water. "Clouds are made of lots of little water drops."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 16. A. excited | B. noisy | C. active | D. silent |
| 17. A. left | B. right | C. top | D. bottom |
| 18. A. turned | B. proved | C. became | D. remained |
| 19. A. no | B. any | C. some | D. many |
| 20. A. meet | B. feel | C. avoid | D. fix |
| 21. A. climbing | B. flying | C. swimming | D. jumping |

22. A. good B. bad C. strange D. terrible
23. A. when B. while C. after D. until
24. A. animals B. plants C. insects D. aliens
25. A. down B. up C. away D. around

三、阅读理解：本大题共 15 小题，共 30 分。

A

Class: Science Date: 2023/6/17

What Should You Do If You Find a Baby Bird Out of the Nest?

IF the bird is HURT:

Call the animal center(0-123-4567).

OR

Carefully pick the bird up and take it to an animal hospital.

(Keep it warm and don't give it any Food!)

If the bird is NOT HURT:

IF it has FEW FEATHERS:

You CAN reach the nest

Put the bird back.

IF you CAN'T find or reach the nest

Call the animal center.

IF it has FEATHERS:

Just leave it there!

(It's learning how to fly!)

People believe birds will give up their babies if they have the smell of people on them.

→WRONG! Birds don't care!

26. Which is the WRONG way to help a baby bird that is out of its nest?

- A. Feed it before you take it to a hospital.
- B. Leave it alone if it is not hurt and has feathers.

- C. Call the animal center if you can't find its nest.
- D. Put it back in its nest if it is not hurt and has few feathers.
27. What do birds do if their babies have the smell of people on them?
- A. They leave the babies behind and move to a new nest.
- B. They clean the babies until the smell goes away.
- C. They push the babies out of the nest.
- D. They keep taking care of the babies.

B



Do you know how many kinds of plants and animals there are in the world? Experts believe there are between 8 and 14 million, but right now we only know about 1.5 million. However, scientists are finding new plant and animal species (物种) all the time—and that's good news for us.

In 2009, a university professor named Christopher Austin and his student Eric Rittmeyer discovered a new animal species. They were in Papua New Guinea, studying the wildlife on the island. One evening, they were in the jungle listening to animal sounds. The most common sound was the noise of frogs croaking loudly. But there was another sound—a much softer, high-pitched one that sounded like it came from something much smaller.

At first, they couldn't locate the sound, but after some time, they realized it came from the ground. They searched through the grass and dead leaves carefully, but what they found surprised them. It was a tiny frog—just seven millimeters (微米) long. "This frog has a call that doesn't sound like a frog at all," said Austin. The frog they discovered was the smallest in the world!

Researchers believe that frogs are important because they help keep the environment clean. We can also use them to create new medicines. Whenever we find a new species, we learn new things. For that reason, scientists work very hard to find new plants and animals every day. But their jobs are getting more difficult. The forests that these animals live in are disappearing quickly. And, sadly, so are the animals.

28. Why were Austin and Rittmeyer surprised when they found the frog?
- A. There weren't any known frogs in the area.
- B. The frog's color matched the leaves perfectly.

C. It didn't seem like the sound came from a frog.

D. The frog could be used to make new medicines.

29. What did Austin and Rittmeyer probably expect to find in the grass?

A. An insect.

B. An eagle.

C. A rabbit.

D. A snake.

30. The purpose of the last paragraph is to show that _____.

A. frogs are useful animals

B. scientists are working very hard

C. finding new species is important

D. scientists can use animals to make medicines

31. The writer says that researchers' jobs are getting more difficult because there are fewer _____.

A. researchers

B. labs

C. medicines

D. animals

C



Jules Verne's novel, *Around the World in 80 Days*, has inspired (激励) many people to travel around the world in unusual ways. It has also inspired several films, TV series, theatre productions and even a board game.

So where did Jules Verne get the idea from? Jules Verne told a reporter that he had been sitting in a café in Paris one day when he saw a newspaper advertisement for the first ever tourist trip around the world in 1872.

In Jules Verne's story, a wealthy English gentleman, Phileas Fogg, accepts a bet of £20, 000 that he can travel round the world in 80 days. Phileas Fogg is a man who is very hard to please. For example, he fires his servant (仆人) because he brings him some water to wash in that is 29°C instead of 30°C. He has a very strict routine (惯例) and he follows it to the letter every day.

Fogg employs (雇佣) a new servant, Passepartout, and on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1872, they set off on the journey round the world. While he's in India, Fogg falls in love with an Indian girl, Aouda. The journey ends back in London with Fogg believing that he has arrived a day too late and that he has lost the bet. He tells Aouda that he cannot marry her now, as he's too poor. Passepartout learns that they have got the date wrong. The party travelled east, so they gained a day. Fogg hurries to his club and arrives there in time to win the bet and the story ends

happily.

The story is an easy read. The humorous twists and turns of the plot (情节) keep you entertained throughout. It is a romantic adventure story that I would strongly recommend to all my friends.

32. What gave Jules Verne the idea for the story?

- A. He had seen a film about a trip around the world.
- B. He saw an advertisement for a holiday trip around the world.
- C. He had just returned from an interesting trip around the world.
- D. He had seen a play at the theatre about a round-the-world holiday.

33. What does the writer mean by saying "he follows it to the letter"?

- A. He follows a routine written down in a letter.
- B. He writes a letter about his routine every day.
- C. He follows exactly the same routine every day.
- D. He has written the routine down in a letter for his servant.

34. Why does Phileas Fogg employ a new servant?

- A. His new servant asks for less money.
- B. His old servant boils the water too hot.
- C. His old servant makes one little mistake.
- D. His old servant is always making mistakes.

35. What is the writer's opinion of the book?

- A. The book is worth reading before setting out on a long journey.
- B. The book has a very serious message about world travel for readers of all ages.
- C. The book is only entertaining for people who would like to read romantic novels.
- D. The book is a fun adventure story with romance that everybody will enjoy reading.

D

While fake (虚假) news can take many forms, it can be divided into two broad types: misinformation and disinformation.

Misinformation Misinformation is when false information is shared by someone who believes that information to be true. Normally it isn't done on purpose.	Disinformation Disinformation is when misleading or even false information is shared with the intention to deceive (欺骗) others.
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There are lots of reasons why people share fake news. Often the person sharing it doesn't realize that it's fake. Sometimes it's done to advertise a service or product, so that someone can make money. It could even be done to make people laugh.

Fake news can also be shared by someone who wants others to hear their own personal opinions and be affected by them. Still, fake news is shared to influence the opinions and beliefs of others about organizations and business.

Fake news? Question it!

To work out whether the "news" we are reading is fake, we can use our critical (批判性) thinking skills to ask ourselves the following questions.

Is it a mistake or just a joke?

People sometimes share information, believing that it's true, because they don't realize that it's a joke. It might even be April Fools' Day!

Are there lots of spelling and grammar mistakes?

If yes, it's a sign that no one is checking the content. This could mean that those writing the content are not professional writers or journalists and the news content is untrustworthy (不可靠的).

Is the article advertising something?

Sometimes a news article can influence us to buy something. Companies will often pay a news organization to talk about their product as if it's "news" to encourage people to buy it.

Is the headline believable?

Sensational (耸人听闻的) headlines encourage us to click on a story because they catch our attention. Some people get paid for every click, so before clicking, ask yourself, does the story sound made-up, or even impossible?

Is there bias (偏见)?

Sometimes certain facts have been left out of a story because the writer wants the readers to believe it. Bias is an underlying (隐含的) opinion that guides our actions. See if you can fact-check the story with another news source if you're unsure.

When fake news causes stress or hurt to the person or people it targets (将……作为目标), it is often the case that those who have helped spread it will claim they were not to blame. However, sharing fake news is just like adding fuel (燃料) to a fire. If the false information doesn't get shared, it doesn't get seen and cannot fulfil its purpose.

When it comes to fake news, it's not enough to not write something, we must refuse to share it, too.

36. What's the main difference between disinformation and misinformation?

- A. Disinformation is harmful to the public, while misinformation is not.
- B. Disinformation is shared to deceive others, while misinformation is often not.
- C. Disinformation is aimed at young people, while misinformation is aimed at older ones.
- D. Disinformation is produced by professionals, while misinformation by ordinary people.

37. People spread fake news for the following reasons except to _____.

- A. trick or entertain people
- B. challenge the news industry
- C. make money through advertising
- D. influence public opinions and beliefs

38. According to the writer, what do lots of spelling or grammar mistakes show?

- A. The news report is published in a hurry.
- B. The news report isn't professionally written.
- C. The person who checks the content is careless.
- D. The news report is likely to be written by a machine.

39. Which of the following can help us tell if a piece of news is fake?

- ① a biased fact is given ② its headline is sensational
③ the news content seems like a joke ④ any product or service is mentioned

- A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①③④ D. ②③④

40. Which of the following best describe the writer's opinion on sharing fake news?

- A. Support. B. Praise. C. Doubt. D. Disagree.

四、任务型阅读-完成表格：本大题共 1 小题，共 10 分。

41. We've all heard people say, "Oh, that person is so creative!" about someone who is great at art. But art is just one area where people can be creative.

Any time you try something different to deal with a problem, you're being creative. In sports, that might mean trying new moves to score a goal. In engineering, that might mean joining different materials together to make a container that will protect an egg. At home, it could mean working out a shortcut to get to your friend's house. You are creative every day!

Are some people naturally more creative than others? Maybe, but anyone can get more creative with practice. Here are some methods that work for experts who are creative in very different ways.

Explore and imagine

Shigeru Miyamoto is the brains behind some of the world's most popular video games, such as Super Mario Bros. He exercised his creativity (创造力) like a muscle (肌肉) when he was growing up near Kyoto, Japan. He spent hours exploring nature and going on adventures (历险) in his mind. As a game designer, he still finds joy in making up new worlds and adventures.

Make wacky mash-ups (混搭)

Dr. Neri Oxman and her team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Media Lab combine things that don't usually go together. They mixed ideas from robots and insects when they invented small robots that spin fibers (结网) the way silkworms (蚕) do. In the future, their work may lead to groups of robots that quickly build many types of buildings.

If you come up with ideas you're not sure about, don't worry-you're not alone. In the Netflix series Abstract, Dr. Oxman said she often doubts her ideas. My father said, "When you create, you must always feel a little bit uncomfortable. And if you're feeling uncomfortable and alone, you know you're doing something right. "

Find pictures in patterns

Have you ever looked for animal shapes in clouds? The artist Leonardo da Vinci looked everywhere for patterns that would spark his imagination. He wrote that artists should look at stone walls and irregular stains (不规则的污渍) to discover landscapes or strange faces and costumes, and an endless variety of objects. You could reduce these to complete and well-drawn forms

Being creative!	
Introduction	You can be creative almost <u>(1)</u> , in art, sports, engineering and even in your daily life.
<u>(2)</u> to be creative	●Explore and imagine Shigeru Miyamoto developed his creativity in a way that was <u>(3)</u> to how he would build muscles through exercise in his childhood. He stays creative by dreaming up new adventures in his <u>(4)</u> while exploring in nature. ●Make wacky mash-ups Dr. Neri Oxman and her team created ideas for robots that will help build buildings in the future. Being creative may make you feel alone and uncomfortable. Anyway, you are going in the right <u>(5)</u>. ●Find pictures in patterns Leonardo da Vinci believed that artists should observe everything around them to look for patterns and shapes in different things to encourage him to think <u>(6)</u> and come up with new ideas.
Conclusion	●Although some people are naturally more creative, being more creative takes a lot of <u>(7)</u> ●My ideas of being more creative: (Use 2 examples to share your ideas of being more creative) <u>(8)</u>

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

五、选词填空-短文：本大题共 1 小题，共 5 分。

42.

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