

2023-2024 学年江苏省常州市戚墅堰区正衡中学九年级（上）开学英语试 卷

一、单项选择（共 10 小题： 每小题 2 分， 满分 20 分）

1. (2 分) - Kitty, what do you think of _____ film The Battle at Lake Changjin (《长津湖》)?
- Pretty good. I've never seen _____ better one. ()
A. a; a B. the; / C. a; the D. the; a
2. (2 分) Since he had no tools, he had to put the picture _____ the wall before he could put it up. ()
A. on B. in C. against D. over
3. (2 分) - - How long will the meeting last? It's already 8: 30 pm.
- - _____ both sides reach an agreement. So, calm down, please! ()
A. Until B. Not until C. If D. If not
4. (2 分) - - Who's the woman there talking to our headmaster? _____ it be Mrs Wang?
- - No, it _____ be her. Mrs Wang is much thinner. ()
A. Must; can't B. Can; mustn't
C. Must; mustn't D. Can; can't
5. (2 分) We are sorry to tell you that the plane won't be able to _____ on time. ()
A. take off B. get off C. turn off D. cut off
6. (2 分) Take it easy. There will be _____ two buses coming in a few minutes. ()
A. another B. other C. others D. the other
7. (2 分) The weather in Changzhou is totally different from _____ in Hainan. ()
A. it B. that C. the one D. one
8. (2 分) The new music CDs _____ well and I am sure they _____ out soon. ()
A. sell; will sell
B. are sold; will be sold
C. sell; will be sold
D. are sold; will sell
9. (2 分) - - - I'd like to give up the chance. It's not a well - paid job.
- - - I don't quite agree with you. You know, _____, young man! ()
A. Rome isn't built in one day

B. the grass is always greener on the other side

C. a bird in hand is worth two in the bush

D. You can't put all your eggs in basket

10. (2 分) —Tina, your bag looks heavy.Do you need a hand?

—Oh, it's empty._____. ()

A. Never mind

B. You're welcome

C. Thanks, anyway

D. It doesn't matter

二、完形填空

11. (24 分) Putting lion statues (雕像) outside buildings is popular in China.It was especially (1) _____ in ancient times.They are seen at the gates of temples, government offices and the homes of (2) _____ people.The statues are usually made of (3) _____.People believe they can scare away evil spirits and bring good (4) _____.

However, the lion is not a native of China.It was not until about 2, 000 years ago, when lions were given to Chinese emperors as gifts, that the animal (5) _____ be seen in China.Emperors loved lions because they looked (6) _____.They kept lions as pets and as a symbol of power.The animals were also believed to look (7) _____ Suan Ni (狻猊), one of the nine legendary sons of the dragon.

Lions became even more popular in Chinese culture as Buddhism (佛教) was introduced to the country later.Buddhas (佛祖) ride lions and the lion's roar (咆哮) was (8) _____ to be the teachings of the Buddhas.

Since ancient times, people have put lion statues outside their houses to (9) _____ their families.They usually put a (10) _____ of stone lions on each side of the gate to their home.A male lion stands on the (11) _____ playing with a ball.It stands for power.A female lion is on the right with a baby lion under her paw.She stands for a large and thriving (兴旺的) (12) _____.

(1) A. common B. special C. strange D. fresh

(2) A. smart B. rich C. polite D. good

(3) A. stone B. wood C. plastic D. gold

(4) A. sense B. view C. idea D. luck

(5) A. should B. could C. need D. might

(6) A. helpful B. gentle C. funny D. strong

- (7) A. like B. for C. after D. at
- (8) A. sent B. changed C. chosen D. thought
- (9) A. please B. protect C. serve D. fight
- (10) A. pair B. piece C. copy D. number
- (11) A. top B. middle C. left D. bottom
- (12) A. mother B. family C. future D. wealth

三、阅读理解

12. (8分) A long time ago, people were very different from the way we are now. Over time, the human body changes to adapt to (适应) a new way of life. Can we expect the human body to change in the future? For sure. The development of technology is changing how we live. What kind of changes can we expect?

In the future, people will probably be even taller. Most of us now have much better food than people in the past and we grow more. However, our muscles will not be as strong as now because we won't do a lot of physical work.

We are already using our feet less, and our hands more. So we can expect that our legs will get shorter and our feet smaller, and at the same time, our fingers will get longer. And our fingers and our eyes will both get better because they'll have to do more work together.

It's very possible that people will have four toes, not five. The little toe really isn't needed any more, so it will probably disappear (消失) sometime in the future.

Now, what about the mouth? It'll get smaller, perhaps, because technology improvement will mean that we don't need to talk so much, and also because our teeth will get smaller.

Last but not least, people won't have much hair on their bodies as now, as we don't need it to keep ourselves warm any more.

Will all these things happen? If so, when? These are questions no one can answer for sure.

(1) The underlined sentence in paragraph 1 is to _____.

- A. give some advice
- B. dig the topic
- C. introduce the following parts
- D. show the writer's worry

(2) Why may people in the future be taller? _____

- A. They will do less physical work.
- B. They will have better food to eat.
- C. Their legs will get longer and longer.
- D. Their muscles will be much stronger.

(3) Which of the body parts might get smaller according to the passage? _____

- ①feet ②hands ③fingers ④mouth
- A. ①②
 - B. ②③
 - C. ①④
 - D. ③④

(4) What's the passage mainly about? _____

- A. Future life.
- B. Body changing.
- C. Unknown questions.
- D. Technology improvement.

13. (8分) For most first - year students at a university or college, August is the month for military training (军训). It offers a good chance to meet our classmates and get ready for the new school life.

Our school's training took place from August 23 to 29. First, we would make a blackboard newspaper for our new classroom. When I found out that I was in charge of (负责) this project, I was nervous. Could I manage to both complete this project and prepare for the closing concert? What if my classmates wouldn't follow my instructions?

The project began on August 24. The three other girls in the group have different abilities. My group gave up our lunch break so that we would have more time to work. One girl in my group asked about my design, saying that we should shorten the text and leave more space for pictures. The arguments (争论) between us made me sad from time to time, but whenever there was an argument, I tried to stay calm. I thought hard about whether or not to take her suggestions and then made some changes. I found that she had a lot of good ideas. As time went by, even when I couldn't take part in practice. I wasn't worried about leaving the project to her.

Finally, it was time for our project to be shown. Our teacher said that no matter what the results might be, our efforts (努力) would not be wasted.

Our class finally won first prize in the competition. Our teacher was right. The result was not the most important. I had never seen a class with such a strong sense of group honor, and at that moment, I realized that I was working with a great group of students.

(1) What do we know about military training from the passage? _____

- A. It asks all the students to take part in it each term.
- B. It usually takes place from August 23 to 29.
- C. It allows students to get to know each other.
- D. It always ends with a school concert.

(2) What is the third paragraph mainly about? _____

- A. How the writer prepared for the concert.
- B. How the writer chose her group members.
- C. How the writer got through military training
- D. How the writer's group prepared for their project.

(3) How did the writer's feeling change about the project? _____.

- A. nervous — hopeless — confident — sad
- B. nervous — worried — calm — proud
- C. confident — worried — sad — proud
- D. nervous — worried — angry — sad

(4) What might be the best title for the passage? _____.

- A. Team work is important
- B. Never let a chance go by
- C. Try to get the first prize
- D. Hard work makes a difference

14. (10 分) In Chinese, what word do you usually use to call your mother? It's "Mama", isn't it? And as you know, in America, kids call their mother "Mom" or "Mommy". In French, the word is "Maman", and in Arabic (阿拉伯语), it's "Ummi".

Have you noticed that these words for "mother" all have a sound close to "m"? Similarly, the words for "father" almost all have the sound "b" or "p". There are over 7,000 languages around the world. The words for other things are usually very different from one language to another. But why are the words for "mother" and "father" so similar?

The answer lies in how babies start to talk. The easiest sound a baby can make is "ah". A child can make this sound without the use of his tongue (舌头) or lips (嘴唇). Then, if he is going to change things a little bit, the easiest thing to do is to break up that sound by closing his lips for a while. The child, by this point, has long been doing this to suck (吮) milk. And so, the baby makes the sound "mah".

In fact, babies "speaking" in this way are just playing. Adults, however, don't think so. When a baby says "mah mah", it sounds as if (好似) he is calling someone. And the person is most likely (可能) to be his mother. The mother takes "mah" as meaning her. When speaking to her baby, she calls herself "mama". The word "mama" starts to mean "mother". This happens with human babies worldwide.

After babies begin making "m" by putting their lips together, they pick up the sound "bah" or "pah" in a similar way. When they make this sound, they are thought to be calling their second closest person: their father.

In this way, you call your mother "mama", and your father "baba". In fact, you have been doing this ever since you started to make sounds.

(1) Paragraph (段落) 1 shows the words for "mother" in different countries sound similar by _____.

- A. doing a survey
- B. repeating information
- C. giving examples
- D. describing differences

(2) If we want to understand why the words for "mother" and "father" sound similar, we should know _____.

- A. the way babies start to talk
- B. the languages around the world
- C. the meanings of "mah" and "bah"
- D. the difference between "mah" and "bah"

(3) The babies' original (最初的) purpose of saying "mah" is to _____.

- A. start to talk
- B. call his mother
- C. play in this way
- D. ask his mother for help

(4) In order to make the sound "bah", babies have to _____.

- A. open their lips all the time
- B. see their fathers
- C. use neither their tongue nor lips
- D. put their lips together

(5) What can be the best title for the passage? _____

- A. Babies' talk with their parents
- B. Words that sound similar
- C. "Mama" and "baba" worldwide
- D. Parents' love for babies

四、六选四

15. (8分) Without music, life would be a mistake, " famous German philosopher(哲学家) Friend Rich Nietzsche said over a century ago. Music is a big part of lives. (1) _____ For example, Chicago public schools hurt arts education when it fired (解雇) over 1, 000 teachers. Among them, 10 percent of the teachers taught art or music, according to The Washington Times. (2) _____ In other countries, such as China and the UK, music classes are not thought to be as important as ones like science, math and history. That's partly because music is not seen as a very important life skill and it isn't tested. Many students are busy with schoolwork, so parents and students choose to pay more attention to improving subjects that are tested more often.

(3) _____

When playing music, you need different abilities to work together. It is not as simple as it looks, according to Kenneth Guilmarin of Music Together, an early childhood music development program. For example, when playing the piano, people see music notes and decode (解码) them in their brains. They also use their fingers to make sounds. You need to deal with all these things at the same time.

(4) _____ You can see that many scientists are good at playing music. Einstein played the violin, and German physicist Max Planck was talented in playing the piano.

- A. Music has a special connection with science as well.
- B. However, learning music is good in many ways.
- C. Music isn't a very important life skill for us.
- D. But recently, US schools have cut music classes to reduce cost.
- E. Decoding music notes is needed while we are playing music.

F.In fact, this is not just a problem in the US.

五、综合填空

16. (10 分) Welcome home! On Sept.25th, Huawei's Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou arrived (1) _____ Shenzhen, Guangdong, after being illegally held (非法拘押) in Canada for nearly three years. Her safe return (2) _____ (show) China has the ability to protect Chinese people and wanted to take her to the US. Meng pleaded not guilty to the charge and finally left Canada (3) _____ (safe) on Sept.24th. It was (4) _____ hard time for her which was full of struggle in Canada. But when she (5) _____ (land) at Bao'an international Airport, the warmth of home almost made her (6) _____ (cry) .
- She waved her hands (7) _____ the crowd (人群) while she walked off the plane. She expressed her thanks to the Chinese government and also Chinese people. She said it was a (8) _____ (value) experience in her life. As the saying goes, the bigger the difficulty, the (9) _____ (great) the growth.

六、单词拼写 (共 5 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

17. (1 分) I guess that the notebook on the ground belongs to one of the _____ (秘书) .
18. (1 分) My deskmate felt quite _____ (happy) because he answered few questions right in the test.
19. (1 分) According to the weather report, it'll be one of the _____ (wind) days tomorrow.
20. (1 分) They were talking _____ (noise) in the classroom when Mr Wu walked in.
21. (1 分) The little dog is found _____ (die) on the road. Someone kind is taking it to the vet's.

七、动词填空

22. (1 分) - - Will he come and join us in the match?
- - Not until his work _____ (finish) .
23. (1 分) - - Have you ever heard about the Little Mermaid?
- - Yes, I _____ (go) there twice during my visit in Denmark.
24. (1 分) It's up to you to decide when _____ (take) the rest.
25. (2 分) - Boys and girls, _____ you _____ (write) down all the main point?
- - Yes, we have.
26. (1 分) There are a lot of colourful lights _____ (shine) brightly on the Christmas tree.
27. (1 分) - - - Why do you look so worried?
- - - I had a job interview yesterday and _____ (wait) for the result.

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参考答案与试题解析

一、单项选择（共 10 小题： 每小题 2 分， 满分 20 分）

1. （2 分） - Kitty, what do you think of _____ film The Battle at Lake Changjin （《长津湖》）？

- Pretty good. I've never seen _____ better one. （ ）

- A. a; a B. the; / C. a; the D. the; a

【答案】D

【分析】——凯蒂，你觉得电影《长津湖之战》怎么样？

——很好。我从来没有看过比这更好的电影。

【解答】空一表示特指，应用定冠词 the；空二表示泛指，且 better 以辅音音素开头，应用不定冠词 a。
故选：D。

2. （2 分） Since he had no tools, he had to put the picture _____ the wall before he could put it up. （ ）

- A. on B. in C. against D. over

【答案】C

【分析】因为他没有工具，所以他不得不在把图片挂起来之前靠在墙边。

【解答】on 在……上；in 在……里面；against 紧靠，倚，碰撞；over 超过，在……上面。根据句意他没有工具，所以图片挂起来之前靠在墙边。

故选：C。

3. （2 分） - - How long will the meeting last? It's already 8: 30 pm.

- - _____ both sides reach an agreement. So, calm down, please! （ ）

- A. Until B. Not until C. If D. If not

【答案】A

【分析】- - 会议将持续多久？已经是晚上 8 点半了。

- - 直到双方达成协议。所以，请冷静！

【解答】Until"直到"；Not...until"直到……才"；If"如果"；If not"如果不"。根据 So, calm down, please!（所以，请冷静！）可知，直到双方达成协议。

故选：A。

4. (2分) - - Who's the woman there talking to our headmaster? _____ it be Mrs Wang?

- - No, it _____ be her. Mrs Wang is much thinner. ()

A. Must; can't

B. Can; mustn't

C. Must; mustn't

D. Can; can't

【答案】D

【分析】- - 在那里和我们校长说话的那个女人是谁？会是王太太吗？

- - 不，不可能是她。王太太瘦多了。

【解答】must 一定；can 能、会；can't 不会；mustn't 禁止；根据"No"可知，第一个空格猜测会是王太太吗，句子为一般疑问句，因此选 Can；再结合"Mrs Wang is much thinner."可知，不可能是她，此处表示否定猜测，因此选 can't。

故选：D。

5. (2分) We are sorry to tell you that the plane won't be able to _____ on time. ()

A. take off

B. get off

C. turn off

D. cut off

【答案】A

【分析】我们很遗憾地告诉您，飞机不能准时起飞了。

【解答】take off 起飞；get off 下车；turn off 关掉；cut off 切断。根据"the plane"可知，应是飞机不能起飞。

故选：A。

6. (2分) Take it easy. There will be _____ two buses coming in a few minutes. ()

A. another

B. other

C. others

D. the other

【答案】A

【分析】不要着急。几分钟后还有两辆公共汽车来。

【解答】A. another 另一；再一 B. other 其他的，泛指，单数 C. others 其他的，泛指，复数。相当于 other+马名词 D. the other 其他的，特指。根据 Take it easy, 推出还有两辆公交车。

故选：A。

7. (2分) The weather in Changzhou is totally different from _____ in Hainan. ()

A. it

B. that

C. the one

D. one

【答案】B

【分析】常州的天气和海南的完全不同。

【解答】此题考查替代词的用法。it, one, the one, that 均可指代前面的名词。it 指代同名同物；that

特指前面提到的名词，和被代替的名词并非指同一事物，而是同类事物，多用于事物的比较，避免重复，相当于 the+名词（不可数名词或可数名词的单数形式）。如果 that 替代可数名词的单数形式时，that 等于 the one。one 用于泛指前面提到过的可数名词的单数，相当于 a/an+可数名词的单数。综上所述，首先排除 A 选项。C、D 选项替代可数名词的单数形式，根据题干，所填部分应替代 the weather，为不可数名词，故排除 C、D 选项。

故选：B。

8. (2 分) The new music CDs _____ well and I am sure they _____ out soon. ()

- A. sell; will sell
- B. are sold; will be sold
- C. sell; will be sold
- D. are sold; will sell

【答案】C

【分析】新的音乐 CD 卖得很好，我相信它们很快就会卖光的。

【解答】sell 卖，动词原形；will sell 主动语态一般将来时；are sold 被动语态一般现在时；will be sold 被动语态一般将来时。根据题干，可知第一空是指“畅销”，不用被动语态，排除 BD；由 soon 可知第二空是一般将来时，用被动语态，排除 A。

故选：C。

9. (2 分) - - - I'd like to give up the chance.It's not a well - paid job.

- - - I don't quite agree with you.You know, _____, young man! ()

- A. Rome isn't built in one way
- B. the grass is always greener on the other side
- C. a bird in hand is worth two in the bush
- D. You can't put all your eggs in basket

【答案】B

【分析】- 我想放弃这个机会。这不是一份高薪的工作。

- 我不太同意你。你知道，另一边的草总是更绿，年轻人！

【解答】A.罗马不是用一种方式建成的 B.另一边的草总是更绿 C.一鸟在手胜过双鸟在林 D.你不能把所有的鸡蛋放在一个篮子里。根据句意：- 我想放弃这个机会。这不是一份高薪的工作。- 我不太同意你。你知道，__年轻人！可知，空格处填“另一边的草总是更绿”符合题意。

故选：B。

10. (2 分) —Tina, your bag looks heavy.Do you need a hand?

—Oh, it's empty._____. ()

A. Never mind

B. You're welcome

C. Thanks, anyway

D. It doesn't matter

【答案】C

【分析】 - - 蒂娜，你的包看起来很重。你需要帮忙吗？

- - 哦，它是空的。无论如何，谢谢你。

【解答】Never mind 没关系；You're welcome 不客气；Thanks, anyway 无论如何，谢谢你；It doesn't matter 没关系。根据 Tina, your bag looks heavy.Do you need a hand? Oh, it's empty."蒂娜，你的包看起来很重。你需要帮忙吗？哦，它是空的。"可知，应该说"无论如何，谢谢你。"

故选：C。

二、完形填空

11. (24 分) Putting lion statues(雕像) outside buildings is popular in China.It was especially(1) A in ancient times.They are seen at the gates of temples, government offices and the homes of (2) B people.The statues are usually made of (3) A.People believe they can scare away evil spirits and bring good (4) D.

However, the lion is not a native of China.It was not until about 2, 000 years ago, when lions were given to Chinese emperors as gifts, that the animal (5) B be seen in China.Emperors loved lions because they looked (6) D.They kept lions as pets and as a symbol of power.The animals were also believed to look (7) A Suan Ni (狻猊), one of the nine legendary sons of the dragon.

Lions became even more popular in Chinese culture as Buddhism (佛教) was introduced to the country later.Buddhas (佛祖) ride lions and the lion's roar (咆哮) was (8) D to be the teachings of the Buddhas.

Since ancient times, people have put lion statues outside their houses to (9) B their families.They usually put a (10) A of stone lions on each side of the gate to their home.A male lion stands on the (11) C playing with a ball.It stands for power.A female lion is on the right with a baby lion under her paw.She stands for a large and thriving (兴旺的) (12) B.

(1) A. common B. special C. strange D. fresh

(2) A. smart B. rich C. polite D. good

(3) A. stone B. wood C. plastic D. gold

- (4) A. sense B. view C. idea D. luck
- (5) A. should B. could C. need D. might
- (6) A. helpful B. gentle C. funny D. strong
- (7) A. like B. for C. after D. at
- (8) A. sent B. changed C. chosen D. thought
- (9) A. please B. protect C. serve D. fight
- (10) A. pair B. piece C. copy D. number
- (11) A. top B. middle C. left D. bottom
- (12) A. mother B. family C. future D. wealth

【答案】ABADB DADBA CB

【分析】短文主要写了中国古代流行在建筑物外放置狮子雕像。这在古代尤为流行，可以在寺庙、政府办公室和富有人家的门口看到。这些雕像通常是用石头制成的。人们相信它们可以驱赶邪恶的灵魂，带来好运。然而，狮子并不是中国的本土动物。直到大约 2000 年前，狮子作为礼物赠送给中国皇帝后，这种动物才开始出现在中国。皇帝喜欢狮子，因为它们看起来威武。他们把狮子当作宠物和权力的象征。人们还相信狮子看起来像龙的九个传说之子之一的狻猊。随着佛教传入中国，狮子在中国文化中变得更加流行。佛陀骑着狮子，狮子的咆哮被认为是佛陀的教诲。自古以来，人们就将狮子雕像放在家门口来保护家庭。他们通常在家门两侧放置一对石狮子。雄狮站在左边玩球，象征力量。雌狮站在右边，她的爪子下有一只小狮子，象征繁荣。

【解答】(1) 考查形容词。句意：这在古代尤为常见。A.common 常见的；B.special 特殊的；C.strange 奇怪的；D.fresh 新鲜的；根据前面 Putting lion statues (雕像) outside buildings is popular in China. (在中国，把狮子雕像放在建筑物外面是很常见的。) 可知此处表示在古代尤为常见，故选 A。

(2) 考查形容词。句意：它们可以在寺庙、政府办公室和富人家中的大门上看到。A.smart 聪明的；B.rich 富有的；C.polite 礼貌的；D.good 好的；根据 They They are seen at the gates of temples, government offices and the homes of _____ people. (它们可以在寺庙、政府办公室和……家中的大门上看到。) 可知此处表示“富人家”，故选 B。

(3) 考查名词。句意：这些雕像通常是用石头做的。A.stone 石头；B.wood 木头；C.plastic 塑料；D.gold 金；根据后面 stone lions on each side of the gate to their home (在自家大门的两侧的石狮子)，可知此处表示“石头”，故选 A。

（4）考查名词。句意：人们相信它们可以吓跑恶灵，带来好运。A.sense 感觉；B.view 观点；C.idea 想法；D.luck 幸运；根据 they can scare away evil spirits （它们可以吓跑恶灵）可知此处表示"好运"，故选 D。

（5）考查情态动词。句意：直到大约 2000 年前，当狮子被作为礼物送给中国皇帝时，这种动物才在中国被看到。A.should 应该；B.could 可以；C.need 需要；D.might 可能；根据上文 However, the lion is not a native of China.（然而，狮子不是本土物。）是作为礼物送给中国皇帝的，可知此处表示"可以在中国被看到"，故选 B。

（6）考查形容词。句意：皇帝喜欢狮子，因为它们看起来很强壮。A.helpful 有帮助的；B.gentle 温柔的；C.funny 有趣的；D.strong 强壮的；根据 They kept lions as pets and as a symbol of power.（他们养狮子作为宠物和权力的象征。）可知此处表示"强壮的"，故选 D。

（7）考查介词。句意：这些动物也被认为长得像传说中龙的九个儿子之一——狻猊。A.like 像；B.for 为了；C.after 在……之后；D.at 在；根据后面 Suan Ni（狻猊），可知此处表示"看起来像"，look like 看起来像，故选 A。

（8）考查动词。句意：佛祖骑狮子，狮子的吼声被认为是佛的教诲。A.sent 发送；B.changed 改变；C.chosen 选择；D.thought 认为；根据 Buddhas（佛祖）ride lions and the lion's roar（咆哮 was _____ to be the teachings of the Buddhas.（佛祖骑狮子，狮子的吼声……是佛的教诲。），又根据 be considered to be 被认为是，故选 D。

（9）考查动词。句意：自古以来，人们就把狮子雕像放在屋外以保护家人。A.please 请；B.protect 保护；C.serve 服务；D.fight 打架；根据前面 People believe they can scare away evil spirits（人们相信它们可以吓跑恶灵），可知此处表示"保护家人"，故选 B。

（10）考查名词。句意：他们通常在自家大门的两侧各放一对石狮子。A.pair 一对；B.piece 块；C.copy 一本；D.number 数字；根据后面 A male lion（一只雄狮），A female lion（一只雌狮子），可知此处表示一对狮子，故选 A。

（11）考查名词。句意：一只雄狮站在左边玩球。A.top 顶部；B.middle 中间；C.left 左；D.bottom 底部；根据后面 A female lion is on the right with a baby lion under her paw.（右边是一只雌狮子，爪子下夹着一只小狮子。）可知此处表示"在左边"，故选 C。

（12）考查名词。句意：她代表着一个兴旺的大家庭。A.mother 母亲；B.family 家庭；C.future 未来；D.wealth 财富；根据前面 A female lion is on the right with a baby lion under her paw.（右边是一只雌狮子，爪子下夹着一只小狮子。）可知此处表示"家庭"，故选 B。

三、阅读理解

12. (8分) A long time ago, people were very different from the way we are now. Over time, the human body changes to adapt to (适应) a new way of life. Can we expect the human body to change in the future? For sure. The development of technology is changing how we live. What kind of changes can we expect?

In the future, people will probably be even taller. Most of us now have much better food than people in the past and we grow more. However, our muscles will not be as strong as now because we won't do a lot of physical work.

We are already using our feet less, and our hands more. So we can expect that our legs will get shorter and our feet smaller, and at the same time, our fingers will get longer. And our fingers and our eyes will both get better because they'll have to do more work together.

It's very possible that people will have four toes, not five. The little toe really isn't needed any more, so it will probably disappear (消失) sometime in the future.

Now, what about the mouth? It'll get smaller, perhaps, because technology improvement will mean that we don't need to talk so much, and also because our teeth will get smaller.

Last but not least, people won't have much hair on their bodies as now, as we don't need it to keep ourselves warm any more.

Will all these things happen? If so, when? These are questions no one can answer for sure.

(1) The underlined sentence in paragraph 1 is to C.

- A. give some advice
- B. dig the topic
- C. introduce the following parts
- D. show the writer's worry

(2) Why may people in the future be taller? B

- A. They will do less physical work.
- B. They will have better food to eat.
- C. Their legs will get longer and longer.
- D. Their muscles will be much stronger.

(3) Which of the body parts might get smaller according to the passage? C

- ①feet ②hands ③fingers ④mouth

A. ①②

B. ②③

C. ①④

D. ③④

(4) What's the passage mainly about? B

A. Future life.

B. Body changing.

C. Unknown questions.

D. Technology improvement.

【答案】CBCB

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了人类身体的变化以及未来可能发生的变化。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据下文 In the future, people will probably be even taller. (在未来, 人们可能变得更高。) 可知下文是介绍人类未来的改变, 可推断这句话是为了引出下文, 故选: C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据 Most of us now have much better food than people in the past and we grow more. (我们中的大多数人现在比过去有更好的食物, 我们种植得更多。) 可知我们长得高是因为吃得好, 故选: B。

(3) 细节理解题。根据 So we can expect that our legs will get shorter and our feet smaller (所以我们可以预期我们的腿会变短, 我们的脚会变小) 及 Now, what about the mouth? It'll get smaller (嘴巴怎么办? 会变小的) 可知会变小的是脚和嘴, 故选: C。

(4) 主旨大意题。根据 What kind of changes can we expect? (我们期望有哪种改变?) 及下文介绍了一些可能的改变可知短文主要讲述了人类身体的变化以及未来可能发生的变化。故选: B。

13. (8分) For most first - year students at a university or college, August is the month for military training (军训). It offers a good chance to meet our classmates and get ready for the new school life.

Our school's training took place from August 23 to 29. First, we would make a blackboard newspaper for our new classroom. When I found out that I was in charge of (负责) this project, I was nervous. Could I manage to both complete this project and prepare for the closing concert? What if my classmates wouldn't follow my instructions?

The project began on August 24. The three other girls in the group have different abilities. My group gave up our lunch break so that we would have more time to work. One girl in my group asked about my design, saying that we should shorten the text and leave more space for pictures. The arguments (争论) between us made me sad from time to time, but whenever there was an argument, I tried to stay calm. I thought hard about whether or not to

take her suggestions and then made some changes. I found that she had a lot of good ideas. As time went by, even when I couldn't take part in practice. I wasn't worried about leaving the project to her.

Finally, it was time for our project to be shown. Our teacher said that no matter what the results might be, our efforts （努力） would not be wasted.

Our class finally won first prize in the competition. Our teacher was right. The result was not the most important. I had never seen a class with such a strong sense of group honor, and at that moment, I realized that I was working with a great group of students.

（1）What do we know about military training from the passage? C

- A. It asks all the students to take part in it each term.
- B. It usually takes place from August 23 to 29.
- C. It allows students to get to know each other.
- D. It always ends with a school concert.

（2）What is the third paragraph mainly about? D

- A. How the writer prepared for the concert.
- B. How the writer chose her group members.
- C. How the writer got through military training
- D. How the writer's group prepared for their project.

（3）How did the writer's feeling change about the project? B .

- A. nervous — hopeless — confident — sad
- B. nervous — worried — calm — proud
- C. confident — worried — sad — proud
- D. nervous — worried — angry — sad

（4）What might be the best title for the passage? A .

- A. Team work is important
- B. Never let a chance go by
- C. Try to get the first prize
- D. Hard work makes a difference

【答案】 CDBA

【分析】 本文主要讲了作者通过军训比赛认识到了团队合作的重要性。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据 It offers a good chance to meet our classmates and get ready for the new school

life.（它提供了一个很好的机会来认识我们的同学，并为新的学校生活做好准备。）可知，军训能让学生们互相认识。故选 C。

（2）段落大意题。通读第三段可知，此段主要讲了作者所在的小组是如何准备他们的项目的。故选 D。

（3）推理判断题。根据 When I found out that I was in charge of（负责）this project, I was nervous.（当我发现我负责这个项目时，我很紧张。）可知，作者一开始心情很紧张；根据 Could I manage to both complete this project and prepare for the closing concert? What if my classmates wouldn't follow my instructions?（我能完成这个项目并为闭幕音乐会做准备吗？如果我的同学不听我的指示怎么办？）可知，作者当时很担心；根据 but whenever there was an argument, I tried to stay calm.（但每当发生争吵时，我都尽量保持冷静。）可知，作者在出现争吵情况时保持冷静；根据 I had never seen a class with such a strong sense of group honor, and at that moment, I realized that I was working with a great group of students.（我从未见过一个班级有如此强烈的集体荣誉感，在那一刻，我意识到我正在与一个伟大的学生群体合作。）可知，比赛结束作者的心情是自豪的。故选 B。

（4）标题归纳题。通读全文，根据 Our teacher was right.The result was not the most important.I had never seen a class with such a strong sense of group honor, and at that moment, I realized that I was working with a great group of students.（我们的老师是对的。结果并不是最重要的。我从未见过一个班级有如此强烈的集体荣誉感，在那一刻，我意识到我正在与一个伟大的学生群体合作。）可知，本文主要讲了作者通过军训比赛认识到了团队合作的重要性。故选 A。

14.（10分）In Chinese, what word do you usually use to call your mother? It's "Mama", isn't it? And as you know, in America, kids call their mother "Mom" or "Mommy".In French, the word is "Maman", and in Arabic（阿拉伯语），it's "Ummi".

Have you noticed that these words for "mother" all have a sound close to "m"? Similarly, the words for "father" almost all have the sound "b" or "p".There are over 7, 000 languages around the world.The words for other things are usually very different from one language to another.But why are the words for "mother" and "father" so similar?

The answer lies in how babies start to talk.The easiest sound a baby can make is "ah".A child can make this sound without the use of his tongue（舌头） or lips（嘴唇）.Then, if he is going to change things a little bit, the easiest thing to do is to break up that sound by closing his lips for a while.The child, by this point, has long been doing this to suck（吮吸） milk.And so, the baby makes the sound "mah".

In fact, babies "speaking" in this way are just playing.Adults, however, don't think so.When a baby says "mah mah", it sounds as if（好似） he is calling someone.And the person is most likely（可能） to be his

mother. The mother takes "mah" as meaning her. When speaking to her baby, she calls herself "mama". The word "mama" starts to mean "mother". This happens with human babies worldwide.

After babies begin making "m" by putting their lips together, they pick up the sound "bah" or "pah" in a similar way. When they make this sound, they are thought to be calling their second closest person: their father.

In this way, you call your mother "mama", and your father "baba". In fact, you have been doing this ever since you started to make sounds.

(1) Paragraph (段落) 1 shows the words for "mother" in different countries sound similar by C.

- A. doing a survey
- B. repeating information
- C. giving examples
- D. describing differences

(2) If we want to understand why the words for "mother" and "father" sound similar, we should know A.

- A. the way babies start to talk
- B. the languages around the world
- C. the meanings of "mah" and "bah"
- D. the difference between "mah" and "bah"

(3) The babies' original (最初的) purpose of saying "mah" is to C.

- A. start to talk
- B. call his mother
- C. play in this way
- D. ask his mother for help

(4) In order to make the sound "bah", babies have to D.

- A. open their lips all the time
- B. see their fathers
- C. use neither their tongue nor lips
- D. put their lips together

(5) What can be the best title for the passage? C

- A. Babies' talk with their parents

B. Words that sound similar

C. "Mama" and "baba" worldwide

D. Parents' love for babies

【答案】CACDC

【分析】本文介绍了世界上各种语言中"爸爸"与"妈妈"的发音相似的原因。

【解答】（1）推理判断题。根据第1段"And as you know, in America, kids call their mother "Mom" or "Mommy". In French, the word is "Maman", and in Arabic (阿拉伯语), it's "Ummi". (如你所知, 在美国, 孩子们称他们的妈妈为"妈妈"或"妈咪"。在法语中, 这个词是"Maman", 在阿拉伯语中, 它是"Ummi"。)"可知, 此处列举了一些语言中"妈妈"的叫法, 由此可知此处是通过举例子来说明不同国家"妈妈"一词的发音相似。故选 C。

（2）细节理解题。根据第2、3段"But why are the words for "mother" and "father" so similar? The answer lies in how babies start to talk." (但是为什么"母亲"和"父亲"这两个词如此相似呢? 答案在于婴儿是如何开始说话的。)"可知, 如果我们想要理解各国的"妈妈"和"爸爸"听起来相似的原因, 我们应该知道婴儿开始说话的方式。故选 A。

（3）细节理解题。根据第3、4段"And so, the baby makes the sound "mah". In fact, babies "speaking" in this way are just playing." (所以, 婴儿发出"mah"的声音。事实上, 宝宝这样"说话"只是在玩。)"可知, 婴儿发"mah"这个音的最初目的就是用这种方式玩。故选 C。

（4）细节理解题。根据第5段"After babies begin making 'm' by putting their lips together, they pick up the sound 'bah' or 'pah' in a similar way." (当婴儿开始把嘴唇合在一起发出"m"音时, 他们也会以类似的方式发出"bah"或"pah"音。)"可知, 当婴儿开始把嘴唇合在一起发出"m"音时, 他们也会以类似的方式发出"bah"或"pah"音, 所以婴儿需要把嘴唇合在一起发出"bah"音。故选 D。

（5）标题归纳题。通读全文可知, 本文介绍了世界上各种语言中"爸爸"与"妈妈"的发音相似的原因。选项 C "世界各地的'妈妈'和'爸爸'"最适合作为本文的标题。故选 C。

四、六选四

15. (8分) Without music, life would be a mistake, "famous German philosopher (哲学家) Friedrich Nietzsche said over a century ago. Music is a big part of lives. (1) D For example, Chicago public schools hurt arts education when it fired (解雇) over 1, 000 teachers. Among them, 10 percent of the teachers taught art or music, according to The Washington Times. (2) F In other countries, such as China and the UK, music classes are not thought to be as important as ones like science, math and history. That's partly because music is not seen as a very important life skill and it isn't tested. Many students are busy with schoolwork, so parents

and students choose to pay more attention to improving subjects that are tested more often.

(3) B

When playing music, you need different abilities to work together. It is not as simple as it looks, according to Kenneth Guilmartin of Music Together, an early childhood music development program. For example, when playing the piano, people see music notes and decode (解码) them in their brains. They also use their fingers to make sounds. You need to deal with all these things at the same time.

(4) A You can see that many scientists are good at playing music. Einstein played the violin, and German physicist Max Planck was talented in playing the piano.

A. Music has a special connection with science as well.

B. However, learning music is good in many ways.

C. Music isn't a very important life skill for us.

D. But recently, US schools have cut music classes to reduce cost.

E. Decoding music notes is needed while we are playing music.

F. In fact, this is not just a problem in the US.

【答案】 DFBA

【分析】 本文讲述了音乐的重要性。

【解答】 细节推理题。

(1) 根据上文 Without music, life would be a mistake, " famous German philosopher (哲学家) Friend rich Nietzsche said over a century ago. Music is a big part of lives. (一个多世纪前, 德国著名哲学家 Rich Nietzsche 曾说过: "没有音乐, 生活就是一个错误".) 和下文 For example, Chicago public schools hurt arts education when it fired (解雇) over 1, 000 teachers. Among them, 10 percent of the teachers taught art or music, according to The Washington Times. (例如, 芝加哥公立学校解雇了 1000 多名教师, 从而损害了艺术教育。据《华盛顿时报》报道, 其中 10% 的教师教授艺术或音乐。) 可知说的是音乐和解雇教授音乐的老师, 结合选项, 应说但最近, 美国学校减少了音乐课以降低成本。故选 D。

(2) 根据上文 For example, Chicago public schools hurt arts education when it fired (解雇) over 1, 000 teachers. Among them, 10 percent of the teachers taught art or music, according to The Washington Times. (例如, 芝加哥公立学校解雇了 1000 多名教师, 从而损害了艺术教育。据《华盛顿时报》报道, 其中 10% 的教师教授艺术或音乐。) 和下文 In other countries, such as China and the UK, music classes are not thought to be as important as ones like science, math and history. That's partly because music is not seen as a very

important life skill and it isn't tested.（在中国和英国等其他国家，音乐课被认为不如科学、数学和历史课那么重要。这部分是因为音乐不被视为一种非常重要的生活技能并不会进行测试。）可知说的是在中国和英国等其他国家，音乐课被认为不如科学、数学和历史课那么重要，结合选项，应说事实上，学校减少了音乐课以降低成本不仅仅是美国的问题。故选 F。

（3）根据下文 When playing music, you need different abilities to work together. It is not as simple as it looks, according to Kenneth Guilmartin of Music Together, an early childhood music development program. For example, when playing the piano, people see music notes and decode（解码）them in their brains. They also use their fingers to make sounds. You need to deal with all these things at the same time.（在演奏音乐时，你需要不同的能力来协同工作。据儿童早期音乐发展项目“音乐共同”的肯尼斯·吉尔马丁（Kenneth Guilmartin）说，这并不像看上去那么简单。例如，当弹钢琴时，人们看到音符并在大脑中解码。他们也用手指发出声音。你需要处理。所有这些事情同时发生。）可知说的是学习音乐的好处，结合选项，应说然而，学习音乐在很多方面都是好的。故选 B。

（4）根据下文 You can see that many scientists are good at playing music Einstein played the violin, and German physicist Max Planck was talented in playing the piano.（你可以看到，许多科学家擅长演奏爱因斯坦拉的小提琴，而德国物理学家马克斯·普朗克擅长弹钢琴。）可知说的是许多科学家擅长演奏爱因斯坦拉的小提琴，而德国物理学家马克斯·普朗克擅长弹钢琴，结合选项，应说音乐与科学也有着特殊的联系。故选 A。

五、综合填空

16.（10分）Welcome home! On Sept. 25th, Huawei's Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou arrived （1） in Shenzhen, Guangdong, after being illegally held（非法拘押）in Canada for nearly three years. Her safe return （2） shows（show）China has the ability to protect Chinese people and wanted to take her to the US. Meng pleaded not guilty to the charge and finally left Canada （3） safely（safe）on Sept. 24th. It was （4） a hard time for her which was full of struggle in Canada. But when she （5） landed（land）at Bao'an International Airport, the warmth of home almost made her （6） cry（cry）.

She waved her hands （7） to the crowd（人群）while she walked off the plane. She expressed her thanks to the Chinese government and also Chinese people. She said it was a （8） valuable（value）experience in her life. As the saying goes, the bigger the difficulty, the （9） greater（great）the growth.

【答案】（1）in （2）shows （3）safely （4）a （5）landed （6）cry （7）to （8）valuable （9）greater

【分析】这篇短文主要写了华为首席财务官孟晚舟在加拿大被非法拘留近三年后，安全返回中国深圳的情况。她的安全返回显示中国有能力保护中国人，并希望将她引渡到美国。孟晚舟对指控表示不认罪，

并于9月24日安全离开加拿大。在加拿大，她经历了艰难的时刻，充满了斗争。但当她降落在宝安国际机场时，家的温暖几乎让她流泪。她在下飞机时向人群挥手，并对中国政府和中国人民表示感谢。她说这是她生命中一次有价值的经历。俗话说，困难越大，成长越大。

【解答】(1) 考查介词。句意：9月25日，华为首席财务官孟晚舟抵达广东深圳，她在加拿大被非法关押了近三年。arrive in 抵达某地，是固定搭配，再根据 Shenzhen 可知，是大地点，因此 in 符合题意。故填 in。

(2) 考查动词。句意：她的安全返回表明中国有能力保护中国人民，并希望将她带到美国。Her safe return 为单数主语，该句是一般现在时，谓语动词用动词的三单规则。故填 shows。

(3) 考查副词。句意：孟对指控不认罪，最终于9月24日安全离开加拿大。根据 left Canada（离开加拿大）可知，此空需要一个副词修饰动词，结合英文提示可知，safely 符合句意。故填 safely。

(4) 考查冠词。句意：这对她来说是一段艰难的时光，在加拿大充满了斗争。根据 hard time（艰难时期）可知，应该是说对她来说，是一个艰难的时期，且 hard 以辅音音素开头，因此 a 符合句意。故填 a。

(5) 考查动词。句意：但当她降落在宝安国际机场时，家的温暖几乎让她哭了出来。该句是一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式，故填 landed。

(6) 考查动词。句意：但当她降落在宝安国际机场时，家的温暖几乎让她哭了出来。make sb do: 使得某人做某事。故填 cry。

(7) 考查介词。句意：她走下飞机时向人群挥手。wave hand to: 向……挥手。故填 to。

(8) 考查形容词。句意：她说这是她一生中宝贵的经历。valuable: 宝贵的。作前置定语修饰 experience。故填 valuable。

(9) 考查形容词。句意：俗话说，困难越大，成长越快。the+比较级，the+比较级，意为“越来越”，可知此空需要形容词的比较级，结合英文提示可知，greater 符合句意。故填 greater。

六、单词拼写（共5小题： 每小题1分， 满分5分）

17. (1分) I guess that the notebook on the ground belongs to one of the secretaries (秘书) .

【答案】secretaries

【分析】我猜地上的笔记本是其中一位秘书的。

【解答】根据提示“秘书”可知，one of 后跟名词 secretary 的复数 secretaries。

故答案为：secretaries。

18. (1分) My deskmate felt quite unhappy (happy) because he answered few questions right in the test.

【答案】unhappy

【分析】我的同桌很不高兴，因为他在考试中几乎没有答对问题。

【解答】根据题干，可知 quite+形容词。由 because he answered few questions right in the test, 可知是 unhappy, 不开心的。

故填 unhappy.

19. (1 分) According to the weather report, it'll be one of the windiest (wind) days tomorrow.

【答案】windiest

【分析】根据天气预报，明天将是风最大的日子之一。

【解答】wind 风，名词。one of the+形容词最高级+名词复数"最.....之一"固定搭配，填形容词 windy 的最高级 windiest"风最大的"

故答案为：windiest。

20. (1 分) They were talking noisily (noise) in the classroom when Mr Wu walked in.

【答案】noisily

【分析】当吴先生走进来的时候，他们正在教室里吵闹地谈话。

【解答】noisily 副词，吵闹地，修饰动词 talk。

故填：noisily。

21. (1 分) The little dog is found dying (die) on the road. Someone kind is taking it to the vet's.

【答案】dying

【分析】有人发现小狗死在路上。善良的人要把它送到兽医那里。

【解答】find sth doing sth"发现某物正在做某事"固定搭配，填 die 的 ing 形式 dying"死亡"。

故答案为：dying。

七、动词填空

22. (1 分) - - Will he come and join us in the match?

- - Not until his work is finished (finish) .

【答案】is finished

【分析】- - 他会来参加我们的比赛吗？

- - 直到他完成工作。

【解答】finish 结束，动词。这里是一个省略句的形式，完整的句子应该是 He won't come and join us in the match until his work (finish). "not...until"直到...才，引导的条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时态，从句用一般现在时态，主语是 his work 是第三人称单数，与动词 finish 是动宾关系，要用一般现在时的被动语态，结构为"be+动词过去分词"。

故填：is finished。

23. (1 分) - - Have you ever heard about the Little Mermaid?

- - Yes, I have gone (go) there twice during my visit in Denmark.

【答案】have gone

【分析】- 你听说过小美人鱼吗？

- 是的，我在丹麦访问期间去过那里两次。

【解答】根据 twice（两次）可知时态是现在完成时。I 接 have+过去分词。

故答案为：have gone。

24. (1 分) It's up to you to decide when to take (take) the rest.

【答案】to take

【分析】剩下的时间由你决定。

【解答】句子中 when+to 引导的动词不定式做 decide 的宾语。

故填：to take。

25. (2 分) - Boys and girls, have you written (write) down all the main point?

- - Yes, we have.

【答案】have; written

【分析】- 孩子们，你们把所有的重点都写下来了吗？

- 是的，我们写下来了。

【解答】write down 写下来。根据答语中使用的 have 可知首句使用了现在完成时，句子结构由 have/has+过去分词构成，因此空格处填 have; written。

故答案为：have; written。

26. (1 分) There are a lot of colourful lights shining (shine) brightly on the Christmas tree.

【答案】shining

【分析】圣诞树上有许多彩灯明亮地闪烁着。

【解答】根据题干，可知是指圣诞树上有许多彩灯明亮地闪烁着。there be...doing sth 表示有……正在做某事。

故答案为：shining。

27. (1 分) - - - Why do you look so worried?

- - - I had a job interview yesterday and am waiting (wait) for the result.

【答案】am waiting

【分析】- - - 你怎么看起来这么担心？

- - - 我昨天参加了一个工作面试，现在在等结果。

【解答】根据句意可知，空处使用现在进行时，故谓语动词使用现在进行时 am waiting。

故答案为：am waiting。