2022-2023学年九年级英语上册提高训练一(范围unit1)9.18

一听力（20分）

请听下面5段对话。毎段对话读两遍

( ) 1. How does Wendy study English?

1. By studying with a group B. By listening to tapes
2. . By listening to English songs .

( ) 2. What is Bob going to do?

1. Study for a Chinese test B. Study for a math test

C. Give a Chinese speech.

( ) 3. Why does Annie ask Mario for advice?

1. Because she has problems increasing her reading speed.

B. Because she can't improve her English pronunciation

C. Because she finds it hard to get the main ideas of some books.

( ) 4. When does the English training class start?.

A. At 8:00. B. At 8.30. C: At 9:00

( ) 5. What does Lucy mean?

A. Her spoken English is better than before.

B. Her spoken English is worse than before

C. Her spoken English is as good as before

请听下面4段对话。每段对话读两遍。请听第1段对话，回答第6、7小题。

( ) 6. How many languages can the man speak?

A. One. B. Two C. Three.

( ) 7. Which language does the man want to learn?

A. Chinese B. Russian C. German.

听第2段对话，回答第8、9小题。

( ) 8. What 's wrong with Li Ming?

A. He always falls asleep in English class

B. He has some trouble understanding his new English teacher.

C. His new English teacher is too strict with him

( ) 9. What do we know about Li Ming's new English teacher?

1. She comes from the UK. B. She comes from the US

C. She comes from Canada

请听第3段对话，回答第10至第12小题。

( ) 10. How did Bob go to the bookstore?

A. By bike B. By bus. C. On foot.

( ) 11.Why did Bob buy the English grammar book?

1. To improve his English grammar B. To give Jenny as a gift.

C.To help Lisa learn English better

( ) 12. What are they talking about?

A. The bike B. The book. C. The journey

请听第4段对话，回答第13至第15小题。

( ) 13. Which advice did Mrs James give to Lin Tao?

1. Watching English videos B. Listening to English tapes

C.Talking in English as much as possible

( ) 14. When did Lin Tao meet the foreigner at KFC?

A. Last Saturday B. Last Sunday C. Last Friday

( ) 15. What can we get from the conversation?

1. Lin Tao doesn't like speaking English
2. B. Lin Tao's favorite food is chicken hamburgers.
3. Don't be afraid of making mistakes while speaking English

请听下面一段独白，独白读两遍。

1. Kate gives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pieces of advice on how to learn English well.
2. You should be brave to talk with others in English so that you can improve

your\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_skills.

1. You should listen to English programs often to improve your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the best way to increase your vocabulary（词汇量）．

20. Keeping\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_can help you practice writing skills.

二选择题（8分）

( )21. Teachers ask us to remember that \_\_\_\_\_ careful we are, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes we will make.

A. the more; the fewer B. the fewer; the more

C. the more; the more D. the less; the fewer

( )22. Vocabulary is important to language learning. Therefore, you’d better try different ways you can think of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_words and expressions.

A. remember B. to remember C. remembering D. remembered

( )23. Many children like fried chicken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_it is unhealthy food.

A. so B. and C. or D. although

( )24—Shall we go for a picnic this weekend? —Well, it all \_\_\_\_\_the weather.

A. belongs to B. happens to C. depends on D. concentrates on

( )25—Let’s go to the community if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

—But nobody knows if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. won’t rain; rains B. doesn’t rain; rains

C. doesn’t rain; will rain D. won’t rain; will rain

( )26He used to \_\_\_\_\_ the piano, but now he is more\_\_\_\_\_\_in playing basketball.

A. plays; interested B. play; interested

C. play; interesting D. playing; interest

( )27. —I think we should have more time to finish the project.

—I disagree with you. Three days is long enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

1. finish B. finishing C. finishes D. to finish

( )28. Could you please give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. advices B. suggestion C. piece of advice D. pieces of advice

# 三、完型填空（26 分）

A）请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意。然后从各小题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。（每小题 1 分）

“Good evening, everybody!” said the teacher, Donna. “Where is everybody?” That was sort of a daily joke by Donna. Usually the class started with only two or three students in the classroom, and then filled up as the minutes 29 . It was summer time. Summer school was only eight weeks long. The 30 of the students in the class was always smaller than that during fall and spring terms.

“I don’t know. Maybe they are late or don’t come,” said one student. “Maybe they are watching football on TV.”

“Is there a football game tonight? It 31 like there’s a football game every night. Oh, well. Let’s get started, okay? We’re on Page 36 in the workbook.

“Tonight we’re studying participles(分词) 32 adjectives(形容词). Students are always unclear in their minds 33 they learn about the present and past participles, so we will practice a lot. Tonight, we’re just going to 34 the present participle.

“The present participle tells us 35 feeling the subject(主语) is causing(引起). For example, ‘Grammar is boring’ means that the subject—grammar 36 a feeling of boredom. If we say, ‘The movie is interesting’, we are saying that the movie causes a feeling of interest. If we say, ‘The roller coaster(过山车) is exciting’, we are saying that the roller coaster causes a feeling of 37 . Any questions so far? Am I making myself clear? Is everyone unclear?”

The classroom was 38 . Donna looked at the blank faces. They were unclear for sure. She knew this would take some time. But in the end, the faster students would 39 it, and then they would help the slower students. 40 the end of the evening, most of the class would feel 41 when using the present participle.

Donna cleaned the board and put some new examples on it. She loved 42 her students through difficult topics like this one. She always felt excited when the look of understanding 43 to their faces.

( )29. A. went away B. went by C. went off D. went on

( )30. A. population B. pressure C. number D. interest

( )31. A. behaves B. comes C. feels D. seems

( )32. A. as B. for C. of D. with

( )33. A. if B. when C. before D. because

( )34. A. deal with B. laugh at C. make up D. look up

( )35. A. which B. what C. whose D. that

( )36. A. adds B. suggests C. causes D. realizes

( )37. A. frustration B. difficulty C. trouble D. excitement

( )38. A. quiet B. noisy C. bright D. crowded

( )39. A. remember B. enjoy C. practice D. understand

( )40. A. On B. By C. In D. Through

( )41. A. bored B. frustrated C. helpful D. comfortable

( )42. A. challenging B. impressing C. guiding D. influencing

( )43. A. got B. came C. raised D. took

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空，每个词限用一次。（每小题1 分）

I started to learn Chinese a year ago. Now I can talk with Chinese people very \_\_44\_\_\_ . If you want to learn Chinese, I am able to give you some \_\_45\_\_\_\_ .

me good be a passage advise by learn remember get because

\_\_46\_\_\_a mobile phone. Believe it or not, I learn Chinese with a mobile phone. I have a lot of apps on my phone. These apps help 47 a lot with my Chinese.

To learn a language, I think the first thing \_\_48\_to learn some easy but important words. Then practice a lot. I learn a few words from an app every day. The app teaches me some ways \_\_\_\_49\_\_words.

It is not enough to learn pronunciation by learning words. I use another app to listen to Chinese people speaking. Then I speak after them word \_\_50\_\_ word. The app will tell me when I make \_\_51\_\_ mistake. I think *pinyin* is very important to Chinese learning, \_\_52\_the same word can have different pronunciations with different meanings.

\_\_53\_\_ grammar is not easy for me. But Chinese is an analytic (分析型的) language. So it’s not that difficult to learn Chinese grammar. With some apps, I study grammar by reading and writing Chinese \_\_\_54\_\_\_ .

44. 45.46.47.48.

49. 50.51.52.53. 54.

四．阅读理解46分 A

Sometimes, little things can bring big changes. Justice and Nathaniel are learning this with music. A cello and a violin brought big changes to their lives.

Justice and Nathaniel are in sixth grade. They go to a middle school named Northwest School of the Arts. They used to go to Winterfield Elementary School. Winterfield has a program with the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra（CSO）. The CSO program teaches kids how to play musical instruments. Justice learned to play the violin. Nathaniel learned to play the violin and the cello. They are the first students from the program to go to Northwest.

For the past six years, the CSO has given after-school music classes at Winterfield. Most of the kids in the school come from poor homes. It’s difficult for their parents to afford music lessons. The CSO wants the kids to learn about music, and it also wants them to stay out of trouble and get better grades.

The program was started to teach kids about music. It wants to help kids in other ways, too. Kids are allowed to take smaller instruments home to practice. This teaches them to take responsibility for something valuable. The program also encourages cooperation（合作）. Students must spend time with children they might know outside of the program. And also, the program teaches practice habits. When students get better after practice, they learn that practice is good.

Students use the first year to explore and find a “forever instrument”. Justice tried out the clarinet and the cello before picking a violin. Nathaniel liked the trumpet but decided on the cello and the violin.

“When I started, it actually looked easy, but I knew it would get tougher(艰苦的),” says Nathaniel. “Practicing is a pleasure. I’m always trying to get a song perfect, so I’m playing 15—20—25 minutes a day.”

Thanks to music, Justice and Nathaniel got into a good middle school. Justice’s mom said she was very glad that he did well in class and that he liked it. “It makes a big difference,” Nathaniel’s dad said.

( )55. The word “cello” in the passage is most probably .

A. a musical instrument B. an expert in music

C. a famous musician D. a music program

( )56. Paragraph 4 mainly talks about .

A. how to become a responsible person B. the importance of cooperation

C. how to take part in the music program D. the goals of the music program

( )57. From the last paragraph, we know that Justice’s mom and Nathaniel’s dad .

A. are both music teachers in the program B. are happy about the program

C. have different opinions about the program D. don’t think the program useful

B.

①In 2021, China’s education system announced a new “Double Reduction” policy （“双减”政策）. “Double Reduction” refers to a reduction in the total amount and time of school homework and a reduction of after-school classes.

②“The policy really helps me,” Shen Yuzhe, a 13-year-old boy from Beijing said. He is happy that he has less homework than before and he can finish it at school with no need to take it home. “I’m also happy to find there are fewer exams. Besides, teachers now teach at a much slower pace so that we have enough time to understand what we have learned. We don’t need to buy workbooks anymore and the exercises are mainly from the textbook,” Shen Yuzhe said.

③“The best thing about the ‘Double Reduction’ is the increased time in after-school activities such as dancing, volleyball and drama.” Zhang Hangming from Tianjin is also excited. He has joined a group called “Leadership Development”, learning all kinds of useful skills. He likes it because teachers are also giving them more chances to learn from real life. For example, they went to research plants in a field during a science class. He believes that is a much better way to learn than just studying the books.

④Some people welcome the policy while others are still worried. Yu Zhiyue, a middle school student in Jiangsu, still feels tired. “With the ‘Double Reduction’, I have really got less homework to do. But my mother is worried that I will lose the chance to review what I’ve learned in class without enough homework. So I have lots of after-school classes. Since I can only take these classes on weekdays now, weekdays have become especially long and tiring for me. From Monday to Friday, I need to take online classes at home after I come back from school,” she said. “My parents told me the rules had changed but the competition had not gone away.”

( ) 58. Which opinion may Yu Zhiyue’s mother agree?

A. Children should have time to relax. B. It’s better to learn by reading books.

C. Children still need to study very hard. D. It’s important to develop useful skills.

( )59. What’s the purpose of the passage?

A. To show the influence of the policy on students.

B. To introduce the importance of the policy.

C. To explain the reason why the policy is popular.

D. To encourage students to do less homework.

( ) 60. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

A.  B.  C.  D. 

C

Doing homework can not only help children master(掌握) the knowledge they have learned, but also train their abilities of finishing the work alone, planning the time and doing the duties. But some children don’t like to complete their homework. Why? There are some reasons.

Some children feel it is very difficult to do their homework, because they can’t understand their teacher clearly, and cannot follow their teacher’s teaching process(过程). Maybe there is something wrong with their **intelligence**.

But some children’s intelligence is normal. They are even cleverer than others,

but they don’t listen to the teacher carefully. It is hard for them to sit well and pay attention to anything. Attention-centralized(集中注意力) training is needed to help the children.

Some children love their teacher, then they like the subject. Their interest depends on the teacher who teaches them. So every teacher should be helpful and kind. It can make children love you and the subject you teach. So they can do their homework happily.

( )61. Doing homework can help children .

A. master the knowledge B. train their abilities

C. learn new lessons D. both A and B

( )62. What’s the Chinese meaning of the underlined word “**intelligence**”?

A.作业 B. 智商 C. 思想 D. 方式

( )63. According to the last paragraph, the writer thinks is very important.

A. the teacher B. the subject C. attention D. homework

( )64. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Some children don’t like their teacher. B. Children’s homework is very difficult.

C. Why don’t some children like to do homework?

D. Why can’t some children study the subject well?

D

“BANG!” the door caused a reverberation (回声). It was just standing there, with Father standing on one side, and I on the other side.

We were both in great anger. “Never set foot in this house again!” stormed Father. With tears welling up in my eyes, I rushed out of the flat and ran along the street.

The street lights were shining, causing rather sad-feeling. I wandered aimlessly.

A young father who held a child in his arms walked past me. I felt as if I saw my childhood from another space: happy and carefree.

But now... I don’t know whether it is because I have grown up or because Dad is getting old. We differ in our ways of thinking. He always puts his opinions and codes of behaviour on me. Whenever I do something wrong, he never admits it. We are just like two people coming from two different worlds. It feels like there is an iron door between us that can never be opened.

I wandered in the streets and didn’t know where to go. My heart was cold on this hot summer night. As I walked on there were fewer and fewer people on the streets, until I had only the street lights with me. When I finally reached the high-rise apartment block in which I lived, I saw that the light was still on.

I thought to myself: “Is Father waiting for me, or is he still angry with me?”

Perhaps, Dad was throwing away some of his old stamps. Perhaps he thought they were useless. I never had the courage to tell him that I liked collecting stamps. I can’t stand his outrageous (蛮横的) words.

All the lights were off except Father’s.

Dad was always like this. Maybe he didn’t know how to express himself. After shouting at me, he never showed any mercy or any moments of regret. After an argument he has the habit of walking quietly into my room in my sleep and then tucking(把……裹住) me underneath the covers.

This was how he always was. He has been a leader for so long that telling everyone else what to do has become his second nature.

The light was still on. “Am I wrong?” I whispered, maybe... With the key in hand, I was as nervous as I had ever been. At last, I decided to open the door. As soon as I opened the door tears ran down my cheeks. I suddenly realized that the iron door that I had imagined between us did not exist (存在) at all. Love—is second to none.

( )65．Decide which is the best order of the following according to what happened in the passage.

a. I opened the door and entered the house. b. Sadly I ran out into the street.

c. I reached the place where I lived and saw my house still brightly lit.

d. I thought of my father’s kindness towards me.

e. I walked about in the street without any aim.

A．b-e-d-c-a B．b-e-c-d-a C．b-e-a-c-d D．b-e-c-a-d

( )66．What made the writer think of his childhood?

A．The sight of the street lights. B．The sight of the empty street.

C．The sight of a father with a child in his arms.

D．The sight of light in his own house.

( )67．Why do you think the father often shouts at his son?

1. Perhaps the father is getting older and older.

B．Perhaps the son has already grown up.

C．Perhaps they never agree with each other.

D．Perhaps the father has got used to doing that.

( )68．What conclusion can you come to after reading the passage?

A．The father treats his son in an unfair way.

B．In fact, the father is kind to his son.

C．The father is neither kind nor cruel to his son.

D．The father is always finding fault (过错) with his son.

E

Zhurong, the name of China’s Mars rover(火星车), was announced on April 24th, 2021, China’s Space Day. The name of Zhurong comes from a character in ancient Chinese stories.

The way it was named is the same as other space programs like Chang’e, Tianwen and Beidou. In ancient Chinese stories, Zhurong is a fire god. He is a proud man dressed in the soldier’s clothes, holding a sword(剑) and riding on a large tiger. And he is famous for stopping his son from causing floods(洪水) for humans successfully. Besides, according to the words’ Chinese meanings, “Zhu” means “wish”, which can be used to express the good wishes for humans’ study of the universe(宇宙). And “rong” means “integration”, which shows Chinese people would like to use the space with other countries peacefully, and to build a community with a shared future for human beings.

Zhurong, the Mars rover, is 1.85 meters high and weighs about 240 kilograms. It has six wheels and four solar panels(太阳能面板) and it can move at 200 meters an hour on the planet’s surface. With six scientific instruments, it can work for at least three months. On the Mars, ▲ such as the make-up(组成) of the planet’s surface, the weather and environment conditions on the Mars. Zhurong shows that China’s space programs have taken a huge step forward again.

( )69Zhurong, Chang’e, Tianwen and Beidou are all the names of Chinese \_\_\_\_.

A．paintings B．IT programs C．poems D．space programs

( )70．What’s the meaning of the underlined word “integration” in Chinese?

A．容忍 B．象征 C．融合 D．担当

( )71．How long can Zhurong work?

A．For less than three months. B．For half an year.

C．For at least three months. D．For at least a year.

( )73．Which of the following can be put in ▲ in the third paragraph?

A.it will get an unforgettable memory. B.our country will step farther and farther

C．it can do a lot of surveys and collect information

D．you could see all kinds of robots with different skills

请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺，结构完整。一空一句（每小题 2 分）

Why are your study habits different from those of your friends? Why do you seem to learn faster in some classes while more slowly in others? （73 Scientists say there are three different learning types: Visual（视觉型）, Auditory（听觉型） and Kinesthetic（动觉型）.

（74） If you seem to easily remember information from pictures, graphs and videos, you are probably a visual learner. （75） Never mind. You can draw graphs or pictures instead if you find that works better for you.

Auditory learners learn best by hearing. If you seem to easily remember things by hearing them, then you are probably an auditory learner.（76） It’s the easiest way for you to learn. Sometimes you may find that taking notes stops you from listening carefully. After class, you can write down what you remember or borrow your friend’s notes to copy.

（77） If you seem to learn best by working with your hands, you are probably a kinesthetic learner. Taking notes by writing can make you pay close attention to information as you receive it. Of course, you can learn best by making full use of labs or other class activities.

Hope you learn better by knowing what your personal learning type is.

|  |
| --- |
| A. One reason you may not know is than people have different learning types.  B. Visual learners learn best by hearing.  C. You must listen carefully while the teacher is speaking.  D. Visual learners learn best by seeing.  E. Many people have the same learning method.  F. Kinesthetic learners learn best by doing.  G. You’re not good at copying down what the teacher says in class. |

**五、补全对话**（5分）

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。**（S=Sally, M=Mike）**

S: Hey, Mike! It's great to meet you in town. 78

M: Hi, Sally! Well, I'm busy with a survey with some friends in a neighborhood.

S: 79

M: It’s about saving the earth. We have interviewed quite a lot of people here.

S: I see. 80

M: Yes. Everyone is doing something to pollute our environment. For example, about 60 percent of people have private cars. They drive at least once a week. And most people use paper napkins(餐巾纸)and this certainly produces a lot of waste.

S: 81

M: Well, more than 30 percent of people don’t turn off the lights when they leave home. And some keep the water running while brushing their teeth.

S. That sounds bad. 82

M: You're right. Everyone should take actions now.

|  |
| --- |
| A. What else have you learned?  B. Oh. what is it about?  C. Do they recycle paper in their daily lives?  D. We should try to save electricity and water.  E. What are you doing these days?  F. Only a few people take shopping bags.  G. Have you found anything? |

1. 书面表达（15 分）

近几年来，人们的交流方式发生了天翻地覆的变化。几年前我们通过写信、打电话和发邮件与他人联系，现在越来越多的人使用微信(WeChat)交流。请根据以下提示写一篇英语短文，谈一谈你对微信的看法。

写作提示：1.使用微信交流的好处；

2. 微信带来的问题；

3. 你对微信的态度。

写作要求：1.语句通顺，条理清晰，详略得当，书写工整；

2. 100词左右。

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

Ⅱ. 根据句意及中文提示完成句子

1. Can you (发音) any of the words?

2. We should take an (积极的) part in the sports meeting.

3. Can you tell me how to (增加) my reading speed?

4. He has the (能力) to learn Japanese by himself.

5. They’re (复习) their lessons in the classroom.

6. As a teacher, I should be (耐心的) with my students.

7. I was reading my English (教科书) when my teacher came in.

8. Anna said nothing and wrote a (句子) on a piece of paper.

9. In the park, I heard two girls have a (谈话) in English.

10. Listening to tapes really (提高) my listening skills.

Ⅲ. 用所给词的适当形式填空

11. Students in our class have finished (read) the article.

12. Can you tell me who (discover) America?

13. The teacher did what he could (make) his class lively.

14. It is hard for the fat man (climb) the tree.

15. I learn English by (listen) to English songs.

16. The old man is a learned person, and he has lots of (know).

17. You should learn (wise) when you learn any language.

18. My teacher told me “either” has two (pronounce).

19. You’d better (study) with a group.

20. Watching (video) is his habit on Sunday night.

VI. 根据中文意思完成句子，每空限填一词

21. 她天生视力差。

She weak eyesight.

22. 他经常把他需要学的和已学的东西联系起来。

He often what he needs to learn what he has learned.

23. 她坚持练习弹钢琴，所以她钢琴弹得很好。

She the piano, so she plays it so well.

24. 他应该专心学习，而不要太关注电脑游戏。

He should concentrate on his studies instead of too much

to computer games.

25. 我的老师告诉我怎么提高阅读速度。

My teacher told me how to my .

VII. 句型转换

26. The little girl is too young to dress herself.(改为同义句)

The little girl isn’t to dress herself.

27. She’s afraid to go out at night.(改为同义句)

She is going out at night.

28. It is very helpful for me to read English magazines.(改为同义句)

English magazines me a lot.

29. Why not join an English club to practice speaking English?(改为同义句)

join an English club to practice speaking English?

30. My friend Martin finds watching movies frustrating because he doesn’t get much listening practice.(对画线部分提问)

your friend Martin watching movies frustrating?

英语试卷（A）答题卡

姓名： 班级： 考场号：

……………………………………密………………………………封………………………………………线……………………………………

**一、听力测试（20分）**

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A

6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. A

11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C

16.four 17. listening and speaking 18. pronunciation19. Reading English book

20. a diary

**二、单项填空（8分）**

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. \_\_\_C\_\_\_

26. B 27. D 28. D

**三、完形填空（26分） A**

29. B 30. C 31. D 32. A 33. B

34. A 35. B 36. C 37. D 38. A

39. D 40. B 41. D 42. C 43. B

B

1. well 45. advice 46. Get 47. me 48. is
2. to remember 50. by 51. a 52. because 53. learning 54. passages

**四、阅读理解（46分）**

55. A 56. D 57. B 58. C 59. B

60. D 61. B 62. B 63. A 64. C

65. B 66. C 67. D 68. B 69. D

70. C 71. C 72. C 73. A 74. D

75. G 76. C 77. F

**五、补全对话（5分）**

78. E 79. B 80. G 81. A 82. D

**六、基础知识运用（20分）**

1. pronounce 2. active 3. increase 4. ability 5. reviewing

6. patient 7. textbook 8. sentence 9. conversation 10. improves

11.reading 12. discovered 13. to make 14. to climb 15. listening

16. knowledge 17. wisely 18. pronunciations 19. study 20. videos

21 was born with 22 connects with

23 keeps on playing 24 paying attention

25 increase reading speed 26 old enough

27 afraid of 28 Reading helps

29 Why don’t you 30 Why does find

**八.书面表达(15分)略**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

