

Grade 7 Book 1

Units 1 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. This is _____ apple. _____ apple is green.
A. an; The B. a; The
C. The; The D. a; an
- () 2. This is my little sister. _____ name is Jenny. We all like _____.
A. She; she B. H
C. She; her D. H
- () 3. Please _____ Mike _____. /088920.
A. call; at B. call; on
C. call; to D. call; for
- () 4. —Are those your brothers?
—_____.
A. Yes, they're B. No, they are
C. Yes, they aren't D. Yes, they are
- () 5. —How many _____ do you have?
—Let me see. My father has two brothers.
A. uncles B. cousins C. sisters D. aunts
- () 6. Jim and I _____ friends.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
- () 7. —Do you know how to _____ this word?
—Yes, B-A-L-L.
A. spell B. read C. see D. meet
- () 8. —Where is my football?
—It's _____ the desk _____ the floor.
A. in; on B. under; on
C. on; behind D. on; on
- () 9. —Can you find my jacket?
—Look! It's over _____.
A. there B. here
C. abroad D. indoors
- () 10. I _____ a football but my sister _____ two baseball
A. have; have B. has; have
C. have; has D. has; has

II. (2017 江西改编) 完形填空(10 分)

"Color, color, color!" are 1 words of artist Eric Carle. Eric is like the king in the world of children's books. He has written over 70 children's books. 2 most famous book, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, is common on children's shelves all over the world. What most people don't know is that Eric also makes art for adults, 3 is called "ArtArt". People didn't know about it,

because he didn't show it to the public 4 he was 84 years old!

Like Eric's children's books, his "ArtArt" is full of bright and clear color. He says that he loves color so much because he missed it during the war(战争) in 5. Eric was born in New York in 1929, but moved to _____ his family when he was 6. When he was 10, _____ began. He noticed that all the houses and his town were painted grey, brown or dark green. It was a 6 time, and it seemed like there was no color anywhere.

At the end of the war, "when 7 came back", Eric explains, "I just loved it so much. I keep 8 that I wish our eyes could see more color. Color is a very important part of my work."

That's true. Eric paints bright colors 9 paper, cuts out shapes, and then glues(粘合) them onto another piece of paper. This method is called collage. In fact, it is what let Eric to his "Art Art".

Eric's "Art Art" includes large collages as well as paintings, photographs and even costumes. In all these works, he uses all kinds of colors—10 from purple to light green to orange. Now that's a lot of color!

- () 1. A. a B. an C. the D. /
() 2. A. Its B. His C. He's D. Her
() 3. A. which B. what C. where D. how
() 4. A. unless B. until C. although D. but
() 5. A. China B. South Africa
C. Germany D. America
() 6. A. colorful B. happy C. angry D. sad
() 7. A. color B. country C. relative D. friend
() 8. A. talking B. to speak C. saying D. to talk
() 9. A. above B. at C. in D. on
() 10. A. nothing B. anything
C. everything D. anybody

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

"猫咪经济"的崛起

What is a "cat coffee shop"? Well, it is a café that has cats. You can touch and play with the cats while drinking coffee.



It seems that there are more pet cats around us today. And that's true. There are 58.1 million pet cats in our

country, according to the *National Bureau of Statistics* (国家统计局).

The number of cat owners in China is the second largest in the world after the United States. One important reason is that more young people are taking cats as pets. Maybe that's because cats are clean pets and you don't have to walk them.

More cats bring more jobs. Many people now work at pet shops and hospitals.

But cats can be problems, too. Some people throw their pet cats away. The cats become homeless. They can pass on diseases. They even hunt and kill other animals like birds and frogs.

So in Japan and Australia, the governments take homeless cats to animal hospitals. Do them. So the cats can't have babies. number of cats will not go up.

- () 1. Which country has the most cat owners?
A. China. B. The United States.
C. Japan. D. Australia.
- () 2. Why is it good to have more pet cats?
A. Because it helps young people grow up.
B. Because it brings people more jobs.
C. Because pet cats can work for people at shops.
D. Because there are more and more animal hospitals.
- () 3. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?
A. Why some people throw their pets away.
B. How the homeless pets live.
C. What other animals can be pets.
D. What problems cats can bring.
- () 4. What does the Japanese government do with homeless cats?
A. It helps the cats find their owners.
B. It asks the animal hospitals to take care of them.
C. It makes them never give birth to babies.
D. It puts the cats back to the zoo.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Your mother is very tired. She has to work and look after the family. There are too many chores 1 home. It means that your mother has to do more things after work. If you can help your mother do some simple chores, your mother may have 2 (much) free time with the family.

• If you 3 (be) old enough, you can sort (整理) clothes. For example, divide the clothes into two piles, and put your 4 (parent) clothes into one pile, yours into the other pile. It will take you five 5 (minute) to put them away.

• You can pick up anything on the floor 6 is in the way before your mother cleans it. You can see how little time it 7 (take) you to do that. However, what you do can make your mother feel 8 little relaxed.

• Ask her in a 9 (politely) voice, "What can I help you with?" She'll see that you are willing to 10 (help).

• Do whatever she tells you to do. Then I'm sure your mother will be happy.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Hello! I is Yang Lin. My English name is Kate. I'm an Chinese student. I English teacher is Mr. Green. He is come from England. He is tall. He teach English very well. He lives No. 211 Xinhua Road. His telephone number is 3367569. I am in Class 5, Grade First. I do good in English and math. I often ask Mr. Green question.

(5 分)
选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)

- A: Hello, nice to see you, Lily.
B: 1
A: Will you go to the library today?
B: 2
A: What time will you go there?
B: 3
A: What will you do on Sunday?
B: 4
A: 5
B: That's great! See you then.
- A. At 8:50 in the morning.
B. How are you?
C. Nice to see you!
D. Do you want to come to my home and play with me?
E. I will do my homework.
F. Yes, I will.
G. What about you?

VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设你是音乐俱乐部(singing club)的会员,请根据下面的内容要点写一篇英语发言稿,介绍自己及俱乐部的活动。词数不少于 80。

1. 介绍你的姓名、年龄、生日及特长。
2. 你的学习情况,特别喜欢英语歌曲。
3. 学习唱歌的好处,对英语学习有帮助,可以放松心情。
4. 下周六将举行一场歌咏比赛,你和你的好朋友 Tim 都将参加。

参考词汇: favorite 最喜欢的, English songs 英语歌曲, birthday 生日, be good at 擅长, be good for 对……有好处, relax 放松, there be 有, competition 比赛, take part in 参加

Hello, everyone! My name is _____

That's all. Thank you!



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Unit 5 ~ 9 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. I like playing _____ tennis, but he likes playing _____ guitar.
A. an; the B. /; the
C. the; the D. a; an
- () 2. (2017 十堰) —What's your sister's favorite _____?
—She's always in red. Don't you know?
A. song B. movie C. color D. food
- () 3. —_____ are those trousers?
—They're 20 dollars.
A. How old B. How long
C. How much D. How many
- () 4. (2017 天津) —My friends and I are going to _____ today.
—_____.
A. My pleasure B. Thanks a lot
C. Have a good time D. Nice to meet you
- () 5. Please don't look out _____ the window.
A. at B. of C. to D. for
- () 6. _____ are classmates.
A. She and I B. I and she
C. She and me D. Me and she
- () 7. I like watching movies such as *Despicable Me 3* (《卑鄙的我3》), because I think it's _____.
A. free B. relaxing
C. boring D. difficult
- () 8. My little brother didn't go to bed until he finished _____ his homework last night.
A. do B. doing C. to do D. does
- () 9. (2017 扬州) We all like watching the TV programme *Readers* _____ Saturday evening.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- () 10. I like to play football _____ my sister likes playing baseball.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
- () 4. A. delicious B. healthy
C. interesting D. sweet
- () 5. A. or B. because C. but D. so
- () 6. A. PE B. art
C. science D. geography
- () 7. A. library B. sports hall
C. dining hall D. classroom
- () 8. A. breakfast B. lessons
C. dinner D. lunch
- () 9. A. He's B. It's
C. She's D. They're
- () 10. A. do B. have C. go D. leave



中教联

无人超市里隐藏了什么样的“黑科技”?

Imagine you walk into the store. Strangely enough, you see no staff(店员) inside. You pick up things and prepare to wait in line and pay. But even more oddly, there is no cashier(收银员) at all. So what has happened to this store?

Well, you may have entered Tao Café, a cashless store created by Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba. In July, 2017, the public got to see the store for the first time at Alibaba's Taobao Maker Festival in Hangzhou.

The 200-square-meter store sells drinks, fast food and snacks. It can hold up to 50 shoppers at a time. To enter and shop, people only need a smartphone with a Taobao app and an Alipay account(账户).

By scanning their Taobao QR code(二维码), shoppers are followed with cameras for facial recognition(面部识别). The store has also digitalized(数字化) all goods and their placement on the shelves. So when shoppers pick up goods, the system will be able to “watch” and “remember” their selection.

When shoppers are ready to leave, they don't wait in line to pay. Instead, they go through two checkout(结账) doors. Then the bills will automatically(自动地) be paid with a Taobao account connected to Alipay.

According to Alibaba, the checkout machines can recognize goods even when shoppers put them in pockets or bags. So it is almost impossible to steal things from the store.

Tao Café is not the only cashless store in China. A 24-hour convenience store with no staff called BingoBox opened in Shanghai in June. To enter the store, shoppers scan a QR code on WeChat or Alipay. But unlike the Tao Café, they have to scan another QR code to leave the BingoBox.

- () 1. The underlined word “oddly” probably means “_____”.
A. 奇怪地 B. 惊讶地
C. 重要地 D. 有趣地

II. 完形填空(10 分)

My name is Alice Green. I'm 1. I'm from London, England. I'm a 2 at Park School. My favorite 3 is maths. I like it because it's very 4. I also like history 5 I am not good at it. I like 6 too. I often play basketball in the 7 at our school. I usually have 8 in the school dining hall. I like school lunch. 9 healthy and delicious. We finish our lessons at three o'clock. I usually 10 home at half past three.

- () 1. A. American B. English
C. Chinese D. French
- () 2. A. student B. teacher C. worker D. doctor
- () 3. A. lab B. office
C. room D. subject

- () 2. Tao Café is known as _____.
 A. a coffee shop
 B. a cashless store
 C. an online store
 D. a Taobao Maker Festival
- () 3. To buy things from Tao Café, you need to have all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. a smartphone
 B. a Taobao app
 C. an Alipay account
 D. a Bingobox QR code
- () 4. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?
 A. The elders would enjoy shopping in Tao Café.
 B. Lots of things will be lost in the cashless store.
 C. Shopping at BingoBox is _____ than at Tao Café.
 D. It saves people much time to



中教联

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Michael's birthday was coming soon. He wanted his dad to buy him 1 _____ bike so that he didn't have to walk to school any more. However, Michael's dad had lost 2 _____ (he) job and did not have much money. Michael got a book instead of a bike, but he did not complain.

One 3 _____ (sun) day, Michael saw a big boy on a bike when he walked past a store on his way to school. The boy 4 _____ (fall) off the bike as he was turning a corner. Michael knew him. The boy's name was William. William seemed to have 5 _____ (break) his leg. Michael picked up William's bike and rode to the nearby hospital to get help. A few 6 _____ (minute) later, an ambulance (救护车) came and William was taken to the hospital. Michael rode William's bike to school, 7 _____ he wasn't late for class.

After school, Michael quickly rode the bike to see William. William was not 8 _____ (serious) hurt. Michael went to the hospital to see William every day and William got well soon.

To Michael's surprise, William got a new bike 9 _____ his birthday and he gave his old bike to Michael. Michael 10 _____ (be) very happy. From then on, they became good friends.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

- Li Ping want to join the school clubs. 1. _____
 Let's to see what clubs he wants to be in. 2. _____
 He plays guitar and the trumpet very well. 3. _____
 He wants to be a good musician in the future. 4. _____
 So he wants to join in the music club. 5. _____
 And he doesn't do well in his English. 6. _____
 His parents want he to join the English club. 7. _____

- His English teacher is a kindly woman. 8. _____
 She often helps him to his English study. 9. _____
 She believes that he can be good in it. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- Lily: Hey, Jim. 1 _____
 Jim: Really?
 Lily: Yeah, it's a dancing party.
 Jim: 2 _____
 Lily: Do you want to go with me?
 Jim: Can I? I don't really know Susan.
 Lily: 3 _____ She said I could invite a friend.
 Jim: OK, then, I'd love to go. 4 _____
 Lily: On Saturday night.
 Jim: What's the day after tomorrow! I need to get a

 _____ There's a clothes shop near here. Let's
 go there after work.

Jim: Sounds good!

- A. Me, too.
 B. I hope not.
 C. No problem.
 D. What a shame!
 E. Sounds good.
 F. When exactly is it?
 G. My friend Susan is having a party this weekend.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

如今,中国中学生的假期生活发生了很大变化。假定你是 Wu Wei,你的加拿大笔友 Mandy 想了解中国学生现在的暑假生活。请写封回信,介绍一下自己的家庭情况,要点如下:

1. 介绍一下自己的家庭情况;
2. 学习仍然重要;
3. 帮忙做家务或干农活;
4. 参加社会活动,做志愿者工作,帮助他人;
5. 有时和父母或朋友去旅游;
6. 锻炼身体。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;2. 可适当发挥;3. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

参考词汇: there be 有, do homework 做作业和 help parents do housework 做父母家务, volunteer 志愿者, social activities 社会活动, go traveling 去旅游, exercise 锻炼

Dear Mandy,

I'm glad to hear from you. Our summer holiday life has changed a lot. _____

Best wishes!

Yours,
 Wu Wei



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Grade 7 Book 2

Units 1 ~ 3 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. May is my good friend. She is _____ American girl.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. —Sorry, Mrs. Black. I _____ my books at home.
—That's all right, but don't forget next time.
A. forgot B. missed C. left D. kept
- () 3. —Lily, don't throw the waste
should keep our home _____.
—Oh, sorry. I won't do it again.
A. busy B. noisy C. dirty D. clean
- () 4. —Have you and your sister got the results of the final exam?
—No. All we _____ do now is to wait.
A. must B. can C. may D. could
- () 5. —_____ do you often get to school, Mike?
—By bike.
A. How B. When C. What D. Where
- () 6. Chinese people _____ hard-working people.
A. are B. is C. am D. be
- () 7. My grandma is good at _____.
A. cook B. to cook
C. cooking D. cooked
- () 8. Mr. Zhang is arriving in Yulin. Our classmates are all at the _____ to pick him up.
A. station B. library C. zoo D. bank
- () 9. Playing computer games is very fun, but it's _____ a waste of time.
A. as well B. also C. too D. still
- () 10. Yang Liping is a famous _____ and she likes dancing.
A. singer B. dancer C. writer D. reader

II. 完形填空(10 分)

When I was 13 years old, a boy gave me an important gift. It was a 1. It was the early autumn of my first year at a junior high school, and my old school was far away. 2, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to make friends with 3.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I 4 my heart break. I couldn't talk to anyone about my problem, and I didn't want my parents to 5 me. Then one day, my classmates talked happily with their friends, but I sat at my desk 6 as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed me and then turned back. He 7 me and, without a word, smiled.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It 8 me feel happy, lively and warm. That smile changed my life. I started to talk with the other

students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile 9 my best friend now. I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think you are lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will 10.

- () 1. A. smile B. magazine
C. box D. camera
- () 2. A. As usual B. As a result
C. The same as D. Such as
- () 3. A. someone B. everyone
C. anyone D. nobody
- () 4. A. tasted B. smelled C. looked D. felt
- () 5. A. hear about B. talk about
C. care for D. worry about
- () 6. A. slowly B. politely
C. unhappily D. naturally
- () 7. A. listened to B. looked at
C. took pride in D. rushed at
- () 8. A. made B. led C. offered D. threw
- () 9. A. has become B. became
C. become D. is becoming
- () 10. A. look back B. come back
C. turn back D. smile back

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

让疾驰的外卖小哥“慢下来”需多方努力

It seems food deliverymen(送货员) are always in a hurry. They wear blue, red or yellow helmets(头盔) and many of them don't follow traffic rules. They drive on the wrong side of the road and run red lights. They use mobile phones while driving.

These reckless(鲁莽的) behaviors have caught the public's attention.

In the first half of 2017, food deliverymen had 76 traffic accidents in Shanghai, according to Shanghai Public Security Bureau. That means every two and a half days, a food deliveryman will die or get hurt on the road.

What makes deliverymen take such risks? The strict rules of the food delivery service companies and the anxious customers may be the answer.

Many companies will fine a deliveryman up to 2,000 yuan, if he fails to deliver an order on time, reported *China Daily*. Fines also go to those who get bad reviews from customers.

To solve the problem, food delivery service companies need to improve their incentive systems(激励制度), noted CRI Online.

Some cities are also taking action. Shanghai has asked companies to train their deliverymen on traffic rules and safety. Now in Shenzhen, if a deliveryman gets caught breaking traffic rules more than twice, then he will be banned from driving food service delivery vehicles(交通工具) for a whole year.

- () 1. The first paragraph mainly tells us that many food deliverymen _____.
A. work very hard
B. are good at driving
C. break traffic rules
D. use mobile phones too much
- () 2. How many traffic accidents did food deliverymen in Shanghai cause in the first half of 2017?
A. 76. B. 38.
C. 152. D. 2,000.
- () 3. If a food deliveryman _____, the companies will fine him.
A. drives too slowly
B. delivers food on time
C. gets bad reviews
D. obeys traffic rules
- () 4. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
A. Companies are improving their services.
B. Some cities are working to improve the situation.
C. To drive safely, food deliverymen will obey more traffic rules.
D. Food deliverymen cannot drive on important roads in the future.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

I like the lifestyle in China better. I feel the pace (节奏) of life in Canada is a lot 1 (slow) than that in China.

In China, many people are busy and have a lot of things to do every day. There are more fun 2 (place) like restaurants and markets to enjoy. But in Canada, there is almost nothing I can do on weekends.

In my eyes, Canadians are always very 3 (relax). My classmates work hard 4 school, but they also have hobbies. For example, my best friend plays soccer and another friend 5 (take) choir (合唱团) lessons. They are always so positive about what they do, even if they are not very good at it.

For adults, 6 (they) pace of work is slow, too. 7 I applied for my student visa (签证), it came back three months later! Once I bought a SIM card for my phone online. In China, the express (邮件快递) is very 8 (fast), and I can get 9 item within three days. But in Canada, I waited over two weeks! It really made me very angry.

These are some of the differences I have seen between Chinese and 10 (Canada) lifestyles.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Mr. Li is fifty years old. He is health.

1. _____
He has a big nose and two small eye. He likes
2. _____
read books and newspapers in his living room.
3. _____

- When he reads, he wears a pair glasses. 4. _____
He also likes playing the chess with his friends.
5. _____
Because he can beat they easily and quickly.
6. _____
He often makes a lot of delicious food for me.
7. _____
In weekends, he often works in the garden.
8. _____
He plants some beautifully flowers and trees.
9. _____
He is singing a song when he is working. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: _____ you look unhappy?
B: _____ join the soccer club.
A: _____ at.

- A: Why?
B: 2 _____
A: That's too bad. 3 _____
B: The math club and the English club. 4 _____
A: Oh, I see. 5 _____ You should have a good talk with them.
B: Thank you. I'll try.
A: That's all right.

- A. But I'm not allowed to do it.
B. But playing soccer is good for your health.
C. And you can become a great basketball player.
D. My parents think it can get in the way of my study.
E. They want me to improve myself.
F. Then what club do your parents want you to join?
G. I agree with you.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设你是 Li Ping, 一个中国的中学生, 请写一封不少于 80 词的 e-mail 给你美国的笔友 Mike, 介绍你的学校及你平常如何上学, 同时也希望知道对方的一些情况。开头及结尾已给出。

参考词汇: want to know, get to, walk, bus stop, from...to, leave, come to school together, It take sb...

- 要求: 1. 包括所给的内容要点, 不要逐句翻译, 可以适当发挥 (开头已给出, 不计入总词数);
2. 语句通顺、语法正确;
3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在学校名称。

Hi, Mike,
How are you? Thanks for your last e-mail. _____

Yours,
Li Ping



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 4 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —Is there _____ playground in your school?
—Yes, we often play _____ football in it.
A. an; the B. the; /
C. a; / D. the; an
- () 2. The world's first sharing _____ opened on July 16 in Hefei, Anhui Province. It has many kinds of books. You not only can buy books there but also borrow books.
A. supermarket B. li
C. theater D. b
- () 3. —Ted, I don't like this shop. I _____ here.
—Well. Let's go somewhere clean.
A. dirty B. noisy
C. dangerous D. expensive
- () 4. This sofa _____ soft and comfortable.
A. sounds B. tastes C. feels D. smells
- () 5. You _____ play the computer games but you have to finish your homework first.
A. must B. can
C. can't D. mustn't
- () 6. Ten kilometers _____ a long way for the old man.
A. are B. is C. am D. be
- () 7. Ted never spends money in buying junk food _____ he doesn't like eating them.
A. but B. though C. because D. until
- () 8. Kate, _____ late for school.
A. don't B. doesn't
C. don't be D. doesn't be
- () 9. —What do you want to _____, bread or cake?
—Cake, please.
A. eat B. drink C. use D. has
- () 10. —_____ do you walk to school?
—Because my home is not far from the school.
A. When B. Why C. Where D. How

II. 完形填空(10 分)

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to _____ 1 _____ yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping from a fire is a _____ 2 _____ matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It's important to know the _____ 3 _____ you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways and fire escapes, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping _____ 4 _____ windows is possible. Learn the best way of leaving by windows with the _____ 5 _____ chance of serious injury(受伤).

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a _____ 6 _____ building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed. _____ 7 _____ smoke and fire may come into the room. Keep your head low at the window to make sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may leak into the room.

On the second or third floor, the best windows for escape _____ 8 _____ those that open onto a roof. From the roof a _____ 9 _____ to the ground more _____ 9 _____. Dropping onto _____ might end in injury. Bushes(灌木丛) and _____ help to break a fall.

- () 1. A. save B. make C. keep D. kill
- () 2. A. easy B. amazing
C. serious D. relaxing
- () 3. A. way B. ways C. road D. street
- () 4. A. with B. across
C. for D. through
- () 5. A. most B. less C. more D. least
- () 6. A. burning B. high C. beautiful D. low
- () 7. A. And B. But C. However D. Or
- () 8. A. are B. is C. aren't D. isn't
- () 9. A. dangerous B. safely
C. safe D. dangerously
- () 10. A. grass B. bottles C. boxes D. glass

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

Dear Linda,

Thanks for your letter. Do you want to know my school days? I am usually very busy from Monday to Friday. In the morning, I get up at about 6:30. Then I usually have two eggs and some milk for breakfast. After that I go to school. I always take the No. 10 bus to school. At around 7:30, I get to school. The first class begins at 8:00. We usually have maths, science, English and Chinese in the morning. I like maths very much. It is difficult but useful. I like Thursday afternoons, too. Because we have art and music on Thursday afternoons. I like art. It is really interesting. My friend Sue likes music very much. She thinks it is relaxing and she is good at singing. My favorite day is Friday. Because I have a PE class on that day. I think PE is relaxing. I often play volleyball with my friends. I like my PE teacher, too. My PE teacher is Mr. Hu. He is very nice. He often plays basketball with us. At 5:30 in the afternoon, I go home. I do my homework after dinner. At about 9:30, I go to bed. What a busy day!

Yours,
Alan

- () 1. Which bus does Alan take to school?
A. No. 6. B. No. 10.
C. No. 12. D. No. 15.
- () 2. When does the first class begin in the morning?
A. At 6: 30. B. At 7: 30.
C. At 8: 00. D. At 9: 30.
- () 3. What subjects does Alan like?
A. Maths and music. B. Maths and English.
C. PE and English. D. PE and art.
- () 4. Why does Sue like music?
A. Because she thinks it is fun.
B. Because she thinks it is relaxing.
C. Because she thinks it is difficult.
D. Because she thinks it is interesting.

IV. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或短语,使短文内容完整。将答案写在答题卡上。

Once upon a time, a dog used to go into the stable (马厩) 1 _____ the king's elephant lived. At 2 _____ (one) the dog went there to get the food that was left after the elephant had finished eating. But little by little the elephant liked the dog and they became great 3 _____ (friend). Then the elephant began to share 4 _____ (he) food with the dog, and they ate together. When 5 _____ elephant slept, the dog slept beside him. When the elephant felt like 6 _____ (play), he would use his trunk to swing the dog. Neither the dog 7 _____ the elephant was quite happy unless the other was near.

One day, a farmer saw the dog and wanted to buy him, so the elephant 8 _____ (keep) sold him and the farmer took the dog away. The elephant missed the dog and did not want to eat when his friend was not there to share the food. And the king was told about it. The king tried his 9 _____ (good) to get the dog back. When the elephant saw the dog, he was very 10 _____ (happy). For all the rest of their life, the elephant and the dog lived together.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

In England, people don't often talk many.

1. _____
You can get a bus or a train, and everyone
2. _____
sit looking out of the window. Often they read
3. _____
book or newspapers. But they don't talk much.
4. _____
When you meet English people, they often talk
5. _____
to one thing—weather. So when you meet someone
6. _____

in the England, you can say something about the weather.

7. _____
Such like "Nice weather for the time of year".
8. _____
"And it is a little cold today", someone 9. _____
may tell. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: Hello, Pedro! The weekend is coming. Would you like to go on a trip with me?

B: Yes, I'd love to. 1 _____

A: What about the zoo? There are lots of cute animals there.

B: That's great. 2 _____

A: I'd like to see a dolphin show. It's very interesting.

B: That's great. I like dolphins best because they're clever. 3 _____

A: The best way is to take the underground. 4 _____

B: All right. When and where shall we meet?

A: 5 _____

B: OK. See you tomorrow.

A: See you.

- A. But where shall we go?
B. Who will go with us?
C. It takes only 20 minutes.
D. Then what can we do there?
E. How can we go there?
F. Shall we meet at my home at 8 am tomorrow?
G. The same to you.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

国有国法,家有家规,俗语道无规矩不成方圆,请为你的笔友 Jim 介绍你校的校规,同时也希望知道对方的一些情况。

参考词汇: on time, rule, hallway, run, eat, be late, meet

要求: 1. 包括所给的内容要点,不要逐句翻译,可以适当发挥(开头已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 语句通顺、语法正确;

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地名和所在学校名称。

Dear Jim,

How are you? Thanks for your last e-mail. _____

Yours,
Lingling

Units 7 ~ 9 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. Peter is _____ honest boy. Lily wants to make _____ friends with him.
A. an; the B. an; a
C. a; the D. the; an
- () 2. Look! Some students _____ for the bus over there.
A. are waiting B. is waiting
C. waits D. wait
- () 3. People in China shake _____ when they meet.
A. hands B. noses C. h
D. a few
- () 4. I can't buy anything in the _____ because I have _____ money.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 5. Kate sits behind you. So you sit _____ her.
A. at the top of B. at the end of
C. in the middle of D. in front of
- () 6. —Did you go to the _____ last night?
—Yes, the movie was so funny that it made me laugh many times.
A. museum B. bank C. cinema D. library
- () 7. I'm still hungry, so he gives me _____ apple.
A. other B. others
C. the other D. another
- () 8. John, tell Lily not _____ in the sun.
A. read B. reading
C. reading D. to read
- () 9. Rose, you should spend more time _____ Chinese.
A. learn B. to learn
C. learned D. learning
- () 10. Everyone in our class enjoys _____ in our free time.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. reads

II. (2017 苏州改编) 完形填空(10 分)

Humans are mammals(哺乳动物). Most mammals are born able to do many things.

Some can walk within a few minutes of being born. They have to be 1 to run away if danger is near. But human babies are born 2. They need the care of adults to live.

In the first month of life, babies cannot smile or sit up. They cannot even hold up their own heads 3 some help from grown-ups.

In the next few months, babies grow a lot. They learn to roll over, support their heads, and 4 sit up while being held.

Babies also have to learn to use their 5. It takes months for them to learn to reach for objects. At around six months old many babies can 6 an object from one hand to another.

Babbling is how a human baby learns to speak.

Babies all seem to 7 similar sounds by babbling. They try to imitate(模仿) the sounds they 8 from adults. It will take about nine months 9 a baby to say real words.

Somewhere around a baby's first birthday he or she may stand or walk with help. Soon the baby will 10 around on his or her own!

The first year of a baby's life is a time of growing and learning. Growing sure takes a lot of work!

- () 1. A. proud B. able C. afraid D. kind
() 2. A. careless B. harmless
C. hopeless D. helpless
() 3. A. legs B. heads C. eyes D. hands
() 4. A. keep B. move C. hold D. make
() 5. A. make B. do C. open D. use
() 6. A. taste B. see C. hear D. feel
() 7. A. for B. behind C. as D. with
() 8. A. look B. show C. run D. sit

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

美国 14 岁中学生化身现场 DJ, 玩转音乐

Alex Aughenbaugh, 14, is a boy from Southlake, Texas, in the United States. He loves music. And he knows beats(音乐节拍) quite well. He often taps his fingers(用手指打节拍) when he walks or while sitting down.

Now the teenager is using his talent to become a disc jockey, or DJ, the person who mixes different music during live shows(现场表演). Aughenbaugh often gives shows around his hometown. This month, he played for seven hours at a wedding.

Aughenbaugh's career started with a DJ camp. The musician called Dan Quinn started the camp in 2016. It is for kids aged 8 and up. They learn skills to mix music there. Aughenbaugh took part in the camp for two summers and learned how to mix music well.

His parents give him much support. But they ask him to buy everything himself. He has played at different parties and camps to make money. He now has his own set of equipment(设备) to practice. It cost about \$ 2,000 (13,340 yuan). He paid for it himself.

At shows, Aughenbaugh has to deal with(应对) difficult people. Once, a couple invited him to a party. The husband wanted country music, but his wife asked for pop music. Aughenbaugh tried to use music in both styles. The couple was very happy. After such shows, Aughenbaugh became more confident and better at meeting people's needs.

- () 1. We know from the story that Aughenbaugh is _____.
A. a singer B. a dancer
C. a songwriter D. a disc jockey

() 2. From the third paragraph, we can infer that _____.

- A. Dan Quinn didn't support the boy's dream at the camp
- B. the boy showed less interest in music at the camp
- C. the boy started to follow his dream at the DJ camp
- D. DJ camp is for everyone who likes music

() 3. Which is TRUE of his parents?

- A. They asked Aughenbaugh to make money by himself.
- B. They didn't expect Aughenbaugh to become a DJ.
- C. They helped Aughenbaugh a lot in his show.
- D. They bought the equipment for Aughenbaugh.

() 4. The author used the example show that _____.

- A. women prefer pop music to
- B. it is impossible for the boy to satisfy everyone
- C. Aughenbaugh learned to meet different people's needs
- D. there are always difficult people in the show

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Many people like to watch TV. Watching TV is one of the most important **1** (activity) of the day. TV brings the outside world to people's homes. Some people say the world is **2** (small) than before because of TV. Most of the old, adults and children like watching TV, because they can always find something that **3** (interest) them.

What's going on in other countries? How do people live in places far away? Is there a good sports game somewhere? What's living in the deepest part of the sea?

If you want to answer these and other kinds **4** questions, just turn on the TV. You can see a lot and learn a lot. Of course, people can also learn through reading or listening to the radio. But with TV they can learn better and more **5** (easy). Why? Because they can hear and watch, too.

TV **6** (help) to open not only our eyes but also our minds. TV often gives **7** (we) new ideas. We can learn newer and better ways of **8** (do) something which can be learned on TV. What's more, watching **9** funny TV program with the whole family is really relaxing. Do you like watching TV? But please remember never sit in front of the TV for a long time. Otherwise, your **10** (eye) may get hurt.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

We often have some problems in do homework.

1. _____
- However, some of us are too shy ask our teachers
2. _____
- for help. And some are afraid of to be laughed at
3. _____
- by other. What can we do about that?
4. _____
- I think asking our teachers for help are the
5. _____

best way. The teachers will like us and not be

6. _____
- angrily with us if we ask them questions. We may
7. _____
- also ask our friends or family for help, and I
8. _____
- doesn't think they will laugh at us. We can also
9. _____
- get help of Internet.
10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: Excuse me, can you help me?

B: Yes. **1** _____

A: **2** _____ Is there a post office near here?

B: Yes. It's on the Beida Street.

I get there?

_____ You can see it on your left. It's between a _____ and a bookstore.

A: Beida Post Office.

A: **5** _____

B: It's my pleasure.

- A. What I can do for you?
- B. That's OK.
- C. What's the name of the post office?
- D. I want to buy some stamps.
- E. Walk along the road and turn left at the second crossing.
- F. Thanks for your help.
- G. That's too hard.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设 Amy 是你的好朋友,下面是 Amy 的个人信息,请你根据表格内容,以“My good friend”为题,写一篇英语短文。

要点提示:

Name	Amy	Age	13	Country	England
Appearance	tall, black eyes, long fair hair				
Character	friendly, helpful				
Favorite sports	swimming, playing tennis				
Hobbies	reading books, collecting stamps				
Interests	Chinese history and culture				

要求: 1. 包括所给的内容要点,不要逐句翻译,可以适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺、语法正确;

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在学校名称。

My good friend

Units 10 ~ 12 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —Is there _____ meat in the fridge?
—Yes, there is. There is _____ mutton.
A. some; any B. any; any
C. some; some D. any; some
- () 2. Mr. White _____ some vegetables in the garden yesterday.
A. picks B. picking C. picked D. pick
- () 3. There _____ two hundred teachers in our school last year.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 4. —It's sunny today. How about _____?
—_____.
A. Sounds Great! B. T. C. Never mind! D. D.
- () 5. —What kind of noodles would you like?
—I'd like some _____ noodles.
A. carrots B. beef
C. potatoes D. vegetables
- () 6. You bought the last ticket for the show. How _____ you are!
A. unlucky B. lucky C. happy D. funny
- () 7. —_____ is the weather like _____ Guangzhou?
—It's cold.
A. What; about B. What; in
C. How; about D. How; in
- () 8. He is _____ medium build _____ short black hair.
A. in; of B. in; with
C. of; of D. of; with
- () 9. —The yogurt doesn't _____ good. Why don't we go to buy some better ones?
—Sounds great!
A. see B. find C. sound D. taste
- () 10. I'm so _____ in the programme *Dad, where are we going?*
A. interest B. interesting
C. interested D. interests

II. (2017 山西改编) 完形填空(10 分)

Maxime and Lise are a young French couple. They are ready to travel 1 China from Beijing to Yunnan Province on a tandem bicycle(双人自行车). They have two main purposes and one of them 2 that they want to encourage green travel through it.

Maxime, 26, works helping farmers raise their cows, 3 his wife Lise, 26, is a teacher. The two also like sharing their travel 4 on Facebook.

"We choose a tandem bicycle because it makes it 5 to communicate with each other about interesting people and things we come across during the journey. 6, bicycling is healthier. And it's a cheaper and more environment-friendly way of traveling than using cars, motors and so on," the couple said.

As for the other purpose of their journey, the two said they wanted to get people's good ideas on topics such as health, economy(经济) and politics. When they were

asked why they chose to visit China, they said it was because they often talked about its long history and beauty and how much of the country is competitive(有竞争力的) in the world.

"We know China is a country with a 7 population and will be the leader of the economy around the world in the future. We want to get a 8 understanding of the country and its people. We love the country," they said.

The couple will be 9 their journey to China soon. We hope they can make more people further know about China by sharing what they see and hear on the way.

We hope they enjoy 10 travel in China.
from B. through C. across D. under
be B. am C. is D. are

() 3. A. while B. though C. because D. unless

() 4. A. event B. events C. story D. stories

() 5. A. easy B. easier
C. easiest D. more easier

() 6. A. Besides B. Also
C. Still D. However

() 7. A. large B. many C. much D. heavy

() 8. A. good B. well C. best D. better

() 9. A. for B. in C. on D. below

() 10. A. they B. their C. them D. theirs

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

蟋蟀做的饼干,你想吃吗?

They look like common biscuits and don't taste bad, either. But if they are made with unusual things, like crickets(蟋蟀), do you still dare to try?

Three students at Abertay University in Dundee, the UK, are using ground-up(磨成粉的) crickets to make biscuits. They are trying to find more sustainable(可持续发展的) food sources to solve world hunger, reported *Daily Mail*.

The students are using Thailand house crickets flour(粉末). About 1,100 crickets can make 100 gram of flour. The cricket flour is then mixed with eggs, butter and wheat flour(小麦面粉). Finally, it is baked to make biscuits.

Anja Sieghartsleitner is leading the study. She said that insects are a lot more sustainable than other meats.

Insects are easier to raise. They use less water and land, and produce less greenhouse gases than cows and pigs. They also have more protein(蛋白质) than beef, chicken and pork.

In fact, in a 2013 report, the United Nations called on more people to eat insects to beat world hunger.

Scientists have found more than 1,900 edible(可食用的) insects. Some of these are crickets, beetles(甲虫), grasshoppers(蚂蚱) and cicadas(蝉).

People may not want to eat a whole cricket, said Sieghartsleitner. But if it's hidden away in flour or biscuits, then they may be more likely to accept it. Cricket flour is already for sale on the market, she added.

"If we are seeking to feed 9 billion people by 2050,

we have to change our eating behavior," she said.

- () 1. Why do the three UK students use crickets to make food?
A. To live a healthy life.
B. To help solve world hunger.
C. To make some money.
D. To become famous.
- () 2. How many crickets does it take to make 1 kg of flour?
A. 1,100 B. 11,000 C. 1,900 D. 2,050
- () 3. Why do they choose insects rather than animals to make new food?
a. Insects are smaller.
b. Insects are cheaper.
c. Insects are easier to raise.
d. Insects give off less greenhouse gases.
e. Insects are healthier.
A. a—b—c B. b—
C. c—d—e D. a—
- () 4. What can we tell from the story?
A. All insects can be eaten.
B. The UN called on people to eat insects.
C. Most people are unlikely to eat a whole insect.
D. Cricket biscuits are for sale on the market.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Bethany Hamilton, from Hawaii, likes surfing very much. She began to surf(冲浪) 1 a young age. At the age of eight, Bethany took part in her first surf 2 (compete) and won. This started a love for surf competition in her.

On October 31, 2003, 3 she was surfing, a big shark(鲨鱼) came over to Bethany suddenly. The shark got her left arm, and hurt her 4 (bad). Luckily, she tried her best and swam back to the land.

Bethany lost over 60% of her blood and was 5 (take) to hospital. The doctors saved her life. The girl was brave and strong-minded. Though she lost 6 (she) arm, she could still surf. Later, Bethany returned to the water. She didn't give up her dream of becoming a 7 (surf), but she had to practice 8 (hard) than before. The next year, Bethany got the first place in 9 important surf competition.

As time went by, people all over the world began to know about Bethany and her story. In 2011, a movie about her was made. She is one of many good 10 (example) to teenagers through the story of a brave girl with strong mind and hope.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

I got up later this morning. I didn't have
breakfast at home. I go to school quickly. 1.
At a school I couldn't see my classmates. Then I 2.
realized today was Saturday. After leave 3.
school, I took bus to my dancing club. There, I 4.
didn't find my friends, too. I called Mrs Li 5.
6.

but she didn't answer my phone. In the evening,

7. _____
my friend Lily told me that I missed Mrs Li 8. _____
birthday party. I felt such sorry about it. 9. _____
I really have a bad day. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- A: Hi! 1 _____
B: Great, thank you very much.
A: You are welcome. 2 _____
B: I went to Guilin.
A: Oh. 3 _____
B: With my family. _____
_____ had a good time there. We went boating and

A: 5 _____

- A. Where did you go?
B. How was your trip?
C. Did you go to the Elephant Trunk hill?
D. Who did you go with?
E. How did you go there?
F. That sounds wonderful.
G. See you.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设你是 Li Ping, 上个周末 (March, 10th), 你和同学到西山去游玩, 请根据提示语, 写一篇不少于 80 词的日记。

- 内容要点: 1. 早上八点在学校大门口集合, 乘公交车前往。
2. 带了些吃的喝的, 爬到山顶, 在山顶野餐。
3. 唱歌, 跳舞, 打牌, 玩游戏。
4. 做了一些有意义的事情, 例如把地面的垃圾捡干净。
5. 下午五点回到家, 玩得非常高兴。

参考词汇: meet at the school gate, by bus, such as: playing cards/games, do a good deed, pick up the rubbish, have a picnic

要求: 1. 包括所给的内容要点, 不要逐句翻译, 可以适当发挥。(开头已给出, 不计入总词数);

2. 语句通顺、语法正确、行文连贯。

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在学校名称。

March 10th, 2018 sunny

Today is March, 10th. It's fine. _____

We were tired but happy today.



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Grade 8 Book 1

Units 1 ~ 2 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 66 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —There is _____ umbrella in the lost and found case.
—Maybe it's Ann's. She lost one yesterday.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. Mrs. Smith is nice. Every day she tried to cook _____ for me during my stay in America.
A. something different B. anything different
C. different something D. d
- () 3. —The dress looks good on you.
—In a supermarket.
A. do; buy B. did; buy
C. will; buy D. have; bought
- () 4. —How do you feel about the movie last night?
—It was _____. I enjoyed it a lot.
A. boring B. terrible
C. strange D. wonderful
- () 5. _____ fine day it is today! Let's go hiking in the mountains.
A. How B. What
C. How a D. What a
- () 6. —_____ do you visit your grandparents?
—Once a week.
A. How soon B. How long
C. How often D. How far
- () 7. _____ it is raining, _____ they are still working outside.
A. Although; / B. Although; but
C. Because; / D. Because; so
- () 8. Eighty percent of the visitors _____ from Guangxi and the others are from Guangdong.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 9. It is so cold here that I _____. I am staying in an ice house.
A. feel like B. look like
C. sound like D. taste like
- () 10. —I didn't find the way to your house.
—_____ I told you about it yesterday.
A. Why not? B. No problem!
C. How come? D. Not yet.

II. 完形填空(10 分)

When October comes, it means that people will have the vacation. Are you sorry for not going out during the _____ 1 _____? If you stay at home at that time, I think you are very lucky.

_____ 2 _____? Because there are too many people everywhere. In many places of interest in China, it's _____ 3 _____ crowded to do anything. People can see _____ 4 _____ heads instead of the scenery.



Look at the picture. It was too crowded in the West Lake _____ 5 _____ October 1st, 2017. You couldn't even take photos for yourself or your friends. All that we could see were people. There _____ 6 _____ about 13 people per meter by the lake. My friend told me she could see _____ 7 _____ but many tourists on the Broken Bridge. "I couldn't walk if the people in front of us didn't walk" she said. She showed us a _____ 8 _____ of her near the West Lake. In the photo, I _____ 9 _____ because of the other people.

_____ 10 _____ other people say _____ 11 _____ the advice. I love staying at home more than going out during the golden week. What's your idea about it?

- () 1. A. May Day B. Children's Day
C. Teachers' Day D. National Day
- () 2. A. Why B. How C. What D. When
- () 3. A. so B. too C. quite D. very
- () 4. A. thousand B. thousands
C. thousand of D. thousands of
- () 5. A. at B. in C. on D. for
- () 6. A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 7. A. nothing B. something
C. anything D. everything
- () 8. A. poster B. photo
C. map D. postcard
- () 9. A. almost B. hardly C. never D. ever
- () 10. A. or B. and C. but D. so

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

《天才少女》

Imagine you are a prodigy (神童). Would you skip grades and go straight to college, or simply study at regular schools like other kids?

The US movie *Gifted* is about a child faced with that choice. It came out in China on iqiyi.com on May 2. The prodigy in the movie is Mary, a 7-year-old girl. She is talented in math. When her classmates learn that one and one is two, she can already easily solve difficult math problems.

Her mother, who was talented in math, killed herself when Mary was a baby. So her uncle Frank brought her up. Frank wants a normal life for Mary. He sends Mary to a regular school. However, Mary's grandmother Evelyn wants Mary to focus on math and even go to college. So Frank and Evelyn fight over her guardianship (抚养权) in the court.

As *Film Journal* noted, *Gifted* deals with the question of nature versus nurture (先天与后天) in a refreshing way. It doesn't directly show the result of each choice. Instead, it shows each character's struggles (挣扎). Frank has seen his older sister focus on math and lose her own

life as a result. But Evelyn doesn't want to waste their family talent. In this way, it keeps you thinking. Will Mary develop her talent quicker with the help of her grandmother? Or will Frank's care help to turn her into a better human being?

These questions are still in your mind at the end of the movie. Do you want to know what finally happens to Mary? Just watch the movie.

- () 1. Where does the movie *Gifted* come from?
A. China. B. America.
C. England. D. India.
- () 2. What do we know about Mary according to the passage?
A. She is 5 years old.
B. She is good at music.
C. She lost her mother when sl
D. She was brought up by her
- () 3. Why does Evelyn want Mary to
A. Because she misses her daughter.
B. Because she likes to fight with Frank.
C. Because she wants Mary to be a famous person.
D. Because she doesn't want to waste their family talent.
- () 4. What's the best title of the passage?
A. Managing a Talent B. A Clever Girl
C. Who Is the Winner D. How to Choose

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Jade went to Malaysia for vacation with her family. 1 _____ July 15th, the weather was sunny and hot. They went to the beach near 2 _____ (they) hotel. Jade tried paragliding. She felt like she was a bird in the sky. It was so 3 _____ (excite)! For lunch, they had something very special—Malaysian yellow 4 _____ (noodle). They were delicious! In the afternoon they rode bicycles to Georgetown. They saw many buildings there. In Weld Quay, a 5 _____ (real) old place in Georgetown, they saw the houses of the Chinese traders from 100 years ago. Jade enjoyed 6 _____ (walk) around the town a lot. The next day, they went to Penang Hill. What a 7 _____ (different) a day makes! They wanted to walk up to the top, but then it started raining a little 8 _____ they decided to take the train. They waited over 9 _____ hour for the train because there were too many people. When they got to the top, it was raining 10 _____ (heavy). And because of the bad weather, they couldn't see anything below. Jade's father didn't bring enough money, so they only had one bowl of rice and some fish. "It was a special vacation. I will not forget it." Jade said.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Mike and Dick decided take their holiday in

1. _____

Australia. Their plane arrived in Sydney on nine in the

2. _____

morning. They had a good rest in a hotel. The next morning they rented a car in the city and began their travel. A few hour later,

3. _____

the sun was shining in the sky and there were no trees beside the road. It was

4. _____

such hot that they could hardly go on driving. They had to stop. Then they saw

5. _____

a river. They were all very happy. Before they jumped into the water, Dick

6. _____

saw a boy playing under a big tree. He asked, "Are there some sharks in the

7. _____

river?" "No." answered the boy. So they began to swim. Suddenly, Dick feel

8. _____

against his leg. She was afraid and stopped

9. _____

he boy said to, "There're many crocodiles in the sharks have swum away!"

10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: I hear Red Star gym is really nice.

B: 1 _____

A: When did it open?

B: 2 _____

A: Do lots of people go?

B: Yes. Many people go there every day.

A: 3 _____

B: I try to go there three times a week.

A: 4 _____

B: Yeah, I want to keep fit. I will go there tonight.

Would you like to go with me?

A: 5 _____ See you then.

A. You really like to exercise.

B. Last month.

C. Can you take me there?

D. Sure, I'd love to.

E. Yes, it's new.

F. Sorry, I have a violin lesson.

G. How often do you go there?

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假如你们班要举办一次“我的健康生活”的主题班会,请你写一篇发言稿,介绍自己的生活方式。70 词左右。提示如下:

锻炼	早晨做运动,如跑步、打篮球等
饮食	平时多吃水果和蔬菜;几乎不吃垃圾食品
空闲时间	早睡早起;从不玩电脑游戏;经常看书

参考词汇: do exercise, be good for, hardly ever, do some reading

My Healthy Life

Units 3 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. This school isn't the same _____ that school. They are different _____ each other.
A. from; at B. as; with
C. with; as D. as; from
- () 2. —Can you give me some _____ about the 32nd Summer Olympic Games?
—OK. It will be held in Tokyo in 2020.
A. service B. information
C. discussion D. success
- () 3. The water in the lakes and ri _____ because of the dry _____.
A. fewer and fewer B. more and more
C. less and less D. little and little
- () 4. —Dad, you are _____ taller than me.
—Well, you'll be as tall as me soon.
A. too B. much C. very D. so
- () 5. —I prefer speaking to listening in English learning.
—Oh, really? I think you should be good at _____ of them.
A. both B. neither C. none D. all
- () 6. —Can I wear jeans and a T-shirt to the party tonight?
—OK, but a dress might be _____.
A. good B. bad C. better D. worse
- () 7. Jerry likes telling lies. He always _____ stories to cheat his teachers.
A. talks about B. makes up
C. puts up D. listens to
- () 8. —Why don't you go to Jason's?
—Because it has _____ quality clothes in town.
A. bad B. worse
C. the worst D. the best
- () 9. —_____ is it from here to your home?
—20 minutes by bike.
A. How many B. How long
C. How much D. How far
- () 10. —Thanks for telling me the result.
—_____.
A. No way. B. You're welcome
C. I'm afraid not. D. I hope so.

II. 完形填空(10 分)

We have been in Australia for three days. We're having a great time here. The beautiful scenery and the pleasant weather 1 us relaxed and happy.

Australia is in the south of the world. The seasons in Australia are the opposite of 2. When it is summer here, it is winter there. Australia is the sixth 3 country in the world. There is so much to see that it is impossible for me to tell you everything. Sydney is one of the most

beautiful 4 in Australia. There are many big trees and flowers around the houses and they 5 really beautiful. There are also some special 6 in Australia, such as kangaroos and koalas. They are really lovely.

In the past three days, we've visited many places of 7 around Sydney. I'd like to spend more time here, 8 we will fly to another city, Cairns, to see coral reefs (珊瑚礁) tomorrow. It is said that words can't describe the beauty of the colorful corals. Many famous cartoon films were made there. Now we are busy 9 our bags. We can enjoy 10 in Cairns tomorrow. I

- make B. take C. put D. let
we B. us C. our D. ours
- () 3. A. large B. larger
C. largest D. the largest
- () 4. A. countries B. towns C. villages D. cities
- () 5. A. look B. sound C. taste D. smell
- () 6. A. plants B. animals C. foods D. places
- () 7. A. interest B. interesting
C. interested D. interests
- () 8. A. and B. but C. or D. so
- () 9. A. pack B. packed
C. to pack D. packing
- () 10. A. ourselves B. us C. our D. we

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

What do you know about Michael Ha? Because of his story of success, he has become an example of many young people.

Michael Ha was born into a poor home over twenty years ago. His father worked in a factory in Vietnam before moving to Britain in 1980 with his wife. Michael Ha grew up in Hackney, a poor area in East London, with his Chinese parents who spoke little English. Just because of this, his father could not find work in Britain. And the family had to live on benefits. Life was not easy for Michael, but he never gave up.

Michael Ha went to an inner-city state school which was once called "the worst in Britain". However, young Michael made up his mind to try his best, no matter what kind of school he was studying at. Michael studied very hard and did well in all subjects at school. Once he made a bet (打赌) with his friends to learn further math. After teaching himself from a textbook in just four months, Michael got an A in AS-level further math.

When, at the age of ten, Michael set his heart on going to Cambridge University. He decided no difficulties were going to stop him. Finally his dream came true. Now, after becoming an A-grade A-level pupil, he is the star medical student of St John's College, Cambridge, and has just won an award for good grades. Telling of his rise to success yesterday, he said he hoped he could be an inspiration for other young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

- () 1. What did Michael Ha's father use to be?
A. A farmer. B. A teacher.
C. A worker. D. A waiter.
- () 2. What's the underlined word "benefits" mean in Chinese?
A. 救济金 B. 奖学金 C. 工资 D. 佣金
- () 3. What made Michael learn further math?
A. His teacher's advice.
B. An interesting textbook.
C. The hard life in Britain.
D. Just a bet with his friends.
- () 4. What can we learn about Michael Ha according to the passage?
A. He was born into a rich family.
B. He grew up in Vietnam.
C. He learned further math at 1.
D. He wanted to encourage yo
successful.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Everyone is good at something, but some people are truly talented. It's always interesting to watch other people show 1 (they) talents. Talent shows are getting more and more popular. First, there were shows like American Idol and America's Got Talent and China's Got Talent.

All these shows have one thing in common: They try to look for the best 2 (sing), the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the 3 (fun) actors and so on. All kinds of people join 4 (this) shows. But who can play the piano 5 best or sing the most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in 6 (decide) the winner. And the winner always gets a very good prize.

However, not everybody 7 (enjoy) watching these shows. Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people 8 say they are poor farmers are in fact just actors. But if you don't take these shows too 9 (serious), they are fun to watch. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way 10 make their dreams come true.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Sitienei, an 90-year-old Kenyan grandmother, is studying 1. _____ at a primary school to learn to read and write. She has become the world's older primary school

student. She has spent most of her life working for a 2. _____ 3. _____ midwife, helping women to give birth to baby. She wants to pass on her midwife skills to the young.

4. _____ She said she had no chance to go to school when she was young. Or she wants 5. _____

all the children to study. The head teacher said, "I'm pride of her. She is loved 6. _____ by every pupil. They all want to learn and play her. I can say I have seen a big 7. _____ difference in this school since she came into." Sitienei often said, "I want to tell children, 8. _____ especial girls in poor areas, education is important. With education, 9. _____ you can be whatever you want to be—a doctor, a pilot, a scientist, and so on." 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: Hi! I'm a reporter. Can I ask you some questions?

B: Sure

— much. And I watch them twice a week.

B: Star Cinema, I think.

A: 3

B: Because it has the biggest screens and the best sound.

A: Well, what do you think of Town Cinema?

B: 4

A: What about Movie Palace?

B: It is the cheapest, but the movies there are always boring.

A: I see. 5

B: I often take the bus.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

- | |
|--|
| A. It's popular, but it is the most expensive.
B. How do you often go to the movies?
C. Do you often go to the movies on weekends?
D. Why do you think so?
E. What kind of movies do you like?
F. Do you like watching movies?
G. What do you think is the best movie theater in town? |
|--|

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

亲爱的同学们,在你们的学习生活中,一定结交了许多好朋友。根据提示,以“My Best Friend and I”为题,写一篇短文,比较你俩的特征,80 词左右。

提示:1. 在某些方面,我们看起来一样;在某些方面,我们看起来不同;

2. 我们一样高而且都戴眼镜;

3. 她比我瘦,比我文静,做事很认真;

4. 我外向一点,而且比她风趣;

5. 都喜欢旅游。相处融洽,可以分享一切。

参考词汇: in some ways, as...as, enjoy doing, get on well with

My Best Friend and I



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 5 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. — _____ do you _____ the hot TV show *Ode To Joy II* (《欢乐颂 II》)?
—It's my mother's favorite.
A. What; think of B. How; think of
C. What; like D. How; think
- () 2. We are watching a (n) _____. The basketball players are running fast.
A. action movie B. sports show
C. sitcom D. talk show
- () 3. —Please tell me the result of the _____ that your group had yesterday.
—Well, we finally agreed _____ hiking on the weekend.
A. game B. competition
C. discussion D. education
- () 4. When I _____, I am going to be a computer programmer.
A. grew up B. grow up
C. am going to grow up D. will grow up
- () 5. —Where is Linda?
—She may be at home. But I'm not sure _____ it.
A. at B. in C. with D. about
- () 6. —There _____ a party in our school this weekend.
—Really? That's great!
A. is going to have B. are going to be
C. will be D. will have
- () 7. Let me _____ your phone number and I'll call you when I'm free.
A. cut down B. turn down
C. look down D. write down
- () 8. Don't do that, please. It's not good to talk about someone's _____ life.
A. personal B. physical
C. busy D. healthy
- () 9. —Would you mind if I sing here?
—_____. Look at the sign. It says "Be Quiet".
A. Of course not. B. Better not.
C. Not at all. D. Never mind.
- () 10. The Internet makes _____ possible for us to send information to each other in a few seconds.
A. it B. this C. that D. one

II. 完形填空(10 分)

When you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is "1". In many countries, people keep on learning all their lives. Why is lifelong learning important? 2 can it help you? Let's look at one example of lifelong learning in 3.

Why is lifelong learning important?

You go to school and learn. You take tests. 4

learning doesn't only happen in school. And learning doesn't stop when you graduate 5 high school or college. You are learning all the time. For example, learning can happen when you go to a museum. It can 6 happen when you get a job. You learn when you play a sport or when you take a trip. Learning is life! We never stop learning. Every day, you can improve yourself by learning 7 new.

Lifelong learning in Japan

In Japan, life learning is very important. People in Japan like to try new learning activities. Music calligraphy, ng, and foreign languages are some of 8 s. The Japanese take classes 9 their skills v things.

Conclusion

When we finish school, we can 10 to learn. Make lifelong learning one of your goals!

- () 1. A. yes B. no
C. maybe D. of course
- () 2. A. How B. What C. When D. Where
- () 3. A. China B. America C. England D. Japan
- () 4. A. And B. So C. Or D. But
- () 5. A. at B. in C. from D. with
- () 6. A. also B. too
C. either D. as well
- () 7. A. nothing B. something
C. anything D. everything
- () 8. A. they B. them
C. their D. themselves
- () 9. A. improve B. improving
C. to improve D. improved
- () 10. A. continue B. stop C. start D. make

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

If you tell an Australian you like football, they might ask you "what kind?"

That's because there are four popular kinds of this sport. They are a big part of Australian culture during the winter sports season between March and September.

Soccer is popular in Australia. But they also play rugby(橄榄球) union(联合会), rugby league(联盟) and Australian rules football.

Rugby union and rugby league are very similar sports, with only a few different rules. Both sports are played on a square field. Two teams run around an egg-shaped ball. Players wear very short shorts, tight T-shirts and long socks. They chase and tackle(拦截抢球) each other to the ground before they put the ball down behind a special line to get points. Some players are short and strong, while others are tall and fast.

Australian rules football—also known as Aussie rules—is very different. Teams play on an oval-shaped(椭圆形的) field. They wear sleeveless(无袖的) shirts and even smaller shorts! Most players are tall and skinny. They don't carry the ball. They pick it up and try to kick

it between big tall posts to get points.

Aussie rules is popular in Australia's south and west, while rugby league is popular on the east coast. Rugby union is played across Australia. Every weekend hundreds of thousands of people watch their favorite football teams play.

() 1. How many kinds of football are there in Australia?

A. One. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

() 2. Which kind of football is played on an oval-shaped field?

A. Soccer. B. Rugby union.
C. Rugby league. D. Aussie rules.

() 3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the article?

A. Rugby union is similar to rugby league.
B. Australian rules football is similar to Aussie rules.
C. Rugby league is popular on the east coast.
D. Lots of people watch their favorite football teams play on weekends.

() 4. What is the article mainly about?

A. Australia's many types of football.
B. The history of Australia's football.
C. Australia's football fans.
D. The reason why people like Australia's football.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

The story of Hua Mulan is well-known in China. Mulan, a brave young girl, takes her **1** (father) place in the army and fights for her country. Disney turned this story into a cartoon **2** 1998. And now, they are planning to make it a live-action movie. However, the news was soon **3** (follow) by huge criticism (批评).

4 article about the script (剧本) of the new Disney movie was posted online early this month. It said that the movie would not focus on Mulan's own story of **5** (protect) her family, but on how a white **6** (Europe) man saved Mulan and won her heart. Then, lots of people made an online topic **7** (call) "Make Mulan Right" to complain about the possible script.

"If you put a male lead at the center of the movie, you are undermining (逐渐削弱) the point of the story," wrote a Twitter **8** (use) called Soman Chainani. "It isn't a love story. It's about a girl **9** saved her father, about family and honor, not Hollywood romance," twittered another user, Krystal Lin. Others complained that the new script would hide the fact.

Facing the criticism, Disney said that the online script was only an initial (最初的) version and Mulan would **10** (be) the lead character in the movie.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Some child wish to be writers some day. They want to write **1.** stories or books for people to read. That's no bad! It's good to **2.**

write something for people to read it! But they should know **3.**

they needs to be good readers first before they really are good **4.**

writers. They should read a lot books. And read for hours **5.**

every day instead of watch TV or playing computer games. **6.**

Then you have time to read many other books for fun. **7.**

Because of more fun in reading, you want to look after more books to read. **8.**

Before you decision to be a good writer, you'd better say to **9.**

yours, "I must read and read. I must read more and **10.**



中教联

(5 分)

中选择合适的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)

A: **1**

B: I'm going to be a businesswoman.

A: **2**

B: I'm going to take business lessons in America.

A: It will cost a lot of money, won't it?

B: Yes. But I can have a part-time job.

A: **3**

B: To be a Chinese tutor.

A: **4**

B: Next month.

A: **5**

B: Thanks.

- A. Wish you success.
B. What are you going to be?
C. That's all.
D. When are you leaving?
E. How are you going to become a businesswoman?
F. Where are you going?
G. What kind of part-time job will you have?

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

请以 "I want to be a/an..." 为题,写一篇短文,内容包含:

1. What do you want to be?
2. Why do you want to be...?
3. How can you make it come true?

参考词汇: in the future, want to, without, in order to

要求: 1. 包含所给的内容要点,可适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺、语法正确;

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地名和所在学校名称。

I want to be a/an...



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 7 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. To keep healthy, Nancy eats _____ vegetables and _____ junk food.
A. less; more B. less; less
C. more; less D. more; more
- () 2. — _____ there be more cars on the road in the future?
— Yes. But I believe the roads _____ wider, too.
A. Will; will be B. Will; are
C. Are; are D. Are; will be
- () 3. — _____ sugar do you need, Linda?
— Half a spoon is OK. I don't _____
A. How many B. How much
C. How long D. How often
- () 4. — Would you like something to eat, Jim?
— Yes, please. Just _____ and a glass of milk.
A. two piece of bread B. two piece of breads
C. two pieces of breads D. two pieces of bread
- () 5. — Jim and Tim are brothers, but their faces have different _____.
— So they do. Jim's face is round but Tim's is long.
A. colors B. sizes
C. heights D. shapes
- () 6. Add some _____ to your water and it will taste better.
A. honey B. corn C. pepper D. lettuce
- () 7. It's time for *Readers* by Dong Qing. Why not _____ the TV?
A. turn off B. turn down
C. turn on D. turn up
- () 8. More than _____ trees are planted in the mountains in this area every year.
A. five hundreds B. five hundreds of
C. five hundred of D. five hundred
- () 9. _____ silent, please. The baby is sleeping.
A. Keep B. Kept
C. To keep D. Keeping
- () 10. Xiongan (雄安) New Area _____ into a world-class modern and smart city soon.
A. will build B. is building
C. has built D. will be built

II. 完形填空(10 分)

I think I've always been interested in food. My grandmother 1 on a farm in Lincolnshire. She was good at cooking. She made fantastic English food; her roast beef was out of this world. I used to love going down to the 2 and watching her work, so I learned 3 about cooking from her. I realized that I wanted to be a cook when I was about 12. When other boys chose to do sports after school, I helped with cooking at home. By the time I was 15, I had 4 to be a cook. However, I knew my parents wouldn't allow me to be a cook. I had to tell them about it 5.

I told them that I wanted to do a cookery course for fun, and stayed for a month in a hotel in Torquay. I

enjoyed it so much that I couldn't 6 telling my parents any longer, 7 I brought the subject up one night over dinner. At first there was only silence, and then my father asked me why. I explained that cooking was 8 painting a picture or writing a book. Every meal was a work of creation (创造). I could see that my father disagreed, but he was not 9. He just looked at me and smiled. My mother kissed me. And now I have my own restaurant, and it goes 10. I can see they are proud of me. However, my grandmother thinks I'm mad to give up farming.

- () 1. A. succeeded B. achieve
C. compared D. lived
- () 2. A. restaurant B. hotel
C. farm D. kitchen
- () 3. A. everything B. nothing
C. something D. anything
- () 4. A. decided B. agreed
C. managed D. turned
- () 5. A. easily B. softly
C. slowly D. quietly
- () 6. A. take off B. put off
C. take after D. put down
- () 7. A. but B. so C. or D. while
- () 8. A. with B. like
C. between D. against
- () 9. A. patient B. satisfied C. calm D. angry
- () 10. A. instead B. loudly
C. well D. clearly

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

天舟一号对接天宫,“太空快递”成功抵达

Space lab gets a visit

Tiangong II, China's space lab that went into space in September, 2016, is quietly orbiting (绕轨道飞行) the Earth. However, a few days ago, a “delivery man (快递员)” paid a visit to Tiangong II and brought many “goods”. The “delivery man” is called Tianzhou 1.

In fact, Tianzhou 1 is China's first cargo spacecraft (货运飞船). It went into space on April 20, 2017 and successfully docked with (与……对接) the Tiangong II space lab two days later, reported *Xinhua*.

Tianzhou 1 was sent to refuel (补给燃料) Tiangong II. It can carry about 6.5 tons of supplies. Besides fuel, it also carried daily supplies for astronauts, such as food and clothing, spacesuits and drinking water.

Tianzhou 1 will stay in space for a five-month test. During this time, it will dock with Tiangong II twice more.

The second docking will be from a different direction. It aims to test the ability of the cargo ship to dock with a future space station from different directions.

In the third docking, Tianzhou 1 will use fast-docking technology. It usually takes about two days to dock, but fast docking will take only six hours.

It will also refuel, which will take several days to finish.

When successful, China will become the third country, after Russia and the US, to use its own technology to complete in-orbit refueling, reported *China Daily*.

Tianzhou 1 is part of China's big plan to build a manned(载人的) space station by about 2022. Cargo ships play an important role in keeping a space station working, by carrying supplies and fuel into space.

- () 1. Which of the following is regarded as the "delivery man"?
- A. Tiangong II.
B. Tianzhou 1.
C. US space station.
D. Chinese astronauts.
- () 2. According to *Xinhua*, Tianzhou 1 is China's first _____.
A. cargo spaceship B. space station
C. manned rocket D. space lab
- () 3. Why did China send Tianzhou 1 into space?
A. To dock with Tiangong II.
B. To orbit Earth and send signals to it.
C. To do an in-orbit refueling.
D. To build a manned space station.
- () 4. When will Tianzhou 1 use fast-docking?
A. In its first docking.
B. In its second docking.
C. In its third docking.
D. In all of its dockings.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

When we watch movies about the future, we sometimes see robots. They are usually like human servants. They help 1 _____ (human) with the housework and do jobs like working in dirty or dangerous places.

Today there are already robots 2 _____ (work) in factories. Some can help to build cars, and they do simple jobs over and over again. Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will never get 3 _____ (bore).

Scientists are now trying to make robots look like humans and do the same things as we do. Some robots in 4 _____ (Japanese) can walk and dance. However, some scientists believe that although we can make robots move like people, it will be difficult to make them 5 _____ (real) think like a human. 6 _____ example, scientist James White thinks that robots will never be able to wake up and know where they are. But many scientists disagree with Mr. White. They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans in 25 to 50 years.

Some scientists believe that there will be 7 _____ (many) robots in the future. However, they agree it may take 8 _____ (hundred) of years. These new robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like humans, and 9 _____ (other) might look like animals. This was not possible 20 years ago, but computers and rockets also seemed impossible 100 years ago. We never know 10 _____ will happen in the future!

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Have you ever imagine going to other countries
1. _____
without you paper passport? That will soon come true.
2. _____
And your paper passport will become history. You may
3. _____

use a new kind of passport is called "cloud passport" in the future.

4. _____
It's reported that Australia will be the one country
5. _____
to use the cloud passport. In the cloud passport, you
6. _____
doesn't have to take a paper passport with you all the time.
7. _____
The cloud passport will have your name, photos and other information. And if you go other countries, you can
8. _____
just check the information on the computer.
When you take a paper passport with you, you
9. _____
might lose it. But with the cloud passport, you don't have to worry about that.
Do you think the cloud passport are a great idea?
10. _____
_____ will have it in the future, too.

(5 分)
从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- A: Do you think it is interesting to predict the future?
B: Yeah. 1 _____
A: I think there will be at least one car in every family.
B: Really? 2 _____ Cars will make more pollution.
A: No. 3 _____
B: That's great! Do you think people will have more free time in the future?
A: Yes. That's because there will be more robots to do the work.
B: I hope so. 4 _____
A: No. I think people will like living in the countryside in the future.
B: Why?
A: 5 _____
B: You are right. Hope our future will be better and better.
- A. Cars in the future will be green ones.
B. That's right.
C. The future always makes us excited.
D. Because people will like nature more.
E. Do you think it will be more crowded in the city?
F. But I don't think so.
G. What are you going to be when you grow up?

VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

未来总是让人充满幻想,请根据下列提示,以 "Life in the Future" 为题,对未来生活进行预测,写一篇 80 个词左右的英语短文。

内容应包括以下几点:

1. 想象一下未来生活会是什么样的;
2. 具体介绍未来生活(衣、食、住、行等方面?);
3. 为了未来的生活我们应该怎样做。

要求: 1. 语句通顺,内容完整,语法正确;

2. 不要逐字翻译提示内容,想象内容要合情合理。

参考词汇: be different from; special clothes; more delicious; beautiful houses; small plane.

Life in the Future

Units 9 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —May I have _____ slice of bread with butter? I'm not full.
—Certainly. Here you are.
A. other B. the other
C. another D. the others
- () 2. —Why did she _____ your invitation?
—Because she had an important meeting to attend that day.
A. look up B. put away
C. hand in D. turn down
- () 3. —Karen invited me _____ out with the surprise party. Will you be
—Yes, I will. And I'd be glad to go there, too.
A. help; seeing B. help; to see
C. to help; seeing D. to help; to see
- () 4. If you have trouble pronouncing these words, you can repeat them over and over again _____ you are comfortable with them.
A. unless B. if C. until D. while
- () 5. —Today is Tuesday. What day is it _____?
—Thursday.
A. yesterday
B. the day before yesterday
C. tomorrow
D. the day after tomorrow
- () 6. —Today most young people like ordering food online.
—So they do. _____ it is cheaper and more convenient than going to a restaurant.
A. Certainly B. Finally
C. Hardly D. Quickly
- () 7. Do you know our teacher's phone number? If you _____, we can call her for help.
A. are B. will C. do D. did
- () 8. I have problems with my math. Could you please give me _____?
A. an advice B. some advices
C. some advice D. any advice
- () 9. For China, the Belt and Road initiative(一带一路) is _____ challenges _____ chances.
A. neither; nor B. either; or
C. both; and D. between; and
- () 10. —Would you like to visit the museum?
—_____
A. Yes, please. B. No, thanks.
C. Sorry, I wouldn't. D. Sure, I'd love to.

II. 完形填空

Peter wondered why he didn't have many friends. The reason was he was always taking, 1 giving.

One day Peter told Bill, "I'd like to give a party 2 Saturday evening. I'd like you to come 3 bring Martha, too." "Thanks, Peter. We'd be happy to come." "Perhaps you'd like to bring your violin. You and Martha sing well together. I'm 4 everyone will want you to sing for us." That was how Peter began to plan his

party. Next he asked another friend, Betty, to bring a 5. "Betty, I prefer to eat your cake rather than have one from the bakery. You make 6 cake in the world." Peter invited a few 7 friends to come to his party. He didn't forget to ask for something from each one of them. He even asked Jim and Mary King to 8 him give the party at their house! They agreed.

The party was a big 9. However, as the guests were leaving, they 10 "Thank you" to Bill and Martha for the music, Betty for the cake, the Kings for the use of the house and to others for their hard work. To Peter they just said, "Thanks for the invitation."

- always B. often
sometimes D. never
in B. on C. at D. with
- () 3. A. and B. till C. but D. or
- () 4. A. afraid B. sure C. sorry D. happy
- () 5. A. cake B. sandwich
C. hamburger D. pizza
- () 6. A. good B. better
C. best D. the best
- () 7. A. some B. another C. other D. others
- () 8. A. agree B. promise C. accept D. let
- () 9. A. mistake B. decision
C. success D. surprise
- () 10. A. told B. talked C. said D. spoke

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

If you want a more interesting experience when you arrive in a new city or country, here are some better ways to travel, both for you and for the environment.

Way 1 Get out of the car and walk. It's slower but it's the greenest way to travel. It's also the most rewarding (有益的) way to see a city, but remember to wear comfortable shoes.

Way 2 Cycling is also a good choice. Many hotels now offer free bikes to guests. It is convenient for people to travel around the city. Some also provide electric bikes that make it easier to go up hills and on longer journeys. Some cities also have mobikes, and you can pick up one easily. It's not free but very cheap.

Way 3 If you have to take transport in a city, try to take public transport. Most cities now offer lots of information and very clear maps at the city's website.

Way 4 If possible, take buses, trains or ships to travel from city to city. They are usually greener than cars and planes.

Way 5 When the only way to travel is by car, rent an electric car. Many car rental companies now offer them, so always ask!

- () 1. How many ways to travel are mentioned in the passage?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 2. What is the greenest way to travel?
A. Walking.
B. Taking public transport.
C. Driving a car.
D. Renting an electric car.

- () 3. Which statement about mobikes is right?
A. They are offered by hotels.
B. They are expensive.
C. Every city has mobikes.
D. It's easy for us to pick up one.
- () 4. The writer doesn't advise us to take _____ when we travel from city to city.
A. ships B. planes C. buses D. trains

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

In Canada and the USA, people 1 _____ (enjoy) entertaining at home. They often invite friends for a meal, a party or just for coffee and conversations.

Here 2 _____ (be) the kinds of things people say when they invite someone to their home:

"Would you like to come over Saturday night?"

"Hey, we're having 3 _____ party. Would you like to come?"

To reply to an invitation, either say thank you and accept, or say you're sorry and give an 4 _____ (excuse):

"Thanks, I'd love to. What time would you like me to come?" or "Oh, sorry, I have 5 _____ (ticket) for a movie."

Sometimes, however, people use expressions 6 _____ sound like invitations but which are not real invitation. For example:

"Please come over for a drink sometime."

"Why don't you come over and see us sometime soon?"

They are really just polite ways of 7 _____ (end) a conversation. They are not real 8 _____ (invite) because they don't mention a specific time or date. They just show that the person is trying 9 _____ be friendly. To reply to expressions like these, people just say "Sure, that would be great!" or "OK/Yes, thanks."

So next time when you hear what sounds like an invitation, listen 10 _____ (careful). Is it a real invitation or is the person just being friendly?

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Tom and Mike were good friends. Sometimes they were kind to each others, 1. _____ sometimes they were not. But some of their classmates said they like brothers. 2. _____ One day, they went out for a walk together. In noon they were very hungry and 3. _____ they went into a restaurant to have a lunch. The waiter came up to them and 4. _____ asked, "Can I help you?" "Please bring us second apples," said Tom. When the 5. _____ waiter put the apples on the table, Mike took the bigger one. Tom got angrily. 6. _____ "You're impolite. Why don't you take the smaller one?" Tom said. "But I am 7. _____ right," Mike smiled. "If I let you taking first, which one will you choose?" 8. _____ "Of course I'll take the smaller one," said Tom. "Yes." Mike said. "If you take 9. _____

the smaller one, the bigger one will still be myself," Tom could say nothing. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: Hi, Bill! You look upset. What's wrong?

B: I failed the exam again. I'm afraid I have to give up my study.

A: No, never. If you do that, you will let your parents down. 1 _____

B: Yes. I want to practice basketball and become a basketball player like Kobe.

A: 2 _____

B: Because it's my dream job. If I am famous, I can make lots of money.

A: Money is important. 3 _____

B: But I want to hold on to my dream.

A: Have you talked with your parents?

B: No. But they don't agree. They want me to be a doctor.

A: I think you'd better take your parents' advice.

B: Maybe you're right. But why can't I make my own decision?

A: Come on, Bill. 5 _____ After all, your parents have more experience.

B: Anyway I'll think about it. Thanks for your advice.

- A. Why do you want to be a basketball player?
B. Think it over!
C. No, I don't want to talk with them.
D. But it's not everything.
E. Do you have a plan for the future?
F. Yes, many times.
G. Well done.

VII. 书面表达

你们班决定于 5 月 23 日上午在校礼堂举行告别晚会 (farewell party), 你们想邀请外籍老师玛丽 (Mary) 参加。假如你是 2 班班长迈克 (Mike), 请你根据表格内容给玛丽发一封电子邮件, 介绍这次活动的安排, 并邀请她参加。

时 间	活动内容
8:00—9:00	1. 班主任 (class adviser) 讲话 2. 学生畅谈“我的理想”
9:00—11:00	演出: 唱歌、跳舞、短剧
11:00—12:00	拍照, 互留电话号码、地址, 给老师送礼物

参考词汇: come to; dream; class adviser (班主任); from...to; exchange

要求: 1. 电子邮件需包括提示内容;

2. 80 词左右。电子邮件的格式、内容、开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mary,

Our class is going to have a farewell party in the school hall on the morning of May 23. _____

Yours,
Mike from Class 2

Grade 8 Book 2

Units 1 ~ 2 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. WeChat makes a big difference _____ the young and the old people's life.
A. in B. on C. to D. of
- () 2. Mario, a friend of _____, spends several hours each week helping others.
A. my B. mine C. I D. me
- () 3. —How does Jack usually go to work?
—He _____ drive a car, but now he _____ walking there to lose weight.
A. used to; used to B. was used to; is used to
C. was used to; used to D. used to; is used to
- () 4. The teacher speaks very loudly _____ all the students can hear her.
A. so that B. because C. since D. when
- () 5. —What's the matter with you?
—I _____ a headache.
A. have B. take C. make D. like
- () 6. —What did you see?
—I saw many boys _____ games on the playground.
A. played B. playing
C. plays D. to play
- () 7. John _____ his father. They are both very outgoing.
A. looks after B. takes up
C. cares about D. takes after
- () 8. Helen likes the watch but it's a little expensive, so she can't make a _____ about it.
A. discussion B. decision C. reply D. plan
- () 9. Smoking is bad for your health. You should _____.
A. give up it B. give up them
C. give it up D. give them up
- () 10. —I have a pain in my back.
—_____. You'd better see a doctor.
A. I'm sorry to hear that B. Nothing serious
C. It doesn't matter D. No problem

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Jamie Feilden has been interested in farms since he was a little child. Now he is planning to pass on his love for farms to students.

28-year-old Mr Feilden is going to 1 a charity. He plans to raise money for students from city schools 2 would like to visit Jamie's farm and experience country life.

Mr Feilden first got the idea for his project when he started working for the Teach First Project after graduating from university in Edinburgh.

"When I worked in a 3 in Croydon, I realized the students there had 4 experience of farm life. Many of the students in the school had never been out of Croydon before. Of course, they had never seen farm animals," said Mr Feilden. "5 I opened up a small

farm in the school. It was a real success."

Mr Feilden once 6 a group of students back to his hometown. There the students saw many animals. They had lots of fun spending time in the countryside. Since then he has done more work on his own farm project. He 7 started working for it full time.

Mr Feilden said, "Living and working in the countryside can give children a 8 to eat food produced on the farm. They can also do some gardening, cooking 9 animals there."

Mr Feilden's farm needs volunteers. If you are 9 money or time, you can get in touch with him by e-mailing him.

- () 1. A. put up B. set up C. give out D. try out
() 2. A. which B. who C. whom D. where
() 3. A. hospital B. factory C. school D. hotel
() 4. A. few B. little C. a few D. a little
() 5. A. So B. Because C. But D. Though
() 6. A. took B. got C. fetched D. caught
() 7. A. only B. still C. even D. until
() 8. A. choice B. promise C. dream D. chance
() 9. A. worried about B. excited about C. interested in D. surprised at
() 10. A. in B. at C. with D. by

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

九寨沟地震

A 7.0-magnitude earthquake hit southwest China's Sichuan Province. The earthquake jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Tuesday, and the epicenter was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude. The quake struck at a depth of 20km, according to the China Earthquake Networks Center. The earthquake has killed at least 19 people and scores more injured. Communications lines and electricity are disrupted and people are no doubt shocked and scared.

How can we save ourselves in an earthquake? Here are some things we can do:

If an earthquake happens, firstly, don't panic and calm down. Secondly, find some safe places to stay and don't run in a hurry. If in the room, one should hide himself/herself under something hard, such as a desk, a table or even a bed and keep away from shelves and cupboards, and never take a lift to go downstairs. If in the open air, find an open place and never get close to cars or waterside. Thirdly, we should help each other when we meet trouble. At last, no matter how strong the earthquake is, if only we have the belief to defeat it and never give up, we must be able to overcome any difficulties.

(提示: epicenter ['episentə] 震中 magnitude 震级 north latitude ['lætɪtʊd] 北纬 east longitude ['lændʒətʊd] 东经, 震源深度的表达是: the quake struck at a depth of xxx km. 如果说某地发生地震, 其动词“发生”除了用 jolt [dʒɒlt] 和 strike [straɪk], 还可以用 hit)

- () 1. When and where did the earthquake hit?
 A. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Tuesday.
 B. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Monday.
 C. It jolted Wenchuan County at 9:19 pm Tuesday.
 D. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Sunday.
- () 2. What was the epicenter?
 A. It was monitored at 43.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude.
 B. It was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude.
 C. It was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 203.82 degrees east longitude.
 D. It was monitored at 43.2 degrees north latitude and 203.82 degrees east longitude.
- () 3. How deep did the quake strike?
 A. At a depth of 20km. B. At a depth of 30km.
 C. At a depth of 25km. D. At
- () 4. What magnitude earthquake hit Sichuan Province?
 A. A 7.2 magnitude earthquake.
 B. A 7.8 magnitude earthquake.
 C. A 6.0 magnitude earthquake.
 D. A 7.0 magnitude earthquake.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Aron Ralston is an American man. He is 1 (interest) in mountain climbing. As a mountain 2 (climb), Aron is used to taking risks. This is one of the exciting things about doing dangerous sports. There 3 (be) many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. 4 April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous situation when climbing in Utah.

On that day, Aron's arm was caught under a 360-kilo rock that fell on him when he was climbing by himself in the mountains. Because he could not free his arm, he stayed there for five 5 (day) and hoped that someone would find him. But when his water ran out, he knew that he would have to do something to save his own life. He was not ready to 6 (die) that day. So he used his knife to cut off his right arm. Then, with his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood. After that he climbed down the mountain to find help.

After losing his arm, he wrote 7 book called *Between a Rock and a Hard Place*. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. In this book, Aron tells of the 8 (important) of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life. His love for mountain climbing is so great 9 he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience.

Do we have the same spirit as Aron? Let's think about it before we find 10 (our) "between a rock and a hard place", and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Vince was a English boy and he was eight years old. He didn't like soap 1 and water. His mother often said to him, "Vince, your

hands are very dirty 2 again. Go and wash them." But Vince never washed them well. He only puts 3 his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them out of again. Vince's 4 uncle and aunt lived another city. One day they came to visit Vince's parents, 5 and they brought their son, Toby, with them. Toby was seven years old and he 6 didn't like soap or water, too. The boys sat for a while and then they went 7 outside. When they were playing, Vince looked at Toby hands and then went 8 back to his parents and said proudly, "Toby's hands are dirtier than me." 9 "Of course they are." Toby said angrily. "You are one year old than I am." 10

(5 分)
 中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)

Patient: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: Good morning. 1

Patient: I hurt my leg.

Doctor: 2

Doctor: The left one. I can't move easily.

Doctor: Oh? 3

Patient: I felt off my bike.

Doctor: I see. 4 And then I will know if your leg is broken or not.

Patient: OK.

(after ten minutes)

Doctor: Let me have a look. Nothing seems to be broken.

Remember to put some ice on your leg.

Patient: OK, I will do as you told me. 5

Doctor: You're welcome.

- A. Thank you.
 B. You must drink more water.
 C. Which one?
 D. What's the matter with you?
 E. How about this one?
 F. How did you hurt it?
 G. You should get an X-ray.

VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

假如今天是三月四日(星期天),天气晴朗。你参加了学校组织的志愿者活动。请写一篇日记介绍一下你们的活动,并谈谈你的感受。提示:

时 间	地 点	活 动
上午	公园	打扫公园、清理垃圾、浇花、浇树
下午	养老院	读书、唱歌、陪老人下棋

参考词汇: clean up, old people's home, play chess

要求: 1. 语句通顺, 表达正确;

2. 短文须包括所有提示内容, 可适当发挥;

3. 注意使用日记格式, 80 词左右。

March 4, 2018 Sunday sunny

Units 3 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —I'm not going swimming tomorrow afternoon.
—_____. I have to look after my sister.
A. So am I B. Neither am I
C. Neither I am D. So I am
- () 2. Judy will help with the housework as soon as she _____ home after school.
A. will get B. is getting
C. got D. gets
- () 3. Tony stayed up late last night _____ watch the football match.
A. so B. in
C. so that D. b
- () 4. I _____ some books _____ week. And I will give them back tomorrow.
A. lent; from B. borrowed; to
C. lent; to D. borrowed; from
- () 5. Jack's mother doesn't allow him _____ computer games on school nights.
A. plays B. to play C. playing D. play
- () 6. —You look unhappy. What's your _____?
—I had an argument with my parents.
A. accident B. advice
C. question D. problem
- () 7. —_____ give her a chance to correct her mistakes?
—OK, I will.
A. Why don't you B. Let's
C. Why don't D. How about
- () 8. Jimmy is angry with his mother, because she always _____ him with the best student.
A. complains B. compares
C. agrees D. makes
- () 9. The old man looks very unhappy, because he lives _____, and he feels very _____.
A. alone; alone B. lonely; lonely
C. alone; lonely D. lonely; alone
- () 10. —Could you please take out the trash for me, Ann?
—_____. I'm waiting for an important call.
A. Yes, sure B. OK
C. Sorry, Mom D. No problem

II. (2017 重庆改编) 完形填空(10 分)

When you talk with someone, you'll need to end your conversation at some point. And there are many 1 why you need to do that. Either you 2 the other person may need to continue an activity such as working or shopping. Or you may have run out of things to say. You just want to keep the conversation 3. But 4 do you end a conversation in a polite way? It may depend on where and how the conversation started. It may also depend on your relationship with the other person. If you already know that person, you can just say, "I need to run now." Or

you can say, "I'll 5 you later." You may also give a reason for ending the conversation. "I really need to go—my piano class starts 6 ten minutes."

Perhaps you just meet someone in a social situation, and you have a nice talk. But then you have to go. You can say, "It was nice meeting you. Maybe we can talk happily again 7 in the future."

Another way to end a conversation is to make 8 easy for the other person to leave. If you see the other person is already not 9, you can say, "Well, I'm sure you have a lot to do today."

ld use these ideas to end a conversation, and notice that others may also use them. 10 you should know that it's time for you to stop and get on with your day.

- () 1. A. reasons B. problems C. questions D. ways
() 2. A. and B. or C. nor D. so
() 3. A. rude B. polite C. long D. short
() 4. A. why B. when C. how D. where
() 5. A. catch B. fetch C. take D. get
() 6. A. for B. in C. on D. at
() 7. A. some time B. sometime
C. some times D. sometimes
() 8. A. that B. this C. one D. it
() 9. A. patient B. bored
C. worried D. pleased
() 10. A. Unless B. Before C. Till D. If

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

Chinese are very generous when it comes to educating their children. Not caring about the money, parents often send their children to the best schools or even abroad to England, the United States or Australia. They also want their children to take extra-course activities where they will learn a musical instrument or ballet or other classes which will give them a head start in life. Chinese believe that the more expensive an education is, the better it is.

However, most parents fail to see that the best early education they can give their children is usually very cheap. What most parents fail to realize though, is that today's children lack (缺少) self-respect and self-confidence. The problem is that parents are only educating their children on how to take tests and how to study well, but parents aren't teaching them the most important skills they need to be confident, happy and clever.

Parents can achieve this by teaching skills like cooking, sewing and doing housework. Teaching a child to cook will improve many of the skills that they will need later in life. Cooking needs patience and time. It's an enjoyable but difficult experiment. A good cook always tries to improve his cooking, so he will learn to work hard and finish his job successfully. His result, a well-cooked dinner, will give him much satisfaction and a lot of self-confidence.

Some old machines, such as a broken radio or TV set

that you give your children to play with, will improve his interest. He will spend hours looking at them, trying to fix them; your child might become an engineer when he grows up. These activities are not only teaching a child to read a book, but rather to think, to use his mind. And that is more important.

- () 1. The writer thinks parents in China _____.
 A. are too strict with their children
 B. are too rich to educate their children
 C. are too poor to educate their children
 D. have trouble in educating their children correctly
- () 2. What's the matter with today's children in the writer's opinion?
 A. They played computer games too much.
 B. They lack self-respect and self-confidence.
 C. They don't have time for sports.
 D. They don't care about other people.
- () 3. What do we need most when children grow up?
 A. Money and energy.
 B. Space and experience.
 C. Time and patience.
 D. Health and wisdom.
- () 4. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?
 A. Repairing old machines is very important.
 B. Interest is necessary for everything.
 C. Old things are useful for children.
 D. Using hands helps improve thinking ability.

IV. 语法填空(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单词的正确形式。

The generation gap(代沟) has 1 _____ (become) a serious problem. I read a report about it in the newspaper. Some children have killed 2 _____ (they) after a disagreement with parents. I think this is because they don't often have 3 _____ talk with each other. Parents spend more time 4 _____ work, so they have little time to stay with their 5 _____ (child). As time 6 _____ (pass), they both feel that they don't have the same topic to talk about. I think 7 _____ (parent) should spend more time with their children to get to know them and understand them. And for children, show your 8 _____ (feeling) to your parents. They are the people 9 _____ love you. So tell them your thoughts. In this way, you can have a 10 _____ (good) understanding of each other. Do you think so?

V. 短文改错(10分)

Nancy is serious about the chores in her house. She gives his children things that 1. _____ they can do according to their age. She starts by asking John help with the dishes. 2. _____ It is now an easy chore for a 15-year-old boy. He can finish it easy. His brother, 3. _____ Dave, now helps John, either. They take turns to wash the dishes each week. The 4. _____ boy also clean their study tables, make their beds and buy food from the market 5. _____ in Sunday mornings. The boys also know how to cook easy 6. _____

meals when their parents are not at home. The family of fourth live in a big house, but they do all the

7. _____
 housework themselves. Nancy says, "When I was young, my father wanted us to do 8. _____ things on our own and learn how to look after of ourselves. Now I'm doing it to 9. _____ my kids." John says, "Doing chores are great. You can learn important life skills." 10. _____

VI. 情景交际(5分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面的对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

A: Mother's Day is coming. What should I get for my mom?

B: 1. _____ re not special enough.
 could get her a watch.
 s too expensive. 2. _____

A: No! She is too busy to look after it.

B: Well, does she like a scarf?

A: 4. _____ She never wears a scarf.

B: OK. I think you could make her a card.

A: 5. _____ I'm sure she'll like it. Thanks for your advice.

B: You're welcome.

- A. That sounds great.
 B. What about a pet dog?
 C. Why don't you send her some flowers?
 D. Yes, she does.
 E. No, she doesn't.
 F. I don't have enough money for it.
 G. I am not free tomorrow.

VII. 书面表达(10分)

假如你是Mandy,你的笔友Sandy来邮件谈到自己的烦恼:性格比较内向,不善言辞,与同学的关系也不太融洽,所以在学习和生活上的压力很大。请你给她回一封邮件,提一些建议。

参考词汇: worry about, talk with sb about sth, be friendly to, take part in, get along with

- 写作要求: 1. 语句通顺,语法正确;
 2. 文中不得出现考生的姓名、地点和所在的学校名称;
 3. 词数:80词左右。邮件开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sandy,

Thanks for your e-mail. I am sorry to know that you are having problems at school. _____

Yours,
 Mandy



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 5 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —What were you doing when the earthquake happened?
— I _____ a show.
A. watch B. watched
C. am watching D. was watching
- () 2. —I _____ Mary in the match last night.
—Congratulations!
A. won B. beat
C. hit D. knocked
- () 3. I have only two tickets for *The Sound of Music*. _____ you _____ go with me.
A. Either; or B. Neither; nor
C. Both; and D. Not only; but also
- () 4. —Why did they _____ the houses?
— Because they will build a park there.
A. cut down B. put down
C. take down D. turn down
- () 5. _____ I got home, my mother was cooking dinner for us.
A. When B. Until C. After D. While
- () 6. —When will your mother leave for America?
—As soon as she _____ her work.
A. finished B. will finish
C. is finishing D. finishes
- () 7. The new book by him is very popular with _____ young.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 8. A visitor will easily lose his way in Shanghai _____ he has a map or a guide.
A. because B. unless C. if D. until
- () 9. —Please remind me _____ that letter.
—OK, I will.
A. answer B. to answer
C. answering D. answered
- () 10. There is only _____ meat left. But I'm _____ hungry.
A. little; a bit B. a bit; a little
C. a bit; a bit D. few; a little

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Mr Smith was once a policeman. He was a kind person. He liked to have a walk in the park after breakfast.

It was very cold 1 a winter morning. Mr Smith was walking along the street 2 he heard a cry for help. He turned around but could see 3. He stopped and looked here and there. At the moment, a boy ran up to him. The boy was in 4 a hurry that he couldn't say a word except pointing towards the 5. Mr Smith

realized what had happened and ran to the river as soon as possible. 6 of them ran along the river and saw a girl in the water. She was holding a piece of wood. It was carrying her away. It was too 7.

Without a word, Mr Smith 8 his clothes as quickly as he could, and jumped into the river. He 9 to the girl and took her back near the bank and lifted the girl up, and then the boy helped pull her out of the water. Then they stopped a car and took the girl to the 10. At last the girl's life was saved, and she thanked them



中教联

- on B. in C. at D. for
until B. after C. while D. when
- () 5. A. somebody B. anybody
C. nobody D. everybody
- () 4. A. so B. such C. as D. quite
- () 5. A. river B. lake
C. sea D. mountain
- () 6. A. All B. Both C. Neither D. Either
- () 7. A. heavy B. exciting
C. dangerous D. surprising
- () 8. A. turned off B. put off
C. took off D. got off
- () 9. A. swam B. ran
C. flew D. walked
- () 10. A. house B. school
C. park D. hospital

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

In a village in England there was a farmer. He had two donkeys (驴), Bill and Ben. They lived in a square field. There was a fence (篱笆) in the middle of the field. On one side lived Bill and on the other side lived Ben. Every morning the farmer fed Bill in one corner and then fed Ben in another corner. This went on for many years. One day the farmer decided to do a little test. When the two donkeys were asleep, the farmer tied a rope (绳子) around Bill's neck. Then he tied the other end of the rope around Ben's neck. He then put some oats (donkeys' favorite food) in Bill's corner and in Ben's corner. When the two donkeys woke up, they were quite surprised to find a rope around their necks. Then, feeling hungry, the two donkeys saw the oats in their own corners.

"Mmm, oats!" said Bill. "I love oats!" and he walked off towards his corner. "I love oats, too!" Ben walked off towards his corner. Well, after 10 meters, both donkeys stopped. The rope was too short. First Bill pulled hard and Ben slid (滑) away from his food. But then Ben pulled and Bill slid away from his food. This went on for hours. The donkeys were getting weaker and weaker, but still they pulled and pulled. Then Bill had an idea.

"Hey, Ben!" he shouted. "Why not come over to my corner and we can eat my oats together? Then we go to your corner and eat your oats together."

"Good idea, Bill," said Ben. So Ben stopped pulling and joined his friend. At last, both of them could eat the oats.

- () 1. The farmer tied a rope around the two donkeys' necks because he wanted to _____.
A. play a joke
B. do a test
C. stop them from running away
D. watch them fighting
- () 2. How did the donkeys feel when they saw a rope on their neck?
A. Afraid. B. Angry. C. Amazed. D. Sad.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT _____?
A. The two donkeys were _____ morning.
B. Both of the donkeys like oats.
C. Ben didn't agree with Bill's idea.
D. Ben and Bill could eat the oats at last.
- () 4. We can infer that the two donkeys are _____.
A. clever B. honest
C. hard-working D. lazy

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

A farmer found an eagle was caught in a trap(陷阱) on his way home. As the eagle was in great pain, the 1 _____ (farm) saved him and took good care of him. Soon the farmer set him free. The eagle was very grateful to the farmer because of his 2 _____ (kind).

One day, the farmer was taking a rest beside a wall after he finished 3 _____ (do) his work. However, he didn't know that danger was coming. And the wall was going to fall down.

The eagle found the farmer was 4 _____ danger, and he was very 5 _____ (worry). He thought the farmer was so kind. He wanted to do something to help him. He thought for 6 _____ while. Then he 7 _____ (fly) to the farmer, took away his hat and flew away. To get back his hat, the farmer got up and ran after the eagle as 8 _____ (quick) as he could. The eagle dropped the hat when he saw the farmer was away from the 9 _____ (danger) wall.

As the farmer was picking up his hat, he heard a big noise. 10 _____ he turned back, he saw the wall fall down. At that time, he realized that the eagle had saved his life.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

One day, the goat told her kids that she must leave home get some food.

She reminded her kids that they shouldn't open the door unless they hear her singing.

When the mother left, the wolf came and tried to cheat them by sing a song.

The song excited the oldest two child. They wanted to open the _____ 4. _____

door. So the youngest stopped them. He realized the voice was different _____ 5. _____

from their mother. Then the wolf sang the song in a different way. The _____ 6. _____

most oldest kid let the wolf in. The other two hid around the house. As soon _____ 7. _____

as the wolf came in, he killed the careless kid and eat him. Then he saw _____ 8. _____

another kid's tail under the bed. Unluckily, it led to the kid's die. _____ 9. _____

The wolf didn't find the three kid and left. The youngest kid was safe. _____ 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

中选择合适的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)
p you?

B: Yes, I'd like to return this book, please.

A: 1 _____

B: No, I couldn't read it. I had a hard time reading a few pages, and then I decided to give up.

A: 2 _____

B: It wasn't the language. It was the words. They are too small for me.

A: 3 _____ What can I do for you then?

B: Well, I'll be glad if you could find me another book.

A: 4 _____

B: Yes, but one with bigger words.

A: 5 _____

B: Oh, *Oliver Twist*. This one is fine. And the words are much bigger. Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. What about this one?</p> <p>B. Did you enjoy the book?</p> <p>C. What do you think of it?</p> <p>D. Another English storybook?</p> <p>E. Yes, they are really small.</p> <p>F. I can't stand it.</p> <p>G. Oh? But I know you are good at English.</p> |
|--|

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

你喜欢读故事吗? 你最喜欢的故事是哪一个? 请你根据下面提示,写一篇短文讲述你最喜欢的故事,在英语课上和大家一起分享。

要点提示:

1. What's your favorite story?

2. Why do you like it?

3. What can you learn from it?

要求:意思连贯,语句通顺,70 词左右。

参考词汇:be about, because, teach us to



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Unit 7 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. Many people still try to climb Qomolangma every year _____ it is very dangerous.
A. when B. if
C. even though D. so that
- () 2. —Listening is harder than speaking.
—I don't think so. Listening is as _____ as speaking.
A. hard B. harder
C. hardest D. the hardest
- () 3. —What do you think of the movie you saw yesterday?
—Oh! It's one of _____ seen.
A. interesting
B. more interesting
C. most interesting
D. the most interesting
- () 4. There were lots of young children _____ in the factories in the past.
A. work B. working
C. works D. to work
- () 5. While we are in the countryside, we are so close to nature and can _____ fresh air.
A. take in B. give out
C. depend on D. go off
- () 6. Look at the beautiful house. Do you know who it _____?
A. belongs B. belongs to
C. is belonged to D. is belonging to
- () 7. —The city of Nanning _____ a lot in the past ten years.
—That's true. It's becoming more and more beautiful.
A. changed B. has changed
C. had changed D. is changing
- () 8. When Jenny first came to our class, the teacher asked her to _____ herself.
A. report B. serve
C. introduce D. explain
- () 9. _____ football fans watched the football game on TV.
A. Million B. Three millions
C. Million of D. Millions of
- () 10. —Tina, _____. The school bus has already arrived.
—I'm coming.
A. be careful B. don't worry
C. hurry up D. take it easy

II. 完形填空(10 分)

As a girl, I love music very much. Three years ago, when the beautiful piano music across from my house was around my 1 in the morning, I started to sit on the balcony(阳台) and listened to it as 2 as possible.

One day, my father came to the balcony. He saw my hands jumping on my two legs, and he knew how I loved to have a piano. Later, he seemed much 3 than before.

Two years passed. Father went to the 4 and took out his money. He was happy to buy a new piano for me. However, when he 5 the shop, he found the money had been stolen. His smile suddenly stopped.

In the following days, father seemed to be older. One evening, he gave me a board. On it, he 6 a piano with some keys, saying, "Sorry, dear daughter. I want to 7 piano for you, but I ..." Then he told me what 8 him. It was the first time for tears. I sat near the board, put my hands on the keys with my father's love around me. I lost 9 in playing the "piano" with tears falling down my face. 10 my heart, it was the most beautiful piano for me.

- () 1. A. eyes B. ears C. nose D. mouth
- () 2. A. clear B. clearly
C. careful D. carefully
- () 3. A. busy B. busier
C. busiest D. the busiest
- () 4. A. bank B. shop C. factory D. hotel
- () 5. A. got B. arrived
C. came D. reached
- () 6. A. drew B. wrote
C. described D. knocked
- () 7. A. new B. old C. real D. cheap
- () 8. A. for B. to C. with D. at
- () 9. A. me B. my
C. mine D. myself
- () 10. A. On B. In
C. Under D. Behind

III. (2017 成都) 阅读理解(10 分)

Animals grow up in different ways. Some newborn animals are helpless but their mothers protect them. A newborn kangaroo is very small. It is only a few centimeters(cm) long. It closes its eyes and doesn't have hair. It stays safe in its mother's pouch(育儿袋) for a long time.

A newborn monkey can not walk. Its mother carries it everywhere.

Other baby animals can walk soon after they're born. They learn to run with their mothers when danger is near. A baby zebra can run, an hour after it is born.

Some baby animals are born in a place that is safe. Baby wolves are usually born in big holes with little light. Other baby animals are born in the open. A baby elephant is often born on open land.

Animals that drink their mothers' milk are called mammals. A mother bear's milk is rich. Baby bears have milk for a few months. This is the same with baby zebras. As baby animals grow, they need solid(固体) food. Baby lions eat what their mother can catch!

- () 1. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
A. A newborn kangaroo has short hair.
B. A newborn monkey can run.
C. Baby wolves are usually born in a bright place.
D. Baby zebras have milk for a few months.
- () 2. How many kinds of baby animals can you find in the passage?
A. Six. B. Seven. C. Eight. D. Nine.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “mammals” mean in Chinese?
A. 哺乳动物 B. 两栖动物
C. 冷血动物 D. 卵生动物
- () 4. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
A. What baby animals are like.
B. Where baby animals are born.
C. What baby animals eat.
D. When baby animals are born.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Writing a book can help us a lot. Educators now are using book-writing to help students develop their skills at 1 early age.

This is a third-grade classroom in a primary school in Arlington, Virginia. The students aged eight or nine are all busying 2 (write), making pictures and talking with their teacher.

Avalon Bennett has almost finished writing 3 (her) book. She has named it “Maleficent”. It’s a terrible person 4 does many evil (邪恶的) things in *Sleeping Beauty*. Her teacher, Paul DiBenedetto, says, “It’s not one of their school lessons, but it’s a way for them to show their 5 (talent).”

Holly Karaoetkova is famous for writing children’s books and now teaches in a university. She’s happy that her son and his classmates are writing books at school. Creating books encourages him to read 6 (much).

Creating books is also one of her favorite 7 (activity) at home with her children. Her 8 (child) have written 12 books on different subjects. She hopes the skills they are developing—writing, reading, thinking, will be 9 (use) in the future. About this, she has her own opinion. “No one knows what kind of skills he will need in order to fit 10 the future life. The technology is changing so quickly, but one really needs to know how to think,” she adds.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

My name is Linda. I come to England last summer. I have 1 been in England for eleventh months. At first, it was very 2 difficulty for me to talk with people in English. I had to study 3 hard and my classmates helped me a lot of. Now I can speak 4

English very good. I have a lot of English friends now. Some 5 of them even invited me to dinner at their houses. They 6 are interesting in Chinese culture. Every time they ask me 7 a lot of question, I realized how little I knew about my country. 8 I decided learn more about Chinese culture. After finishing 9 my studies in England, I will leave to China next month. 10

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- et. How do you like it?
It’s my favorite.
B: Can I listen to it on your CD player?
A: 3
B: It’s really a good jazz piece. But I still like rock music best.
A: 4
B: Wang Feng. I went to his concert last month.
A: Why do you like him?
B: 5
A: I see.

- A. Because his music is exciting.
B. I think it’s amazing.
C. Of course.
D. Did you read the article about him?
E. Who is your favorite singer?
F. Have you listened to the song called *Take Five*?
G. I don’t think so.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假如你的老师希望你在班会课上向全班同学提出读书倡议。请你根据以下提示,用英语写一篇倡议书。

- 内容提示: 1. 读书的益处: 增长知识, 使人快乐, 提高学习;
2. 存在的现象: 听音乐、看电视和上网占用了大部分业余时间;
3. 倡议: 多读书, 读经典好书, 了解中国传统文化。让读书成为我们生活的一部分。

参考词汇: open one’s mind, make sb. happy, classics, learn about

- 写作要求: 1. 短文应该包括以上内容提示, 可适当发挥;
2. 词数: 80 词左右。

Units 9 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. My music teacher is _____ Indian man. He can play _____ piano very well.
A. a; the B. an; / C. an; the D. a; /
- () 2. —Hello! May I speak to Lucy?
—Sorry, she isn't in. She _____ Beijing.
A. have been to B. have gone to
C. has been to D. has gone to
- () 3. —I have never visited a Night Safari. What about you, Alan?
—Me _____.
A. too B. also
C. still D. n
- () 4. —I really want to go to the _____ about you?
—So do I. We can swim in it
A. water park B. movie theater
C. zoo D. space museum
- () 5. —The Smiths have lived in China _____ November, 2000.
— So, they must know China well.
A. for B. in C. on D. since
- () 6. _____ you come, you can see beautiful flowers in our city park.
A. Whatever B. Wherever
C. Whenever D. Whoever
- () 7. The man _____ for many years. But his death still makes many people feel sad now.
A. died B. has died
C. has been dead D. was dead
- () 8. —I need some money to buy a new bike.
—Why not consider _____ a part-time job?
A. find B. finding
C. found D. to find
- () 9. —I am trying to learn English well, but it doesn't work well.
—Take it easy. Just regard it _____ a big challenge!
A. to B. with C. for D. as
- () 10. —Linda, we are going to take a holiday in Europe.
—_____
A. It's wonderful. B. Have a good time.
C. That's OK. D. With pleasure.

II. (2017 福建改编) 完形填空(10 分)

Does this situation sound familiar?

You are 1 to your parents about something. Maybe your computer isn't powerful enough to play the latest 2. Or your friends' bikes are better than 3! Then you hear...

When I was your age, there weren't any computers or video games. And I didn't get a bike 4 I was sixteen. And it was second-hand. And it was too big for me."

It is certainly true that many teenagers have got more things nowadays. A typical family is smaller now. So parents have got more money to spend 5 each child. And many things are cheaper than they were when our parents were children.

Technology is probably the greatest 6 in our life.

Forty years ago, no one could imagine a world with tiny computers and amazing smartphones. And now these things are necessary—we can't imagine living without them!

However, technology often means we spend more time at home. We 7 watch TV or surf on the Internet. Teenagers don't do enough exercise. So they aren't as 8 as they were in the past. And, 9 young people still get on well with their friends, some people think teenagers today don't have so many social activities as they did in the past.

What do you think? 10 kind of teenage life do you prefer, now or past?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| comparing | B. complaining |
| talking | D. sharing |
| games | B. sports |
| music | D. movies |
| () 3. A. you | B. your |
| C. yours | D. yourself |
| () 4. A. when | B. after C. since D. until |
| () 5. A. in | B. on C. for D. to |
| () 6. A. change | B. challenge |
| C. chance | D. character |
| () 7. A. both | B. either C. neither D. nor |
| () 8. A. careful | B. honest |
| C. healthy | D. friendly |
| () 9. A. because | B. if |
| C. unless | D. although |
| () 10. A. Which | B. How |
| C. When | D. Where |

III. (2017 广州改编) 阅读理解(10 分)

In the middle of my home country there are very large places. They are hot and dry land called deserts. All over the deserts are farms and small towns. Families live a long way from other people. Sometimes they are the only people for thousands of kilometers. These families' children cannot go to school like you.

About 65 years ago these people found that using strong radios was a possible way for families living far away to communicate with each other. They decided they could use the radios for school. In this way, children could talk to each other like at school. This was how the first "School of the Air" started.

The children each spent about 30 minutes a day on the radio. They talked to their teacher about their work and difficulties. The teacher designed some exercises and tasks based on what they learned and posted them to the children. After finishing their work, the children sent it back to their teacher to mark. The teacher also traveled around the country. He tried to visit each child twice each year. This was sometimes difficult. The journey was very long and could be dangerous. In addition, the school held camps once a year. The children could all meet each other and shared their learning experience.

With the development of technology, computers are becoming popular. The government provides families with computers so that the children can use the Internet to talk to their teachers and classmates by e-mail now. The teachers enjoy their work very much because they get to know the children and their families very well. It is a fun

way to learn, don't you think?

- () 1. Why can't the children in the deserts go to school?
A. Because there are no teachers there.
B. Because the weather there is too hot.
C. Because they have no money.
D. Because families live far from other people.
- () 2. When did the first "School of the Air" probably start?
A. In the 1910s. B. In the 1930s.
C. In the 1950s. D. In the 1970s.
- () 3. What's the main idea of the third paragraph?
A. How to study on the radio.
B. How to study on the Internet.
C. How to share learning experience.
D. How to hold camps.
- () 4. The writer thinks it is more _____ to study on the Internet.
A. important B. ir
C. difficult D. p

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Today I will introduce a fantastic place to you—Singapore. It is a small island 1 _____ Southeast Asia. For thousands of Chinese tourists, it is a wonderful place to take a holiday. On the one hand, more than three quarters of the population are Chinese, so you can 2 _____ (simple) speak Putonghua a lot of time. On the other hand, Singapore is 3 _____ English-speaking country, so it's also a good place to practice your English.

Many people traveling abroad may fear that they won't be able to find anything good to eat. In Singapore, however, you'll find a lot of food from China. You won't have any trouble 4 _____ (find) rice, noodles, or dumplings. Whether you like 5 _____ (India) food, western food, or Japanese food, you'll find it all in Singapore!

Singapore has a Night Safari. It's a zoo opened at night. A lot of animals only wake up at night, so it is the 6 _____ (good) time to watch them. If you go to see lions, tigers, or 7 _____ (fox) during the daytime, they'll probably be asleep! At the Night Safari, you can watch these animals in a more 8 _____ (nature) environment than a normal zoo.

9 _____ (one) great thing about Singapore is that the temperature is almost the same all year round. So you can choose to go 10 _____ you like—spring, summer, autumn, or winter! And, of course, it's not too far from China!

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Dear Ace Travel,

My family and I want to take a trip this summer at somewhere 1. _____ in eastern China. I hope you can provide me for some information 2. _____ about the kinds of vacations who you can offer. We would like to 3. _____ travel to a exciting place and it has to be a place where we can do lots 4. _____ of outdoor activities. We especial love hiking and swimming, but any 5. _____ kind of outdoor activity are fine. We also need to stay in a cheap 6. _____

apartment. It would be nice if we could get a room with a kitchen 7. _____ to save money by cook our own meals. The room needs to be big 8. _____ enough for three people. Could you please give me some suggestion 9. _____ for vacation spots? We'd like to away for about three weeks. 10. _____

S. T. Zhang

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。其中有两项是多余的选项。

A: Hi, Tony. What are you busy with?

B: Hi, Jim. 1 _____

A: Sounds interesting! I am very interested in spaceships.

B: Do you know scientists have sent a spaceship to Mars

as arrived there already.

B: No, they haven't yet.

A: Are there any astronauts in the spaceship?

B: No, there aren't.

A: Why not? 4 _____

B: Yes, but no one has been to Mars yet, because Mars is much farther than the moon. 5 _____

A: That's interesting!

- A. Has it arrived yet?
B. Have you ever been to the moon?
C. Astronauts have already been to the moon.
D. Have they discovered life on Mars?
E. I've just read a book about spaceships.
F. How long have they stayed in the spaceship?
G. But scientists are working hard to send astronauts to Mars one day.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设你去云南大理旅游回来,请向大家介绍一下这个旅游城市。

内容要点: 1. 位于云南省西部。

2. 大理因其风、花、雪、月而出名。除此之外,大理的苍山 (Cangshan Mountain)、洱海 (Erhai Lake) 以及崇圣寺三塔 (Three Pagodas of Chongsheng Temple) 也很有名气。

3. 崇圣寺三塔有 1,000 多年的历史,已成为大理的象征;苍山常年被雪覆盖;洱海是云南省最大的淡水湖之一,其形状真的像一个耳朵。

4. 大理三分之一以上居民是白族 (Bai nationality),他们有自己的特色美食及服装。

参考词汇: be famous for, be covered with, all year around, fresh water lake, one third

写作要求: 1. 短文应该包括以上内容提示,可适当发挥;

2. 词数: 80 词左右。开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Have you ever been to Dali? It's a beautiful place to

Grade 9

Units 1 ~ 2 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. —I don't know the meaning of these words.
—You can _____ in the dictionary.
A. look them up B. make them up
C. mix them up D. cut them up
- () 2. —_____ are you going to be an astronaut like Jing Haipeng(景海鹏) and Chen Dong(陈东)?
—_____ studying hard and exercising to make my body strong.
A. What; By B. How
C. Where; To D. Why
- () 3. I found _____ very easy _____ problem in this way.
A. that B. what C. it D. this
- () 4. Please pay attention to _____ these words.
A. spelled B. spell
C. spells D. spelling
- () 5. We couldn't find a room _____ that night.
A. live in B. to live in
C. to live D. to live with
- () 6. I don't know _____ he will be back _____ the Dragon Boat Festival.
A. that; in B. if; in
C. whether; on D. if; at
- () 7. Look! A bird _____ the top of the tree.
A. flies up to B. fly up to
C. is flying up to D. flew up to
- () 8. _____ fun to play a trick _____ someone on April 1st.
A. That; with B. That; on
C. It's; with D. It's; on
- () 9. —Na Ying is going to hold a concert here in August.
—Really? _____ exciting news!
A. What B. How
C. What an D. How an
- () 10. —The song *Where did the Time Go* _____ the old days and the love of family.
—Sure. It's my favorite song.
A. helps us out B. reminds us of
C. let us down D. regards us as

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Learning is a lifelong journey. Everything that we learn becomes a part of us and it may change us. So how to learn 1 and well is very important for us. In fact, everyone wants to be a 2 learner. Good learning habits help a lot. Here are three good learning habits.

Questioning. 3 comes from questioning. Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other questions and try to find out the answers by 4.

Creating an interest. Studies show that if someone is interested in something, his brain is more active. Good learners often connect what they learn with something 5. For example, if they learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch

sports programs in English. In this way they will not get bored 6.

Practicing and learning from mistakes. Good learners will keep practicing and they aren't afraid of making mistakes. There is a 7, "Practice makes perfect." Alexander Graham Bell did not 8 the telephone overnight. He made it by trying many times and learning from his mistakes. As you can see, everyone is born with the 9 to learn. But he'll do much better in 10 good learning habits. Are you

- quietly B. wisely C. slowly D. loudly
thankful B. helpful
C. successful D. wonderful
- () 3. A. Help B. Way
C. Message D. Knowledge
- () 4. A. their B. they
C. themselves D. them
- () 5. A. interesting B. interest
C. interested D. interests
- () 6. A. easy B. easily C. quick D. good
- () 7. A. telling B. speaking
C. saying D. talking
- () 8. A. invent B. produce C. use D. know
- () 9. A. able B. use C. help D. ability
- () 10. A. keeps B. develops C. improves D. finds

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

More and more young people from China begin to celebrate Father's Day. They send fathers presents, or invite them for a nice dinner. But do you know how Father's Day started?

While Mrs. Dodd, from America, was listening to a talk about Mother's Day in a church in 1909, she had an idea of having Father's Day to honor(纪念) her father, William Smart. Mr. Smart used to be a soldier. His wife died when she gave birth to her sixth child. Mr. Smart had to raise his six children alone. They lived a hard life. After Mrs. Dodd grew up, she wanted to thank her father for what he had done for them. She wrote a letter to a church and asked for the third Sunday in June to be Father's Day. The church agreed with her.

The first Father's Day was celebrated on June 19th, 1910 in Washington. Children made special desserts and did other things to make their fathers happy. In 1924, President(总统) Calvin Coolidge supported the idea of a national Father's Day. People all over the country began to celebrate Father's Day. Finally, in 1966, President Lyndon Johnson made the third Sunday in June Father's Day. In 2017, Father's Day was on June 18th. What did you do for your father?

- () 1. How do the young people usually celebrate Father's Day in China?
A. They take fathers to the park.
B. They have parties for fathers.
C. They send fathers presents, or invite them for a nice dinner.
D. They make breakfast for fathers.

- () 2. How was Dodd's life when she was young?
A. Very easy. B. Very hard.
C. Very happy. D. Very sweet.
- () 3. Why did Mrs. Dodd want to have Father's Day?
A. Because she wanted to honor her father.
B. Because she wanted to make her father happy.
C. Because she wanted to get more presents from her father.
D. Because she wanted to buy some presents for her father.
- () 4. When was Father's Day celebrated for the first time in America?
A. On June 19th, 1909.
B. On July 19th, 1910.
C. On June 19th, 1924.
D. On June 19th, 1910.

IV. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个括号内单词的正确形式。

Do you love seeing beautiful lanterns? The best time to do this is during the Lantern Festival, which falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month. This year it is 2 Feb 11.

Lanterns are a big part of the festival. 3 (watch) lanterns is a great event. You see lanterns in any sizes and shapes you can imagine, from animals to plants and flowers. In some places, people like sending out sky lanterns. When the bright lights fly 4 (high) in the sky, people bless family members and make wishes. In old times, the Lantern Festival was also romantic. At that time, young girls were not 5 (allow) to go out very often except during certain festivals. Therefore, looking at lanterns gave 6 (they) a chance to meet each other.

Besides watching lanterns, this traditional festival also 7 (mean) delicious food. And on this day, we eat *yuanxiao*, or sweet dumplings.

Sweet dumplings are sticky (粘的) rice balls with different fillings (馅料). Chinese people eat the yummy snack to mark the last day of the lunar New Year 8 (celebrate). Do you know why people in the north call the sweet dumplings *yuanxiao*? It's said that the first month of the lunar calendar is called the *yuan* month. A long time ago, "night" was called *xiao* in Chinese. So the day is called *Yuanxiao* Festival. However, in the south, people call the snack *tangyuan*. It sounds like "*tuanyuan*", the Chinese characters for "family reunion".

Yuanxiao are usually as 9 (big) as ping-pong balls. They have sweet fillings like sweetened bean paste (豆沙) or black sesame (黑芝麻). But people in some places of China make *tangyuan* with salty fillings. Xingyi in Guizhou is famous for *tangyuan* with chicken meat. In Yangjiang, Guangdong, people boil sticky rice balls with fish and sausage. Today, you can also find *yuanxiao* with some other fillings, such as chocolate, fruits and even no fillings at all. Do you want to have 10 try?

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

I have some friends. They are all good for English. 1 They have some good way to learn English. Mark is 2 a quiet boy. He likes reading English newspapers. Bill

3 likes to watch English programs in TV. Li Wen likes to 4 practice English her friends from English-speaking 5 countries. Sometime, she speaks with them on the phone; 6 sometimes they send English e-mails to each the other. Wang 7 Lin's best friend is his dictionary. He thinks it's very importance 8 to have a English-Chinese dictionary. He takes it with 9 him every day. Who way to learn English is the best? 10

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)

A: I'm sorry to hear that. 1 B: Listening. A: You need a lot of practice. 3 B: Good idea. I know your English is great. 4 A: Well, I learn new words by saying or writing them again and again. I practice listening by listening to tapes. I learn grammar by asking my teacher for help. B: Sounds great. I will learn from you and try to improve my English. A: Good luck. 5 I'd like to help you. B: OK. Thanks a lot.

- A. Why not listen to tapes?
B. If you have any problems, let me know.
C. What about writing to your pen pal?
D. You can use a dictionary.
E. What's wrong?
F. How do you learn it?
G. What is the hardest in English in your opinion?

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假如你是 Tom, 你的美国笔友 Jack 想知道你们班同学是如何学习英语的, 为此你特意进行了调查。请你根据下面的调查结果, 给 Jack 写一封电子邮件, 告诉他你们班同学学习英语的各种方法。

内容要点: 1. 10% 向老师求助;
2. 20% 记忆单词;
3. 30% 多做练习;
4. 40% 小组学习。

参考词汇: (仅供参考) ask... for help, memorize, improve, agree, group

要求: 1. 包括所给的内容要点, 不要逐句翻译, 可以适当发挥。(邮件开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数);
2. 语句通顺、语法正确;
3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在学校名称。

Dear Jack,

Yours,
Tom



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 3 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. I _____ basketball but now I am _____ the piano.
A. used to playing; used to playing
B. used to play; used to play
C. used to play; used to playing
D. used to playing; used to play
- () 2. We are from China. We _____ being Chinese.
A. take part in B. took pride in
C. get along with D. are proud of
- () 3. I am afraid I don't know what to _____ these maths problem.
A. do with B. deal with
C. share with D. help with
- () 4. It is very _____ for us to listen to the teacher carefully in the class.
A. kind B. important
C. careful D. easy
- () 5. —Could you tell me _____?
—In the library.
A. where can I get the book
B. where I can get the book
C. when can I get the book
D. when I can get the book
- () 6. —Could you please tell me how I can get to the hospital?
—_____. I am a stranger here.
A. Of course B. No problem
C. Certainly D. I'm sorry
- () 7. —She is never late for school, _____?
—Yes, she is.
A. is she B. isn't she
C. does she D. doesn't she
- () 8. Mary is a reporter. She is _____ our headmaster now.
A. asking B. teaching
C. interviewing D. helping
- () 9. The students are _____ to go to school on time.
A. refused B. agreed C. requested D. said
- () 10. Jack _____ school because his father was ill last week.
A. was absent from B. was from
C. was away from D. came from

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Marco Polo was from Venice, Italy. In 1271, at age 17, Marco went on a trip 1 his father and uncle to China. Today people often travel to 2 places around the world. But it was very hard for people from Europe to visit China 3. After three and a half years, the Polos 4 China on 1275.

While he was there, Marco Polo worked for Kublai Khan, the emperor(皇帝) of China. He was able to learn and 5 many things that were new to Europeans. In his 6, he wrote, "Kublai Khan's palace is the 7 I've ever seen. The streets of the new capital, Daidu, are so straight and so wide." Paper money also took him by surprise, since it was not 8 in use in the West at that

time. Homes were heated with "black stones...which burn like wood." These stones were coal, and most of the 9 knew little about it then.

After 17 years in China, Marco and his family finally returned to Venice in 1292. After he returned home, Marco completed a book about his trip 10 filled with facts about his wonderful experiences in China.

- () 1. A. on B. in C. with D. at
- () 2. A. different B. difference
C. differently D. differences
- () 3. A. before B. then C. ago D. after
- () 4. A. arrived B. reach C. get to D. got to
- () 5. A. experience B. work C. make D. finish
- () 6. A. work B. diary
C. book D. picture
- () 7. A. great B. greater
C. greatest D. more great
- () 8. A. yet B. since C. already D. also
- () 9. A. China B. Europe
C. Chinese D. Europeans
- () 10. A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

国内外名校到处是人,为啥大家都爱逛名校?

Where did you go this summer vacation? Perhaps you have visited some top universities at home or abroad. If so, you are not alone.

This summer, crowds of tourists from across the country traveled to famous universities like Tsinghua University, Peking University and Fudan University. Tsinghua University, for example, received 6,000 visitors a day, reported *China Youth Daily*. Most of them were junior and senior students with their parents.

With the rising number of visitors, it took many hours to enter the universities.

"Tsinghua University opens to the public at 8:30 am," a guard(保安) told *China Youth Daily*. "However, many people start to line up(排队) at 3 to 4 am because people who come at 6 o'clock may be too late and can only enter in the afternoon."

This is not only for Chinese universities. Oxford in Britain and Harvard in the United States are facing the same problem. In summer, bicycle paths of Oxford were full of tour buses, which were parked illegally(违规), according to *The Independent*. The pavements(人行道) were also full of Chinese tourists.

"University tourism" is popular because of the long histories and unique cultures of these famous universities. More importantly, many parents hope their children will go into a top university in the future, noted *People's Daily*.

"I brought my son here to see what top universities look like," a mother of a 14-year-old boy told *China Daily*.

She hoped her son could learn something from the trip and study harder after that.

- () 1. Paragraph 2 tells us that _____.
A. tourists from across the world came to China this summer
B. famous universities have become popular places for tourists

- C. Tsinghua University is still the most popular one
D. most high school students would visit top universities
- () 2. According to the guard, many people start to line up at 3 to 4 am because _____.
A. Tsinghua University opens at 4:30 am
B. they want to spend more time taking pictures
C. they hope to enter the university early
D. the university is not open to tourists in the afternoon
- () 3. What same problem does Oxford face as Chinese universities?
A. College students don't have enough room to study.
B. Tour buses are always parked against the rules.
C. The school becomes dirty during the summer holiday.
D. More and more tourists visit the school during the holiday.
- () 4. Why is "university tourism" so popular among families?
A. Because top universities are usually very beautiful.
B. Because current kids pay more attention to the universities' history and culture.
C. Because parents expect their children to study at top universities.
D. Because parents want to recall their own college lives.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

My relationship with my mother changed after I went to college. When I was at home, we argued 1 _____ many things, for example, wearing makeup (化妆) and talking on the phone. One time, before a big party, she 2 _____ (refuse) to let me leave the house. She thought my makeup was too heavy. I had to wash my face before I went to the party. I was the only girl without makeup, and I was so 3 _____ (mad). And when I talked to my friends on the phone, my mum always shouted to tell me to hang up and the person 4 _____ I was talking to could hear her. Her 5 _____ (behave) always made me upset.

But after a few months at college, I changed myself 6 _____ (complete). I met new people. I started learning about history, politics, and the world. I didn't have the time or patience for 7 _____ long phone conversation. I stopped 8 _____ (care) so much about things like makeup. I once went to a party with no makeup, but I felt fine. I just laughed about it. My new way of thinking brought me 9 _____ (close) to my mother. Now, I talk to my mother almost every day. We get along quite well. We go to the movies together and read the same books. I tell her about my problems and she gives me good 10 _____ (advise). Last month, my mother helped me go through a bad time. She is an amazing person. I know that now.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

I asked Candy how life was difference after she became famous. 1. _____

She explained that there are many good things, like be able 2. _____ to travel and meet new people all the time. "I didn't be use to be 3. _____ popular in school, but now I get ton of attention everywhere 4. _____ I go." However, too much attention can also be bad thing. 5. _____ "I always have to worry on how I appear to others and I 6. _____ have to be very careful about what I say or do. And I don't 7. _____ have much private time anymore. Hanging out with 8. _____ friends is almost possible for me now because there 9. _____ are always guards around I. " 10. _____

(5 分)

从选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中余的选项)

- A: Excuse me, sir. 1 _____
B: Sure. Go along this street until you reach the second traffic lights. Then turn left. At the end of the street, you'll find it.
A: 2 _____
B: Sorry! There is no bus to go there.
A: 3 _____
B: About two kilometers.
A: 4 _____
B: About fifteen minutes' walk.
A: Thank you for your help.
B: 5 _____ By the way, what's on tonight?
A: Sorry, I don't know.

- A. Where is the cinema, please?
B. Can I take a bus there?
C. How long will it take me to walk there?
D. How far is it from here?
E. Could you tell me the way to the cinema?
F. It's my pleasure.
G. Excuse me.

VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

你的学校正在开展“诚信”教育,昨天下午班上为配合这次活动举行了一次班级讨论会。请根据下表所提示的要点,写一篇讨论结果。

1. 大多同学赞同	1. 考试作弊,学习退步,不被信任
2. 有些不以以为然	2. 诚信考试,独立完成作业
3. 你的意见	3. 说实话,做诚实孩子

要求:1. 短文应包括表格中的所有内容,可适当发挥;

2. 词数 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;

3. 演讲稿中不得出现你的真实姓名和校名。

参考词汇: cheat in the exam, fall behind (落后), to get good grades, trust others, agree with, in one's opinion, be honest, keep the promise

Our class held a class meeting yesterday afternoon.



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Unit 5 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. Not only you but also he _____ playing football.
A. like B. liking C. likes D. liked
- () 2. This kind of paper is made _____ bamboo and the desk is made _____ wood.
A. of, of B. from; from
C. from; of D. of; from
- () 3. —Could you help me with the housework?
—_____.
A. With pleasure B. M
C. OK, I will D. T
- () 4. There is _____ that you are _____ I have ever seen.
A. without doubt B. no doubt
C. in doubt D. doubt
- () 5. English _____ by more and more people in this country.
A. speaks B. is spoken
C. spoke D. speak
- () 6. We will go outing if it _____ rain this weekend.
A. didn't B. don't
C. isn't D. doesn't
- () 7. Tea was invented by Shen Nong _____.
A. by accident B. by chance
C. by hand D. by mistake
- () 8. Guilin _____ its hills and water.
A. is famous as B. is famous for
C. is different from D. is similar to
- () 9. If you go into the forest, you can breathe the _____ air.
A. fresh B. bad C. sour D. sweet
- () 10. —Why do you _____ Jack?
—Because he is very lazy.
A. look up B. look down upon
C. look like D. look for

II. 完形填空(10 分)

How do you keep cool during 1? Air conditioners or electric fans are good tools in modern society. But 2 that, people could only use fans.

Over 3,000 years ago, fans began to be used. They were 3 feathers(羽毛), bamboo or silk. They came in different 4, including round and square.

Later, with the invention of paper, folding(可折叠的) paper fans became popular during the Song Dynasty. There are usually beautiful 5 on fans. 6 are landscapes(风景). Others are flowers and animals. Moreover, many great people including Su Dongpo, a poet of the Song Dynasty, and Tang Yin, scholar(学者) and painter of the Ming Dynasty, once painted their

masterpieces(杰作) on fans. This made fans not only 7 tools in daily life but also great artworks.

So, with its value of beauty, people take fans as a symbol of status(地位). That's 8 in old China, emperors and scholars often held fans.

Today, fans are also great collectors' items(藏品) and gifts. On the opening ceremony of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, folding fans were 9 to leaders and officials(官员) of other countries. While they were 10 fans to get cool, they were also experiencing

- _____ re.
winter B. spring
autumn D. summer
- () 2. A. before B. after C. from D. in
- () 3. A. made of B. made from
C. made in D. made for
- () 4. A. colors B. sizes C. shapes D. ideas
- () 5. A. plants B. pictures C. persons D. photos
- () 6. A. Any B. Every
C. Some D. Another
- () 7. A. useful B. beautiful
C. careful D. meaningful
- () 8. A. why B. when C. where D. how
- () 9. A. bought B. posted C. given D. sold
- () 10. A. holding B. waving
C. playing D. cutting

III. (2017 安徽) 阅读理解(10 分)

Once upon a time there was no tea at all in England. People there used to drink a light beer(啤酒). No coffee or milk but large glasses of beer stood on the breakfast table!

When tea was first brought to England, an old couple got some as a special treat. But they did not know how it should be used. They cooked the leaves in hot water, and spread them on a piece of bacon(熏肉) which they were going to have for dinner. They ate the leaves, and threw the tea away! However, tea is becoming as popular as coffee and milk in England today.

Tea is the leaf of a plant which grows widely in China, Japan and some other countries. Tea farmers usually grow a great many tea plants on a large piece of land. When the tea leaves are ready to be picked, it is the busiest time for tea farmers in a year. They pull off the leaves and dry them. In their spare time, they pick out the best leaves and get them ready for market. In China, whenever a visitor comes into a house, he is served with a cup of tea.

- () 1. What was served for breakfast in England long ago?
A. Beer. B. Tea. C. Coffee. D. Milk.

- () 2. How did the old couple deal with the tea leaves?
A. They sold them.
B. They ate them.
C. They burnt them.
D. They threw them away.

- () 3. Tea farmers are the busiest in a year when they _____.
A. serve visitors at home
B. sell tea in the market
C. pick and dry tea leaves
D. look for a piece of land

- () 4. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?
A. Nature. B. Culture.
C. Environment. D. T

IV. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个括号内单词的正确形式。

If you go to another country, what kinds of things would you buy? No matter what you may buy, you might **1** (probable) think those products were made in those **2** (country). However, you could be wrong. Kang Jian is a seventeen-year-old student from Shanghai. Last year he went to visit **3** (he) aunt and uncle in San Francisco. He found it **4** (interest) that so many products in the local shops were made in China. He wanted to buy **5** toy car, but most of them were made in China.

Toys **6** (be) the only things made in China. He had to visit five or six stores before finding a pair of basketball shoes **7** was made in America! He realized that Americans can hardly avoid **8** (buy) products made in China. **9** fact he finds there are so many things made in China—footballs, handbags, pet food, mobile phones. Even American flags are made in China! Kang Jian thinks it's great that China is so good at making these everyday things. However, he wishes that in the future China will also get **10** (good) at making high-technology products that people can buy in all parts of the world.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Basketball was invented by a Canadian doctor name **1**.
James Naismith, who was born 1861. When he was a **2**.
college teacher, he was asked to think of the game that **3**.
can be played on winter. Dr. Naismith created a game to be **4**.
played inside on a hardly floor. Dr. Naismith divided the **5**.
men in her class into two teams and taught them to play **6**.
his new game. Players on the same team must to work **7**.

together to put the ball in the other team basket. At the **8**.
same time, they need to stop the competing team from **9**.
get the ball into their own basket. **10**.

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- A: Good morning. **1** ?
B: Yes. I'd like to buy a duster(掸子).
A: Look at this one. It's the newest.
B: Oh, it looks nice and it's so light. The feathers(羽毛) feel soft, too. **2** ?
A: The feathers are made of space-age fibers(非常先进的纤维).
B: fibers? **3** ?

traditional ones just move dust particles(尘埃) while this duster attracts(吸引) dirt particles and securely holds on to them.

- B: Really? **4** ?
A: You can safely clean furniture, TVs, chandeliers(吊灯), etc.
B: **5** ?
A: Put it into water each time after you have finished cleaning and it will become clean.
B: It is really magic. I'll take one.

- A. What can I clean with such a duster?
B. What are they made of?
C. What shall I do?
D. Can I help you?
E. How can I remove dirty particles from it?
F. Are they new materials?
G. Then what's the difference between this duster and the traditional ones?

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

请根据表格中所给的信息完成一篇英文作文,介绍中国四大发明之一——纸。

Invention	Paper
Appearing time	About 2,000 years ago
Inventor	Cai Lun
Inventor's Nationality	Chinese
Raw materials(原料)	Cloth and tree bark(树皮)
Be used to	...

参考词汇: inventor, spread knowledge, in a word
要求: 1. 包括以上提示所有内容,可适当发挥;(参考词汇仅供参考)
2. 语句通顺,语法正确; 80 词左右。

A great invention—paper

- () 1. According to the passage, what do the students in Tsinghua University(清华大学) have to do in order to graduate from the university?
A. Learn to sing. B. Learn to dance.
C. Learn to swim. D. Learn to do sports.
- () 2. The students will pass the swimming test if they can swim _____ meters.
A. 100 B. 80 C. 200 D. 50
- () 3. The underlined word “diseases” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.
A. 能力 B. 距离 C. 疾病 D. 情况
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. All students support the new rule.
B. Swimming is an important survival skill.
C. All students are against the new rule.
D. The students with certain _____ take the swimming test.

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Cheating often happens in school. Why does it 1 _____ (happen) so often?

Some kids cheat because they're busy or lazy and they want to get good grades without 2 _____ (spend) some time studying. Other 3 _____ (kid) might feel like they can't pass the test without cheating. Even when there seems to be a “good reason” for cheating, cheating isn't 4 _____ good idea.

If you were sick or upset about something the night before and could not study, it would be 5 _____ (good) to talk with your teachers about this. And if you don't have enough time to study for a test because of swimming practice, you need to talk with your parents 6 _____ how to balance swimming and school.

A kid 7 _____ thinks cheating is the only way to pass a test needs to talk with 8 _____ (he) or her teachers and parents so that they can find some solutions together. Talking about these problems 9 _____ (careful) and working them out will be better than cheating.

If you give up 10 _____ (cheat), you will make big progress soon.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Dear Jack,

I'm glad to know about your class rules. Now, let me tell you some of our. First, we should

1. _____
- get to school on time. Two, we shouldn't 2. _____
- bring food and drinks to the classroom. If we do, 3. _____
- our teacher will take it from away. Third, we should 4. _____
- bring our school ID cards. If we don't do that, 5. _____
- our teacher won't let them in. Fourth, we can't 6. _____
- speak loudly or run in the hallways. If we did that, 7. _____

our teachers won't be happily. Fifth, we can't speak

8. _____

China in English class. If we do, our English teacher

9. _____

will be angry. What do you think our class rules?

10. _____

Yours,
Li Xiang

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

Mark: You look unhappy. 1 _____

Robert: I argued with my mother.

Mark: Why?

Robert: 2 _____

Mark: I think everyone should be allowed to use their mobile phones. They can help us relax after school.

Robert: 3 _____

Mark: It's really a problem. Err...Are there many rules in your family?

Robert: Yes.

Mark: Like what?

Robert: Well, I'm not allowed to go shopping unless I go with my parents. 4 _____ I have to make my bed every day. I'm not allowed to go to bed late at night.

Mark: Wow, so many rules! 5 _____

Robert: OK, I'll try.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. I'm not allowed to choose my own clothes.
B. You need to have a talk with your mother.
C. You know sometimes it's happy to be with parents.
D. We are always busy at school.
E. She doesn't allow me to use my mobile phone.
F. I need more time to relax myself.
G. What's the matter with you, Robert?</p> |
|--|

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

安全对每个人都很重要。为了进一步增强中学生的安全意识,提高自我保护能力,你校开展了以“安全”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请根据以下内容提示,以“Safety rules at school”为题写一篇演讲稿,介绍你们在学校应该注意的安全准则。

- 内容提示:
1. 上、下楼梯不要拥挤;
 2. 不要从楼上往下扔杂物;
 3. 玩耍时不能使用刀等尖锐的器械;
 4. 在学校不抽烟、不喝酒。

参考词汇: keep safe, follow, upstairs, downstairs, rubbish, sharp (锋利的)

要求: 1. 包括以上提示所有内容,可适当发挥(参考词汇仅供参考)

2. 语句通顺,语法正确;80 词左右。

Safety rules at school

Units 9 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. I prefer _____ some shopping to _____ camping since the weather isn't lovely.
A. do; going B. doing; go
C. doing; going D. do; go
- () 2. These novels are _____.
A. worth to read B. worth read
C. worth be read D. worth reading
- () 3. All the students _____ their homework on time yesterday.
A. were supposed to finish
B. were supposed finishing
C. are supposed to finish
D. are supposed finishing
- () 4. We will never forget the man _____ we met in France last year.
A. which B. whom C. when D. where
- () 5. It is very kind _____ you to help me do the housework.
A. to B. of C. for D. with
- () 6. After the hard work, the worker will feel _____ and they will have a _____ holiday.
A. relaxing; relaxing B. relaxed; relaxed
C. relaxing; relaxed D. relaxed; relaxing
- () 7. —Would you like to come to my birthday party tonight?
—I'd like to. But I have to go to school.
— _____
A. What a pity! B. How wonderful!
C. Sounds good! D. I don't want to go.
- () 8. Why do you look so worried? It's not your problem _____.
A. at last B. all in all
C. after all D. in total
- () 9. The students must go to school _____ Saturdays and Sundays.
A. on B. among
C. except D. besides
- () 10. —How was your travel in Shanghai?
—Wonderful. The Lis _____ to make us feel at home.
A. went out of their way B. got in the way
C. made their way D. lost their way

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Whether you're 1 a Muslim(穆斯林的) home or doing business in a Muslim country, there are some customs that you should understand, or people there can think you're quite 2. Here are some important 3 that you should know when you visit a Muslim home.
4 your shoes at the entrance(入口处) and leave them there before entering the rooms. Sometimes oversize

slippers(拖鞋) are provided for you to put on.

Men shouldn't wear shorts, and women 5 wear short sleeves(袖子) or sleeveless dresses.

Pay attention to your sitting position. Don't stick your legs out in front of others or sit higher than others.

Don't put feet on tables or keep your hands in your pockets(口袋). Avoid pointing at 6 with your feet. Don't show the soles(鞋底), 7 they are the lowest and dirtiest part of the body.

Allow your host to start the theme for 8. Sometimes Arabs use double meanings in conversations, everybody to feel good and not lose face. 9 that they are polite people.

Don't 10 in public.

Use the right hand to eat, for the left one is considered 11. In some areas, people believe it is impolite to eat everything on the plate. Leaving food is a way to show your expressions of praise to the host.

- () 1. A. arriving B. taking
C. leaving D. visiting
- () 2. A. impolite B. polite
C. honest D. kind
- () 3. A. customs B. suggestions
C. ideas D. steps
- () 4. A. Take in B. Take away
C. Take off D. Take up
- () 5. A. wouldn't B. shouldn't
C. can't D. needn't
- () 6. A. something B. everything
C. anything D. nothing
- () 7. A. because B. unless
C. if D. although
- () 8. A. discussion B. meeting
C. information D. game
- () 9. A. loudly B. slowly
C. fast D. fluently
- () 10. A. beautiful B. dirty
C. clean D. cold

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

你有 freestyle 吗?

"Can you freestyle?" has become a popular phrase on China's social network thanks to Chinese pop singer and actor Kris Wu.

Wu, 27, recently appeared on a reality TV show *The Rap of China* as a judge.

Each time Wu had to choose the winner, he had just one question for the contestants: "Can you freestyle?"

The pop star's humorous catchphrase(搞笑金句) was quickly learned by Chinese netizens. Many began to follow him and use "freestyle" wildly on social media platforms like WeChat and Sina Weibo.

According to the Oxford Dictionary and Wikipedia, “freestyle” means a kind of free way of performing and writing music, such as jazz. Since the early 1990s, “freestyle” has come to be the widely used term for rap which is created right on the spot.

Now, “Do you have freestyle?” has quickly gone into other topics. Some Internet users even use it into a big number of emojis (表情包), further promoting (推进) the use of “freestyle”.

At the same time, some Internet users have been inspired by the buzzword and consider it the new standard to live up to.

“From now on, I do not care about what others say about me, good or bad, positive or negative, I am my own and enjoy my own freestyle,” WeChat user Jiang Yuqiu wrote.

- () 1. Kris Wu is not _____.
A. a pop singer B. a judge of a TV show C. a judge of a TV show D. a
- () 2. What would Wu say every time he chooses the winner?
A. “Congratulations!”
B. “Good job!”
C. “Can you freestyle?”
D. “Do you want to win?”
- () 3. Where can you find the usage of “freestyle”?
A. Textbook. B. Novel.
C. WeChat. D. News report.
- () 4. Freestyle is a way to _____ according to the passage.
A. swim B. sing
C. dance D. behave

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

Many Western countries celebrate Easter. This holiday is always 1 _____ a Sunday between March twenty-second and April 2 _____ (twenty-five). It 3 _____ (celebrate) the beginning of new life. Hens lay eggs, 4 _____ (give) birth to life, so 5 _____ egg is a symbol of new life. A popular activity during Easter is to hide eggs around 6 _____ (you) home or garden for friends or relatives to find. These can be real 7 _____ (egg), but they are more often chocolate eggs. Not only do people spread them around in 8 _____ (difference) hiding places for an egg hunt, but they also give out these treats as gifts. 9 _____ just like Christmas, Easter creates good 10 _____ (business) for supermarkets and chocolate stores.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

I don't like watch dramas or documentaries when I'm
1. _____
sad or tired. Dramas like *Titanic* make me feel even more
sadder.
2. _____
Documentaries like *March of the Penguins* who provide
3. _____
plenty of informations about a certain subject can be

4. _____
interested, but when I'm tired I don't want to think
5. _____
too much. I don't mind action movies like *Spider-Man*
6. _____
when I'm tired to think. I can just shut off my brain,
7. _____
sit back and enjoy watching a exciting superhero
8. _____
who always saves the world just in time. Once in while,
9. _____
I like to watch movies that are scared. 10. _____

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框内选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的)

- Do you like music?
B: Every day.
A: What kind of music do you like?
B: 2 _____
A: Do you like songs that are sung by Jay Chou?
B: Yes, I do. 3 _____
A: What do you think of his songs?
B: 4 _____ I feel excited when listening to his songs.
A: Oh, you must be an outgoing boy.
B: Yeah. How about you?
A: 5 _____ I like Jay Chou's songs as well.
B: Cool. Then we can attend his concert together next time.
A: Good idea.

- A. He is my favorite singer.
B. Me, too.
C. How many CDs do you have?
D. How often do you listen to music?
E. I like music that I can dance to.
F. My hobby is to listen to music.
G. They are wonderful.

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

你的美国朋友 Tom 要来你的家乡玉林。他在网上向你咨询中国的一些社交习俗和礼节,请你给他发一封 e-mail,从问候、就餐、到朋友家做客等方面,给他建议。

参考词汇: Chinese customs, bow, shake hands, stick into, be supposed to

要求: 1. 语句通顺,语法正确;

2. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在的学校名称。

Dear Tom,

Yours,
Li Ming



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 11 ~ 12 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. Would he rather _____ with you or _____ at home alone?
A. travel; stay B. to travel; stay
C. travel; to stay D. travels; stays
- () 2. Health is the most valuable _____. So we should pay more attention to health to money.
A. time B. happiness
C. sadness D. wealth
- () 3. Red may make people _____ hungry.
A. feel B. to feel C. feeling D. feels
- () 4. Neither Li Ming nor she _____ maths.
A. am B. are C. is
- () 5. My brother was late for school. _____ clock didn't _____.
A. go out B. go by
C. go on D. go off
- () 6. I decided to watch *War for the Planet of the Apes*. However, when I got to the cinema, the film _____.
A. began B. was beginning
C. had been on D. has been on
- () 7. We had finished six projects _____ the end of last year.
A. at B. by C. on D. to
- () 8. When my father came back, we all _____ TV.
A. watched B. are watching
C. were watching D. watch
- () 9. _____ you work, _____ money you will earn.
A. The harder; the more
B. The more; the much
C. The harder; the much
D. The harder; the most
- () 10. —Who was the woman in red over there?
—Oh, it was my sister. She saw me waiting for _____ bus and give me _____ lift.
A. a; the B. a; a
C. an; the D. the; the

II. 完形填空(10 分)

What do you like? Different people like 1 things. Some people like loud music. Other people 2. They like light music. Many people like 3, but they do not like 4 same sports. In some countries, cricket(板球) is a popular sport. In others it is not popular 5. No one plays it. No one watches 6 on TV. But many people like football. The World Cup is very popular. A lot of people watch the games 7.

Different people like different foods. Some people do not like meat. They 8 eat fruit and vegetables. Some people do not like potatoes or bread. They like to eat rice or corn(玉米).

Not everyone likes the same color. Most people have a favorite color. Some people like bright colors, 9 don't. The world is an interesting place because we 10 like different things.

- () 1. A. interesting B. different
C. same D. good
- () 2. A. don't B. doesn't
C. did D. didn't
- () 3. A. sports B. sport
C. singing D. dancing
- () 4. A. a B. an C. the D. \
- () 5. A. in all B. at all
C. all in all D. anymore
- () 6. A. they B. it C. him D. them
- () 7. A. in school B. in the office
C. in the library D. on TV
- () 8. A. most B. much C. mostly D. more
- () 9. A. other B. the other
C. others D. another
- () 10. A. both B. all C. each D. every

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

麻将会成为冬奥会的比赛项目吗?

After a big dinner, family members come to sit at a table. They play mahjong for hours while watching TV. Perhaps this is what happens in your home during festivals.

But now mahjong is not only for fun. On April 5, mahjong became the sixth mind sports of the International Mind Sports Association(IMSA, 国际智力运动联盟).

As a sport, mahjong in the IMSA is quite different from the traditional game that is popular with the public.

A big change is to the rules. To make the sport more fair, IMSA introduced a "duplicate form(复式赛制)" of competition. That means players sitting at the same position of different tables all have the same tiles(牌). With these tiles, the one who gets the highest score is the winner.

"In this way, there will be no contingency(偶然性) in the game," said Wu Guoliang, vice president of IMSA. "This helps to make it be accepted by international players."

Now IMSA is trying to make mahjong one of the indoor events of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games. But it has a long way to go in making more countries recognize the game.

"It is not officially(正式) recognized as a sport even in China," said Chen Zelan, president of IMSA.

- () 1. What can we tell from the story?
A. Mahjong is only for fun.
B. Mahjong has become a mind sport of IMSA.
C. Mahjong has very difficult rules.
D. Mahjong has been an event at the Winter Olympics.

- () 2. Why did IMSA use a “duplicate form” for mahjong?
A. To make the game more fun.
B. To help players stay focused.
C. To make the game more fair.
D. To give every player good tiles.
- () 3. According to IMSA’s rules, players should _____.
A. sit at the same table
B. sit at different tables
C. have different tiles
D. try to get the most tiles
- () 4. According to the story, mahjong is seen as a (an) _____ in China.
A. family game B. video game
C. sport event D. Olympic event

IV. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个括号内单词的正确形式。

My last birthday was a special one. I forgot for the rest of my life.

It was in the summer, when I was on holiday in Guangdong. I thought it would be a wonderful birthday. But 1 first, my mom had a high fever because of the tiring journey. She was so weak that she had to stay in bed. I had to leave her at the hotel and went to the dinner party with Dad. Then things go even 2 (bad). At the party, my dad was so excited that he kept 3 (drink), ignoring(忽视) what I was saying. It seemed that no matter how hard I tried, he never 4 (hear) me. Then in a dark corner, I couldn’t hold back my tears any more. Suddenly, I felt 5 warm hand touch me. I looked around to see my friend. Looking at my sad face, she passed me a piece of tissue(纸巾). I tried not to look at her. She took 6 (I) hand and looked into my eyes and said, “Don’t be sad. There’s a big 7 (surprise) waiting for you.”

She left and I thought she was joking. But when I got back to the hotel and opened the door to our room, a huge cake 8 (be) right there in front of me! My mom came out with a big smile, as if she wasn’t ill at all. “Happy birthday, dear!” My friends sang and danced 9 (happy) around me. I got candles, sweets and love, everything 10 a birthday was supposed to have! “Thanks!” I laughed with tears. I think I will remember the birthday forever.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

One April Fool Day, a reporter in England announced that there 1 would be no much spaghetti because the spaghetti farmers in Italy had stopped to grow spaghetti. Many people ran to 2 their local supermarkets to buy as many spaghetti as they 3 can. By the time people realized that the story was a hoax, 4 all of the spaghetti cross the country had been sold out. 5 Another famous trick in England was when a TV show reported 6 7

the discovery of specially water. They said this water would 8 help people lose the weight and that one customer had already 9 lose lot of weight in just four months. At the end of the day, 10 more than 10,000 people had phoned the TV station to find out how to get this water.

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

- A: Hi, Yang Ling. What are you going to do this summer vacation?
B: I don’t have any plan. 1
A: I’ll take part in a social activity with my friends.
B: 2 great. 1
A: 3 been a volunteer in an old people’s home.
B: 4 people there need help.

- A: Yes. I go there every month.
B: What else did you do there?
A: 4 And I could cheer them up.
B: Wow! 5 I’d like to join you.
A: Great! I’m sure we’ll have a meaningful holiday.

- A. Can you tell me something about it?
B. Have you often been there?
C. I helped them with their housework.
D. My friend told stories for them.
E. Is it your first time to join in such activities?
F. It was a good deed!
G. How about you?

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

每年五月的第二个周日是母亲节 (Mother’s Day)。假设你是李平, 一个准备中考的考生, 由于你在国外求学, 没办法跟妈妈一起度过, 请你在今年母亲节到来之际, 写一封 80 词左右的信给你妈妈, 感谢她对你的无私付出, 并把你今后的学习计划告诉她, 让她放心。

- 内容要点: 1. 妈妈不但每天要上班, 回到家还要做家务, 为家人准备可口的饭菜;
2. 对你关怀备至, 当你在学习上遇到困难时, 帮你一起想办法解决, 取得好成绩为你高兴, 考试失利时, 鼓励你;
3. 尽管她很忙, 还是经常抽空陪你去购物及玩耍;
4. 对妈妈的感激之情及对她的祝福。

参考词汇: care about, do housework, cook for the family, encourage, help out, thank sb. for

Dear Mum,

How are you and Dad? I miss you very much.

Yours,
Ping



班级: _____

姓名: _____

得分: _____

Units 13 ~ 14 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- () 1. Each of us is _____ knowledge. Knowledge will give us wings to fly.
A. hard on B. good for
C. strict with D. thirsty for
- () 2. We should keep quiet in the cinema. We _____ speak loudly.
A. can B. must
C. needn't D. mustn't
- () 3. Anyone who dances well can _____ the evening party.
A. take off B. take part in
C. take part in D. take
- () 4. Mark was caught in trouble. _____ help, he _____ it.
A. repeated B. attended C. overcame D. visited
- () 5. The word "fans" _____ young people so often now.
A. are used by B. is used as
C. is used for D. is used by
- () 6. Don't forget _____ the light when you leave the classroom.
A. to turn on B. to turn off
C. turning up D. turning down
- () 7. It is necessary _____ us to help our friends out when they meet difficulties.
A. to B. of C. with D. for
- () 8. Eleven Chinese films _____ during the 7th Chinese Film Festival in France last month.
A. showed B. are shown
C. were shown D. shows
- () 9. —Don't throw litter here!
_____.
A. Yes, please B. You're welcome
C. Me, too D. Sorry, I won't
- () 10. —Do you know _____?
—Yes, of course. It will be hosted by Beijing and Zhangjiakou.
A. how will be the 2022 Winter Olympics
B. which city will host the 2022 Winter Olympics
C. when will be the next Winter Olympics
D. where will be the next Winter Olympics

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Jill lived with her 1. The old woman was strong enough that she could do everything 2 at home.
3 Jill began to tidy the rooms or wash something, her grandma 4 her and told her to work hard 5 her lessons. Jill 6 listen to her grandma and spent all her time on her study. So she went to college 7.
Now the girl has left college. She did 8 in all her subjects and easily found work in Mr. Brown's company. She was sure Mr. Brown would put her in an important position(位置).
On the 9 day the boss gave her a broom and said, "Your first work is to sweep the offices."

"What?" the girl called out in surprise, "I'm a college student, you know."

"I'm sorry I don't know that. Here, give me the broom and let me 10 you."

- () 1. A. grandma B. mother
C. grandpa D. father
- () 2. A. herself B. himself
C. itself D. themselves
- () 3. A. And B. As soon as
C. Because D. But
- () 4. A. stopped B. let
C. made D. shouted
- () 5. A. in B. at C. on D. into
- () 6. A. has to B. had to
C. have to D. had had to
- () 7. A. in all B. at first
C. at the beginning D. at last
- () 8. A. good B. better C. well D. best
- () 9. A. first B. one C. last D. next
- () 10. A. tell B. show C. ask D. help

III. 阅读理解(10 分)

"冰"还能燃烧?

Have you seen burning ice? It sounds impossible. But "combustible ice(可燃冰)" does exist. Only it is not real ice, but a frozen mixture of water and natural gas that looks like ice. In fact, combustible ice is a valuable and hard-to-get kind of fuel(燃料). In March, China successfully collected samples of combustible ice in the South China Sea, after nearly 20 years of research and exploration, *Xinhua* reported.

Combustible ice is formed at very low temperatures and under high pressure. It burns easily because the methane gas(甲烷气) in it catches fire quickly. By lowering the pressure or raising the temperature, the ice breaks down into water and methane—a lot of methane. The methane in one cubic meter(立方米) of combustible ice is equal to that in 164 cubic meters of natural gas.

Scientists believe combustible ice can burn cleaner than regular fuel, because it makes less pollution. In the future, it could replace oil and natural gas.

However, combustible ice usually exists under the ocean floor and permafrost(冻土) on land. Many countries such as the US, Japan and Russia have carried out research and exploration into the fuel, but it is very difficult to get it.

This time, the Chinese mining(开采) site in the Shenhu area, about 320 kilometers southeast of Zhuhai, Guangdong, opened on March 28. Experts found combustible ice 1,200 meters under the sea. They drilled for 187 hours without stopping. In that time, they managed to get an average of 16,000 cubic meters of high purity(纯度) gas every day.

Experts believe that the success shows China has mastered combustible ice mining technology, reported *Xinhua*.

- () 1. What is combustible ice?
A. It is a kind of real ice.
B. It is a mixture of water and ice.
C. It is a kind of fuel.
D. It is a type of rock.
- () 2. What conditions does combustible ice need to form?
A. High temperatures and high pressure.
B. Low temperatures and low pressure.
C. High temperatures and low pressure.
D. Low temperatures and high pressure.
- () 3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
A. Combustible ice. B. Regular fuel.
C. Methane gas. D. Oil.
- () 4. How deep have Chinese scientists reached under the sea to get combustible ice?
A. 320 kilometers. B. 21
C. 1,200 meters. D. 1

IV. 语法填空 (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单词的正确形式。

When I was sixteen years old, I met 1 _____ American teacher. He taught us English.

One day, he wrote an English poem on the blackboard and asked us 2 _____ it meant. There was a long silence. 3 _____ (unlucky), the teacher chose me to answer the question.

I said in a low voice, "Sorry, I don't know." That's always my reply to difficult questions. To my 4 _____ (surprised), he didn't tell us the meaning of the poem. Instead, he spent the rest of the class 5 _____ (explain) my answer.

"'I don't know' is a wrong answer. You should at least have some 6 _____ (idea) about the question, no matter how difficult it is. It doesn't mean that you don't know. It 7 _____ (mean) that you are lack of courage, and you are afraid of making mistakes," he said.

I was shocked by his words. He was right. In fact, most of the time, I didn't dare to speak out 8 _____ (I) own opinion. I was afraid 9 _____ making mistakes and being laughed at by other people.

After that, I said goodbye to the wrong answer "I don't know", because any answer was 10 _____ (good) than that one.

V. 短文改错 (10 分)

Amy isn't the only one person who is good recycling.
1. _____
Jessica Wong from Hong Kong use old clothes that people
2. _____
don't wear no anymore to make bags. She has been doing
3. _____
this for a few years. She opened a small shop that
4. _____
she sells her bags, but she has also set up a website
5. _____
to sell they online. She especially likes to use old
6. _____
jeans to make handbags. Her bags are cute and use.
7. _____
"I plan to write a book about new ways to use old
8. _____

cloth," she said. "I hope people can read my book

9. _____
10. _____

and enjoys it!"

VI. 情景交际 (5 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全下面对话。(其中有两项是多余的选项)

(Carla and Victor are talking on the way home before the first day of the graduation exams.)

A: Good morning, Carla!

B: Good morning, Victor! 1 _____

A: You're welcome.

B: 2 _____

A: Yes. It's hard for us to say goodbye. Our school life was unforgettable.

B: You're right. 3 _____

A: I hope to pass the exams to get into senior high school.

B: You are because you're the most excellent in our school. I'm going to an art school.

A: I think you'll be successful. By the way, our head teacher told me that we will have a graduation party the next day after the exams. 5 _____

B: Sure. That's great. It's the moment we have a get-together.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Who has helped you most?</p> <p>B. What do you hope to do after you graduate, Victor?</p> <p>C. Thanks for your help during my stay here.</p> <p>D. My time in junior high school was enjoyable.</p> <p>E. Would you like to come?</p> <p>F. I'll miss our teachers and classmates.</p> <p>G. Your plan is pretty good.</p> |
|---|

VII. 书面表达 (10 分)

在家里,过去一些同学不注意个人卫生和家庭的舒适整洁,经常受到长辈的批评后改正了。请你根据所给内容要点,以"Keep Our Home Tidy"为题用英语写一篇 80 词左右的短文。

- 内容要点:
1. 起床不叠被子,平时不扫地;
 2. 饭前不洗手,饭后不洗碗;
 3. 随地吐痰和乱扔衣服鞋帽;
 4. 不勤洗澡洗头;
 5. 受到长辈批评;
 6. 下决心改正。

参考词汇:(仅供参考)

make the bed, clean the floor, wash one's hands, wash dishes, spit on the floor, litter, throw clothes about, be criticized by elder, used to

要求:1. 包括所有内容要点,不要逐句翻译,可以适当发挥;

2. 语句通顺、语法正确;

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在的学校名称。

Keep Our Home Tidy
