九年级英语第十三单元导练

**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.When will John leave?

A. At 8:45. B. At 9:00. C. At 8:15.

( )2.What kind of language does Tom speak?

A. Japanese. B. French. C. German.

( )3. What are they talking about?

A. Drinking healthy water. B. Protecting environment. C. Learning to drive.

( )4. What does the woman ask Jack to do?

A. Turn off the lights. B. Lock the door. C. Leave the room.

( )5. What does the man mean?

A. He didn’t think the lecture is too long. B. He agreed to the woman’s opinion.

C. He quite enjoyed the lecture.

**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 Jessica’s hobby now?

A. Collecting stamps. B. Keeping animals. C. Playing the violin.

( )7. What does Jason think of Jessica’s hobby?

A. It’s boring. B. It’s interesting. C. It’s great.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

( )8. What does Dale want to do?

A. To write an article. B. To save some money. C. To recycle paper.

( )9. How many ways do they talk about saving the environment?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

( )10. Where may Gina come from?

A. China. B. Canada. C. America.

( )11. What does Gina think of the government’s rule?

A. It’s a waste of time. B. It’s hard to obey. C. It’s helpful.

( )12. Which is true about Steve?

A. He wants to keep empty cans for recycling. B. His hobby is collecting cola cans.

C. He can’t be a rich man in the future.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

( )13. What did Sarah forget to do?

A. Turn off the lights. B. Reading a book. C. Turn off the shower.

( )14. What is Jim interested in?

A. Driving cars. B. Saving the environment. C. Riding bikes.

( )15. Which of the following is true?

A. Jim washes his hair every day. B. Sarah likes going shopping. C. Sarah has short hair.

**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. We will organize some voluntary activities to make our city more beautiful and \_\_\_ next week.

17. We’ll plant trees on the banks of the rivers, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the parks.

18. All volunteers will meet at 8 o’clock every morning and go together by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. Everyone should wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sports shoes.

20. We have to take some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you because we will not come back at noon.

**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.——Have you \_\_\_\_\_ Bob, a famous basketball star in our school.

——Oh, he is my friend. I’ve just \_\_\_\_\_him.

A. heard from, heard of   B. heard from, heard from

C. heard of, heard from D. heard of , heard from of

( )2. Our English teacher is very popular with us students because she is kind and her classes are always

\_\_\_\_\_ and interesting.

A. boring B. lively C. difficult D. lazy

(  )3. ---I think this paper cutting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that one.

---I agree with you. And they both look real.

1. more fantastic than B. not more fantastic than

C. as fantastic as D. not so fantastic as

( )4.—Could you tell me if this is the right way to the library? — Sorry, I’m not sure. But it \_\_\_\_\_\_ be.

A. should B. need C. must D. might

( )5.—Susan isn’t coming to the party tonight. —Oh, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_to!

A. promised B. promises C. will promise D. is promising

( )6.---Is this novel written by a Chinese writer? ----No. It \_\_\_\_\_\_from English into Chinese.

1. translated B. has translated C. is translated D. is translating

( )7. —How can we learn English well? ---By \_\_\_\_\_ studying hard \_\_\_\_ keeping in good health.

A. not; but B. not only; but also C. neither; nor D. either; or

( )8.. If you don’t want to get into trouble when going abroad, you’d better take your \_\_\_ with you .

A. license B. passport C. suitcase D. dictionary

**二、补全对话。**

请阅读下面对话，根据对话内容从方框内选择恰当的句子填入空白处，使对话通顺、合理，意思完整。

A:Hi, Dale!What are you doing?

B:(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_It is reported that many teenagers in America can hear no better than 65-year-old people do.

A:Why? What caused the problem?

B:It was caused by noise pollution. (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A:Is noise a kind of serious pollution?

B:Yes, it is. (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A:That’s true. Many people including me pay less attention to it.

B:(12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A:Yes. But I won’t do that from now on.

B:(13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| A.These teenagers always listen to loud music.  B.Let’s take action to protect our environment.  C.Do you often listen to loud music?  D.I am reading a piece of amazing news.  E.I like music that makes me excited.  F.I am glad that you decide to get out of the bad habit.  G.But not all people know noise is a kind of serious pollution like air pollution. |

**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。

July 29 is International Tiger Day. It is a day to make more people 1 wild tigers.

People usually think tigers are dangerous 2 they look big and strong. 3 , the big cat needs our help.

There were eight kinds of tigers living in the world before, 4 three kinds died out during the 20th century. The 5 of Siberian Tiger (东北虎) is becoming smaller and smaller. If the government doesn’t do anything for them, it’s quite 6 that there will be no 7 Siberian Tigers in China in ten to twenty years.

The World Wildlife Fund (世界野生动物基金会) has a(n) 8 . It works hard to 9 wild tigers and put an end to tiger killing. China, together with other twelve countries, joined it and 10 lots of things for wild tigers.

11 animals, for example, wild horses and wild pigs, are the main 12 of tigers. The killing of these animals is the greatest threat (威胁) to 13 . So the most important thing is to save the animals that tigers 14 . To protect the wild tigers, 15 need to ask more people to stop eating wild animals.

( )1. A. care about B. put away C. pull down D. sell out

( )2. A. though B. if C. so D. because

( )3. A. In fact B. As usual C. By accident D. At first

( )4. A. and B. whether C. but D. unless

( )5. A. size B. shape C. kind D. number

( )6. A. possible B. convenient C. necessary D. difficult

( )7. A. much B. many C. more D. most

( )8. A. plan B. business C. coin D. custom

( )9. A. save B. drive C. kill D. knock

( )10. A. made B. did C. bought D. gave

( )11. A. Shy B. Wild C. Local D. Baby

( )12. A. friends B. food C. drinks D. groups

( )13. A. tigers B. lions C. elephants D. horses

( )14. A. receive B. behave C. eat D. burn

( )15. A. he B. she C. we D. they

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。

|  |
| --- |
| should traffic sound art success beautiful different while music turn special |

On September 21st and 22nd, 2021, some lucky people in London could meet an unusual sight and hear some sweet sounds----a black taxi fitted (安装) with 67 speakers (扬声器) making some great music. However, the (16) were not from the driver’s personal music. It is the city’s street noise which is turned into (17) .

The Make The City Sound Better project was a clever way (18) street noise into beautiful music. With the help of sound (19) Yuri Suzuki, a black car with microphones was created. The microphones were used to record the street noise. Then, a(n) (20) designed (设计) software program (软件程序)can change it into music.

The fun project was a great (21) . The taxi can make different kinds of music. It depends on the (22) patterns (模式) around us.

People have (23) reactions (反应) about this music. In some areas like Mayfiar, people show a few polite smiles to the taxi. But some don’t mind it because this was a sight that was met every day. (24)\_\_\_\_\_ in other areas like Hackney, people can stop to ask for their favorite music.

Next time, when you walk in the street of London, you will hear (25) music instead of traffic noise.

Isn’t it a great way to cut down the street noises? We (26) try to follow the example and put the street noises to good use.

**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）

|  |
| --- |
| **International Children’s Painting Competition** |
| **Theme: Food waste**  **About the Competition:**  The International Children’s Painting Competition on the Environment has been held since 1991 and has received more than three million paintings from children in over 150 countries.  **Rules:**  1. Age Group: Children between the age of six and fourteen.  2.Size of Painting: Paintings must be done on A4 or A3 paper.  3.Name and Contact details (联系详情) (in English language only): Full name, age and full address including phone and e-mail, which must be on the back of the painting, not on the painting.  4.Style of Painting: colored pencils, water-colors and so on.  5.Paintings that have been shown or accepted elsewhere will not be accepted in this competition.  6.Paintings that show a particular (特别的) person, an organization or a brand name will not be accepted.  7.Paintings should be received before 15 January, 2017.  8.Number of Paintings Accepted: Children can send in as many paintings as they like.  **Prizes For Winner(s):**  **The 1st Prize:** One person----US $2,000 and a fully paid trip for the winner.  **The 2nd Prize:** Two persons----US$1000 each and a fully paid trip for each winner.  **The 3rd Prize:** Three persons-----A certificate (证书) for each winner. |

( )27.What’s the painting competition mainly about?

A. Environment B. Traffic C. Culture D. Family

( )28.Who can take part in the competition?

A. Jack, a five-year-old boy B. Susan, a 16-year-old girl

C. Helen, a middle-aged woman D. Frank, a 12-year-old student

( )29.Which does the rules include?

①the theme of the painting ②the number of the painting

③the style of the painting ④the size of the painting

A. ①②③ B. ②③④ C. ①③④ D. ①②④

B

The Amazon forest in Brazil covers five million square kilometers. It has one third of the world’s trees. However, the trees are disappearing. By 1974 a quarter of the forest had already been cut down.

Scientists say that the disappearance of the trees is already causing changes in the weather. In Peru, there is less snow than before on the high top of the Andes Mountains. In Bolivia there is less rain than before but more wind. In some parts of northeast Brazil there is now very little rain.

According to scientists, two things are likely to happen if more trees of the Amazon forest are cut down:there will be serious effects (影响) on the world’s weather, and the air that we take in will lose some of its oxygen (氧气). Why?

Trees get carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) from the air and give out the oxygen into the air. The trees of the Amazon forest are very active, and some scientists believe that **they** provide 50% of the world’s yearly production of oxygen. If we lose the tropical forests (热带雨林), the air will have less oxygen and more carbon dioxide. It will become difficult for us to live on the earth.

With more carbon dioxide in the air, the temperature will rise, and the ice at the North and South Poles will melt (融化) because of the rising temperature. As a result, the sea level will rise, and hundreds of cities by the sea will disappear, too.

All scientists agree that if we keep hurting the Amazon forest, it will be “environmental suicide (自杀)”—like losing an ocean. Life on earth will become difficult, and it may become impossible to live on the earth any more.

( )30.How does the writer introduce the topic of the passage?

A. By telling a moving story. B. By showing us some facts.

C. By asking and answering questions. D. By comparing two products.

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

A. The Andes Mountains. B. Some parts of northeast Brazil.

C. The trees in the world. D. The trees of the Amazon forest.

( )32.What does the writer really want to tell us in the last paragraph?

A. The number of trees in the Amazon forest. B.The changes of weather in the Amazon forest.

C.To prevent the Amazon forest from being hurt. D.To plant more tress in the Amazon forest.

C

It is hard to imagine that the only drinking water available for some kids in Africa is brown dirty water. As many as 6000 children under the age of 5 die every day because of polluted water. I never had any reason to think about the terrible fact. I can always find clean water to drink whenever I want it.

But I was shocked when I saw a video about children walking miles to get water. And the water wasn’t even clean. I couldn’t imagine missing school for **that**.

What I did believe was that I must do something to help. My school was organizing a group to run the Chicago Marathon. Each runner had to raise more than $1000 to be in the race. All the money would be used for drilling wells (钻井) in Africa.

I was the youngest one to run the marathon. I had never run more than 7 miles, but I knew that running 26.2 miles would be nothing compared to the pain children in Africa had gone through. Since finishing the marathon, also my first, I have started a running group called Sole Sisters. It is made up of girls who run to stay healthy and raise money for charities (慈善) that do things like helping protect the environment.

Some people might think they are not powerful enough to make a difference. But all it makes is one person.

( )33. What is “the terrible fact” according to the passage?

A. That the only drinking water available for some kids in Africa is brown dirty water.

B. That as many as 6000 children under the age of 5 die every day because of polluted water.

C. That there is not enough clean water for some African kids to drink every day.

D. That the writer could not do anything to help those poor thirsty children in Africa.

( )34. What does the underlined word “that” refer to?

A. Organizing the Chicago Marathon. B. Finding clean water to drink.

C. Walking miles to get water. D. Raising money to be in the race.

( )35. Who of them could take part in the Chicago Marathon according to the passage?

A. Frank, who was a friend of some African boys’. B. Gina, who was very good at running.

C. Bill, who saved a lot of clean water. D. Dale, who raised more than $1000.

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

A. The writer was younger than any other runners in the Chicago Marathon.

B. The writer used to do a lot of running at school every morning.

C. The writer thought it was easy to run a marathon at first.

D. Sole Sisters is a running group started by the writer’s school.

**D**

All living things on the earth need other living things to live. Nothing lives alone. Most animals must live in a group, and even a plant grows close together with others of the same kind. Sometimes one living thing kills another, or one eats and the other is eaten. One kind of life eats another kind of life in order to live, and together they form a food chain. All food chains begin with the sun, and all food chains become broken up if one of them disappears.

All life needs sunlight (阳光) to live on. But only plants can use sunlight directly. Plants are “factories”. They make food from sunlight, water and things in the soil (土壤) and air.

Plants feed all other living things. Animals can only use the sun’s energy (能量) after it has been changed into food by plants. Some animals feed directly on plants, others eat smaller animals. Meat-eating animals are only eating plants indirectly.

What about human beings? We are members of any food chain. We eat rice, vegetables, fruits and so on. We also eat meat. But men often break up the food chain. They kill wild animals. They also make rivers, lakes and seas dirty. When these rivers, lakes and seas are polluted, the fish in them cannot be eaten. If men eat the fish, they will get strange **diseases**.

Each form of life is linked (联系) to all others. Breaking the links puts all life in danger.

( )37. What can we infer from Food chains?

A. Every life needs food. B. Plants are very important.

C.No living thing can live alone. D. Living things need different food.

( )38.What does the underlined word “**diseases**” probably mean?

A. joys B. gifts C. prizes D. illnesses

( )39.Which of the following can change the sun’s energy into food?

A. Plants. B. Humans. C. Plant-eating animals. D.Meat-eating animals.

( )40.Why did the writer write this passage?

A. To tell us not to kill animals. B.To tell us not to break the links of life.

C.To tell us not to worry about food chains. D.To tell us not to eat fish from polluted water.

E

Air pollution is made up of small things in the air. They can be bad for the health of humans, animals and plants. It also does harm to buildings. Pollutants (污染物) in the air may be gases (气体), small pieces or little water drops.

Pollution comes into the earth’s air in many different ways. Most air pollution is caused by people, like terrible gases from factories, cars, planes or other things. Second-hand smoke is also considered as air pollution. These kinds belong to man-made pollution. Some types of air pollution, such as smoke from wild fires or volcanoes’ ash (火山灰) happen naturally.

Air pollution is the most common in large cities. Sometimes, mountains or tall buildings prevent air pollution from flying out. This air pollution often appears as a cloud making the air dirty. It is called smog (烟雾).

Large cities in poor and developing countries are easy to have more air pollution than cities in developed countries, just like New Delhi, India; Beijing, China; Lima, Peru and Cairo, Egypt. However, many developed countries also have air pollution problems. Los Angeles, California of America is jokingly called Smog City.

People experience a lot of health **effects** from air pollution. Short-time effects are like illness about the nose, throat or eyes. Long-time effects can be for years or for a life. They can even lead to a person’s death.

( )41. Which paragraph mainly tells us how air pollution is caused?

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

( )41. Which city of the following has less air pollution according to the passage?

A. Los Angeles B. New Delhi C. Beijing D. Cairo

( )43. What does the underlined word “**effects**” probably mean?

A. results B. changes C. influences D. problems

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

A. Man-made pollution B. Environmental situations C. Smog cities D. Air pollution

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 great development of technology causes a waste of natural resources (资源). (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This is a great way to save the earth and keep natural balance (平衡).

Through the process of metal recycling in Los Angeles, the metal waste present in the bin is recycled to make the materials ready for human usage. There are plenty of useful metal wastes, including aluminum (铝), copper (铜) and iron. They can be used for the production of household (家用的) things, ships, railways, cars and other things of important usage. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ By this means, people who recycle iron and copper make more money than recycling aluminum.

This is really becoming news with the metal waste providers as they can make money with this business. (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The process is simple as changing the old waste into new and creative things. In this way, pollution is better controlled and people have learned to make money out of nothing.

(48)**\_\_\_\_\_\_** This increases the need of metal waste recycling in Los Angeles. Now the recycling industry is spoken highly of, and it is creating job chances for people. The metal waste recycling factories are serving to provide support for big manufacturing (制造业的) factories. (49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| A. They are recycling waste to make money.  B. To save the natural resources, more and more people start to recycle metal in Los Angeles.  C. We can make good use of waste things fully.  D. It’s important for us to know how to recycle waste.  E. Producing things out of new material is pretty expensive.  F. The finished things being produced out of the rubbish are worthy of high praise.  G. Metal recycling in several parts of Los Angeles is making a good result. |

**三、书面表达。**

假如你是李华，你校摄影俱乐部(photography club)将举办国际中学生摄影展。请你根据写作要点提示及要求，给你的英国朋友Sam写一封邮件：请他前来观看摄影展并提供作品参加展出。

写作要点：1.Theme: Environmental Protection;

2.Show time: From May 1 to May 15.

3.Participants(参与者):Anyone who is interested;

4.E-mail: [Internationalphotoshow@126.com](mailto:Internationalphotoshow@126.com)

要求:1.邮件要包括所有写作要点提示,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.邮件的开头和结尾都已经给出,不计入总词数.

Dear Sam,

How is everything going on with you? Now I’m writing to invite you to come to the international photography show.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Hope to hear from you early.

Yours,

Li Hua

九年级英语第十三单元导练听力材料

**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：Are you leaving now, John? It’s 8:30.

M：No, I’m going to wait another 15 minutes.

2. W：Hi, Mike. Is Tom from France?

M：No, he isn’t. He is from Germany.

3. M: What should we do to help improve the environment?

W: We can do many things, like saving water and stopping riding in cars.

4. W: Don’t forget to turn off the lights when you leave the room, Jack.

M: OK, I won’t.

5. W: It was really a long and boring lecture about protecting sharks. I could hardly keep myself from falling asleep.

M: I don’t think so. Actually it was quite long, but I have never heard a better one.

**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。

W: Jason, I remember you used to collect stamps.

M: Yes, I did. But now I am more interested in listening to music and playing the violin. When I am free, I enjoy playing the violin.

W: You have changed a lot.

M: That’s right. What about you, Jessica?

W: Now, I enjoying caring for animals and keeping them.

M: Keep animals? That’s a good hobby.

W: Yeah, you’re right. I think we must protect animals because they are our friends.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

M: I want to write an article on how to save the environment. But I don’t know how to write it. Would you like to give me a hand?

W: Well, Dale, first, you can start with turning off the lights when you leave a room.

M: Yes. That’s too easy. What’s next?

W: Second, how about riding a bike to go to school?

M: That will save money, too. What else?

W: Try to recycle paper.

M: Mm. Newspaper, magazines, mails… we get a lot of paper at home.

W: And last, take a bag with you when you go shopping.

M: OK. Thanks a lot! I will begin to write.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至13小题。

W: Do you collect cola cans, Steve?

M: No. Why do you ask this, Gina?

W: You have so many empty cans here.

M: Well, my mom asks me to keep all the waste ones and sell them.

W: Well, all these cans are going to make you a rich man.

M: The money isn’t important. These cans can be used again. It’s a great way of protecting the environment.

W: Sounds good. What kinds of things can be reused?

M: Things made of metal, plastic or paper.

W: I should start doing as what you are doing after I go back to Toronto.

M: To make pollution less, the government is stopping factories from producing products that can only be used once, such as bamboo chopsticks.

W: These will surely be helpful in protecting the environment.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

M: Oh, Sarah. You forgot to turn off the lights again! We should always remember to save electricity.

W: Oh, I am sorry. I was in a hurry just now. But why are you so interesting in the environment, Jim?

M: I have always been. Lots of people think there’s nothing they can do, but I just read this book about it. And there are lots of things an ordinary person can do.

W: Like what?

M: Well, you should turn off the shower when you are washing your hair.

W: Oh, I’d never do that.

M: You wouldn’t?

W: No, I have very short hair. I’m only in the shower for a few minutes.

M: Well, every minute helps.

W: What else does it say?

M: It says you should take your own bags when you go shopping.

W: Oh, that’s no difficult. I can do that. What else?

M: Here is a good one. It says people should stop driving cars and start riding bikes.

**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。**

I am sure that everyone in our city must have heard the exciting news: our city will be the host of the Green Hope Conference in 2021. Being middle school students, we are all proud of it. So next week we, the Young Volunteer Organization, will organize some voluntary activities to make our city more beautiful and cleaner. We’ll plant trees on the banks of the rivers, and collect litter in the parks.

All volunteers will meet at 8 every morning, get together at the gate of the No. 12 Middle School, and go together by bus. We plan to plant trees on the 5th and 6th, and collect litter on the 7th and 8th. Everyone should wear old clothes and sports shoes. In these four days, we will not come back at noon, so you have to take some food and drinks with you.

You are welcome to join us!

答案：

**A类 基础性练习**

一、1-5ACBAC

二、6-7BC 8-9AC 10--12BCA 13--15ABC

三、16. cleaner 17. collect litter 18. bus 19. old clothes 20. food and drinks

**B 类 发展性练习**

一、单项填空

1-4CBCD 5-8ACBB

二、补全对话

9-13DAGCF

**C 类 创造性练习**

一、完形填空

1-5ADACD 6-10ACAAB 11-15BBACC

16.sounds 17.music 18. to turn 19. artist 20. specially 21.success 22.traffic

23.different 24.While 25. beautiful 26.should

二、阅读理解

27-29ADC 30-32BDC 33-36BCDA 37-40BDAB 41-44BACD 45-49BGAEF

三、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sam,

How is everything going on with you? Now I’m writing to invite you to come to the international photography show. It is held by our school photography club in our school hall. The theme of the show is about Environmental Protection. It is from May 1 to May 15, lasting for half a month. Anyone who is interested in photographing can take part in it and it’s free.

I know you’re good at photography and you’d like to do something to protect the environment. I remember you showed me some photos you took on environment last time I visited you.This is a chance for you to show them to the public. If you can, please email us your photos at [Internationalphotoshow@126.com](mailto:Internationalphotoshow@126.com) before the show begins. And you’re invited to it if you’re free during the time and I’ll offer my help to you!

Hope to hear from you early.

Yours,

Li Hua