**Unit 13 We’re trying to save the earth!**

**单元水平测试题**（总分100分）

一、单项选择（每小题1分，共10分）。

1.— There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ of bike riding.

— I agree. It’s good for the environment and it saves money.

A. instructions B. instruments C. advantages D. products

2.My teacher has given me suggestions and I want to thank him from the \_\_\_\_ of my heart.

A. bottom B. condition C. way D. surface

3.— Why not ask Bob to join us in the trip to the zoo tomorrow?

— Everyone in our group loves animals, but he always seems\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.anxious B. personal C. cruel D. careless

4. A number of visitors\_\_\_\_visiting the West Lake and the number of the visitors \_\_\_increasing.

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

5. Don’t play games on the computer all day. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your eyes.

A. harmful B. thankful C. useful D. helpful

6. — Where is Mum? — In the living room. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book at the moment.

A. was reading B. will read C. is reading D. has read

7. — Our computer is working again!

— Yes. Our IT teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. It took him about an hour.

A. has fixed B. will fix C. is fixing D. was fixing

8. — Must I wash my clothes at once, Mom?

— No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash them before 5:00 p.m.

A. needn’t; may B. mustn’t; may

C. needn’t; need D. mustn’t; must

9. What an amazing robot! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook more than 5,000 dishes.

A. shall B. need C. must D. can

10.— Only ten tickets? What do you mean? There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be twelve.

— Sorry, Linda. Jacky and Tim took two tickets away.

A. should B. will C. can D. may

二、完型填空:（每小题1分，共10分）。

Good morning，ladies and gentlemen.Today，I’ll talk about two of the problems we have in our community these days—the problems of dogs and the objects falling from 11 . They are getting worse and worse. We have received a lot of letters about such problems，so it’s time to work out these problems.

Some dogs aren’t looked 12 well，and they freely make mess on roads and in gardens. This makes our community 13 .I’d like to tell the dog-owners that their behavior is too bad，and they are always making people feel 14 . Next time when you walk your dogs outside，please take a plastic bag along and 15 the mess your dogs make.

Some people throw rubbish out of the windows.It’s 16 because falling objects may hurt others. You know，it is against the law（法律）. We should 17 a notice to warn people not to do so. If it’s found，we’ll 18 the names and addresses of those people.Then，a written warning will be sent to their homes and they will be 19 by law.

A safe and comfortable living environment is important to us. 20 we try our best to care for our community，it will be a good place to live in.

11.A. doors B. windows C. cars D. trains

12.A. after B. for C. out D. at

13.A. dirty B. popular C. beautiful D. clean

14.A. moved B. unhappy C. embarrassed D. relaxed

15.A. clean up B. make up C. take up D. set up

16.A. intelligent B. valuable C. dangerous D. endangered

17.A. put up B. put on C. put away D. put out

18.A. receive B. record C. reflect D. retell

19.A. praised B. performed C. punished D. processed

20.A. If B. Before C. Although D. So

三、阅读理解（每小题2分，共30分）。

A

In most parts of the world, many students help their schools make less pollution. They join “environment clubs”. In an environment club, people work together to make our environment clean.

Here are some things students often do. No-rubbish lunches. How much do you throw away alter lunch? Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in boxes that can be used again. Every week they will choose the classes that make the least rubbish and report them to the whole school! No-car day. On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car, not the students and not the teachers! Cars give pollution to our air, so remember: Walk, jump, bike or run. Use your legs! It’s lots of fun!

Turn off the water! Do you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty million tons of water a halt hour? In a year, that will fill a small river! In environment clubs, students mend those broken toilets.

We love our environment. Let’s work together to make it clean.

21.Environment clubs ask students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.to run to school every day B.to take exercise every day

C.not to forget to take cars D.not to throw away lunch boxes

22.From the passage we know the students usually have lunch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.at school B.in shops C.in clubs D.at home

23.On a no-car day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will take a car to school.

A.both students and teachers B.only students

C.neither students nor teachers D.only teachers

24.After students mend toilets, they save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.a small river B.much time C.a lot of water D.lots of money

25.The writer wrote the passage to ask students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.clean schools B.make less pollution C.join clubs D.help teachers

B

Are There Too Many of Us?

Overpopulation — many people say this is the biggest danger to Earth. It is clear that the planet is not expanding. There is only so much space. The amount of food, water and energy on Earth is also quite limited. So the planet can hardly support more people, can it?

The answer to this question may be “Yes”. David Satterthwaite is an environmental scientist. He points out that the problem is not about the number of people on the planet. Instead, it is about the amount of their consumption (消耗). “The world has enough for everyone’s need. but not enough for everyone’s greed (贪心),” he explains.

Now, the world’s population is over 7.5 billion. According to the United Nations, it could reach 9.7 billion in 2050, and over 11 billion in 2100. Most of the growth is predicted (预言) to be in today’s underdeveloped countries. The influence of adding several billion people to these countries might not be huge. Traditionally, people in these countries consume little. People in higher-income (收入) countries leave a much greater environmental footprint on our planet.

However, the world is always changing. People in low-income countries may break their traditions. If they were to consume as much as people in high-income countries do, the influence of the predicted population growth could be much larger. So, if we want Earth to be able to support a large human population, all of us should try to limit our consumption.

Technological progress in farming, electricity production and many other fields may help Earth support more people. In the long run, space technologies may help solve the problem of over population. Scientists have already discovered many Earth-like planets. Perhaps fifty years from now, some of us may be able to live away from Earth.

26.The underlined word “expanding” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the first paragraph.

A.becoming larger B.becoming smaller C.becoming hotter D.becoming colder

27.According to the United Nations, how many people will be on Earth in 2100?

A.About 7.5 billion. B.About 9.7 billion.

C.More than 11 billion. D.More than 15 billion.

28.In the future, most of the increased population will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.consume as little as possible B.appear in low-income countries

C.leave lots of footprints on Earth D.appear in high-income countries

29.According to the article, 50 years later, some people may be able to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.under the sea B.on the moon C.in space station D.on another planet

30.We can learn from the article that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.David thinks Earth can support more people

B.technological progress breaks our environment

C.we have to limit consumption to support more people

D.we should control the population of underdeveloped countries

C

We all need to quiet down! “The rising noise pollution in cities will become a top environmental problem,” the United Nations （UN） said in a report on Feb 17th. It asks governments to take action as soon as possible.

What is noise pollution?

According to the UN, unwanted noise about 65 decibels（dB分贝） is noise pollution. Noise becomes harmful when it’s over 75 dB and is painful above 120 dB.People who live near airports or highways get lots of noise pollution. When neighbors play rock loudly in their homes or shout around you, that’s also noise pollution.

Why is noise pollution bad?

“High levels of noise do harm to human health,” the UN report says. According to the Science magazine, too much noise causes health problems like stress and tiredness from poor sleep. More serious problems include heart disease and hearing loss. In Europe, 12,000 people die each year from effects of noise pollution, according to CGTN.

How can we fix the problem?

The European Commission says cities can fight noise pollution. One great way is to build barriers （围栏） along railroads and highways. Some European countries have also built roads of rubber. It’s the same rubber as your school’s playground. It makes cars quieter. How can you and I help? We can stop shouting around our houses!

31.What does the UN report want the countries around the world to do?

A.Keep quiet about pollution. B.Deal with noise pollution.

C.Stop cities from growing. D.Protect the environment.

32.What is noise pollution according to the UN?

A.Unwanted sounds below 65 dB.

B.Sounds around you that are over 120 dB.

C.Neighbors’ music with little noise.

D.The sound of cars on the road of rubber.

33.Why should we pay attention to noise pollution according to the passage?

A.Because noise pollution is harmful to human health.

B.Because the United Nations asks us to stop shouting.

C.Because 12,000 people die from noise pollution every day.

D.Because noise pollution is the most serious pollution in the world.

34.What does the underlined word “rubber” mean in Chinese?

A.水泥 B.塑料 C.橡胶 D.石子

35.What’s the best title for the text?

A.A UN Report About Sound

B.Noticing the Pollution around Us

C.Taking Action to Prevent Pollution

D.The Pollution We Can Hear

四、补全短文（每小题2分，共10分）。

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从其后所给的六个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有一项为多余选项。

Simple Ways to Protect the Environment

We all want to protect our planet,but most of us are too busy or too lazy to make big changes.36 \_\_\_ There is nothing new here. But if you follow at least some of these tips,you can be proud of yourself taking part in the protection of the environment.

Turn off your devices（设备）.

When you do not use a house device,turn it off. For example,turn off the light when you leave a room. If you don’t watch TV,turn it off.It’s an easy habit to take up which will help

you save a lot of money.

37\_\_\_

It is true that these low-energy light bulbs are more expensive,but they last much longer and they can save energy. In the long term you save money as well.

Donate.

You may throw away lots of clothes or things you don’t want.38\_\_\_These charities may sell them and collect a little money. Not only will you protect the environment,but you will

also help other people.

Save water.

Don’t leave the water running. You use about 5 gallons of water if you leave the water running while brushing your teeth.39\_\_\_ Taking shorter showers will help too,as it will save

water. 40\_\_\_ But all these tips on the list will help you protect the environment and save money.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Use low-energy light bulbs.  B. Some rubbish can be used again.  C. This list is far from being complete.  D.You may also choose to give them to charities.  E. Reuse water from the washing machine to flush the toilet.  F. In fact,small changes in daily life will make a difference. |

五、根据句意和首字母提示完成下列句子(每小题1分，共10分)。 。

41. We can help to save the environment by r\_\_\_\_\_ the books and paper.

42. Jack’s parent are so poor that they can’t a\_\_\_\_ his education.

43. Eating too much junk food is h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your health.

44. Killing a whole shark only for a bowl of shark fin soup is too c\_\_\_\_for sharks.

45. We should do something to stop people from l\_\_\_\_\_ rubbish.

46.There was some juice left in the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the glass.

47.Reading has many a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example，it can make you wise.

48.The tourist i\_\_\_\_\_ is developing rapidly in China. Many tourists go to different places of interest.

49.My father likes wearing his w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes.

50.We should bring p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags for shopping.

六、根据汉语完成句子（每小题2分，共10分)

51.这本书一定是汤姆的，他的名字在封面上。

This book \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Tom’s. His name is on the cover.

52.他被一个五岁的小男孩愚弄了，这可能是真的吗？

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ true that he was fooled by a five-year-old boy?

53.你的车需要维修了。

Your car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

54.这种小刀是用来切东西的。

This kind of knife \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ things.

55.火车晚点了,我们已经在车站等候了两个小时。

The train is late. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ it at the station since two hours ago.

七、语法填空(每小题1分，共10分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内所给单词的正确形式。

There are many ways to save the environment if you would like. In this passage, you can find some ways.

        Plant more trees. Choose a right ground near your house or workplace. \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ there’s any rule stopping you from \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ (grow) trees in that area, go ahead and grow trees. Plant a tree every month and \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ (encourage) your friends and classmates to join you. Have more and more trees \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (plant) and there will come a day when you have green land thanks \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_ your hard work.

        Walk more and drive less. Choose to walk rather than drive your car. Walk or ride a bicycle to work if it’s not very far. Not only cycling but walking is good \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (exercise). And each time you avoid using your car, you’re doing something \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (help) to cut down air pollution. You are saving fuel (燃料), saving money and keeping fit as well.

        Save water. Water is very important for \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_ (live) things. It’s we who use and pollute \_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ (it). The simplest way to save water is turning off water taps after use. When you visit a beach, make sure that you don’t throw waste around. Do not pollute rivers \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ dropping rubbish or other waste. Water is so valuable, so we can’t waste or pollute it.

八、书面表达（10分）

66.我校对部分教科书进行了循环使用。上周三下午，我们班同学就“教科书是否可以循环使用”展开了激烈的辩论。请你根据表格提示，以“Should we recycle textbooks?”为题，简述这次辩论的情况并阐述自己的观点。（提示词：资源 resource；责任 responsibility）

要求：（1）不能出现真实的校名、人名等相关信息。

（2）根据中文和英文提示，可以适当发挥。

（3）内容完整、意思连贯、符合逻辑、书写整齐。

（4）词数：80～100词。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

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| --- | --- |
| 赞同： | 节约纸张；保护环境；增强责任感…… |
| 反对 | 不能在书上做标记；不能做笔记…… |
| 自己的观点 | …… |

**Should we recycle textbooks?**

Last Wednesday afternoon, our class discussed if we should recycle textbooks. Now, let me tell you something about it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

参考答案

1-5 CACAA 6-10CAADA11-15BAABA 16-20CABCA

21-25 DACCB 26-30 ACBDC 31-35 BBACD36-40 FADEC

41.recycling 42.afford 43.harmful 44.cruel 45.littering

46.bottom 47.advantages 48.industry 49.wooden 50.plastic

51.must be 52.is used to cut 53.Can it be

54.needs to be repaired 55.have waited for

56.Unless 57.growing 58.encourage 59.planted 60.to

61.exercise 62.helpful 63.living 64.it 65.by

66.One possible version:

Should we recycle textbooks?

        Last Wednesday afternoon, our class discussed if we should recycle textbooks. Now, let me tell you something about it.

        On the one hand, some students in our class agree to recycle textbooks. The reasons are as follows. First of all, recycling textbooks can save paper. Secondly, it can protect the environment. Finally, it can also enhance students’ sense of responsibility. On the other hand, other students are against recycling textbooks. Because it prevents students from marking up books. Another reason is that students can’t make notes on books.

        In my opinion, textbooks can be recycled. As long as we have a good system to implement this thing.