2022-2023牛津英语九年级下册9B Unit 4提优试卷

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

一、单项选择（共15小题;每小题1分，计15分）

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see you here! I thought you were not supposed to come back until tomorrow.

1. What surprise B. What a surprise C. How surprise D. How a surprise

2 Uncle Wang recommended me a few foreign movies, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ was to my taste.

1. all B. neither C. some D. none

3 Jane Austen, the writer of Pride and Prejudice, wrote many stories of love, but she herself \_\_\_\_\_ single all her life.

1. reminded B. remained C. realized D. required
2. ---Millie seldom watches action films, she finds them too noisy.

--- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Such films are always full of violence(暴力).

1. Neither do I B. neither I do C. so do I D. so I do.

5 My cousin hasn’t found out\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What’s wrong with his computer B. how should he deal with his broken bike
2. How long he has fallen in love with Rose D. which was the way to the nearest bus stop

6.--- Daniel, you \_\_\_\_\_ spread the books all over the floor, it is a rule. --- sorry, I won’t.

1. couldn’t B. needn’t C. wouldn’t D. mustn’t

7. We all know that the gravity on Mars is only about \_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on Earth.

1. three-eights, the one B. three-eighth, the one C. three-eighths, that D. three-eighth, that

8.Unluckily he was caught even before he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his plan against the enemies.

1. gave away B. gave back C. carried out D. carried on

9. As we all know, being honest is \_\_\_\_\_\_ everything else.

A above B. below C. over D. under

10. This training program can give you a rise at work, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase your pay by 40% so you’d better put all your effort into it.

1. as soon as B. as good as C. as well as D. as possible as

11.You should go to see him since he is so seriously ill, \_\_\_\_\_\_ he is your brother.

A. in all B. first of all C. above all D. after all

12 --Lisa, I know you’re confident about getting that job but remember\_\_\_\_\_\_. So why don’t you send your application forms to a few more companies?

--- sound good!

A. don’t put all your eggs in one basket B. the early bird catches the worm

C. actions speak louder than words D. a miss is as good as a mile

13. --- You mean I have to go there by myself, for you are not free? --- Yeah, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you mean it B. you think it C. you got it D .you did it

14. \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is like now, my hometown used to be a small place

A. compared; how B. compared; what C. comparing; what D. comparing; how

15.We all study hard\_\_\_\_\_ we can become useful persons to our society in the future.

A. so that B. as soon as C. no matter D. such that

二、完型填空(共10小题，每小题1.5分，共15分)

Do you know Mars? We are always 1 , “Is there life on Mars?” We all know that it is difficult for people on the Earth to live on Mars because we need water and oxygen to 2 , but there is little oxygen on Mars.

Living on Mars seems like living on a very high mountain. There is very thin 3 . It might be 20 degrees above zero at noon and 60 degrees below zero .

A lot of people think there may be plants on Mars. We know that Mars has carbon. This is a kind of material 5 in all plants and animals on the Earth. Through a telescope (望远镜), Mars looks red. In some places, it seems grey. At times the grey colour turns grey-green, then brown, and then grey again. The grey-green colour may be a kind of 6 . Life changes colour 7 the seasons. At first scientists thought the red planet was as 8 as the Moon with dust storms blowing over the large sandy deserts. But Mars seems not as 9 as we once believed it to be. According to an analysis (分析) on the recent Mars

pictures, NASA (美国航空航天局）announced in September 28, 2015 that there is 10 on Mars. If that’s true, there will be hope of finding life on Mars.

1. A. talking B. wondering C. knowing D. telling

2. A. drink B. eat C. live D. breathe

3. A. air B. earth C. oxygen D. gas

4. A. at night B. in the daytime C. in the morning D. in the afternoon

5. A. seen B. heard C. called D. found

6. A. animal B. plant C. earth D. people

7. A. for B. by C. along D. with

8. A. lifeless B. hopeless C. cool D. hard

9. A. cold B. hot C. dry D. wet

10. A. water B. ice C. plants D. life

三、阅读理解（共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分）

**【A】**

Now satellites are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take pictures of the atmosphere (大气), because this is where the weather forms. They send these pictures to the weather stations. So meteorologists (气象学家) can see the weather of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather will change.

Today, nearly five hundred weather stations in sixty countries receive satellite pictures. When they receive new pictures, the meteorologists compare them with earlier ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, the meteorologists can say this.

So the weather satellites are a great help to the meteorologists. Before satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecasts for three or five days. Soon, perhaps, they may be able to forecast the weather for a week or more ahead (提前).

1. Satellites travel .

A. in space B. above space C. above the ground D. in the atmosphere

2. ---Why do we use the weather satellites to take pictures of the atmosphere? --- Because .

A. clouds form there B. the weather forms there

C. the weather satellites can do it easily D. people like to collect these pictures

3. Meteorologists forecast the weather .

A.without studying satellite pictures B.before they receive satellite pictures

C.when they have received satellite pictures

D.after they have compared the new satellite pictures with the earlier ones

4. Maybe we’ll soon be able to forecast the weather for .

A. one day B. two days C. five days D. seven days or even longer

5. The main idea of this passage is that satellites are used in .

A. taking pictures of the Earth B. receiving pictures of the atmosphere

C.weather forecasting D. doing other work in many ways

**【B】**

Let’s suppose it is a common day of 2060. Of course, things have changed and life is very different.

Trips to the Moon are being made every day. Taking a holiday on the Moon today is as easy as taking a holiday in Europe in 2020. At a number of scenic spots (风景胜地) on the Moon, many hotels have been built. In order that everyone can enjoy the beautiful scenery on the Moon, every room has at least one picture window. Everything imaginable is provided for entertainment of the young and old.

What are people eating now? People are still eating food. But many foods now come in pill form, and the food that goes into the pill comes mainly from green plants.

Farming, of course, is very highly developed. Very few people have to work on the farm. It is possible to run the farm by just using a few computers.

People are now largely vegetarians (素食者), and they eat only bread, vegetables, fruit and so on and they don’t eat meat or fish. You see, as the number of people increases, the number of animals **decreases**. So people have to be vegetarians. We are healthier both in our bodies and in our minds, and we know how to deal with all kinds of illnesses. No one has to be ill any more.

6. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. What our lives would be like in 2060. B. Trips to the Moon in 2060.

C. What people would eat in the future. D. Developed farming in 2060.

7. What is true according to the passage?

A.Many farms on the Moon have beautiful views. B.Entertainment is provided only on the Moon.

C. It’s easy to take a holiday in Europe in 2020. D. It takes the whole day to travel to the Moon.

8. The food we eat in 2060 .

A. is green in the colour B. is mainly made out of green plants

C. has a lot of pills in it D. is the same as today

9. What does the underlined word “decrease” mean in Paragraph 5?

A. To become larger. B. To become unknown. C. To become less. D. To become exact.

10. We are healthier because of the following EXCEPT that .

A. what we eat is green food B. we are largely vegetarians

C. we can treat any illness D. we run the farm by using computers

四、词汇运用（共15空；每空1分，满分15分）

1.In summer it’s quite easy to get ill if you eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(被污染的) food.

2. The police will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(比较) his fingerprints to those left at the scene of the crime.

3. This kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(电子的)watches sells well.

4.When reading,keeping a proper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(距离)from the desk can make our eyes healthier.

5. China has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(spread)its traditional culture to the world since a long time ago.

6. I feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comfortable) after eating those bad food.

7 Most people think home- made food is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(taste) than take-away food.

8. In order to avoid making the same mistakes, I prepared a wrong question book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(special).

9. Do you know how many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（行星）there are in the solar system now? 9 or 8?

10.We were very worried about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( possible) that sweets could harm the teeth.

11. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(complete) different from the manners on the playground.

12. It won’t be easy to reach an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(agree) with their company, but we have to try our best.

13. Three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) of the products came into market as soon as they were made.

14. Linda gave up her job because she thought it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (挑战性的).

15. The population of developing countries is growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( rapid).

五、翻译句子。(每句2分，共10分)

1. 他们在执行计划时遇到一些困难。

They had some difficulty in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 30岁时，他成了一名作家。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he became a writer.

3. 人们希望生活将变得更美好。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_life will become better.

4. 她不但会打网球，还会打篮球。

She can play basketball\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 请再给他一次机会。毕竟，他还是个孩子。

Please give him another chance. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

六、任务型阅读，每空一词。（共10小题，每空1.5分，共15分）

When things around the house stop working, what do you usually do with them? If you’re like a lot of people, you probably just throw them away.

In some areas, it’s difficult to find people who can make repairs, and fixing things can be quite expensive. Also, some small objects are so inexpensive that it’s often easier to just buy a new one.

In 2009, Martine Postma from the Netherlands decided there must be a better way. Her solution was Repair Cafes: places where people can take broken items. There they will find tools, resources and volunteer experts who are ready to help with repairs.

Postma opened his first Repair Cafe on Oct. 18, 2009, in Amsterdam, and was a huge success. News of the cafe spread, and people began asking how they could start their own. In 2011, Postma set up the Repair Cafe Foundation. This nonprofit organization provides guidance to those hoping to begin their own neighbourhood repair group.

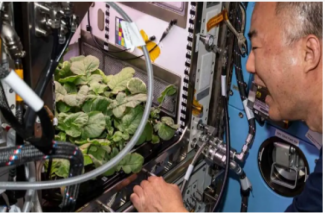
Today, there are about 2,000 Repair Cafes around the world with meetings usually taking place once a month. Around 25 objects are repaired during each meeting. Everything is free, but donations are greatly welcome.

The cafes bring people lots of good things.They not only provide help with repairs, they also strengthen community ties(加强社区联系). Neighbours get to know one another as they work together on projects. Moreover, practical knowledge is passed along and kept. Things are used to be recycled,not thrown away, meaning less rubbish in landfills(废弃物填埋场).

**Title: Repair Cafes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Background** | ➢Many people throw away the things that 1 broken around the house. |
| **Problems** | ➢In some areas, it’s difficult to find people who are 2 to make repairs.  ➢The cost of fixing things can be very 3 .  ➢ It’s often easier to just buy a new one 4 of repairing a small cheap object. |
| **Basic**  **information** | ➢The first Repair Cafe was opened 5 by Martine Postma in Amsterdam in 2009.  ➢About 2,000 Repair Cafes around the world have 6 once a month.  ➢Repairing things at such a cafe costs 7 but donations are welcome. |
| 8 | ➢They help improve the 9 between neighbours.  ➢They help pass along and preserve practical knowledge.  ➢They help 10 \_the environment. |

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）

What will astronauts eat when a space trip takes years?

“Lots of fresh vegetables,” says Dr. Janet Williams, whose team have spent the last 10 years learning h 1 to grow plants in a space station. And it's a good thing that she has already started her work.

As u 2 , astronaut George White looked into the closed plant room. He had planted Dr. Williams's quick-growing seedlings(幼苗) in it, but none of the stems(茎) was showing. He opened the room to check and found the p 3 . The roots(根) weren't growing downwards and the stems weren't growing upwards. On Earth, gravity helps a plant's stems and roots to find “up” and “down”. H 4 , there was almost no gravity in the space station.

Dr. Williams a 5 to give the plants more light, as plants also use sunlight to find their way. And it

worked. Then Dr. Williams was worried about the n 6 problem: Can we grow food on a space journey?

Many plants died in the space station. Dr. Williams thought she knew w 7 : the space plants were hungry for air. Plants live by taking up CO2 from the air. Since a plant uses it up in the air a 8 , the plant needs moving air to bring more CO2 c 9 to its surface! Dr. Williams tried a new greenhouse that had a fan to keep the air moving. The plants loved it. They flowered and e 10 produced more seeds. “And this,” says Dr. Williams, “is good news for long-term space travel.”

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

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

八、书面表达（共1题，共15分）

假设你班为了响应创建“宜居城市”的号召，最近以“Life in the future: for better or worse？”为题进行了一次讨论。许多同学对未来表示乐观，但也有一些同学对未来有些担心。请你根据下列表格中的内容要点提示，用英语写一篇短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 乐观者  的观点 | 1.世界变得更好　 2.生活水平提高  3.人的寿命更长 |
| 担心者  的观点 | 1.世界变得更挤　2.环境问题更多  3.能源变得更少 |
| 你自己  的观点 | ……(至少两点) |

注意：

1.90词左右。短文的开头已给出，不计入总词数；

2．短文须包括所有要点，不要逐词翻译，可适当发挥，使短文连贯、通顺；

3．短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

参考词汇： standard 水平，标准； opinion 观点，看法； optimistic 乐观的

Life in the future: for better or worse?

Many students are optimistic about the next fifty years.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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参考答案

1. 单项选择

1~5 BDBAA 6~10 DCCAC 11~15 DACBA

1. 完形填空

1~5 BCAAD 6~10 BDACA

1. 阅读理解

1~5 ABDDC 6~10 ACBCD

四、词汇

1.polluted 2.compare 3.electronic 4.distance 5.spread

6.uncomfortable 7.tastier 8.specially 9.plants 10.possibility/possibilities

11.completely 12.agreement 13.twentieths 14.challenging 15.rapidly

五、翻译句子

1. carrying out their plan 2.When he was 30 years old / At the age of 30

3.It is hoped that / People hope that 4.as well as tennis

5. After all, he is only a child

六、任务型阅读

1.are/become 2.make 3.expensive 4.instead 5. successfully

6.meetings 7.nothing 8. Advantages/Benefits 9. relationship(s)/ties 10. protect

七、首字母填空

1. how 2. usual 3. problem 4. However 5. it

6. new 7. why 8. around 9. close 10. even

八、书面表达

Life in the future: for better or worse?

Many students are optimistic about the next fifty years. They think that the world will be a better place than it is now and our life will be greatly improved. What's more, people will have a higher standard of living and live longer.

However, other students are worried about the future. They say the world will become more crowded. Therefore, we will have even more environmental problems and live in a world with less energy available(可获得的).

But in my opinion, I think we will find ways to solve our problems and everyone will live more happily.