2022-2023牛津英语九年级下册9B Unit 3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. ---Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film *The Wandering Earth*, directed by Guo Fan?

---Of course, I have never seen such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amazing film.

A. a；an B. the; / C. a; / D. the; an

2.--- I have a letter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but I’m too busy. --- Why not have it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. to post; post B. posted; post C. to post; posted D. posted; to post

3.Actually , girls can be \_\_\_\_they want to be just like boys, whether it is a pilot,an astronaut, or a general manager .

A.wherever B.however C.whatever D.whoever

4. Being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the novel based upon real-life events sells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very worth being read; good B. well worth reading; good

C. well worth reading; well D. very worth reading; well

5.---I’m sorry, sir. I’ve made lots of mistakes in the monthly exam. ---Never mind. \_\_\_\_, the exam is a bit difficult.

A．In all B. Above all C. After all D. First of all

6.John, who was once a lazy boy, has made \_\_\_ great progress that he \_\_\_ by his parents as well as his classmates.

A.so a; is highly thought B. such a; wins high praise

C. so; wins high praise from D. such; is highly thought of

7. It's said that the sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next Monday.

A. will happen B. is going to hold C. will be held D. will be happened

8.If you don’t have dinner in the dining hall, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. neither will I B. neither do I C. so will I D. so do I

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ documentary describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

A. two hours’; how Jurong will be like B. two-hours; what Jurong will be like

C. two-hour; how Jurong will be D. two hour’s; what Jurong will be like

10. — How do you find the lecture of Li Yang Crazy English?

— I think it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_, but someone thinks it’s much too \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wonderful enough; bored B. enough wonderful; boring

C. wonderful enough; boring D. enough wonderful; bored

11. We regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that your application has not been successful.

A. to telling B. telling C. to tell D. told

12. He \_\_\_\_\_ correct the mistakes in his homework. That is to say, his homework needs \_\_\_\_\_.

A. need to; to correct B. needs to; correcting C. needs; to be corrected D. need; to correct

13. He made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in his writing that his teacher got \_\_\_\_\_ angry with him.

A. too many; much too B. so many; much too C. too much; too much D. so much; too much

14. When she came several days later, she found that all things still \_\_\_\_\_\_ where she had \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. lay; laid B. laid; laid C. lay; lain D. lying; lain

15.—Peter,is there anything else you want to know about China? —Yes，I am still wondering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. how is Chinese paper cut made

B. how was the Great Wall built in ancient times

C. why the Chinese people like to play the dragon dance

D. why do the Chinese people eat rice dumplings at Dragon Boat Festival

二、完型填空(共10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分)

In some science fiction film,people in the future have their own robots.These robots are just like humans.They help with the housework and do the most　1　jobs.

Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future.However,they agree it may take hundreds of years.Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people and　2　the same things as us.Japanese companies have already made robots walk and dance.This kind of robot will also be fun to watch.

But robot scientist James White disagrees.He thinks that it will be　3　for a robot to do the same things as a person.For example,it’s easy for a child to　4　and know where he or she is.Mr White thinks that robots won’t be able to do this.But other scientists disagree.They think that robots will be able to talk to people　5　25 to 50 years.

Robots scientists are not just trying to make robots look like people.For example,there are already robots　6　in factories.These robots look more like huge arms.They do simple jobs over and over again.People would not like to do such jobs and would get bored.But robots will　7　get bored.

In the future,there will be more robots everywhere,and humans will have　8　work to do.New robots will have many different　9　.Some will look like humans,and others might look like　10　.After an earthquake,a snake robot could help look for people under buildings.That may not seem possible now,but computers,space rockets and even electric toothbrushes seemed impossible a hundred years ago.We never know what will happen in the future!

1.A.unpleasant B.unknown C.amazing D.interesting

2.A.like B.have C.do D.make

3.A.easy B.possible C.exciting D.hard

4.A.look up B.wake up C.turn up D.put up

5.A.after B.before C.about D.in

6.A.looking B.working C.sleeping D.walking

7.A.no B.ever C.never D.always

8.A.less B.more C.fewer D.harder

9.A.names B.colours C.sizes D.shapes

10.A.lions B.snakes C.ants D.camels

三、阅读理解（共9小题；每小题2分，满分18分）

**【A】**

Cuttlefish Can Watch 3D Movies and Wear the Glasses

When tested, subjects showed cuttlefish have depth perception(深度知觉) much like humans. Humans and cuttlefish are similar. How do you ask? They can both watch and react to 3D movies. The scientists studied this by gluing Velcro(粘扣带) near their eyeballs, and then sticking on 3D glasses. It wasn't easy.

"It took a lot of coaxing of the cuttlefish to make them wear their glasses," Trevor Wardill said. "They'll want to play with it." Once a cuttlefish got hungry, the scientists showed them 3D videos featuring two shrimp silhouettes（剪影）, each a different color and a different distance from the camera.

This proved that cuttlefish do have depth perception, just like humans. In some cases they would get so close to the video shrimp that their tentacles（触须）were hitting the screen itself.

"I was excited. We were sort of jumping up and down," Wardill said. He also said that the cuttlefish would immediately get real shrimp as a reward. The study proved that the cuttlefish see in 3D, but not exactly the same way that humans do. Also, even though they have "fish" in their name, cuttlefish aren't really fish.

"While cuttlefish have similar eyes to humans, their brains are significantly different," Paloma Gonzalez-Bellido, assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, said in a university press release. "We know that cuttlefish brains aren't like humans. They do not seem to have a single part of the brain dedicated to processing vision（专心致志于处理视觉）. Our research shows there must be an area in their brain that compares the images（图像）from a cuttlefish's left and right eye and computes（计算）their differences."

1. What does “it” refer to in Para 1?

A.Depth perception. B. Wearing glasses. C. Gluing Velcro. D. The test.

2. From the passage, we can infer that shrimp are cuttlefish’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.food B. playmates C. rewards D. enemies

3. What did the research aim at?

A.Cuttlefish’s brain is different from ours. B. cuttlefish do have depth perception.

C.Cuttlefish can watch and react to 3D movies. D. cuttlefish are the most intelligent.

4. What’s the purpose of the last paragraph?

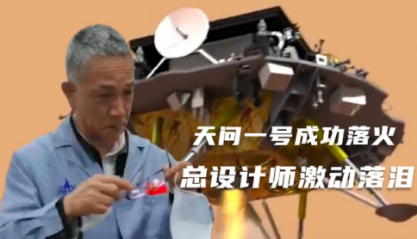
A. To explain the reason. B. To provide more information.

C. To share the finding. D. To compare cuttlefish with humans.

**【B】**

①On May 15, Zhang Rongqiao wiped(抹掉) tears from his eyes as China’s Mars rover(巡视器) *Zhurong* landed safely on Mars. “I was so excited,” said Zhang.

②As the chief designer of China’s Tianwen 1 Mars mission(任务), Zhang was chosen by the magazine *Nature* on Dec 16 as one of the top 10 people “who helped shape science” in 2021. Under Zhang, China made a huge step in interplanetary(行星间的) exploration. “I got a taste of the old Chinese saying – it takes 10 years to sharpen a good sword,” Zhang told *Nature*.

③In the Mars mission, Zhang led a team of thousands of researchers. The team worked not only on technical work like launches and flight control, but also on scientific research on Mars.

④The challenges were many. They knew little about the strange and complex(复杂的) environment of Mars. “We may not even know what we do not know about,” Zhang told *Nature*.

⑤During the process, Zhang played a key part in the decision to send an orbiter(轨道飞行器), a lander(着陆器) and a rover to Mars together at a time – making China the first country to do so. “That’s a big leap(飞跃) because China is doing in a single go what NASA took tens of years to do,” said Roberto Orosei from the Institute of Radioastronomy of Bologna in Italy.

⑥Zhang also made the important decision to land the rover on Utopia Planitia, where there are special landscapes for scientists to study. He hopes that the mission can do as much research as possible and bring back “rich” information.

⑦“The buck stops with him(他敢作敢当),” said David Flannery, an astrobiologist(天体生物学家) at Queensland University of Technology in Australia.

5. What is included in the Mars mission?

a. Doing scientific research. b. Bringing back space junk.

c. Controlling the flight. d. Launching the rover.

A. abc B. abd C. acd D. bcd

6. What does Paragraph 4 show?

A. Zhang and his team knew nothing about Mars. B. Zhang and his team faced many challenges.

C. Zhang was confident about exploring Mars. D. Zhang and his team were not afraid of challenges.

7. What is Roberto Orosei’s opinion?

A. China’s Mars mission will last for tens of years. B. China made its road short to exploring Mars.

C. China finished its Mars mission with NASA’s help.

D. China is the first country to send only a rover to Mars.

8. The rover was sent to Utopia Planitia to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. avoid bad weather B. find treasure on Mars

C. receive messages from Earth D. study special landscapes

9. According to the story, Zhang is considered as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ person.

A. decisive(果断的) B. experienced C. selfless D. funny

四、词汇运用（共17空；每空1分，满分17分）

1. His robot can't work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (正确地). It doesn't talk.

2. Li Ming, why not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(探索) the Ming Tombs(十三陵) tomorrow..

3. To be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(私人的) detective sounds like a challenging job.

4.The virus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(扩散，传播)very quickly last December.

5. Put your things away. Your room is always in a complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (杂乱).

6. We're looking forward to developing more new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (产品).

7. Would you like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(post) this letter for me when you walk past the post office?

8. The woman looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) while watching her son run around!

9. My grandmother is 92 and has become very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forget) and confused.

10.We are considering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(取消) the meeting this Friday because of the snowstorm.

11. I think robots will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (brain) in the future.

12.There are no(电池) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home, so I must go to the store to get some.

13.All the audience were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(complete) moved after watching the one-hour documentary.

14.The students are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sure)about the new word’s pronunciation.They are looking it up

in the dictionary.

15. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(regret) letting her leave and caused a lot of problems.

16.It was such a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tired) journey that everyone felt uncomfortable.

17. These papers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lay) on the desk when I left the office, but nobody has seen them ever since.

五、翻译句子。(每句2分，共10分)

1．他使这个机器人看上去像个真人。

He made the robot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2．我不知道如何熨烫衣服。

I don't know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.你能告诉我这个机器人何时感染了这种病毒吗?

Can you tell me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4．我认为满足每个人的需要是不可能的。

I don't think\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5．如果你想学好英语，就不要怕犯错。

If you want to learn English well, don't be afraid of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

六、任务型阅读，每空一词。（共10小题，每空1.5分，共15分）

Sweet wormwood (青蒿) is a common plant in China, but it has the power to cure the deadly disease called malaria (疟疾). Tu Youyou born in 1930 in Ninbo, Zhejiang Province, is the woman who uses the plant’s special power to save millions of lives.

On October 5, Tu got the award of the 2015 Noble Prize in Physiology or Medicine. She shared it with two other scientists from the US and Japan. Tu is the first native Chinese to receive a Noble Prize in natural sciences.

When she was still a high school student, she became interested in both traditional and modern medicine. When Tu joined the national research team to find the medicine that could fight against malaria in the 1960s, things were hard, the team didn’t have modern tools then. Tu used to take the medicine herself to test medicines.

To do research, Tu also had to move around a lot. Once she returned home after traveling for six months. Her little daughter didn’t recognize her and hid from the “strange woman ”.

Finally , Tu found artemisinin (青蒿素) in sweet wormwood in 1971. She spent the next ten years trying to make the medicine better. According to the WHO, about 200 million people suffer from malaria around the world, and about half a million die each year. Artemisinin is still the best treatment against malaria today.

Tu was modest about receiving the award: “The award means the whole research team succeeded.”She also thinks it is scientists’ duty to fight for the health of all humans. She never complained about how hard she works. “I feel more rewarded when I see so many cured patients,” she said.

Tu Youyou—A Great 1 Woman Scientist

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| Personalities | Modest | ▲The Nobel Prize means a 3 for the whole research team and it’s her duty to fight for the health of all human. |
| 2 | ▲Tu used to test medicines by 4 them herself. |
| ▲Tu had to move a lot and didn’t go home for six months |
| Working experiences | | ▲In the 5 , Tu joined the national research team to find the medicine against malaria. |
| ▲In 1971,Tu 6 artemisini in sweet wormwood |
| ▲In the next ten years,she tried to 7 the medicine. |
| 8 | | ▲On October 5,Tu was 9 the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. |
| ▲Artemisinin is still the best treatment 10 malaria today. |

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

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

七、首字母填空。（共10小题，每空1分，共10分）

 Now, it seems that *artificial intelligence*(人工智能) is becoming more and more popular in our life, and it has g 1 influenced the ways we live, work and play. Can you i 2 that you can play table tennis with a robot one day?

Recently, a scientist has invented a s 3 robot that can be a table tennis coach. That m 4 people can practise table tennis not only with humans bot also with a robot.

Named Forpheus, the smart table tennis robot is quite special. It can study the movements of human players and the s 5 of balls. In this way, it can exactly judge(判断) the players' skill levels. Then it uses the information to e 6 the ways to play. I{ the players are just beginners, Forpheus will play in a slow and easy way, but if the players are better ones, the robot will play in a faster and more difficult way. What's more, while playing, it e 7 players to try their best with the words like "Good job!" Come on!" and so on. At the same time, it gives some good advice to i 8 their skills. So it is both a good partner and a clever coach.

Science and technology is developing quickly these years and it's hard to imagine what will h 9 in the future. "In the next 20 years, it will be possible that one robot teaches another one to play table tennis or even invents another one!" Takuoya, the i 10 of the table tennis robot, said.

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

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

八、书面表达（共1题，共15分）

科技以人为本。随着时代的发展和科技的进步，机器人开始走入我们的生活。作为一名学生，你觉得自己需要一个机器人吗？下面是句容二中九年级18班学生做的一份调查报告，请用英语介绍调查的结果，并说说自己的看法。

要求：1.要点全覆盖，内容充实，结构合理，语言流畅，书写工整；

2.90词左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 支持方 | 反对方 |
| 人数 | 30（2/3） | 15（1/3） |
| 理由 | 机器人能做大量的工作(繁重的，危险的，艰巨的)，使得我们的生活更加轻松；  补充……（至少一点） | 1.价格不菲；  2.使人变得懒惰；  3.容易感染病毒出问题。  补充……（至少一点） |

Our class made a survey on whether we need robots in our everyday life.Here is the result.

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参考答案

一、单项选择

1~5 DCCCC 6~10 DCACC 11~15 CBBAC

1. 完形填空

1~5 ACDBD 6~10 BCADB

1. 阅读理解

1~4 BABA 5~9 CBBDA

四、词汇

1.properly 2.explore 3.private 4.spread 5.mess

6.products 7.to post 8.satisfied 9.forgetful 10.cancel(l)ing

11.brains 12.batteries 13.completely 14.unsure 15.regretted

16.tiring 17.were laid

五、翻译句子

1. look like a real person 2. how to iron clothes

3. when the robot caught this kind of virus 4.(that) it's possible to satisfy everyone's needs

5. making mistakes

六、任务型阅读

1.Chinese 2.Hard-working 3.success 4.taking 5.1960s

6.found 7.improve 8.Achievements 9.awarded 10.against

七、首字母填空

1. greatly 2. imagine 3. special 4. Means 5. speeds

6. change/choose 7. encourages 8. improve 9. happen 10. inventor

1. 书面表达

Our class made a survey on whether we need robots in our everyday life.Here is the result.

30% of the students need robots.They think robots can do a lot of housework and do many dangerous things.They can also help students do homework.

But 15% of students don't need robots.They think the price of robots is high,they can't afford it. And robots can make people lazier.The robots sometimes go wrong but they can stop working.

I think with the help of computers, robots and other high-tech, people will need to do less work.They will be relaxing.