九年级英语第六单元导练

**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.What are the chopsticks made of?

A.Plastics. B.Steel. C.Silver.

( )2.When was Kate’s website set up?

A.In June. B.In July. C.In August.

( )3.How does Mary go to sleep now?

1. She sleeps with her mother. B.She sleeps outside alone.
2. C.She sleeps with the bedroom light on.

( )4.How do the tomatoes taste?

A.Sour. B.Sweet. C.Terrible.

( )5.What does Sam mean?

A.He’ll help the woman at once. B.He’s too busy to help the woman.

C.He doesn’t think the woman needs help.

**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’s Helen going to invent?

1. Special glasses for the blind. B. Special shoes for the blind. C. Special clothes for the blind.

( )7.How soon will Helen finish inventing them?

A. Maybe in 5 or 10 years. B. Maybe in 10 or 20 years. C. Maybe in 20 or 30 years.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

( )8.Who invented the flying bike?

A. Mike. B. Mike’s father. C. The girl.

( )9.When will the flying bike fly?

A. After it runs 100 meters. B.When you start to ride it. C.When it goes faster enough.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

( )10.When does Frank often play basketball?

A. On Saturdays. B. On Sundays. C. After school.

( )11.How old was James Naismith when the first basketball game was played?

A. Twenty. B. Thirty. C. Forty.

( )12.What can we know about James Naismith?

1. James Naismith’s favorite basketball star was Kobe Bryant.
2. James Naismith invented basketball by accident. C. James Naismith was a doctor.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

( )13. How did Betty like her visit to the biggest science museum?

A. Boring. B. Scary. C. Interesting.

( )14.What’s on show in the biggest science museum?

A. Ancient paper cuttings. B. Modern paintings. C. Inventions in the past and now.

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

A. Tony phoned Betty yesterday morning but she didn’t answer it.

B. Betty will go to the biggest science museum again tomorrow morning.

C. There is only one science museum in the town.

**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. Ping-pong is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ game all over the world.

17. Ping-pong was invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Ping-pong is not a kind of very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport.

19. For fun, two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began beating a cap of a small ball towards each other across a table one day near

the 19th century.

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created by an American businessman.

**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.---Mom, please add some more salt to the soup. It still isn’t \_\_\_\_ enough. ---OK, I will.

A. salty B. crispy C. sour D. sweet

( )2. ---I can’t find my scoop. ---Oh, sorry, I took it \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. by accident B. by mistake C. in this way D. at once

( )3. — It’s 10 p.m now. Let’s go home. — But it’s raining outside. Don’t leave \_\_\_ it stops.

1. so B. since C. while D. until

( )4. — The examination was really very easy. — Yes, but I don’t think \_\_\_\_\_ could pass it.

A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one

( )5. — Look, what an old house! It looks so great!

— Yeah, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 100 years ago.

A. was building B. was built C. had built D. is built

( )6. ---Do you know \_\_\_\_\_students in this school? ----Yes. It’s 5,000.

A. hundreds of B. a lot of C. a number of D. the number of

( )7. ---Nancy is really a hard-working student. ---Yes, she wants to \_\_\_\_\_all her dreams.

1. do B. finish C. come true D. achieve

( )8.---Kids are told not to go to play by the side of the river.

---Yes. They might \_\_\_\_\_the water.

1. divide into B. fall into C. get into D. turn into

**二、根据对话内容，从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话（有两个多余选项）。**

Assistant: Can I help you?

Jane: Yes, please. (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Assistant: May I know who it is for? Maybe I can give you some advice.

Jane: (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You know, it’s getting cool, but I don’t have a sweater.

Assistant: I see. What color do you want?

Jane: Um… I like blue.

Assistant: There’re many styles of sweaters. What do you think of this one?

Jane: It’s soft. I really like it. (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Assistant: Of course you can try it on. It’s all right for you.

Jane: Thanks so much. (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Assistant: It is made of cotton. It’s cheap and nice.

Jane: (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Is it made in China?

Assistant: No, it isn’t. It’s made in America.

Jane: Great! I think I will take it.

|  |
| --- |
| A.Where is it made?  B. Can I try it on now?  C. How much is the blue sweater?  D. For myself.  E. What’s it made of?  F. I don’t like its color.  G. I want to buy a sweater. |

**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。

When we talk about invention, we often mention the great inventors, like Thomas Edison. However**,** some helpful things weren’t invented by those famous 1 , but by some common people. Now, I’d like to 2 you an interesting story about the ice lolly (冰棒). Do you know 3 the ice lolly is? It’s a kind of frozen(结冰的) sweet thing---many kids’ 4 in summer.

Sometimes accidents 5 lead to great ideas. And it can take years before you realize you’ve invented 6 really good. In 1905, 11-year-old Frank Epperson 7 a glass of powered soda with water. 8 , he left the drink outside all night with a stick in it. It was a freezing cold 9 . The next morning, Frank saw the 10 had frozen to the stick. He tried to have the special drink. To his surprise, it tasted 11 .

Eighteen years later, Frank 12 remembered the frozen stick. He started to produce the frozen stick and he 13 . At first, he called it Epsicle. Then he had a family and 14 of his own and they didn’t like the name. 15 they changed it into Popsicle (冰棍). Now it has the name ice lolly.

( )1. A. workers B. players C. inventors D. officers

( )2. A. tell B. know C. exchange D. greet

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

( )4. A. worries B. fear C. disbelief D. favorite

( )5 A. should B. must C. may D. certainly

( )6. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

( )7. A. divided B. mixed C. separated D. prevented

( )8. A. In that case B. To be honest C. For example D. By mistake

( )9. A. morning B. afternoon C. night D. day

( )10. A. drink B. water C. food D. glass

( )11. A. sour B. terrible C. delicious D. salty

( )12. A. nearly B. usually C. hardly D. suddenly

( )13. A. succeeded B. failed C. lost D. forgot

( )14. A. friends B. students C. children D. visitors

( )15. A. Because B. So C. But D. While

(B)根据短文内容，用方框中合适的单词的适当形式填空（每词限用一次）。

|  |
| --- |
| health but also America own cook many oven care some that |

Most people in the United States like fast food, but if you think that American people don’t like cooking, you are wrong(错误的). It’s true (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_most Americans eat fast food for their breakfast and lunch, (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they also think cooking is interesting. Parents see the importance of teaching their children how (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And (19)\_\_\_\_\_ Americans say that home-cooked meals are the best.

Americans have their (20)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways of cooking. For example, baking (烤) is the most popular way of cooking in (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most American families have (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bake. American cooks (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the balance of diet (饮食平衡). When planning a meal, they try to cook meat, a few vegetables, (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread and sweet food. They (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to make the meal look beautiful. There are so many kinds of colorful foods, so the meal is (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and looks beautiful, too.

**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**

|  |
| --- |
| The City Flower Show  Open: October 8-17  Price: $20 for each adult; $ 10 for each child; free under the age of 10; 20% off for groups over 10.  Address: 112 New Town Road, Moonlight City  Telephone: 5634678  Visit www:flowersforlife.com for more information |
| Camp of Folk Art  Would you like to learn paper cutting, Beijing Opera or to make paper flowers?  Come to Camp of Folk Art 2017 at the Youth Center!  Age: 13 to 18 Time: December 13-20  For more information, call the Youth Center at 1106208. |
| Pop Music Week  Bands from home and abroad will give performances in Sunshine Park. Local bands and DJs from local radio station are waiting to share music with fans. Good chance for you to make friends with similar hobbies.  Price: $30-$50 Time: 9:00am---9:00 pm, December 21-27  Telephone: 2464688 |
| The Folk Art Show  The best chance to learn about local art and culture  Open: October 20-25 Organizer: City Museum  Address:110 Century Road Telephone: 3466889 |

( )27. If Mr. and Mrs. White go to the City Flower Show with their eight-year-old son, how much should

they pay?

A. $50. B. $40. C. $32. D. $30.

( )28. Which number should you call if you want to know something about the Folk Art Show?

A. 5634678. B. 1106208. C. 2464688. D. 3466889.

( )29. Which of the following CAN NOT a twenty-year-old person go to?

A. The City Flower Show. B. Pop Music Week.

C. Camp of Folk Art. D. The Folk Art Show.

**B**

Not long ago, I asked a group of 20 school-age girls to write down the one thing they wished their parents would do when helping them deal with hard social situations. Two themes quickly came out: “Just listen” and “Stop telling us what to do”.

As a mother, I know the strong wish to protect my daughter from every little thing, and the wish to try to do everything for her. But I’m not her, and she’s growing up, so I have to step back and listen to her needs. That isn’t easy.

According to a survey, all girls wish that their parents could communicate better with them. And ninety-one percent of the girls aged 8-12 turn to their mothers for help when they feel bad about themselves. Seven in ten girls believe they are not good enough, including their looks, performance in school, and relationships with friends and family members.

Young girls face all kinds of social problems. They need our help. So what can parents do?

**Take your time.** Slow down and enjoy the small moments with your daughter. Be thankful (感激) that she is in your life.

**Listen.** Listen more than speak when communicating with girls. And show you understand their feelings.

**Own (承认) your mistakes.** It’s normal for humans to make mistakes. We may feel uncomfortable to share our feelings and talk about our mistakes with our girls, but **this** encourages honest communication.

( )30.What would school-age girls like their parents do when helping them deal with difficult social

situations?

A. To share their feelings. B. To tell them how to do.

C. To listen more, speak less. D. To tell them what to do.

( )31.What can we infer from the survey?

A. All girls wish to better communicate with their parents.

B. Most girls think they should be allowed to make their own decisions.

C. Most girls aged 8-12 prefer to ask their fathers for advice.

D. All girls should learn to deal with their problems by themselves.

( )32.What would be the best title for this passage?

A. School-age Girls’ Favorite Wishes. B. School-age Girls’ Common Social Problems.

C. How to Get on Well with School-age Girls.

D. Ways to Help Girls Deal with Hard Social Problems.

**C**

Lots of people say, “Not a day goes by when we don’t use the World Wide Web.”

But what many people don’t know is that the Web was first created to improve communication between thousands of scientists in Switzerland.

In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee was a 34-year-old British physicist (物理学家) working as a software (软件) engineer at CERN in Switzerland. Since CERN was a huge organization with thousands of scientists, communication between them was very difficult.

Berners-Lee wanted to develop a system (系统) for scientists to share information in an easy way. In his paper, he suggested an information system where a page on one computer was connected to another page on another computer through the Internet. It could allow scientists to read lots of information quickly. However, Berners-Lee’s boss (老板) **rejected** the request because it was exciting but not clear.

Although there were many difficulties, Berners-Lee went on developing the World Wide Web. In December 1990, the World Wide Web was created. Then one year later, the WWW project was made public. Berners-Lee expected that the Web could be used for more than scientific purpose (科学目的). He wanted it to be easily used by all the people for free. Today you can see that when you get on the Internet, most of the websites you visit start with “www”. Now it is quite a necessary part of our society. Maybe even Berners-Lee hasn’t imagined the fast development and great influence of the World Wide Web.

( )33. What can we know from the first paragraph?

1. Lots of people use the World Wide Web every day.
2. B. All of us use the World Wide Web at any time.

C. The World Wide Web can be used everywhere.

D. The World Wide Web makes us work fast.

( )34. When was the World Wide Web created?

A. In 1989. B. In 1990. C. In 1991. D. In 1992.

( )35. What does the underlined word “rejected” mean?

A. Agreed. B. Accepted. C. Found. D. Refused.

( )36. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Tim Berners-Lee was born in 1960. B. Tim Berners-Lee once worked in UK.

C. The World Wide Web develops fast and influences us greatly.

D. Berners-Lee expected the Web could only be used for scientific purpose.

**D**

As we all know, robots can do a lot of things for people. But have you ever seen a “Robocop (机器人警察)”? Recently the world’s first Robocop has already started working in Dubai. The city is planning to let more robot policemen work around.

The Robocop went on duty on Sunday. He is **making a name for himself** and many people are interested in him. He is about 1.65 meters tall and weighs 100 kilos. It’s amazing that he can speak six languages. And he is designed to be able to read expressions on people’s faces. The robot police officer has the ability to scan (扫描) faces from 20 meters away to tell whether or not someone is bad. Besides, the robot police officer has a touch screen so people can use it to pay traffic fines (罚款) or report crimes, or even contact (联系) the local police station.

He is an understanding policeman. He can talk with you, reply to some of your questions and even greet you by shaking hands. He also has a microphone which is directly connected with the Dubai police call centers.

Such a robot police officer was first seen at the Dubai World Center in October, 2016. In fact, his early use was to offer help to tourists on the streets and in shopping centers in Dubai.

According to the latest report, robots will make up a quarter of the city’s police force (力量) by 2030.

( )37. What might the underlined phrase “making a name for himself” mean?

A. Becoming famous. B. Getting a name. C. Giving a name. D. Calling itself a name.

( )38. Which is NOT mentioned about the Robocop in the passage?

A. Its workplace. B. Its work time. C. Its abilities. D. Its hobbies.

( )39. What did the first robot police officer use to do?

A. Help drivers pay fines. B. Report crimes to the police centers.

C. Offer help to tourists. D. Reply to all passengers’ questions.

( )40. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. Why the Robocop Appears in Dubai. B. The World First Robot Policeman.

C. The Police Centers in Dubai. D. Dubai’s Police Force.

**E**

Many people ask me what my favorite invention is. I find it very hard to answer them, because there are so many things in my life that I can choose. However, I have chosen a pen. Don’t you think it’s surprising?

I know that to most people a pen is boring, but, to me, it stands for possibility (可能). There are so many things you can do with a pen. You can write a novel or a song, record information, or draw a picture.

A pen is like the beginning of something amazing to me. Every day, I write a new page with my pen, and I am slowly making a path (路) for my future. Maybe I will be a scientist and change the world with my discoveries. Maybe I’ll become a musician and touch people’s hearts with my music. Or perhaps I will be a writer and move people through words, or a teacher to help children grow into the kind of people that they want to be.

There are so many possibilities as to what I will do with my life, but I know that with the pen in my hand, I will write a good future for myself. Tell me what future you will write for yourself.

( )41. Which paragraph mainly tells us things we can do with a pen?

A. Paragraph 1. B. Paragraph 2. C. Paragraph 3. D. Paragraph 4.

( )42. What does the writer really want to tell us in the passage?

A. What a pen can help him do. B. What he will be in the future with his pen.

C. Why he wants to have a good future.

D. Why he thinks a pen is the most important invention.

( )43. Where can we probably read this passage?

A. In a sports magazine. B. In a grammar book.

C. On a science website. D. In a new dictionary.

( )44. What would be the best title for this passage?

A. My Favorite Invention. B. My Good Future. C. My Future Jobs. D. My Surprising Page.

(B) 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。

The Chinese dumpling or *jiaozi* is a kind of traditional food in China. (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The history of dumplings dates back to ancient times. It’s said that a famous doctor called Zhang Zhongjing invented dumplings. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ As the Spring Festival marks the start of a new year, people choose to eat jiaozi to wish for good luck in the new year. When eating dumplings, people usually give each other the best wishes for the coming year.

There are no fixed (固定的) dumpling fillings (馅料). They can be anything from vegetables, meat to seafood. (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ But whatever the fillings are, you need good wrapping (包装) skills to make the dumplings look fantastic.

(48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They are boiled (煮) or fried for eating. The fillings may be sweet or salty. There are many kinds of dumplings for people to choose from.

(49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ But it’s a pity that these days some young people never know how to make dumplings. It seems that some traditional Chinese culture is leaving us slowly.

|  |
| --- |
| A. People may choose to use their favorite fillings when making dumplings.  B. Dumplings are really a great invention in China.  C. This helps spread the popularity of dumplings.  D. The food is always served during some important days in many parts of China.  E. China is full of dumplings with all shapes and sizes.  F. Dumplings have meanings to most Chinese people.  G. But it’s interesting that the first use of dumplings was for medicine. |

**三、书面表达**

假设下周你们学校的英语俱乐部将举行英语演讲比赛，主题为“I want to invent

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”。请你根据图表所给出的要点提示及要求用英语写一篇演讲稿为比赛作准备：

内容包括：你要发明何种物品、你要发明该物品的原因和该物品的用途（至少各两点）。

要求：1.先在答题纸上将题目补充完整；

2.短文要包括思维导图所给出的所有提示内容；

2.短文中不得出现与你自己相关的真实信息；

3.词数不少于80，开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I want to invent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1.What do you want to invent?  2.Why do you want to invent it?  3.Why is your invention helpful and useful?  4.Something more about your invention. |

I want to invent a family doctor robot

Today I’m glad to be here to talk about what I want to invent. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

九年级英语第六单元导练听力材料

**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:What beautiful chopsticks! Are they made of plastics or steel?

M:Neither, I think. They are made of silver.

2.M:Kate, my website was set up in August. When was your website set up?

W:Well, I set it up two months earlier than you.

3.M: Are you still afraid of the dark, Mary?

W: Yes. I keep the light on when I go to sleep.

4.M:Thank you for your tomatoes. They taste sweet.

W:I grew them in the garden. Want more?

5.W:What are you doing in that room, Sam? Come to help me.

M:Sorry, I am too busy now.

**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: Hi, Helen! What are you going to be when you grow up?

W: Well, I’m going to be an inventor.

M: Sounds great. What are you going to invent?

W: What about a pair of glasses for the blind?

M: What? Can you describe them?

W: All right. Listen, Um, the glasses look similar to yours, but when you put them on, you can see nothing. However, when a blind person puts them on, he or she can see everything clearly.

M: Wow, when you finish inventing them, I must buy a pair for my grandpa. When can I buy a pair?

W: Maybe in 10 or 20 years. And I’m studying hard for them now.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

W: Look at that strange thing, Mike! What’s that?

M: It’s a flying bike

W: A flying bike? What’s it then? Who invented it?

M: It’s a machine run on electricity and in fact it was invented by my father!

W: What’s it used for?

M: It’s used for riding or flying.

W: Flying? How can it fly?

M: You can just ride it like a bike and it will fly when it goes faster enough.

W: That sounds interesting. I think your father is so great!

M: I think so. He has invented many things.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

W: Frank, what kind of sports do you like?

M: I’m very interested in basketball. I often play it with my friends on Saturdays.

W: I know that basketball is very popular. Do you know who invented basketball?

M: It was invented by a doctor named James Naismith.

W: When was the first basketball game played?

M: It is said that it was in 1891, when James Naismith was 30 years old.

W: By the way, who is your favorite basketball star?

M: Kobe Bryant.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

M: Hello, Betty! This is Tony speaking.

W: Hi, Tony.

M: I phoned you yesterday afternoon. But you were not in.

W: Oh, I am sorry. I went to the biggest science museum in the town yesterday.

M: The biggest museum? Is it interesting?

W: Yeah, I think so.

M: What did you see in the museum?

W: Well, I saw many old inventions on show. They were all invented hundreds of years ago.

M: Are there any new inventions?

W: Yes, of course many more! Why not go there and have a look?

M: That’s a good idea. But I don’t know the way to the museum.

W: Don’t worry. I’ll go there with you. Let’s go there at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

**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。**

Many people in the world, young or old, like playing ping-pong. It is a very popular game. Then do you know how it was invented? Actually, it was invented by accident.

Ping-pong is not a kind of very ancient sport. One day near the 19th century, two students in England were waiting for their meal at a restaurant. For fun, they began beating a cap of a small ball towards each other across a table. Later, an American businessman created a game that he called Inside Tennis, similar to ping-pong. Soon it developed to be a sport played widely all over the world.

答案：

**A类 基础性练习**

一、1-5CACBB

二、6-15ABBCABCCCB

三、16.(very) popular 17.by accident 18.ancient 19.students 20.Inside Tennis

**B 类 发展性练习**

1. 单项填空

1-8ABDCBDDB

1. 补全对话

9-13GDBEA

**C 类 创造性练习**

一、完形填空

1—5CABDC 6-10ABDCA 11-15CDACB

16.that 17.but 18. to cook 19. most 20. own 21. America 22. ovens 23. care 24. some 25. also 26. healthy

二、阅读理解

27-29BDC 30-32CAD 33-36ABDC 37-40ADCB 41-44BDCA 45-49DGAEF

1. 书面表达

One possible version:

I want to invent a family doctor robot

Today I’m glad to be here to talk about what I want to invent. I’d like to invent a family doctor robot, which can be used to cure people’s illness without going out of their home. I think it will be very helpful and useful because of the following reasons:

First, you can see the doctor at home at once when you feel sick or get hurt. It can save us a lot of time, especially in emergency situations.

Besides this, hospitals today are always filled with patients, not everyone can be taken good care of there. However, with the help of our robot doctors, you can talk to your personal doctor one to one whenever you want to.

In short, family doctor robots can change our lives greatly. They will be of great help to people.