**济南市2021年九年级学业水平测试模拟试题（五**）

**英 语 试 题**

本试题分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）两部分，满分150分。考试时间为120分钟。

答卷前，请考生务必将自己的姓名、座号和准考证号填写在答题卡上，并同时将考点、姓名、准考证号和座号填写在试卷规定的位置。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第I卷（选择题 共105分）**

注意事项：

每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。

**I．**听力测试

A）听录音，从每组句子中选出一个你所听到的句子。每个句子听一遍。（7.5分）

1.A.My hat is on the dresser. B.My uncle is a math teacher.

C.It’s time to have dinner.

2.A.We need three apples and some honey. B.She’s leaving for Hong Kong on Friday.

C.He’s going to the beach with his family.

3.A.Does your brother have a soccer ball? B.Did you play basketball after school?

C.Would you like a large bowl of noodles?

4.A.Let’s take a bus to the science museum. B.It’s not allowed to smoke in the museum.

C.It takes an hour to get to the museum.

5.A.What did the teacher say about the competition? B.Who won first prize in the competition?

C.When are we going to have the competition?

B)在录音中，你将听到五段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回 答所给问题的正确答案。每段对话听两遍。(7.5分)

6.What does Linda want to be when she grows up?

A.She wants to be a flight attendant. B.She wants to be a pilot.

C.She wants to be a shopping assistant.

7.Which gift do you want for your birthday?

A.A toy bear B.A smart mobile phone. C.Two story books.

8.How often does Johnny call his grandma?

A.Once a week. B.Every two years. C.Twice a year.

9. What does your new neighbor look like?

A.He is a tall man with glasses. B**.**He is short with res coat.

C.He is thin with short hair.

10. What is your sister doing now?

A.She is watching I’m a singer, it is one of the most popular TV shows at the moment.

B.She is watching The Voice of China,it is one of the most popular TV shows at the moment.

C.She is watching Animal World,it is one of the most popular TV programs at the moment.

C)在录音中，你将听到一段对话，对话后有五个小题，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答腊 给问题的正确答案。对话听两遍。(听对话前，你将有40秒钟的读题时间;听完后，你将有40秒钟的做题时间)(7.5分)

11.How long has Teresa been collecting CDs of EXO?

A.For one year. B.For half a year. C.For 8 months.

12.How many CDs has Teresa collected?

A.About 20. B.About 10. C.About 40.

13.Who often helps Teresa collect EXO’s CDs?

A.Her aunt. B.Her uncle. C.Her cousin.

14.What’s Marc’s hobby?

A.Going to the museum. B.Playing the violin. C.Painting pictures.

15.How often does he go to museum?

A.Every day. B.Once a month. C.Once a week.

D)在录音中，你将听到一段对话，对话后有五个小题，从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答腊 给问题的正确答案。对话听两遍。(听对话前，你将有40秒钟的读题时间;听完后，你将有40秒钟的做题时间)(7.5分)

16.How was the weather on Saturday morning?

A.It was sunny. B.It was cold. C.It was rainy.

17.Where did Jack have lunch?

A.At home. B.At his friend’s house. C.In a restaurant.

18.What did Jack do on Saturday afternoon?

A.He went swimming. B.He played beach volleyball. C.He played basketball.

19.Who went to the movies with Jack?

A.His parents. B.His teacher. C.His friend.

20.What did Jack do on Sunday afternoon?

A.He watched TV. B.He visited his grandmother. C.He did homework.

**Ⅱ.**选择填空从每题人、B、C、D四个选项中，洗出一个最佳答案。(15分)

21.—Is he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American or is he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ European?

—Neither. In fact, he is from Australia.

A. an, an B. an, a C. a, an D. a, a

22.—\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the city \_\_\_\_\_\_ covered with parks and gardens.

—Wow, it’s really a green city.

A. Two third; is B. Two thirds; is C. Two third; are D. Two thirds; are

23.—How was your vacation last summer?

— It was wonderful! I went to Mount Tai, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain in Shandong Province.

A. longer B. longest C. higher D. highest

24.Try to guess its meaning when you meet a new word in reading. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary

all the time.

A. turn on B. take on C. keep on D. depend on

25.My headmaster often does the cleaning with us \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in half B. in total C. in person D. in surprise

26.—Peter, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you interested in the show Joy Comedy People ?

—Yes, I love it very much.

A. do B. does C. are D. is

27.—How do you like the documentary DAVID Profile (国宝档案)？

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.We can learn a lot about Chinese history.

A. Pretty good B. I can’t stand it C. It’s terrible D. It’s boring

28.—Can you come on Monday or Tuesday, Scott?

—I’m afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is possible. I’m studying for my math test.

A. both B. either C. neither D. none

29.The people in this country \_\_\_\_ this kind of bird as a symbol of hope, so they never shoot them.

A. regard B. introduce C. include D. collect

30.—Wow, my best friend Anna got an A in her test!

—\_\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful news it is!

A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

31.—Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is a good restaurant around here?

—Sure. Bai Long restaurant is very famous and you can go there.

A. that B. if C. what D. how

32.—Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me with information about student-exchange programs?

—Sure. I'll send the text to you by E-mail.

A. offer B. provide C. give D. support

33.Poor Jason was made \_\_\_\_\_ the violin again and again. In fact, he didn’t like it at all.

A. playing B. to playing C. to play D. play

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the connection between words may help you to remember them.

A. Think B. Thinking C. thought D. been thought

35.—There’s a little time left. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

—Don’t worry. Let me help you.

A. how did I get to school B. why I am late for class

C. when did I go to the library D. if I could finish the work on time

**Ⅲ**.完形填空阅读知文，从每题人、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个能填入文章中相应空 白处的最佳答案。(15分)

It is common in English to ask people about their holidays. In the West, many 36 go away on holiday during the summer months, 37 so it is very usual to 38 about this. If the holiday has not 39 taken place, then their holiday plans 40 be talked about. And if it is already over, then where 41 went, whether they 42 it and so on can be discussed. Similar questions are asked 43 some public holidays.

44 living and working in China often 45 opportunities for travel, either at weekends or during 46 holidays, so such kind of 47 lead to fruitful discussions. They may be 48 to know if they have chosen the 49 places, especially those a little less 50 ones.

36. A. factories B. families C. schools D. farms

37. A. but B. and C. because D. for

38. A. ask B. see C. know D. write

39. A. still B. already C. yet D. often

40. A. must B. should C. need D. can

41. A. we B. he C. they D. she

42. A. liked B. followed C. finished D. found

43. A. to B. before C. with D. by

44. A. Visitors B. Foreigners C. Strangers D. Players

45. A. make B. carry C. have D. keep

46. A. his B. her C. their D. its

47. A. Answers B. exercises C. excuses D. Questions

48. A. glad B. interested C. worried D. lucky

49. A. right B. different C. helpful D. terrible

50. A. expensive B. famous C. useful D. friendly

**IV.**补全对话阅读对话，从每是人、B、C、D四个洗项中，选出一个最住答案完成对话。(5分)

A. Hi,Peter.Summer vacation is coming.\_\_\_51\_\_\_?

B. I’m going to help my parents around the house.\_\_\_52\_\_\_,John?

A. I’m going to the beach with my family.Could you please help me take care of my dog?

B. Sure.\_\_\_53\_\_\_?

A. You have to give him water and feed him, wash his bowl and clean his bed.

B. No, problem. That’s easy.

A. It’s so kind of you, Peter.And remember to take him for a walk every day.

B. When do I have to do that?

A: 54 .

B:Please send me photos while traveling.

A. OK. I will.\_\_\_55\_\_\_!

B. Thanks a lot.See you.

51. A.What are you going to do? B.When are you going to the beach?

C.What did you do ? D.How long are you going away?

52. A.What about you? B.How are you?

C.How old are you ? D.What do you think of it?

53. A.What about you? B.When are you coming back?

C.What’s his favorite food? D.What do I have to do?

54. A.In the evening B.In the park C.By bus D.With my aunt

55. A.Have a nice party B.Have fun at the beach

C.Well done D.Happy birthday

**V.**阅读理解阅读下列短文，从每题A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个能回答所提问题 或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(40分)

**A**

Hailey Ford is a 9-year-old girl from Washington. She has grown food for the homeless for four years. Now She is hard at work building 11 small homes for the homeless.

She got the idea after meeting a homeless man named Edward on the street while out shopping with her mother.

They gave the man a sandwich, but Hailey got to thinking about how she could do more and continue providing food to the needy, so she set up Hailey's Harvest, a garden with its own Facebook page, to grow vegetables.

"I said sure, thinking it would last a week. It’s been four years and she still offers vegetables to the homeless every week," her mom, Miranda, said.

"It just doesn't seem right that there are homeless people," Hailey said to her mother. "I think everyone should have a place to live." So She has been putting in weeks of work on the shelters(庇护所). Hailey can use tools by herself to build a small house. The house is safe and dry.

Hailey has received money for the homes, which will be put in the town's permanent Tent City (永久帐篷城) and be open to the homeless later this year. "One window got put in today," she wrote in one post. "I didn't get as much done as I wanted today, but one wall is in and done."

Together Rising, which helped fund(资助) her project, said: "We can't think of a better example than our Hailey, she's shown that no person - or act of kindness - is too small to change the world."

56. When did Hailey met Edward?

A. After school. B. While eating out. C. After shopping. D. Working in the garden.

57. The underlined words“Hailey's Harvest”is a name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.a website B. a charity C. a garden D. a shelters

58. Which is NOT the right description about the house Hailey’s built?

A. Small. B. Expensive. C. Safe. D. Dry.

59. Which of following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Hailey has helped the homeless for four years.

B. Hailey grows food for the the homeless.

C. The cost of building shelters comes from Hailey’s parents.

D. Hailey thinks the homeless should have a place to live.

60. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. How to help the homeless.

B. A wise and hard-working girl.

C. Donate for the homeless.

D. A girl’s kindness is changing the world.

**B**

Long ago in a small village, there was a place known as the House of 1,000 Mirrors.

A small, happy little dog learned about this place and decided to visit. When he arrived, he jumped happily up the stairs and to the doorway (门口) of the house. He looked through the doorway. His ears lifted up, and his tail wagged as fast as it could. To his great surprise, he found himself looking at 1,000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile and was answered with 1,000 great smiles that were just as warm and friendly. As he left the house, he thought to himself: “This is a wonderful place. I will come back to visit often.”

In this same village, another little dog, who was not quite as happy as the other one, decided to visit the house. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung (垂下) his head low as he looked into the doorway. When he saw the 1,000 unfriendly-looking dogs looking back at him, he **growled** at them. He was afraid when he saw 1,000 little dogs growling back. As he left, he thought to himself: “That is a terrible place. I will never go back there again.”

All the faces in the world are mirrors of you. What kind of reflections (反映) do you see in the faces of people you meet?

61. Why was the first dog surprised when he entered the house?

A. Because he didn’t know there were 1,000 mirrors.

B. Because he found that the dogs looked sad.

C. Because everything was strange to him.

D. Because he saw so many happy dogs smiling at him.

62. The first dog wanted to visit the house often because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he liked the mirrors there B. he made many friends there

C. he felt he was welcomed there D. he got lots of knowledge there

63. How was the second dog feeling when he visited the house?

A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Worried. D. Unhappy.

64. The underlined word “**growl**” in Paragraph 3 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. shout B. smile C. look D. run

65. What does the story tell us?

A. Mirrors can tell whether you are happy or not.

B. If you show life a smile, life will smile back.

C. Everyone in the world should believe in each other.

D. Happy people are more popular than unhappy ones.

**C**

A GOOD joke can be the hardest thing to understand when studying a foreign language.

There’s more to learn understanding a joke in a foreign language than understanding vocabulary and grammar.

Being able to understand local jokes is often seen as an ice-breaker for a language learner who wants to build friendships with native speakers.

“I always felt that humor was a ceiling (上限) that I could never break through,” said Hannah Ashley, who once studied Spanish in Madrid. “I could never speak to people on the same level as I would speak to a native English speaker. I almost came across as quite a boring person because all I could talk about was facts.”

In fact, most of the time, jokes are only funny for people who share a cultural background or understand humor in the same way.

Chinese-American comedian (喜剧演员) Joe Wong (Huang Xi) found this out first-hand (亲身经历). He had achieved great success doing stand-up comedy (美式单口相声) in the US, but when he returned to China in 2008 for his first live show in Beijing, he discovered that his humor didn’t translate. People didn’t think his Chinese jokes were as funny as his English ones.

In Australia, many foreigners find understanding jokes about sports to be the biggest headache. “The hardest jokes are related to rugby (橄榄球) because I know nothing about rugby,” said Melody Cao, who was once a student in Australia. “When I heard jokes I didn’t get, I just laughed along.”

In the other two major English-speaking countries, the sense of humor is also different. British comedian Simon Pegg believes that while Britons use irony (讽刺)－basically, saying something they don’t mean to make a joke--every day, people in the US don’t see the point of using it so often. “British jokes tend to (倾向于) be more subtle (不易察觉) and dark, while American jokes are direct with their meanings, a bit like Americans themselves,” he wrote in a newspaper.

66. By using the underlined sentence, the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you need to learn about a culture to understand its jokes

B. local jokes can help you to understand the local culture better

C. making jokes can help you form friendships with native speakers

D. understanding jokes requires excellence in vocabulary and grammar

67. What can we guess about Hannah Ashley? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. She feels confident in using Spanish.

B. She believes that it’s better to tell the facts than jokes.

C. She thinks that Spanish people do not have much of a sense of humor.

D. Not being able to understand their humor makes her seem boring to Spanish people.

68. Joe Wong is used as an example to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. prove that it can be difficult to translate jokes

B. show that there are cultural differences in humor

C. show that your language ability influences your sense of humor

D. suggest that bilingual people (双语者) have no problems making people laugh

69. What are American jokes like? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

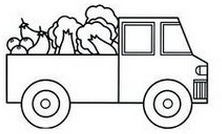
A. Ironic. B. Subtle. C. Direct. D. Dark

70. From the article, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Americans might not be able to enjoy British jokes

B. British people’s dark jokes often make people uncomfortable

C. English native speakers can all understand English jokes easily

 D. jokes about sports are the most difficult ones for foreign people

**D**

These days, the food that you buy comes from lots of different countries. When you go to the supermarket, you will see some kinds of fruits and vegetables you have never seen before. Have a look in your kitchen ,fridge, cupboard and fruit bowl and check where the food comes from. Perhaps there are apples from California, lamb from New Zealand, or potatoes from Egypt. You will probably be surprised how far food travels to get to your plate. This journey, from *field to plate*, is called *food miles*. A food mile is the distance that food travels from the farmer's field to the person who buys the food. Nowadays, food often travels thousands of miles to get to the consumer(消费者). Why is this, and what are the influences of these long distances?

Traditionally, farmers sold their food in the local market, so the food didn't have to travel very far. The consumers also did not travel very far because they went to their local market to buy the food. This was a good system for farmers and consumers. However, there were some disadvantages. For example, consumers could only buy food that farmers produced locally. In addition, they could only get food that was in season. Now, because of modern technology, food comes from all over the world. We do not have to wait for spring or summer to buy strawberries or tomatoes. They are available in winter if we want.

Some countries have to import(进口) most of their food. This is because they have difficult climates. The United Arab Emirates(UAE), for example, gets 85% of its food from other countries. Even food made in the UAE often uses imported materials.

What's wrong with *food miles*？ Is this not a good way of increasing international trade? I believe these miles are worrying for a number of reasons. First of all, because food travels such long distances, we need more planes, trucks, and ships to move the food. This means we use more oil or gas, so there is more pollution and more global warming. In addition, food that travels a long way is not fresh and usually not very tasty. Tomatoes, for example, are picked early and stored for their long journeys. For this reason, they are usually tasteless when they get to the consumer. Local food has a better taste, and it also reduces(减少) the amount of global pollution. We need to buy more local food.

71. According to this passage, *food miles* means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the origins of the food B. the influences of longs distances

C. the journey from field to plate D. the disadvantages of imported food

72. Some countries, like the UAE, have to import most of their food because of\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. long distances B. difficult climates

C. fresh and tasty food D. modern technology

73.In the last paragraph ,the writer mainly wants to encourage readers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. use imported food often B. increase international trade

C. travel long distances D. buy more local food

74.According to the passage ,which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. At present, food often travels a long way to get to the consumers.

B. The United Arab Emirates gets its food from other countries completely.

C. Because of modern technology, it’s easy to import food from all over the world

D. If we use more oil or gas to carry food, it can cause pollution and more global warming.

75. This passage is mainly talking about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. how local food travels from field to your plate

B. where different kinds of food come from

C. how and why some countries import their food

D. what *food miles* means and its influences on people’s lives

**非选择题部分 共45分**

**Ⅵ.**选词填空(10分)

A)阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的单词填空(每词限用一次)，

good in kinds life swimming

Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in schools. We also have many (76)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of after-class activities in our school, such as English corner, playing basketball and (77) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I take part (78) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the English corner, because it can help me make some new friends here. If you want to have after-class activities, I would like to share some advice. You’d better choose the activities which are (79) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you. You’d better choose what you like. Please relax yourself and enjoy the after-class activities. I’m sure you’ll find it very interesting. And your school (80) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will be colorful.

B.阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的动词，并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不式符号(每词限用一次)。

have knock happen call work

Last weekend, Jim went to see a film. It was about a boy 81 Bob. Bob lived with his parents in a small town. They were very poor. Bob’s father 82 in a market for a long time. Bob wanted 83 a bike very much.

One day, an old man 84 down by some boys, and they ran away. Bob went to help the old man. The old man gave him a magic book and told Bob to make a wish before opening it.

Can you guess what 85 in the end? Please watch the film and find out!

**VI.**阅读理解七选五根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(5分)

The classic tale of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland is a book many children have grown up with. And this year it is celebrating its 150th birthday.

In the story, the 7-year-old Alice is running after a white rabbit, but she accidentally falls down a rabbit hole and enters a world called Wonderland. 86

In Wonderland, there seems to be no logic (逻辑)or rules. 87 A cruel queen says she is going to cut off someone’s head every two minutes. A cat smiles so big that its lips (嘴唇) almost reach its ears. 88 Her body grows and shrinks (缩小) during her time in Wonderland.

Alice is very annoyed because she doesn’t understand this strange place. But in fact, the story is about an innocent (天真的) youngster trying to make sense of the strange adult world, said Professor Will Brooker of Kingston University London.

When British author Lewis Carroll wrote the story in 1865, its special style and humor made it a classic of its time. 89 When people say, “go down the rabbit hole”, they mean, “make a choice where the result is unknown”.

90 There are many paintings and music videos based on the story. In summer 2016, the latest movie, Alice Through the Looking Glass, will be released in cinemas.

A. This is where the adventure begins.

B. And strange things happen to Alice, too.

C. Alice’s story is a fantasy but it is a useful one.

D. It even created some expressions we still use today.

E. The story also lives on through different works of art.

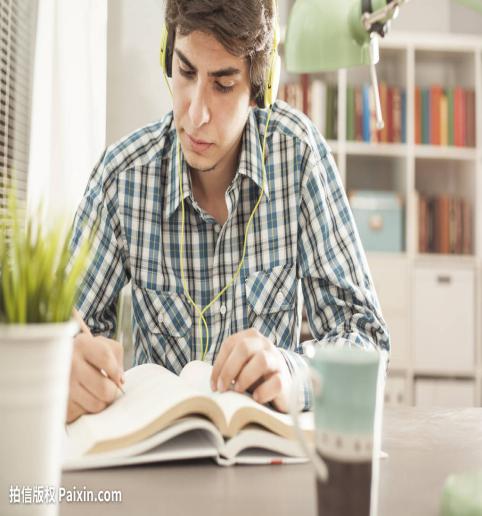
F. It’s surprising that the tale has so many adult fans.

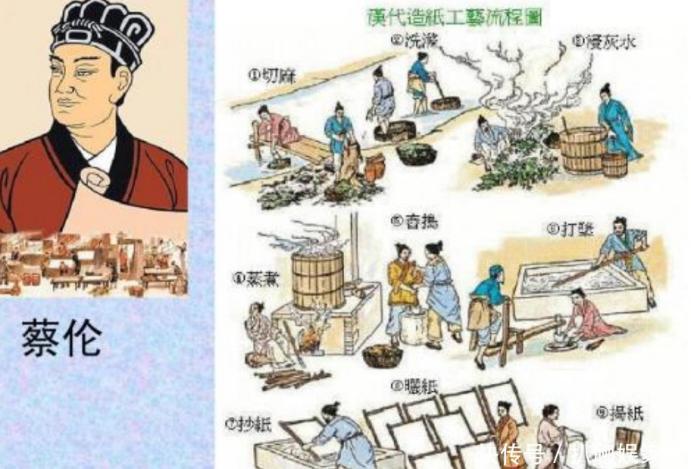
G. Alice meets many strange and wonderful characters.

**VIII.**书面表达(30分)

A.情景应用根据每小题所提供的图片情景，写出5个符合图意的完整句子。(10分):

1. 92. 93.





1. 95.

91.—What class do they have?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

92.—How does Jim often learn English?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

93.—What do we usually do on Spring Festival?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

94.—What do you think of action movies?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

95.—Who was the ancient paper invented by?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B.作文

对于如何过假期，家长们和孩子们有着各自的想法。请你根据下面的提示写一篇短文，并将其发表到你校的英文论坛上。

**休息**

**旅行……**

**上补习班**

**做家务……**



**你的观点…….**

要求：100个词左右，可以适当发挥。文章的开头已经给出，不计入词总数。

Parents and kids have different opinions about how to spend holidays. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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答案：

听力 （略）

单项选择： 21-25.BDDDC 26-30.CACAA 31-35.BBCBD

完形填空：36-40.BBACC 41-45.CABBC 46-50.CDBAB

补全对话：51-55.AADAB

阅读理解：56-60.DBBCD 61-65.DCDAB 66-70.ADBCA 71-75.CBDBD

选词填空：

76. kinds 77. swimming 78. in 79. good 80. life

81. called 82. has worked/has been working 83. to have 84. was knocked 85. happened/ has happened

阅读理解 七选五：86-90.AGBDE

书面表达：

A.情景运用:

91.They have dance lessons.

92. Jim learns English by listening and reading .

93.We usually celebrate the New Year and take pictures of the whole family.

94.I think they are exciting and interesting.

95.The ancient paper was invented by Cai Lun.

B.作文：

Parents and kids have different opinions about how to spend holidays．Let us see which side you are on?

The parents think their kids should have after-school classes．What's more，they should do the housework at home．However，the kids don't agree．They want to relax themselves when the holiday comes．They would like to travel instead of staying at home．

In my opinion，it is important for us to relax．We don't need to work as hard as usual．We can do something we like．However，we should also do some reading．Reading books is not only interesting but also can make me learn more knowledge.I will try to spend more time in chatting with my parents and help them do some housework．I am going to take part in the social activities so that I can know more about the society．