

2024-2025 学年九年级上学期期末模拟卷（无锡专用）

英语

注意事项:

- 1.全卷满分 100 分。考试时间为 100 分钟。试题包含选择题和非选择题。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试卷上无效。
- 2.请认真核对监考教师在答题卡上所粘贴条形码的姓名、考试证号是否与本人相符合,再将自己的姓名、考试证号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡及本试卷上。
- 3.答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔写在答题卡的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

第 I 卷(客观题 共 50 分)

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

1. Many things are _____ our will, but we must follow our dreams.
A. through B. towards C. against D. beyond
2. A good way to reduce _____ is to share your feelings with others.
A. secret B. sense C. stress D. spirit
3. — _____ do you think he solved the problem in such a short time?
— With Mr. Li's help.
A. When B. Who
C. How D. Which
4. Time is up. Stop writing _____ on your paper, please!
A. everything B. nothing
C. anything D. something
5. — Heard about the earthquake in Gansu?
— Yes. I want to donate some money to the people there, _____ I'm not very rich.
A. because B. though C. unless D. if
6. Thousands of years ago, texts _____ on animal bones before they were written on paper.
A. appears B. would appear
C. was appearing D. appeared

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。

The Twenty-Four Solar Terms were developed by farmers in ancient China by watching the sun's yearly movement. These terms are used to 15 the seasons, weather, and natural changes. The year is 16 into twenty-four periods. This provides the length of time for farmers to plan how many 17 they will produce as well as daily life and festivals.

Frost's Descent (霜降) is the last solar term of 18. During this period, the climate changes from 19 to cold, which means that winter is coming. The frost begins to 20, causing plants to slowly lose their liveliness and the earth to become bleak (萧条). Frost forms 21 the air cools water condenses (凝结) onto the grass. You may notice the tiny ice-crystals (冰晶) on your way to school in the morning.

As the saying goes, "Eat persimmons (柿子) during the Frost's Decent and you won't get a runny nose (流鼻涕)." Eating persimmons during Frost's Descent can help people prevent 22. Moreover it can also protect their bones.

Many Chinese have remembered the poem by the Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu who described the beautiful sights in Yuelu Mountain in the late autumn. "The frost-covered leaves are 23 than the flowers of spring," he writes. 24 Frost's Descent, the maples and other trees start to turn red and yellow all over the hills, bright as fire.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 15. A. mark | B. influence | C. respect | D. match |
| 16. A. made | B. divided | C. put | D. changed |
| 17. A. fruits | B. vegetables | C. flowers | D. crops |
| 18. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 19. A. warm | B. hot | C. cool | D. freezing |
| 20. A. stop | B. appear | C. work | D. remain |
| 21. A. until | B. because | C. before | D. when |
| 22. A. colds | B. fevers | C. headaches | D. stomachaches |
| 23. A. greener | B. redder | C. paler | D. greyer |
| 24. A. Like | B. Since | C. After | D. Before |

三、阅读理解（本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

English homework for FridayContents (内容): Write a short passage to describe how you have changed.

Requirements (要求):

1. Use the grammar point “used to” and underline it.
2. Write at least 40 words.

About Friday’s English homeworkClass size: 45 (42 finished, 3 unfinished)

Grades: A+ (19), A (14), B+ (5), B (2), C+ (1), C (1)

Two of the students’ homework:

Mary: I used to be afraid of talking with others. Knowing that, Ms. Li always encouraged me to give speeches in the English class. Thanks to her, I dare to speak in front of a lot of people now. And I have also improved my English pronunciation greatly.

Tom: I used to be lazy. I disliked doing housework. To help me realize that I should play my part in doing housework, my parents had a serious talk with me. Then I made a decision to change. Now I often help with housework at home.

Standards (标准):

1. Students use the structure, underline it and write more than 40 words correctly. (A+)
2. Students use the structure and write more than 40 words correctly. (A)
3. Students write more than 40 words but do not use the grammar. (B)
- ...
6. Students do not finish the homework as required. (C)

25. Mary’s homework shows that she used to be a _____ girl.

- A. lazy B. helpful C. brave D. shy

26. Why did Tom’s parents have a serious talk with him?

- A. To ask him to talk with them more. B. To encourage him to do housework.
C. To tell him how to do housework. D. To help him make right decisions.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. There are 42 students in the class. B. Half of the students finished the homework.
C. Mary has made progress in Maths learning. D. Tom no longer hates doing housework now.

B

Liu Lingli has been a teacher for hearing-impaired (听力受损的) children for 33 years. Her first

communication with hearing-impaired people was with her neighbor, Mrs. Wang. One day, Wang used sign language to communicate with her. But Liu couldn't understand. Wang's husband told Liu that Mrs. Wang wanted to make her a scarf.

"I was moved by her kindness, and thought it would be great if she could speak," Liu said, "so I decided to become a teacher for hearing-impaired students."

At first, Liu almost gave up because of difficulties. She then thought about her neighbor and the pain on her face when she could not make people understand what she was trying to say. That made Liu stick to her dream of being a "special education" teacher and she succeeded.

Although she was only 18 at that time, she regarded the students as her children. Every day, she spent much time teaching them to speak. One of her students, Jiang Yan, said Liu would show over 100 times how to speak just one word. She also taught the students how to wash their faces and clothes, and clip their nails (剪指甲).

Liu Lingli put lots of efforts to help them live better, too. With her help and encouragement, another student Liu Hanxiang could communicate normally with others. Liu Hanxiang learned dancing and is a member of an art group now.

Thanks to Liu's devotion, more than 20 students have received higher education. "Whenever they tried to say 'mom' or 'dad' for the first time, I felt it was the sweetest sound in the world," Liu Lingli said.

28. Why did Liu Lingli decide to become a teacher for hearing-impaired students?

- A. Because she was interested in sign language.
- B. Because she wanted to be famous and successful.
- C. Because she wanted to cure the disabled children.
- D. Because she was moved by her neighbor's kindness.

29. What did Liu Lingli teach her students to do according to Para 4?

①Speak. ②Learn art. ③Clip nails. ④ Wash face and clothes.

- A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①③④ D. ①②③④

30. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Liu Hanxiang has the sweetest voice in the world.
- B. Jiang Yan dances well and is a member of an art group now.
- C. All of Liu Lingli's students have received higher education.
- D. Liu Lingli makes great efforts to help her students live better.

C

“I wish I had straight hair”; “I’d like to be taller”. At times, we all want to look a bit more like someone else. However, the pictures we see on TV and social media can give us improper ideas about how our bodies “should” look. The truth is that everybody is different and that’s a good thing. Accepting and feeling good about our bodies is really important for our self-confidence.

Body confidence is when someone accepts and behaves kindly towards their body. That includes our size and shape, skin color, appearance and any physical disabilities. Jade Parnell from the Centre for Appearance Research (CAR), says that having body confidence is “about being accepting of your body and what it does for you”.

If you feel positively (积极地) about your body, you are more likely to take care of it. Research has even shown that you are more likely to take part in activities and perform well in school. However, feeling sad about your body could make you step back, do less well at school and even feel down. Parnell says that the cost of trying to get the “perfect” appearance is high. She says, “If you’re spending a lot of time trying to look a certain way, you will have less time to spend with friends and to make important memories.”

It’s important to remember that everybody is different. To develop a positive body image, Parnell says, “Try to talk positively about your own body and other people’s bodies. Try not to pay too much attention to appearance. Instead, think about what your body does for you; do your legs make you run really fast?” She also suggests treating your body well by eating different kinds of foods, exercising to feel good and to have fun, and getting plenty of sleep. Remember that you are more than how you look.

31. The writer thinks that the pictures on TV and social media _____.

- A. are perfect for people to follow
- B. show people how to behave kindly
- C. suggest everyone is different
- D. may spread wrong ideas of looks

32. Parnell will agree that you should _____.

- A. spend more money on your appearance
- B. avoid talking about others’ bodies
- C. accept your body as it is
- D. remember what you used to be like

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To encourage readers to take more exercise.
- B. To lead readers to build up body confidence.
- C. To remind readers not to eat too much food.
- D. To advise readers to treat their friends well.

D

What do comic book villains have in common? They harm others or break the law to get what they want. Another thing is that they often wear costumes in green and purple colors, and some even have green or purple

skin. But why do they wear these colors? Let's find out.

First, let's look at culture and history. In Shakespeare's play Othello, a character warns another about envy and calls it a "green-eyed monster". This is where the saying "green with envy" comes from. However, even before this play, people connected the color green with negative (消极的) feelings like greed. The ancient Greeks believed that when a person was sick, their skin might turn green because of too much bile (胆汁). Over time, green has come to stand for greed, sickness, envy, and ambition—feelings that are often found in villains.

But what about purple? The color purple is often connected with power. It is not a color that we see a lot in nature, and in ancient times, purple dye (染料) was very hard to make. This made it rare and expensive, so only the most powerful people could afford it. In ancient Rome, only leaders could wear clothes in purple, and in England, Queen Elizabeth I allowed only close relatives to wear purple. So, when a villain is shown wearing purple, it suggests they are powerful or think of themselves as powerful. It also shows that they want respect from others.

Now, let's look at color theory (理论). When the three primary colors (red, yellow, and blue) are mixed together, they create white light. If you mix any two primary colors, you get one of the three secondary colors: orange, purple, or green. Most superheroes wear at least one primary color, and some have all three. If heroes wear bright primary colors, comic artists often use secondary colors like green and purple for villains. This way, even if you don't know the story or the characters, you can quickly tell the heroes and villains apart just from their colors.

34. What does the underlined word "villains" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Main characters in stories.
- B. Writers of comic books.
- C. Characters who harm others.
- D. Superheroes in the stories.

35. Who is allowed to wear purple clothes in old times?

- A. Villains.
- B. Rulers.
- C. Superheroes.
- D. Artists.

36. How does the writer organize his ideas?

- A. In time order.
- B. In space order.
- C. From specific to general.
- D. From general to specific.

37. According to the colour theory, what colour should we use for Superman?

- A. Orange.
- B. Purple.
- C. Green.
- D. Red.

第 II 卷(主观题共 50 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

(A)根据句意和汉语注释, 在答题卡对应题号的横线上写出单词的正确形式。

38. A number of _____ (喜欢动物的人) letters from the local society against rare birds hunting and tiger killing are taken notice of by the public.
39. Some people seem to be _____ (天生的) shy, while others are really outgoing from very first.
40. _____ (无论何时) an exam is taken, someone always feels nervous till the end.
41. One of the suspects was found _____ (说谎) when answering the detective's second question.

(B)根据句意在答题卡对应题号的横线上, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. How those people deeply influenced by wars wish to live _____ (peace)!
43. Actors and actresses are sure to have special _____ (feel) when they win awards.
44. Any decision that can make the task done is considered to be _____ (value).
45. Parents are _____ (encourage) not to worry too much about "the Double Reduction Policy" (双减政策).

五、动词填空(本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空, 并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。

46. He _____ (appear) relaxed and confident before the match.
47. Although lots have been achieved in science, something still _____ (remain) unknown to us.
48. We are amazed at the piece of music *Water*, since no musical instruments _____ (use) in it.
49. So far, six Chinese astronauts (宇航员) _____ (enter) our own space station successfully.
50. The engineer insisted that he wouldn't leave until all the problems _____ (solve).
51. You never know how much difficulty people have _____ (discover) a useful method to deal with cancer.
52. President Xi says in his new year address 2024 that Chinese people _____ (walk) proudly on the road to "the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation" (中华民族伟大复兴).
53. —Why didn't you reply to my text message?
—I _____ (practice) my pronunciations of some words in the study.

六、阅读填空(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

先通读下面的短文, 然后根据短文内容, 在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的单词, 每个空格只能填一个单词。

Criticism (批评) is everywhere in life. It's important for you to learn how to deal with it.

Ask yourself what influences that criticism will have on you. Will you lose something important because you are criticized? Surely not! So, don't worry about it. Instead, remember that some criticism actually helps you

improve.

You cannot stop what people say. What you can do, however, is to change the way you deal with criticism. You have the right to decide what to do with the criticism you receive.

Don't be afraid to accept criticism. No one likes to be told that he is wrong. Yet, every person has ever been criticized for something. Realize that it's normal (正常的). You may have received some strong criticism, but it doesn't mean that you are foolish, or that you don't have the ability to do something properly. Try not to think of it in that way and don't take it seriously. If you can learn to be optimistic (乐观的), you will reduce some stress and nervousness about what people think.

Consider (考虑) where the criticism comes from. It may help you find out what causes the criticism. Is the person just trying to offer useful criticism? This type of criticism is known as valid (有效的) criticism. On the other hand, there are persons that offer their advice just to be useless. This is known as invalid criticism because it is often not of any use at all.

Do your best. And if someone doesn't like what you've done, so what? It's either valid criticism or invalid criticism. But you have the power to decide how you will allow it to influence you.

Title: How to deal with criticism

The writer's opinion about criticism	Criticism is a <u>54</u> of life and you need to learn how to deal with it.
<u>55</u> of dealing with criticism	Understanding how the criticism will influence you: 1) Some won't make a difference to you; 2) Some can help you improve. <u>56</u> the way you deal with criticism. Accepting criticism bravely: Receiving it doesn't mean you're stupid or you're <u>57</u> to do things properly. Being optimistic about criticism. Thinking about the <u>58</u> for criticism: It may be valid criticism or invalid criticism.
Conclusion	Do your best. It's you who can decide what to do with criticism.

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