******开学模拟测试卷（原卷版）**

**一、单项选择**

1．—Sam, what do you usually do to help around the house?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out the rubbish.

A．take B．took C．have taken D．will take

2．Lisa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing for five years and she is quite used to the life here now.

A．lives B．has lived C．lived D．will live

3．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard and you will make progress soon.

A．Work B．To work C．Worked D．Working

4．—Tony, did you spend on your new shirt?

—Eighty *yuan*.

A．how much B．how long C．how often D．how soon

5．—Is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year August?

—No, it’s September.

A．seventh B．eighth C．ninth D．tenth

6．How heavily it was raining! They could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see the road clearly before them.

A．hardly B．seldom C．always D．often

7．The meeting is only going to be two days, but you can also stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．long B．longer C．lower D．the longest

8．The shoes \_\_\_\_\_\_ be Jason’s. His feet are too small to wear them.

A．must B．can’t C．should D．needn’t

9．Which classmate is the best friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．you B．your C．yours D．yourself

10．While we for the bus, a man asked us how to get to the nearest bank.

A．wait B．have waited C．were waiting D．are waiting

11．—Well done, Jim! You’re the final winner of the swimming competition.

—Thanks. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ve never expected I would win.

A．To my surprise B．In that case C．In my opinion D．To be honest

12．—Did you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good time in Siyang?

—Yes. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable trip. It is very lucky for people to live here.

A．a, an B．an, a C．the, an D．/, an

13．Some students are playing the drums \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others are playing the violin.

A．since B．when C．because D．while

14．China successfully launched the Chang’e-6 spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ May 3, 2024 at the Wenchang Space Launch Site to retrieve samples from moon’s far side.

A．at; on B．on; on C．on; of D．at; of

15．—It’s amazing that AI technology is developing in such a rapid way!

—In an era (时代) like this, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is impossible.

A．something B．anything C．nothing D．everything

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Jenny lived in a small village. When she was a child, what she liked to do most was to watch the blue sky and enjoy birds flying freely in the sky. She always 16 that some day she could also fly like a bird.

When Jenny was in the fourth grade, her teacher asked her to write a passage about her 17 . In it, she wrote that she wanted to become an air plane pilot in the future. However, to her surprise, her paper came back with an “F” on it. Jenny felt 18 and sad. In her heart, she didn’t want to 19 her teacher’s opinion. Why was it impossible? But the people 20 Jenny didn’t support her and told her over and over again, “Girls can’t become pilots; never have, and never will. You’re 21 .” Finally, Jenny felt hopeless and 22 her dream.

Several 23 later, Mrs. Salton, her high school English teacher, gave the class a 24 about what they would be doing in the future. Jenny thought hard about it, “Pilot? No way! Artist? No talent! Waitress? I can do it.” 25 she wrote it down. What Jenny wrote surprised Mrs. Salton, “Is that what you are really interested in? I think you will be 26 to do something full of more challenges.” Jenny felt excited, but she was still 27 that she would be laughed at again. The teacher continued, “Everyone has their own talent. If you don’t go for your dream, 28 will do it for you.” Hearing that, with great courage she wrote down her old dream.

Mrs. Salton’s words 29 Jenny a lot. After ten years of hard work, Jenny’s dream came true. She became one of the first three women 30 in the world.

16．A．imagined B．realized C．agreed D．suggested

17．A．interests B．dreams C．families D．hobbies

18．A．tired B．nervous C．stupid D．disappointed

19．A．learn B．accept C．show D．discuss

20．A．with B．including C．around D．besides

21．A．crazy B．brave C．clever D．strong

22．A．sent up B．gave up C．put up D．made up

23．A．days B．weeks C．months D．years

24．A．suggestion B．notice C．task D．present

25．A．Before B．Though C．Unless D．So

26．A．able B．glad C．ready D．relaxed

27．A．thankful B．excited C．worried D．regretful

28．A．nobody B．somebody C．anybody D．everybody

29．A．praised B．encouraged C．required D．punished

30．A．artists B．waitresses C．pilots D．teachers

**三、阅读理解**



You might have already guessed this, but science has confirmed it: Hugs are good for you.

Hugs and other forms of physical touch can help with physical and mental (精神的) health in people of all ages, according to a new review of 212 studies. By combining the findings of all these studies, the research team was able to get a broader picture of how touch might be useful.

“We understood the importance of touch as a health intervention (干预), but it was still unclear how to use it best, what effects can be expected, and what the influencing things are,” says Julian, the leader of the research team.

Now, this new piece of research, covering 12,966 people across all the studies, has showed that touch helps reduce feelings of pain and anxiety (焦虑), and the positive (积极的) effect is found in both children and adults.

Although the type of touch doesn’t seem to matter too much, touching on the head or face appears to work best. Shorter and more frequent (频繁的) touches get more positive reactions, the study suggests.

Interestingly, touches from lifeless objects — weighted blankets, body pillows, or even robots — can help in terms of physical health, but they’re not so good for mental health. Touches from humans and animals tend to be effective both physically and mentally.

Newborn babies benefit from touch too, but the positive influence is greater when the touch comes from a parent, the research found. As we get older, whether or not the touch is from someone we know well becomes less important.

Of course, different people have different feelings towards touch. The researchers also emphasize (强调) that touch needs to be agreed by each other to be helpful.

“If you feel like hugging family or friends — don’t hold back, as long as the other person gives their agreement,” says Julian.

31．According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A．Touch can only bring positive effects to children.

B．Touches from humans and animals are better for us.

C．Newborn babies need more touches than adults do.

D．Whether you are willing or not, hugging is helpful.

32．The passage points out the research direction of the study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．Paragraph 3 B．Paragraph4 C．Paragraph5 D．Paragraph 6

33．Which of the following in the dictionary best explains the underlined word “benefit” in Paragraph 7?

benefit /'benɪfɪt/(n./ v.)

① to do you good

② the advantage you have got

③ to get something good

④ a performance to raise money for a charity

A．① B．② C．③ D．④

34．According to the passage, which is the best advice for a parent to help his/her Grade 9 boy who has anxiety about exams?

A．Giving him a sudden kiss. B．Hugging him as long as possible.

C．Touching him on the head or face often. D．Buying him a blanket, or a pillow, or a robot.

Mike, a 12-year-old boy, lived in a hillside village. His neighboring village was famous because of a great discovery there. In 2003, paleontologists (古生物学家) found the bones (骨头) of the largest dinosaur (恐龙) in Europe in a field near his neighboring village.

Mike liked dinosaurs more than anything else in the world. He also believed that there was an amazing dinosaur bone under the ground of his own village. His dream was to be the first person to find it.

One summer morning, Mike was exploring (勘查) in a field near a river. He looked up to see his two friends Fern and Pepe running toward him with a colorful kite. Mike enjoyed playing with his friends and began to fly the kite with them. As he ran, he fell to the ground. “I caught my left foot on this grey object,” he said.

“A rock,” said Fern.

Mike looked at it carefully. “I don’t think it’s a rock,” he said excitedly.

“Let me pull it out,” said Pepe.

“No,” said Mike. “It’s better to leave the object right here.”

Mike and the boys ran to school to tell their teacher. The teacher called the paleontologist’s office. The next day, a paleontologist came to the village to examine the object. “It could be a dinosaur bone,” he said. Soon, many paleontologists came and more bones were found. They turned out to come from a new kind of dinosaur.

Fern asked, “What do we call this dinosaur?” “Interesting question,” said one of the paleontologists, “we’ll call it Mikesaur!”

35．Why was Mike’s neighboring village well-known?

A．Scientists often visited it. B．It was the largest in Europe.

C．High hills were behind it. D．A great discovery was made there.

36．What was Mike doing before he met his friends?

A．Flying a kite. B．Exploring in the field.

C．Collecting grey objects. D．Giving a report to his teacher.

37．Why did Mike say “It’s better to leave the object right here.”?

A．He thought it was a rock. B．He thought it was a common bone.

C．He thought it was difficult to move. D．He thought it was something valuable.

38．What do you think most probably happened next?

A．Fern got an expensive gift. B．The teacher sent Pepe to hospital.

C．Mike felt proud of himself. D．More people moved into this village.

**▼TechnoHelp**

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Forum



Discuss your techno-related problems here.

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Max. Please help. I live in Germany with my wife and three kids. My parents live in the U.K. I want my kids to have as much contact with their grandparents as possible. The kids all use e-mail, Skype and SMS, but my parents won’t. I’ve bought them a laptop, given them both mobile phones and a digital but they won’t use them. My parents say they hate computers, new camera and technology. My kids call them “The Technophobes.” What can I do? Daniel, Nuremburg, Germany |
| You should give them a copy of the film *Witness*. The film shows the life of the Amish people, who are genuine technophobes. The Amish live in the US states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. They live simple lives and do not usually use many types of modern technology like cars telephones, and electricity.Corey, New York, U.S.A． |
| Actually the earliest technophobes were the Luddites, a group of cloth workers in the 19th century in Britain during the Industrial Revolution (工业革命). The Luddite cloth workers, who traditionally made cloth by hand, were worried that machines would take away their jobs. because machines could make cloth much faster and cheaper than humans. In 1811 and 1812, the Luddites attacked and destroyed the machines, but the British government supported the factory owners. Many Luddites were arrested and killed. The novel *Shirley* will tell your parents all about it. Laura, Valencia, Spain |
| You’re not alone, Daniel. There are millions of technophobes out there. A recent survey in the U.K. found that 23% of the adult population in the U.K. are technophobes. Of that group 54% are men and 46% women. 55% are over 55 years old.Rex, Oxford, U.K. |
| One thing you could try is to find hardware that is designed for older people to use. An example is the mobiles made by the U.S. company Jitterbug. Instead of icons and menus, the Jitterbug phones ask users simple “yes/no” questions and have larger keypads. The company realized that there are about 100 million older users in the U.S. So designing technology for them was a good business idea.Graham, Patras, Greece |

39．What topic are these people talking about?

A．Parent-child relationship. B．Growth problem of teenagers.

C．Health problems of old people. D．Problems with using technology.

40．What does the word “The Technophobes” mean according to the passage?

A．People who dislike new technology.

B．People who destroy new technology.

C．People who can invent new technology

D．People who are interested in new technology.

41．Who thinks that Daniel’s parents may change their idea by learning stories about some Technophobes’?

A．Corey and Rex. B．Corey and Laura. C．Rex and Graham. D．Laura and Graham.

① “Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. But can we take this saying literally?

②One popular view is that if a person practises for at least 10, 000 hours, he will reach “perfection”, or in other words, become an expert in a field. It was given by Malcolm Gladwell in his best-selling book, Outliers: *The Story of Success*. He gave the examples of the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates, who clearly put in over 10, 000 hours of practice before they became successful.

③However, Gladwell’s book has been said by many to be too simplistic and generalizing (概括). Anders Ericsson argued that 10, 000 hours was just an average figure. Some people may need fewer than 10, 000 hours and others may need more. He also said that practising a lot was not enough, the type and quality of practice also made a difference. Most importantly, he mentioned the importance of “deliberate (刻意) practice”. When a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than as a whole, it’ll be much more effective, though it’s tiring.

④ Many other studies argue that practice alone is far from enough. In fact, a more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many other factors (因素) such as IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age can also counted. Natural talent is an important factor, especially in sports. For instance, many baseball players in America with amazing vision can see the ball much sooner than others do. Success also depends on social factors, environmental factors, and even just being in the right place at the right time!

⑤ In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead us to improvement.

42．What does the underlined word “it” in Para. 2 refer to (指代)?

A．The view. B．The word. C．The book. D．The field.

43．What is Anders Ericsson’s attitude (态度) to Gladwell’s view on practice?

A．Amazed. B．Worried. C．Hopeful. D．Doubtful.

44．Which of the following is especially important in sports according to Princeton University’s study?

A．IQ. B．Personality. C．Natural talent. D．Starting age.

45．Which of the following will the author most probably agree with?

A．Practice makes better. B．Rome was not built in a day.

C．Every man has his price. D．A good beginning is half done.

**四、选词填空**

词语运用，从方框内选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| pronounce     good     spend     with       wise       learn       help      I      ton      be |

No one is born with the ability to learn English well. But we are able to learn English 46 . Here are 47 secrets to learning English.

★Secret 1 is reading books, newspapers or magazines in English with a dictionary. This will help you learn new words in a fun way. Even by 48 just 15 minutes a day, you can improve your reading skills greatly.

★Secret 2 is listening to English speeches and watching English movies. They are 49 to improve English. These activities will help improve your 50 , listening and vocabulary at the same time.

★Secret 3 is knowing English grammar inside and out. It is one of the top ways on learning English. Grammar is a basic（基础的）tool for English 51 . It can help you understand better, so you must pay 52 of attention to your grammar learning.

★Secret 4 is keeping a diary. It allows you to use all of your English skills. This is one of the 53 ways on improving English at any sage（阶段）of learning the language.

All in all, learning English 54 hard. 55 these ways on learning English, I believe you’ll get better at English.

**五、单词拼写**

56．—Dad, I bought a pair of for you. Do you like them?（glove）

—Thanks, dear. They are exactly what I want.

57．I used to be (real) quiet.

58．The bad man tried (steal) the new bicycle, but he failed at last.

59．I think Jack has the (able) to deal with the problem well.

60．I hear this dictionary is very (help) to us students.

61．Having more vegetables can keep you (health).

62．Which does your room face?（direct）

63．Jack is chosen as “the Star of Politeness”, because he speaks (polite) than most students in his class.

64．The man (die) for two years.

65．The church tower which (repair) will be open to tourists soon. The work is almost finished.

**六、书面表达**

66．在即将举行的中学生国际文化交流活动中，你将代表学校介绍中国的传统节日。请根据以下提示，用英语写一篇发言稿。

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| --- |
| **The Spring Festival**☆**Meaning：**The biggest day of a year; a new start.☆**Time：**January or February☆**Activities：**get together; visit relatives. |

要求：

1. 词数90左右(开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数)；

2. 根据要点提示，可以适当发挥；3. 文中不得出现真实的姓名及校名。

参考词汇：make New Year’s resolutions 制定新年计划；put up couplets 贴对联；the Spring Festival Gala 春节联欢晚会

Ladies and gentlemen,

There is a famous saying in China, “A year’s plan starts with spring.” It tells us that the most important time of a year is spring.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

That’s all. Thanks for listening.