九年级英语第五单元导练

**A类 基础性练习**

**一、请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。**

( )1.Where was Frank’s watch made?

A. In Japan. B. In Korea. C. In China.

( )2.What’s China famous for?

A. Paper. B. Tea. C. Sheep.

( )3.What did Bill see at the art and science fair?

A. A model train. B. A model car. C. A model plane.

( )4.Where did Bob go to visit his aunt?

A. San Francisco. B. Shanghai. C. Shantou.

( )5.What does Jack mean?

A. He doesn’t like the paper cuttings art. B. He doesn’t like music. C. He likes music better.

**二、请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。**

请听第1段对话，回答第6至7小题。

( )6. What is Mike’s model ship made of?

A. Metal. B. Glass. C. Wood.

( )7.When will they make the model ship?

A. Tomorrow. B. This afternoon. C.This evening.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

( )8.What’s the art and science fair about?

A. Planes. B. Robots. C. Kites

( )9.How much will they pay if they both go to the art and science fair?

A. Five dollars. B. Ten dollars. C. Twenty dollars.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

( )10.Where did Carmen go for his last vacation?

1. To England. B. To France. C.To America.

( )11.How long was Carmen’s last vacation there?

A. For about half a month. B. For about a week. C. For about two days.

( )12.What can we know about Carmen’s new coat?

A. It is made of silk. B. It is very expensive. C. It is made in China.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

( )13.How often does Dale drink coffee?

A. Never. B. Sometimes. C. Very often.

( )14.What does Cindy like to drink?

A. Water. B. Coffee. C. Tea.

( )15 Which of the follow is true according to the dialogue?

1. Chinese people don’t like coffee. B. Dale doesn’t drink tea in the evening.

C. China is famous for coffee.

**三、请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成5个句子，每个句子一空，每个空格不超过3个单词。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读有关句子。独白读两遍。**

16. Coffee is still a popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

17. According to the passage, coffee was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. The sheep became very active after they ate the leaves from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. The farmer decided to try the leaves because he often felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. To the farmer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the leaves also made him excited.

**B 类 发展性练习**

**一、单项选择**

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

( )1.---Does your father like reading?

----Yes. He is always spending much money on books, \_\_\_\_\_ he’s not rich.

1. but B. because C. even though D. so

( )2. ---Jack is really a kind boy.

----Yes, indeed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are in trouble, he is always ready to help us.

A.Whenever B. Whoever C. Whatever D. However

( )3. —Is the movie interesting?

—I thought it would be. But \_\_\_\_\_\_, it’s very boring.

A. in all B. in fact C.in public D. in future

( )4. —Dinner is ready. Help yourself, please!

—Wow! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious. You are really good at cooking.

A. looks B. seems C. tastes D. feels

( )5. I \_\_\_\_\_to get there before 6 a.m tomorrow, so I will have to get up very early.

1. told B. was told C. have told D. will tell

( )6.Jim \_\_\_\_\_to go to the movie with his friends, but he refused to.

A. is allowed B. allowed C. was allowed D. has allowed

( )7. —Why did Tom go to bed so late yesterday?

—Because his homework \_\_\_\_\_on time.

A. didn’t finish B. finished C. wasn’t finished D.was finished

( )8. —At present, one of the best ways to study is working in groups.

—I agree. More chances (机会) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to students to learn from each other.

A. offer B. are offered C. have offered D. are offering

**二、补全对话**

根据对话内容，从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话（其中有两个多余选项）

(W--Jane M--Li Ming)

M: Hi, Jane! What a beautiful paper cutting! (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Was it made by you?

W: No, it was made by my mum. She is good at paper cutting.

M: Sounds good. (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

W: Well, it has been around for more than 1,500 years in China.

M: (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

W: The paper is usually red. And it’s seen as a symbol of good luck and happiness.

M: (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

W: They are usually put on windows, doors and walls.

M: (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

W: On some important festivals like the Spring Festival.

|  |
| --- |
| A.What color is the paper usually?  B.What was it made of?  C.Where was it made?  D.Who was it made by?  E.How long is the history of paper cutting?  F.Where are the paper cuttings usually put?  G.When are the paper cuttings usually put? |

**C 类 创造性练习**

**一、完形填空**

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。

I decided not to bring in home any other things with the words **Made in China** on a dark Monday, two days after last Christmas, though I still keep some in my house.

At work my boss, Mr. White, points out (指出) that I am cheating 1 if I think I have 2 Chinese products, in spite of the obvious facts (不顾明显事实) in daily life.

“Chinese items (物品) are everywhere,” he says, “You can’t avoid those, no matter 3 hard you try. It is 4 .”

That is the point, and I have 5 that for months since I have kept the American car with the 6 parts in it. This week I was reminded again of the difficulty of avoiding Chinese 7 when I bought earrings from a local artist. I was feeling 8 with myself until I got home and noticed the free gift box made in China.

My boss 9 , “You know what you are doing?” he says, “You are just cheating yourself.”

The boss doesn’t slow down when I try to 10 him.

“Maybe you can 11 it a year without Chinese products, 12 sooner or later you will even enjoy Chinese dishes,” the nice boss says, “There is no getting around it.”

The year is nearly half over. 13 , it is a little inconvenient (不方便的) to live without a DVD player, a DV camera or a printer 14 in China. But a better 15 might be: How hard could it be to live without **Made in China** with the whole family?

( )1. A. yourself B.himself C. myself D. herself

( )2. A. kept B.avoided C. accepted D. made

( )3. A. how B.what C. when D. where

( )4. A. impolite B.haunted C. lifelong D.i mpossible

( )5. A. increased B.admired C. punished D. considered

( )6. A. Chinese B.Japanese C. American D. German

( )7. A. people B.ships C. buses D. products

( )8. A. pleased B.sorry C. sad D. upset

( )9. A. spreads B.continues C. rushes D. fails

( )10. A. complete B.produce C. stop D. polish

( )11. A. do B.research C. get D. have

( )12. A. but B.or C. and D. so

( )13. A. Politely B.Honestly C. Widely D. Proudly

( )14. A. left B.kept C. found D. made

( )15.A. material B.problem C. question D. brand

B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| country believed product also find some education favorite can good around |

“Made in China” is a label (标签) that can be found on many products. So which kinds of these (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly made in China?

**Food** It’s (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that it’s almost impossible to have a diet (饮食) with foods that are not produced in China. (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_ products such as chips and garlic (大蒜) are made in China. Many canned (罐装的) foods are produced in China.

**Clothes** Chinese factories produce winter coats, gloves and hats for people (19)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world. These factories (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_produce clothes for babies and kids as well as wedding dresses (婚礼服). T-shirts and sports suits are (21)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** among these products, too.

**Toys** Adult-themed toys are made in China. (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_toys are also created in China. So are remote control (遥控) cars which are kids’ (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Electronics** (电器) Many electronic (电子的) screens are produced in China. China also makes radios, clocks, table lamps and reading lights. Maybe they don’t always work (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they are cheap enough.

**Furniture** (家俱) Hotel furniture, including sofas and beds, is produced in China. Beauty parlors (美容院) (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy massage (按摩) beds and shampoo chairs from factories in China. Baby beds and book shelves also come from this ancient (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**二、阅读理解**

A）请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **POLAR (磁极的) WATCH CONTROL**  **List Price: $80-$89**  **Free Shipping (运送) within the UK.**  **Sold by Just Right!**  **Color**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | White: $80 | Yellow: $82 | Red: $85 | | Black: $84 | Blue: $87 | Green: $89 |   This is a watch that you would be proud to wear!  **More information:**  **＊**acts as a remote control (遥控器) for TVs and videos  **＊**gives you a daily weather report  ＊reminds you when to hand in your homework  **＊**sets off a silent warning alarm when parents or teachers are near  **＊**stores and plays music  **＊**has a long battery (电池) lifer-about two days. |

( )27. Which of the following watches is the cheapest?

A. The white one. B. The red one. C. The blue one. D. The green one.

( )28. What can the watch help you do?

A. Be an excellent student. B. Finish your homework.

C. Know about today’s weather. D. Watch TV programs.

( )29. Whom is the watch made for?

A. Old people. B. Young parents. C. Middle-aged adults. D. Primary kids.

**B**

Xiao Li, a college student born after 1995, used to wash her hair every two days. But as the weather got colder, she became lazier. She bought a bottle of mist spray (保湿喷雾), which allowed her to wash her hair less often. “I would also like to have a product that could save me the trouble of putting on makeup(化装),” she said.

Xiao Li is not the only young Chinese who spends money on such products because she is “**idle**”. According to a report by Taobao, Chinese people spent 16 billion yuan on lazy products and services online in 2020, an increase of 60 percent compared with that in 2019. The post-1995 generation (一代) was the “laziest” as its consumption (消费) increased (增加) by 82 percent.

According to the report, people born after 1995 prefer to buy products such as sweeping robots and sock washing machines to save the trouble of doing chores. Young people prefer to spend money on such products because they want to relax after a busy and stressful day.

Meanwhile, take-out food delivery (派送) services are also popular among them. Smartphone apps such as Meituan and Ele.me are making it possible for people to enjoy food from nearby restaurants without leaving their houses. And companies like E-Jiajie also provide housekeeping services with a click (点击).

While the “lazy economy (经济)” can be convenient for young people, it might also cause problems. Young people may become less sociable (社会化的) and even develop communication problems as they spend a lot of time on their smartphones.

( )30.How much did Chinese people spend on lazy products and services online in 2019?

A. 10 billion. B. 16 billion. C. 6 billion. D. 4 billion.

( )31.What does the underlined word “**idle**” mean?

A. Pretty. B. Smart. C. Lazy. D. Hard-working.

( )32.Which of the following is TRUE according to the third paragraph?

A. Young people prefer to buy lazy products mainly because they are very cheap.

B. Those younger than 25 are the main supporters of the lazy economy.

C. None of those younger than 25 like to do the housework.

D. Lazy products can help young people better deal with their stress.

C

When were Chinese lanterns invented?

Historians believe that the Chinese first began making the traditional lanterns during the Western Han Dynasty (朝代).

Why were lanterns invented?

They were used both indoors and out to provide light for reading and working in the past. The protection from wind provided by the silk or paper kept the lanterns from going out with the wind.

How are lanterns used?

In ancient China, they were used to provide light. Today, they are used only for decoration (装饰). Lanterns have become a symbol of national pride in China and are used to decorate homes and public places.

Kinds of lanterns

The most common kind of lantern is the hanging lanterns. These lanterns are hung in both homes and public places. In cities, you can see lanterns decorating street lights, public buildings and shops. Many homes will also hang a few lanterns on their windows, especially during festival seasons.

On special days, such as the Mid-Autumn Festival, you can see flying lanterns being sent into the night sky over China. **They** are beautiful to watch and are often sent in large groups for a more eye-catching effect (效果).

Lantern celebrations, such as the Dragon Boat Festival, that take place near rivers, ponds and lakes will often have floating lanterns. This kind of lantern comes in any different shapes. These lanterns are lit and put in large groups to create a beautiful effect on the water.

( )33.What were the lanterns mainly used to do in the past?

A.To provide light. B.To decorate homes. C.To prevent wind. D.To create beautiful effects.

( )34.How many kinds of lanterns are mentioned in the passage?

A.Only one. B.Two. C.Three. D.Four.

( )35.What does the underlined word “They” refer to?

A.The public places. B.The festival seasons. C.Lantern celebrations. D.The flying lanterns.

( )36.Which of the following is TRUE?

A.Traditional lantern making in China began just 100 years ago.

B.We can see some hanging lanterns on the windows during festivals.

C.People often send flying lanterns into the sky during the daytime.

D.We only can see floating lanterns in the shape of dragons.

**D**

It's a lovely day. Sarah is going to have a picnic in the park with her friends. She has prepared much food, some meat and some vegetables. All are the daily food in our life. But do you know where some of them came from?

**Chicken**

Chickens were once wild birds in the forest of Asia. Around 3,400 years ago, men began to use chickens. But the birds were small and their meat was hard to eat. So people only kept chickens to fight for sport.

**Chocolate**

The seed(种子) of the cocoa tree can be made into chocolate. But 2,000 years ago, people in Central America only drank chocolate. In Europe, chocolate drinks were not popular until the 1500s when sugar was added.

**Tomatoes**

At first, people were afraid of eating tomatoes because they belong to a family of poisonous plants. One day, a brave man ate the first tomato. People were surprised that he didn't die. They tried the tomatoes and found that they tasted good. Soon tomatoes became very popular. The French even gave them a special name, Love Apples.

**Ice cream**

Long before ice cream, water ices were popular all over Asia. During the Tang Dynasty (朝代), some people created ice cream from milk. Later, travelers took this idea back to Europe. Soon, many people wanted to try **it** and the dessert became popular everywhere.

( )37. What has Sarah prepared much food for?

A.To have a picnic with her friends in the park.

B. To know something about animals and plants.

C. To find out where some of the food came from.   D. To tell stories about daily food in our life.

( )38.When did chocolate drinks become popular in Europe?

A. 2,000 years ago.                               B. In the 1500s.

C. Before sugar was added.                  D. After American people ate chocolate.

( )39.What can we know from the story about tomatoes?

A. If someone eats something poisonous, he or she may be considered brave.

B. People didn’t feel surprised when someone ate a tomato.

C. The first man who ate a tomato lost his life.

D. People weren’t afraid of eating tomatoes at first.

( )40.What does the underlined word “**it**” refer to?

A. The idea of creating ice cream.                        B. The way to eat ice cream.

C. Some ice cream in Europe.            D. The Tang Dynasty.

E

Ancient China produced many types of beautiful works of art. Among them, calligraphy (书法), poetry (诗歌) and painting were the most famous. Often **they** would be put together in art.

Calligraphy is the art of handwriting. In the old time the Chinese considered writing as an important form of art. Calligraphy would practice for years to learn to write perfectly, but with style (风格). Each of the over 40,000 characters (文字) needed to be written correctly. And each stroke (笔画) in a character had to be written in a certain order.

Poetry was also an important form of art. Great poets were famous all over the country, but all educated people were expected to write poetry. During the Tang dynasty poetry was so important that writing poetry was part of the examination to become a civil servant (文官) and work for the government.

Chinese painting was often connected with calligraphy. It is one of the oldest artistic traditions in the world. The most traditional way of Chinese painting is known as “national” or “native painting(国画)”, which is quite different from Western painting. People can draw mountains, homes, birds, trees and water on it.

( )41. What does the underlined word “they” refer to?

A. Ancient Chinese. B. Many types of works of art.

C. Chinese artists. D. Calligraphy, poetry and painting.

( )42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

①Traditional Chinese paintings are different from Western paintings.

②The strokes of each character could be written in any order.

③Poetry was an important form of art like calligraphy.

④Chinese painting was often connected with calligraphy.

A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①③④ D. ②③④

( )43. Which is part of the examination to become a civil servant during the Tang dynasty?

A. Writing poetry. B. Painting. C. Calligraphy. D. Talents showing.

( )44. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A. Chinese dynasties. B. Chinese art. C. Chinese tradition. D. Chinese educated people.

B)请阅读下面短文，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。

When we talk about the skies above China, we often refer to a Chinese art form. It brings the colors and patterns of the ancient times to the city skies of modern China and the world. (45)\_\_\_\_

The kite is said to be invented by a famous Chinese philosopher (哲学家), Mo-tse, 2300 years ago. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Kite flying was not available to the general population until the invention of paper kites. It also spread to other parts of the world like Europe.

Kite making is a traditional Chinese folk handicraft (手工艺品). (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The most famous kite craftsman (手艺人) in Tianjin is a man named Wei Yuantai, also called Kite Wei. (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Beijing is also famous for kite making. Available in a large variety (多样性) of shapes, Beijing kites are made of paper or silk and completely hand-painted. The most experienced kite craftsman in Beijing, Fei Baolin, has developed several hundred kinds of kites in different shapes and sizes. The smallest can fit in the palm (手掌) of one’s hand.

(49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Each year, the Weifang International Kite Festival is held in April, and kite fliers from all over the world take part in it.

|  |
| --- |
| A. He created about 200 kinds of kites during his whole life.  B. It’s the famous Chinese kite and its long history began thousands of years ago.  C. People from all over the world compete in the kite flying.  D. They were made of different things like silk or paper.  E. Lastly, Weifang in Shandong Province is also famous for its kite making and flying customs.  F. He spent three years making it before it could fly.  G. The best kites are made in Tianjin, Beijing and Weifang. |

**三、书面表达**

假如你是李华，你的英国笔友Mike发来邮件，想要了解你家乡的特产。请你根据写作要点及要求，给他写封邮件，介绍你家乡最出名的特产。

写作要点：1.What’s the product? (Food, art works or something else)

2.What is it made of/from? And how is it made? 3.Why is it special?

要求：1.邮件要包括写作要点给出的问题提示，可适当拓展；2.邮件中不得出现与你自己相关的真实信息；3.词数不少于80。邮件的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

Glad to hear from you. There are some famous products in my hometown.

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

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Yours,

Li Hua

九年级英语第五单元导练听力材料

**一、请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。**

1. W: Frank, your watch looks nice. Was it made in Japan?

M: No, you’re wrong. It was made in Shanghai.

2. W: China is famous for tea, right?

M: Yes, both in the past and now.

3. W: What did you see at the art and science fair, Bill?

M: I saw a model plane.

4. W: Where did you go to visit your aunt, Bob?

M: I went to San Francisco to see her.

5.W: I went to the paper cutting art exhibition yesterday. It’s hard to understand. Do you like the paper cutting art, Jack?

M: I certainly do, yet not so much as music.

**二、请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。**

请听第1段对话，回答第6至7小题。

M: Susan, are you free this afternoon?

W: Yes. Why, Mike?

M: I’m making a model ship. I want you to help me to finish it. Then we can put it into the lake

and play with it.

W: That sounds interesting. But what can I do for you?

M: You can hold it while I join the small pieces of wood together.

W: OK. I’m glad to do it. And I think it will be great fun.

M: Of course it is.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

W: Would you like to go to the art and science fair in the museum with me tomorrow, Paul?

M: What’s it about, Mary?

W: It’s about the development of kites and the ticket price is 10 dollars for each. But I have this

student card so we can get the tickets at half the price.

M: That’s good. Let’s go there tomorrow.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

M: Hello, Nancy! Nice to meet you.

W: Hi, Carmen! Nice to meet you. You look so beautiful in that new coat.

M: Thanks a lot.

W: Where did you buy it?

M: I bought it in France during my last vacation there.

W: How long did you stay there?

M: For about two weeks.

W: Oh? What’s your new coat made of?

M: It’s made of cotton.

W: Is the coat made in France?

M: No, it isn’t. It is made in Shanghai, China.

W: Is that true? I hear China is also famous for clothes in the world.

M: Yes, you’re right.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

M: Hi, Cindy!

W: Hi, Dale! Do Chinese people like tea or coffee?

M: Of course tea. China is famous for tea. You can see people drink tea everywhere in the south.

W: What about the north? Do people in the north like tea?

M: Yes, many northern people also like drinking tea.

W: Do you like drinking tea, Dale?

M: Yes, but I don’t drink it in the evening.

W: That means you drink tea only in the day?

M: Yes. And sometimes I drink coffee in the morning. What about you, Cindy?

W: I don’t like tea or coffee. I only drink water.

**三、请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成下列句子，每个空格不超过3个单词。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。短文读两遍。**

Coffee has been a part of people’s lives for thousands of years, and it is still a favorite drink around the world. Here is a story about how coffee was discovered.

The story tells us coffee was discovered in Africa long long ago. One day a farmer was watching his sheep, and saw them eating some leaves from a plant. The sheep became very active after they ate the leaves. The man often felt tired, so he decided to try the leaves, too. To his surprise, the leaves also made him excited. Coffee was then discovered. The coffee was taken from Africa to countries in Europe. After that farmers started growing coffee plants in Africa and in South America.

答案：

**A类 基础性练习**

一、1—5CBCAC

二、6-15CBCBBACBAB

三、16.drink 17.Africa 18.plant 19.tired 20.surprise

**B 类 发展性练习**

1. 单项填空

1-8CABCBCCB

1. 补全对话

9-13DEAFG

**C 类 创造性练习**

1. 完形填空

1-5CBADD 6-10ADABC 311-15AABDC

16.products 17.believed 18.Some 19.around 20.also 21.found 22.Educational 23.favorite 24.well 25.can 26.country

二、阅读理解

27-29ACD 30-32ACB 33-36ACDB 37-40ABAA 41-44DCAB 45-49BFGAE

三、书面表达

Dear Mike,

Glad to hear from you. There are some famous products in my hometown. Tanghulu is the most famous of all in China.

Tanghulu is mainly made of haws. They are put together on a stick and covered with ice sugar. And now there are more fruits used to make Tanghulu, such as strawberries, grapes and even apples, which made Tanghulu taste more delicious.

Teenagers, even adults, enjoy eating it because its sweet taste. When visitors travel to my hometown, they usually try it and buy some as gifts. It is special because it is the symbol of happiness.

Please come to my hometown and try some Tanghulu when it is convenient for you!

Yours,

Li Hua