**厦门九中2019--2010学年初三上上学期期中考测试卷**

Ⅳ.选择填空。从A,B,C,D中选出一个最佳答案完成句子。（每小题1，共15分）

1. Jenny had \_\_\_\_\_\_interview for a job, so she didn’t go to \_\_\_\_\_new shopping mall with her

parents.

1. the, a B. a, the C. an, the D. the, the
2. He \_\_\_\_live in a small village, but now he has \_\_\_\_\_living in the big city.
3. is used to, used to B. used to, been used to

C.was used to, used to D. be used to, used to

18. ---Do you believe that paper is made \_\_\_\_\_wood?

---Yes, I do. And we all know that cars are made \_\_\_\_\_\_steel.

1. from, from B, from, of C. of, from D. of, of

19 The traffic signs warn people \_\_\_\_\_\_after drinking.

1. to drive B.not to drive C. driving D. don’t drive
2. ----What did you do on Earth Day this years ?

----We \_\_\_\_\_a show to spread the message about protecing the environment.

1. put on B. put off C. put up D. put away
2. ----Chinese astronaut can also walk in space now.

----Yes, they’re\_\_\_\_\_our nartion.

1. proud of B. pleased with C.the pride of D. pride in
2. ----Can you tell me where the students are?

----They \_\_\_\_\_reading books just now.

1. will find B. have found C.found D.were found
2. ----A number of students in my school\_\_\_\_\_from other countries.

----Yes, the number of the foreign countries \_\_\_\_\_over 30.

1. are, are B.is, is C. is, are D. are, is
2. ---What’s htat over there, Zhao Min?

---Oh, it’s an amcient cup. It’s \_\_\_\_\_drinking wine.

1. used as B.used to C.used in D.used for.
2. ----Mom, is it OK for me to watch TV for a while?

----Sorry. Why not watch TV after your homwork\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. completed B. has completed C. is completed D.completes
2. ----Sorry, Darcy. I took your dictionary\_\_\_\_\_\_. ----It doesn’t matter.
3. by mistake B.by accident C.by hand D. by chance
4. ----What did your teacher say to you just now?

----He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_I would like to help him or not.

1. wether B. if C. that D. /
2. ----Can you finish your math homework this afternoon?

----\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You know, I am good at math.

1. It’s a piece of cake. B. It serves you right C. Sorry, I can’t D.I’m not sure.
2. ----I’m going to buy a car. Any advice, Charlie?

- ----Well, it deends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If money isn’t a pronlem, you can buy a BMW.

1. how much you can afford B. when you will buy one

C.where youare driving D. how long you will drive

30.---- Having many heplers makes a task easier and faster to complete.

----I think so. \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Never too old to learn. B. Seeing is believing.

C. Practice makes perfect. D. Many hands make light work.

**Ⅴ.完型填空：** 从A. B. C. D中，选择一个最佳答案，使短文意思完整。（每小题1.5分，共15分）

It was a beautiful spring day, and a sense of peace stayed with me as I left the cathedral (大教堂) on Easter Monday morning. I paused for a moment on top of the steps leading to the road, now   31   with people rushing to their jobs. Sitting in her usual place, inside a small archway (拱门), was the old flower lady. At her   32  , dresses and flowers were putting on top of a spread-open newspaper.   
     The flower lady was   33  , her wrinkled old face alive with some inner joy. I started down the stairs then on an impulse (冲动), I turned and   34   a flower. As I put it in my lapel , I said, "You look   35  ." "Why not?' she answered. "Everything is good."   
     She was dressed so shabbily(衣衫褴褛地）and seemed so old that her reply  36  me. "You've been sitting here for many years now, haven't you? And always smiling. You wear your troubles well." "You can't reach my age and not have troubles," she  37 , "only it's like Jesus（耶稣） and Good Friday..." She paused for a moment.   
     "Yes?"   
     "Well, when Jesus was killed-on Good Friday, that was the worst day for the whole world. When I get troubles I remember that,  38  I think of what happened only three days later,  Easter, our Lord arose from the dead. So when things  39 , I've learned to wait three days...and somehow everything gets much better."   
     She smiled good-bye, but her words still follow me  40 I think I have troubles..."Give God a chance to help. Wait three days."

31. A. dirty B. clean C. crowded D. wide

32.A. side B. feet C. back D. head

33.A.talking B.smiling C.selling D. waiting

34.A. looked for B. stared at C. picked out D. put off

35.A.old B.smart C. young D. happy

36.A. amazed B. smused C. caught D. reached

37.A. replied B. asked C. shouted D. cried

38.A. but B. so C. and D. or

39.A. go wrong B. take place C. turn up D. get well

40.A. wherever B. whatever C. whickever D. whenever

1. **阅读理解（共45分）**

Ⅵ. 阅读下面五篇短文，根据文章的内容选择最佳答案作答41--46 题。

1. -46题，每小题2分，满分40分，61-65题，每小题1分，满分5分）

#### B

A picture is more than a thousand words. A mind map tells what you think. Different from a map that guides you home, it paints out the way your brain works. On mind maps, ideas are shown as pictures and key words reaching out from a central topic. A good mind map usually turns out to look like "a spider"or "a big tree". By setting your mind free, mind maps encourage you to **think outside the box** . The outside the box. The only thing might get in the way between you and your next big idea i your imagination. ere are some tools that can be useful in showing key points, and say a lot without saying too much!

**A flow chart** explains how things work with symbols and text. It shows you every step and decision you need to make. Each step is in a different shape and connected by lines and arrows(箭 头）.Each arrow points to the next stage of a process.This allows anyone to see the map and follow from beginning to end as easily as reading a story book. For example, you can make a flow chart to show your grandparents how to use a smartphone !

**A fishbone map** points out the reason behind a problem. You create it in the shape of a fish. Start with the head, which is the problem in question. A straight line leading to the head is the fish's backbone. Lines connecting to the backbone are the "reasons"of the problem. Each reason will then need to be explained. The closer you get to the fish head, the closer you are to a solution.

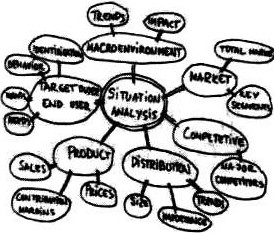
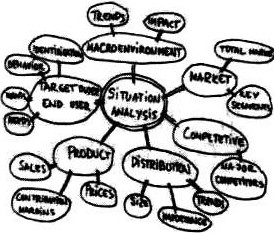
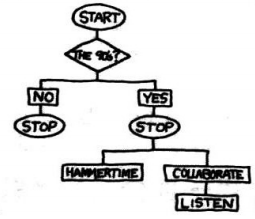
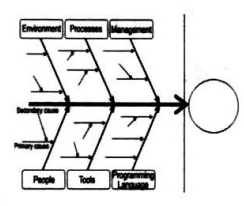
41. A mind map helps us .

A. find way home B. think clearly C.draw pictures

42. The underline phrase "think outside the box" means " "

A. step outside B. draw boxes C. become creative

43. We know that Picture is a flow chart.

A  B.C.

44. We should start with when drawing fishbone map.

A. a problem B.a reason C. a solution

45. Which of the following statement is TURE?

A. Mind maps allow us to see our ideas in drawings.

B. The steps are in the same shape when a flow chart is drawn.

C. Fishbone maps are used to show how to cook a fish.

B

We talked with June Galloway about her book *Get off on thr Right Foot: Don’t Let the Wrng Gesture Ruin Your Day.*

**English is the world’s international language. But in your book, communication without words is paid more attention to.**  ◎

**June:**Well,gestures and other body languages and have different meanings in different places.Something that you think is friendly or polite could be considered to be very impolte in another culture. I’ve described manyof these customs and cultural differences, so **my readers won’t get off the wrong foot** when they meet people from places where the culture is differenr from their own.

**Can greeting someone the wrong way really lead to misunderstanding?**

**June:** In some places, yes. The heavy handshake to a North American may seem quite impolite in other places. And a light handskake ---which is usual in some countries--may seem unfriendly to a North Amercan.

**What other gestures can cause misunderstanding?**

**June:** Take the gesture for“Come here”for example. In North America, people gesture with the palm(掌心)up. Well, in southern Europe, that gesture means“goodbye”. And in many Asian countries, the palm-up gesture is thought rude. Instead, people there gesture with the palm down.

**Surely, there must be some gestures used everywhere, right?What about the thumb-up(翘拇指）gesture for “great”?**

Sorry. That’s very rude in Australia and the Middle East. That is why it’s important to know about body language and cultural differences.

1. Which of the following can be put in the ◎ ?
2. How is it going? B. Could it make readers interested?

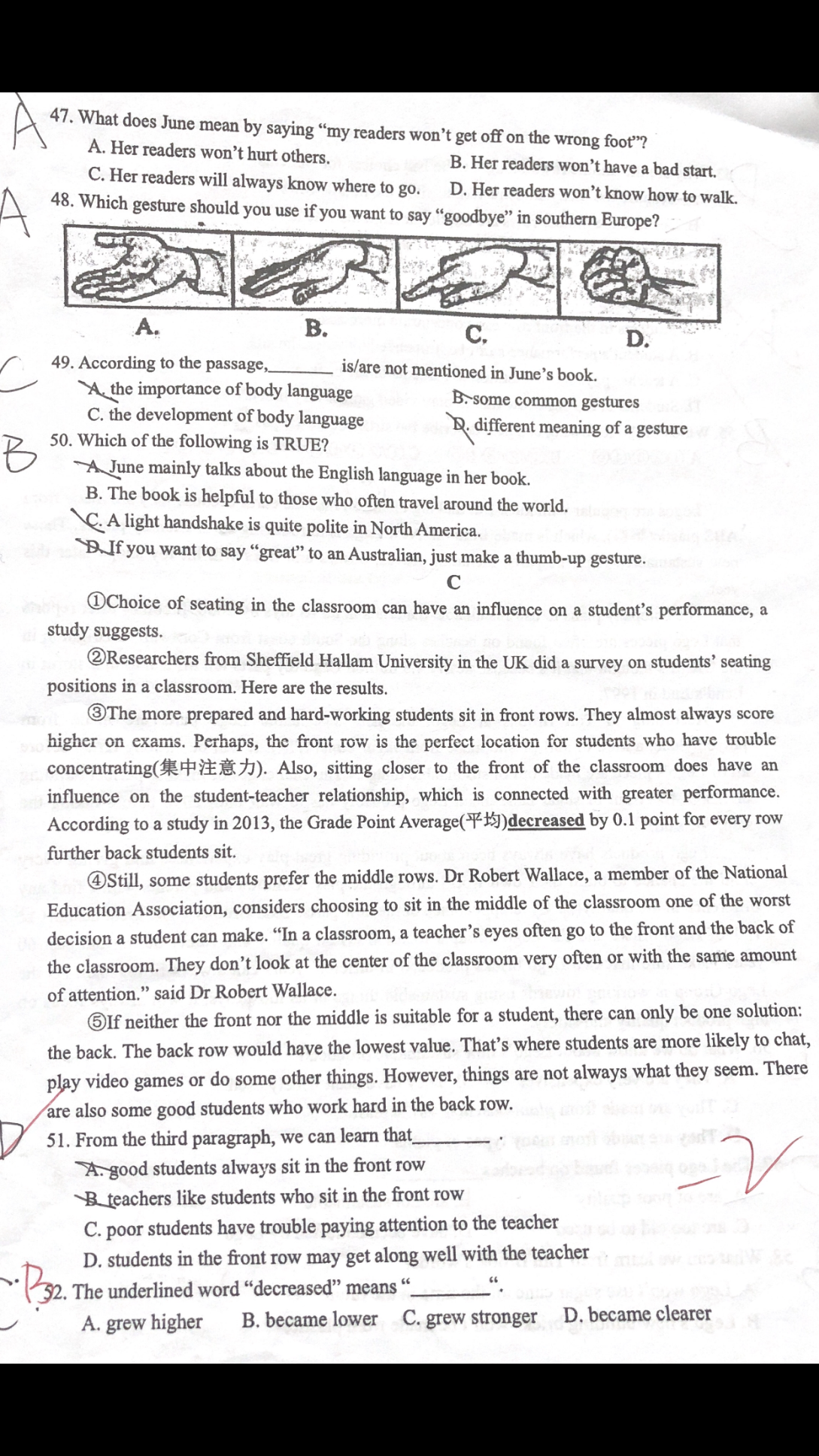
C.Can you give us some example? D. Why is that so important?

47. What does June mean by saying“my readers won’t get off on the wrong foot”?

A. Her readers won’t hurt others. B. Her readers won’t have a bad start.

C. Her readers will always know where to go. D. Her readers won’t know how to walk.

48. Which gesture should you use if you want to say “goodbye”in southern Europe？



1. According to the passage,\_\_\_\_\_\_is/are not mentioned in June’s book.
2. the importance od body language B. some common gestures

C.the development of body language D. different meaning of a gesture

50. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. June mainly talks about the English language in her book.

B. The book is helpful to those who often travel around the world.

C. Ali ghe handshake is quite polite in North America.

D.If you want to say “great”to an Australia, just make a thumb-up gesture.

C

①Choice of seating in the classroom can have an influence on a student’s performance, a study seuggests.

②Research from Sheffield Hallam University in the UK did a survey on students’ seating positions in a classroom. Here are the results.

③The more prepared and hard-working students sit in front row.They almost always score higher on exams,Perhaps, the front row is the perfect location for students who have trouble concentrating(集中注意力）.Also, sitting closer to the front of the classroom does have an influence on the student-teacher relationship, which is connected with greater performance. According to s study in 2013, the Grade Point Average（平均）decreased by 0.1 point for every row further back students sit.

④Still, some students prefer the middle rows. Dr Robert Wallace, a member of the National Education Association, considers choosing to sit in the middle of the classroom one of the worst decision a student can make. “In a classroom, a teacher’s eyes often go to the front and the back od the classroom. They don’t look at the center of the classroom very often or with the same amount of attention.”said Dr Rober Wallace.

⑤If neither the front nor the middle is suitable for a student, there can only be one solution:the back. The back row would have the lower value. That’s where students are more likely to chat,play video games or do some other things. However, things are not always what they seem. There are also some good students who work hard in the back row.

1. From the third paragraph, we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_.
2. good students always sit in the front row
3. Teachers like students who sit in the front row
4. Poor students have trouble paying attentin the the teacher
5. students in the front row may get along well with the teacher

52. The underlined word“ 'decreased "means“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. grew higher B. became lower C. grew stronger D. became clearer

53. Why are the middle row sthought to be bad choices for students?

A.Because too many students like to sit in the middle rows.

B.Because the middle rows are a little far from the teacher.

C.Because students in the middle rows have trouble concentrating.

D.Because the teacher pays little atention to students in the middle rows.

54.Which of the following is TRUE?

A.Students in the front row can concentrate more easily.

B.A student’s performance can't be influnced by where he sits.

C.A teacher pays more attention to stuents in the back row.

D.Students in the back row like to play video games very much.

55.Which of the following can best describ the structure of the passage?

A.①②③④⑤ B.①②③④⑤ C.①②③④⑤ D.①②③④⑤

D

Legos are popular with kids.But making them can hurt the earth because they are made from

ABS plastic(塑料), which is made from oil.Now Lego is introducing earth-friendly pieces. These

New sustainable(可持续的)parts,includig leaves,bushes and trees will hit toy shops later this Year.

The company plans to use sustainable matrials in all its toys by 2030.It comes after reports that Lego pieces are often found on beaches along the South cost from Cornwall to Brighton in the UK.It's thought that it's because nearly 4.8 million Lego toy parts fell off a ship in a storm in Land’s End in 1997.

According to Tim Brooks at Lego,the new sustainable Lego parts are made from polyethylene, a kind of soft plastic made from *sugar cane*(甘蔗). It will be “a long time" before

all of Lego's piece are made out of sustaiable things."The challenges of making perfect building

bricks(积木块)out of sugar cane mean Lego probably has to wait until 2030 before taking the step,"hesaid.

“ Lego products have always been about providing great play experiences and giving every

child the chance to build their own world through the play.Children and parents won’t find any

difference in the quality品质) or appearance of the new parts."Said Brooks."The great design(设

计)of Lego bricks and the Lego Group's focus(重点) on quality and safety during the past 60

Years make sure that two Lego bricks produed in different years can always fit together.As the

Lego Group is working towards using sustainable things in its most toys,it will always focus on

High product quality and safety.

56.What do we know about Legos new sustainable products？

A.They are very expensive. B.They have been widely used.

C.They are made from plant-based(植物性)plastic。

D.They are made from many types of plants.

57.The Lego pieces found on beaches\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.are of poor quality B.are not sustainable

C.are too old to be used D.have been collected by Lego

58.What can we learn fromTim Brook's words?

A.Lego won't use sugar cane all the time in the future.

B.Lego's new building bricks won't be made from plastic.

C.It is very difficult for Lego to make better building bricks

D. It will take Lego years to make all its products sustainable

59. According to the Lego Group, it is the most important that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. children and parents play together

B. people play with Lego for a long time

C. it should develop more new products

D, its products should be safe for players

60. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. Lego is trying to make sustainable products

B Legos are the most popular toy among children.

C.Lego has a long history in making toys

D. Lego is making new pieces for adults to play

第二节阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项,使短

文通顺、连贯、意思完整。(每小题1分,满分5分)

When I was a boy, I dreamed of my future, I wanted to be a cow boy because I loved all the

old westerns on television. Then I dreamed of being a firefighter and saving people from burning

buildings. 61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Then I went to college and those dreams changed. I thought I would be a scientist. Later I

hoped to be a teacher and I also wanted to be a famous writer.

62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_It wasn't a job that I dreamed of, but a time when my family and I would finally be problem-free. That dream, of course, didn't happen In fact, none of those dreams ever came to life.

It took me many years to realize that living in a dream future was living in an illusion(幻想).

63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.And I found that I was wasting my days wishing for some dream to come true when I could be fully living and loving each day I am given. It is only in the present that we can truly live.64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Our dreams of the future are just dreams. Whether they come true or not isn't as important as how we live each day in the present.

An act of kindness not given now is lost forever. A moment of love missed can never be made up again. Each second in the present is precious(珍贵的) and priceless.65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them and love them all. Always live in the present with a heart fullof love, a soul fullof joy, and a life full of kindness

|  |
| --- |
| A. I knew that there could be no problem-free future because problems are a part of life.  B. When I had children, my dreams of the future changed again.  C. Don't waste a second of them.  D. I just couldn't wait to grow up and do whatever I liked.  E. It is only in the present that we can truly love. |

**第二部分(非选择题)**

(四)交际运用(共30分)

Ⅶ.根据情景提示,完成下列各题。(每空2分,共10分)

1. 同学问你在英语学习中如何改善发音，你是这样回答的：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 看到一只小狗很可爱，你会这样感叹道：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

1. 你想知道去邮局怎么走，你会这样问同学：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

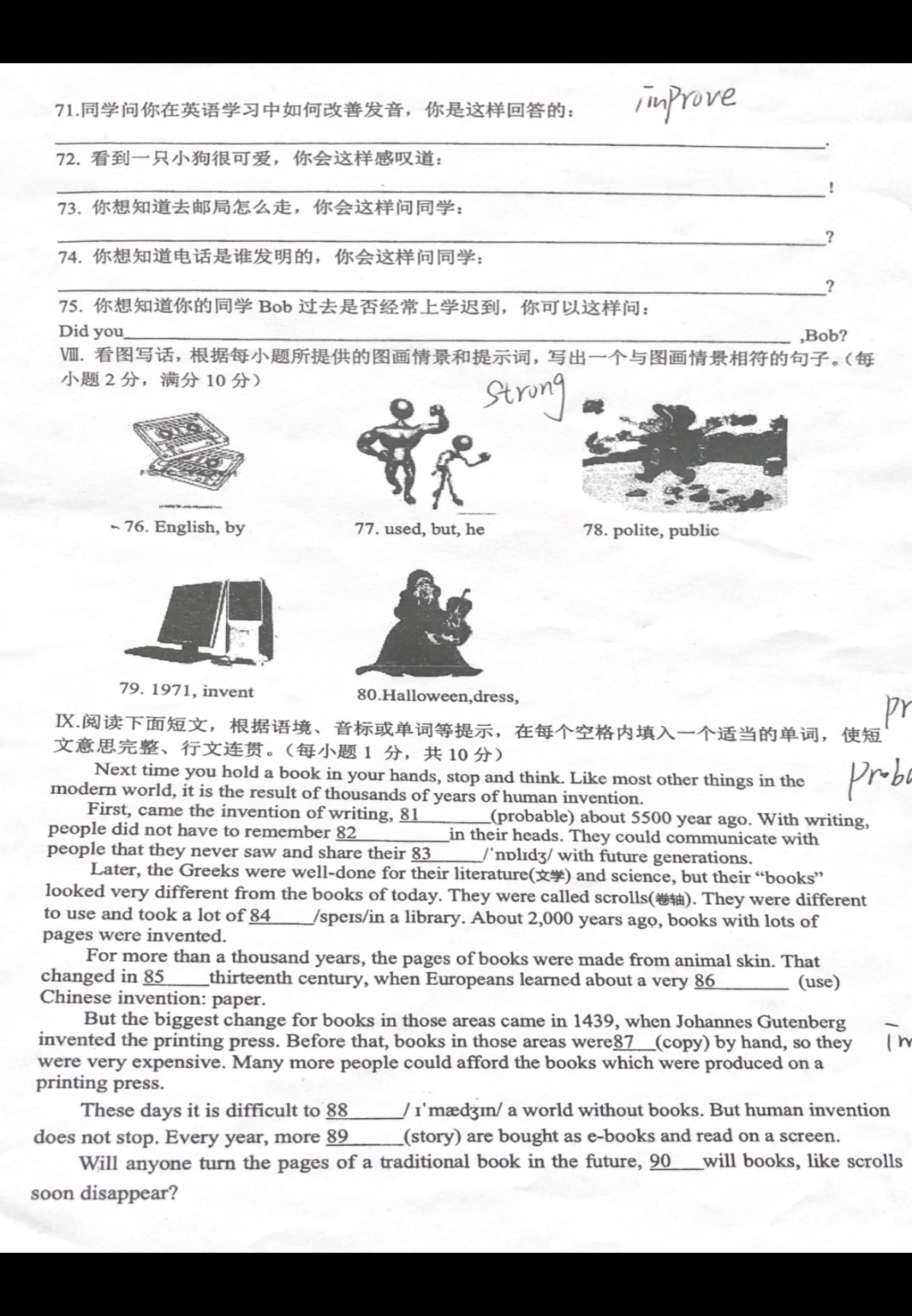
74.你想知道电话是谁发明的，你会这样问同学：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. 你想知道你的同学Bob过去是否经常上学迟到，你可以这样问：

Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Bob?

Ⅷ.看图写话，根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词，写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。(每小题2分，满分10分）



1. English, by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. used, but, he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. polite, public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. 1971, invent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Halloween, dress\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅸ.阅读下面短文,根据语境，音标或单词等提示，在每个空格内填入一个示范给的单词，使短文意思完整，行文连贯。(每小题1分，共10分）

Next time you hold a book in your hands, stop and think. Like most other things in the modern world, it is the result of thousands of years of human invention.

First, came the invention of writing, 81 (probable) about 5, 500 years ago. With writing, people did not have to remember 82\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their heads. They could communicate with people that they never saw and share their 83\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] with insure generations.

Later, the Greeks were well-known for their literature (文学) and science, but their "books" looked very different from the books of today. They were called scrolls (卷轴). They were difficult to use and took a lot of 84\_\_\_\_\_\_ [speɪs]in a library. About 2,000 years ago, books with lots of pages 54 (invent).

For more than a thousand years, the pages of books were made from animal skin. That changed in 85 thirteenth century, when Europeans learned about a very 86 (use) Chinese invention: paper.

But the biggest change for books in Europe came in 1439, when Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. Before that, books in Europe were 87\_\_\_\_\_\_（copy） by hand, so they were very expensive. Many more people could afford the books which were produced on a printing press.

These days it is difficult 88 [ɪˈmædʒɪn] a world without books. But human invention does not stop. Every year, more 89 (story) are bought as e-books and read on a screen.

Will anyone turn the pages of a traditional book in the future, 90 will books, like scrolls, soon disappear?

1. 写作（共15分）

Ⅹ.短文写作（本题15分）

科技改变生活。世界上公认的第一步只能手机（smart phone）由IBM公司于1993年推出。如今，智能手机被广泛地使用上网查找资料，购物付款，看视频，看电视，玩游戏......智能手机给我们的生活带来了极大的便利，但同时也带来了一些问题。比如，学生沉迷于手机游戏，网络社交。请根据以下要求写一篇英语作文，100词左右。

内容要求：1.简单介绍一下智能手机的发明和用途（至少2种）；

1. 描述一下智能手机给我们生活带来的利,弊（至少3点）；
2. 给沉迷于手机游戏的同学提几条建议（至少2条）。