2022-2023牛津英语九年级下册9B Unit 2单元提优测试卷

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scores\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 单项选择（共15小题;每小题1分，计15分）

1. ---\_\_\_ excellent film ***Full River Red《满江红》*** is!

---Exactly. I haven't seen \_\_\_\_ better one recently.

A. How an, the B. What a, a C. How, a D. What an, a

2.The test is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. so; that few of us can pass B. so; that few of us can pass it

C. too; for any one of us to pass it D. too; for anyone of us to pass

3. Qian Xuesen passed away on October31, 2009 \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 98, but he is a man \_\_\_\_\_\_ still

encourages Chinese youth.

A. at; who B. on; who C. on; which D. at; which

4.Mary’s brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the navy in 2019 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the navy since then.

A. joined; has been in B. joined in; has joined in C. joined in; has been in D. joined; has joined

5.—What can I do for you, Madam?

—I’m looking for a table for eight, but I find they have all been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made up B. kept up C. taken up D. put up

6.The number of people who \_\_\_\_\_ English as a second language \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than 750 million.

A. learns; are B. learn; is C. learns; is D. learn; are

7.He \_\_\_\_\_ all his money \_\_\_\_ to charity after he died, and was respected by the people who know him.

A. gave; up B. gave; in C. gave; away D. gave; out

8.Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ white light source(白光光源), three Japanese scientists \_\_\_\_\_the 2019 Nobel Prize in

Physics last year.

A. discover; won B. discovery; won C. discover; presented D. discovery; presented

9. —I wonder when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new watch. —Well, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.

A. have bought; have had B. bought; have bought C. bought; have had D. have bought; have bought

10. Spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_made\_\_\_\_\_ possible for humans to research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space.

A. have;it;to B. has;that;of C.have;it;into D. has;that;for

11. — He didn't win the running race, did he? —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, though he tried to run as fast as he could.

A. Yes, he didn't B. Yes, he did C. No, he did D. No, he didn't

12. His girl got married\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a rich young man, but she felt unhappy.

A. with B. and C. for D. to

13. ---\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the population of India? ---It is\_\_\_\_\_than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of China.

A. How large; fewer; it B. What; smaller; that C. How much; less; that D. How big; smaller;

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of his works were written in his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. One-thirds; fifties B. One-third; fifty C. Three quarters; fifties D. Three quarters, fiftieth

15. ---Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_? ---It will begin in twenty minutes in the school hall.

A.how long the talent show will last B.where the talent show was

C.when will the talent show begin D.how soon the talent show will begin

二、完型填空(共10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分)

Not long ago, I arrived at a meeting earlier. So I walked into a room, and there I saw some volunteers were busy with leaflets. I went over and asked if I could 1 them. Seeing I was lame(瘸腿), one of the ladies replied in a 2 way, “Oh, that’s very kind of you, but we can manage ourselves. Thank you all the same.” and offered me 3 while they worked.

Then, another volunteer came into the room, saw me sitting there doing nothing and said, “Hey, young man, come on over there. There’s work to do, and you can help. 4 of us can have a rest until all the work is completed.” He put two chairs together, placed two piles of leaflets and 5 me, “OK, the left piece goes on top of the right one.”

“Fine, I can do that.” I said. And just like that, I am now happy to be part of the group.

This member of the group saw that my disability did not mean an inability(无力) to help. Later, I thanked him and asked the 6 why he invited me to help. “Well, I thought we would finish more 7 with more hands. And you really helped to save time.” He replied.

The kind lady 8 my offer to help, but I know that she didn’t mean to offend(冒犯) me. Too often, people with disabilities are left out of a social group because of their inability.

It’s important for all of us to feel part of a group. And when we are 9 , we feel that we are accepted, respected and thought as a(n) 10 member of a group. It sends a message that says, “To us, your abilities are more important than your disability.”

1. A. enter B. read C. leave D. join

2. A. rude B. polite C. pleasant D. cold

3. A. a stick B. a chair C. a rope D. a desk

4. A. None B. Most C. Any D. Many

5. A. treated B. moved C. showed D. controlled

6. A. introduction B. excuse C. result D. reason

7. A. quickly B. carefully C. successfully D. confidently

8. A. wanted B. refused C. accepted D. sent

9. A. rewarded B. mentioned C. included D. encouraged

10. A. equal B. creative C. modest D. organized

三、阅读理解（共9小题；每小题2分，满分18分）

**【A】**

Dr. Pamela Fisher has put music in over 1,100 animal shelters (庇护所), saying that it makes dogs and cats quiet and even cut down on barking. Fisher asked artists around the world to share dog-friendly and cat-friendly music. Her “community” has grown to include 50 shelters that keep over 115,000 dogs and cats.

One fan was Tina Gunther. In the countryside, winter temperatures for dogs and cats usually ran below zero and the wind blew nearly every day. To calm the animals, Gunther tried the old radio. Besides poor reception (接收效果), the news and sports had people shouting and crying loudly. “It makes great difference,” she said. So she and her husband had to buy a second one for the cats. “When we play songs they like, they go and sit by the speakers.” Gunther said.

No one has studied the influence of Fisher’s music idea. But others have looked at how music and noise in general affected animals. A study found that animals were more likely to sleep and less likely to bark when Mozart, Beethoven and other similar music were playing, but not when heavy metal and other sounds were playing.

Fisher **validated** her idea useful, which guided a survey of more than 500 shelters. The survey found barking reduces by half and animals more relaxed. They are still happy, and they just aren’t barking.

Beyond the music, the shelter owners do what they can to reduce stress of the dogs, including toys, food and spending time with them. “Reducing their stress helps them show off their personalities and they can get adopted (收养) quickly,” said Fisher. “The music also helps the owners and that benefits the animals too.”

1. When dogs listen to dog-friendly music, what will they do?

A. They will get excited. B. They will calm down. C. They will never bark.D. They will become clever.

2. Which question has been answered in the passage?

A. What music influences animals. B. How music protects animals.

C. When music works on animals. D. Why music has an influence on animals.

3. What’s the meaning of the underline word “**validated**” in paragraph 4?

A. refused B. doubted C. changed D. proved

4. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. It is hard for the dogs to be adopted. B. The dogs in the shelter are only fond of toys.

C. Reducing stress is good for the dogs. D. The owners of the shelter like cat-friendly music.

**【B】**

How quickly can you count from one to ten? Do you use ten different words to do it? Can you do it in English, or do you have to use your first languages? Do you count on your fingers? Many people think that numbers and math are the same all over the world. But scientists have discovered that it is not true.

People in different parts of the world use different ways to count on their fingers. In the United States, people think begin counting with their first fingers, which they extend or stick out. They then extend the rest of their fingers and finally the thumb(拇指）to count to five. Then they repeat this with the other hand to get to ten. In China, people count by using different finger positions. In this way, a Chinese person can easily count to ten on only one hand.

Besides ways of finger counting, scientists have found that cultures and languages are also different when it comes to numbers. Some languages have only a few words for numbers, and others have no words for numbers. A group of scientists studied aboriginal(土著的）people in Australia. These people don’t have hand movements to stand for numbers. They don’t even have word for numbers. However, they are still able to understand different ideas about numbers.

In a similar study, researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology discovered that people of the Piraha tribe (部落） in northwestern Brazil don’t have words for numbers such as “one” or “three.”. They are not able to say “five trees” or “ten trees” but can say “some trees,” “more trees,” or “many trees.” Professor Edward Gibson said that mist people believe that everyone knows how to count, “but here is a group that does not count. They could learn, but isn’t not useful in their culture, so they’ve never picked it up.”

Although all humans are able to understand quantities(数量）,not all languages have numbers and not all people use counting. Number words in a certain language are a result of people needing numbers in their daily lives. Now we know that people have different ideas about numbers and math, too.

5. The writer begins with the four questions in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. make a survey B. interest readers C. tell a story D. solve math problems

6. What do we learn from the difference in finger counting between the U.S. and China?

A. People from China count much faster than people from the U.S.

B. People from China need two hands to count from one to ten.

C. People of different cultures may use different ways of finger counting

D. People of different cultures use the same way of finger counting.

7. Which of following is true about aboriginal Australians?

A. They have only a few words for numbers B. They have hand movements to stand for numbers

C. They can only count to five on their fingers D. They can understand different ideas about numbers

8. The study of the Piraha tribe shows that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. people all over the world know how to count B. People of the tribe have words for number

C. Some groups of people are not smart enough to count

D. Counting is not useful in the culture of the tribe

9. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. people from different cultures have different ideas about numbers and math

B. Chinese people can count more easily on their fingers than Americans

C. In some aboriginal culture,people don’t even know how to count

D. Some languages don’t have number words because people don’t need numbers.

四、词汇运用（共15空；每空1分，满分15分）

1. The students are told to have class in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（实验室）tomorrow morning.

2.We shouldn’t run away from the problems, but manage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(solve) them.

3. Her eyes were full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（骄傲）when seeing the success of her son.

4. ---Have you seen his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(发明)? It can help warm hands in winter.

----Not interested. He always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (发明)some useless things.

5.Christopher Columbus was one of the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(欧洲人) to discover America.

6. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(发现) of the new type of energy is important to the development of the whole city.

7. Bullying(欺凌) and violence（暴力）at school and colleges have been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(广泛地) reported .

8.As we all know, Thomas Edison is famous as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(invent).

9. Columbus was a great (探险者）and he discovered America.

10.*Frog* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) by the Chinese writer Mo Yan is popular among children.

11. I think it very nice of you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(send)my parents your best wishes.

12. What do you think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happen) to John if he finds his car has been stolen?

13.Nowadays, three quarters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Russia) live in cities.

14. The old man who passed away devoted all his life to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(serve) in the navy.

15. If you need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(far)help, please give me a call.

五、翻译句子。(每句2分，共12分)

1.老板问汤姆是否可以缩短假期。

His boss asked Tom .

2. Tom五岁时第一次乘飞机。

Tom at the age of 5.

3.袁隆平誉为有史以来最伟大的科学家之一。

Yuan Longping was praised as that has ever lived.

4.他们带回来一些岩石以便作进一歩研究。

They brought back some rocks .

5.那匹马突然失去了控制。

That horse .

6.在过去，人们用手洗衣服真的很累人。

In the past, it .

六、任务型阅读，每空一词。（共10小题，每空1.5分，共15分）

**【A】**

Cambodia(柬埔寨) is a country in Southeast Asia.

**Cambodia is full of things to see and do.**

* Thebeaches at Bamboo Island are a good place to go if you want a relaxing holiday. The famous city Siem Riep often attracts many tourists because of its culture and great markets.
* The Koh Kong mountains also offer a great view, and across the mountains, you will have a close look at the beauty of nature.
* There is Angkor Wat, the ‘Mother of all Temples’. It is so beautiful and there is little description except that it is “truly beautiful”.

**Cambodia is an amazing country with many stories and secrets.**

Some of the chapters of its long history are dark and sad, but the country is changing. It tries to show itself to the world that it is a land of great beauty and possibility. And it is ready to be experienced by people who dream to feel the fresh air and lovely people in South East Asia.

One can only say that, in a country as beautiful as Cambodia, the question is not what to do - but what to do next. Cambodia is now a popular and ideal place for a vacation.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的短文，每空一词。

Cambodia is now a popular and ideal place for a vacation. It is one of the Southeast 1 countries. People can see and do a lot of things there. If you want to 2 , thebeaches at Bamboo Island are popular among tourists. If people want to feel the culture of Cambodia, Siem Riep is the best choice. You will be offered a chance to feel the 3 beauty when crossing the Koh Kong mountains. Everyone will love Angkor Wat and they can hardly 4 its beauty. Although there used to be darkness and 5 in its history, now Cambodia has prepared itself for the visitors who like to visit this country and its people.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【B】**

Fairs, festivals, shows, and other community arts offer an ideal experience for everyone to see and learn. However, as with many public events, there are a few rules of etiquette (礼仪) that often get overlooked (被忽视). Here are some basic etiquette rules that we believe everyone should follow while attending an art-related community event.

1. DON'T have your group take up a high-traffic spot or viewing space when there is no need.

If you plan to attend an art fair with a group of friends, we highly encourage you to be thoughtful by not blocking(堵塞) high-traffic walking areas.

2. DON'T touch any of the products without the artist’s permission(允许).

Artists will be glad when you show interest in their work, but that doesn’t always mean it’s okay to touch it. Even if you’re thinking of buying the work of art, remember to first ask before touching products.

3. DO be careful of food and drink you carry with you to a booth(展区).

If possible, go into a booth after finishing or putting away your foods and drinks. But if you feel you cannot do this and you have to carry them, be sure you have complete control over its contents so as not to spill (溅出) on the artist’s products accidentally.

4. DO be extra mindful of children.

Children can be educated by an art fair as much as an adult. However, they naturally like moving around actively and are curious enough to keep picking things up. Keep your children close by and under control as you view booths—and better yet, take the experience as a chance to teach them to look, not touch.

5. DO make an effort to communicate with the artist.

Feel free to ask them honest questions about their art, such as their method, their tools of the trade, how many hours they put into it, etc.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Art Fair Etiquette | |
| While attending an art fair, some basic etiquette rules should be followed in order to learn more about art. | |
| Don’ts | Don’t take up a high-traffic spot unless it is 6 . |
| Don’t touch any of the products if you are not 7 to. |
| Do’s | Remember to finish or put away your foods and drinks before 8 a booth. |
| Be careful to keep your 9 close by and under control. |
| Try to have 10 with the artist.  Some questions, such as their method, their tools of the trade, how many hours they put into it, are available. |

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

七、首字母填空。（共10小题，每空1分，共10分）

Henry Band was about 10 years old when his father died. His mother found it difficult to s 1 a large family. Still, she decided to send her oldest child Henry to school and buy him the books he

n 2 .

At one time, Henry wanted a grammar book in order to attend a c 3 . But the book was so

e 4 that his mother couldn’t afford it. He was very unhappy about this and went to bed with a heavy heart, t 5 about what could be done to get the book.

As soon as he w 6 in the morning, he found that a heavy snow had fallen and the cold wind was blowing hard.

“Ah,” he said, “every problem brings a solution for some people.”

He rose, ran to a neighbour’s house and offered to clean his g 7 . His offer was accepted. After he completed this work and received his pay, he went to a 8 neighbour and offered the same service.

Then he went to several other houses u 9 he had enough money to buy the grammar book.When the school began, Henry sat in his seat, ready to begin studying with his new book h 10 .

From that time on, Henry always did well in all of his classes. Because he had the will, he always found a way.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

八、书面表达（共1题，共15分）

一个国家有自己的“国家梦”，一个民族有自己的“民族梦”。同样，每个人也有属于自己的美丽梦想。最近，你班就“我们的梦想”展开了一次讨论。下面是你们小组的谈论情况汇总，请根据所给要点写一篇90词左右的英语短文，向英语校刊投稿：

1. Philip，想当音乐家，很有音乐天赋，曾经创作了具有地方特色音乐并获奖；

2. Anita，比起做导演更想当演员，她在校戏剧社担任主角，2015年首次亮相荧屏；

3.Tom, 想去亚洲其他国家旅游，比如世界第二人口大国印度，印度以IT业而闻名；

4.你，擅长破案解谜，梦想成为一名侦探, 查明一切真相；

5.为了实现梦想，你认为……。

注意： 1.短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。

2.短文须包括以上内容要点，语句通顺、意思连贯。

3.第5点须展开合理想象，发挥1-2句。

Our dreams

Recently, we have held a discussion to talk about our dreams. Here is the report about our ideas.

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

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参考答案

1. 单项选择

1~5 DBAAC 6~10 BCBCC 11~15 DDBCD

1. 完形填空

1~5 DBBAC 6~10 DABCA

1. 阅读理解

1~4 BADC 5~9 BCDDA

四、词汇

1.lab 2.to solve 3.pride 4.invention,invents 5.Europeans

6.discovery 7.widely 8.inventor 9.explorer 10.written

11.to send 12.will happen 13.Russians 14.serving 15.further

五、翻译句子

1.if/whether he could cut his holiday short 2.took his first flight

3.one of the greatest scientists 4.for further research

5.suddenly was out of control 6.was tiring for people to wash clothes by hand

六、任务型阅读

1.Asian 2.relax 3.natural 4.describe 5.sadness

6.necessary/needed 7.allowed 8.entering 9.children 10.communication

七、首字母填空

1.support 2.needed 3.class/course 4.expensive 5.thinking

6.woke 7.garden(s) 8.another 9.until 10.happily

八、书面表达

Recently, we have held a discussion to talk about our dreams. Here's the report about our ideas.

Philip wants to be a musician. He has a gift for music. He once created the music with local color and won an award. Anita would rather be an actress than a director. She plays the lead role in the school Drama Club. She made her first appearance on screen in 2015. Tom wants to travel to other countries in Asia. such as India, the world's second most populous country. India is famous for its IT industry. I am good at solving mysteries, so I want to be a detective and find out the truth that everyone wants to know.

To realize our dreams, I think we should work harder. Remember, it is you who shape your life and future.