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KEKE DAKAOJUAN

课课大考卷

英语
九年级下



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锁定新教材
瞄准新考纲
创设新题型



主编 刘亚妮
东北师范大学出版社

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Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 1 Poetry, Please

I. 词形转换。

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. tooth (复数) _____ | 2. write (过去分词) _____ |
| 3. decide (名词) _____ | 4. description (动词) _____ |
| 5. express (第三人称单数) _____ | 6. happy (最高级) _____ |
| 7. learn (同义词) _____ | 8. finish (过去分词) _____ |
| 9. happy (名词) _____ | |

II. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- W _____ you like to hear my poem?
- Have you finished your poem a _____?
—Yes. It was very easy.
- You must learn this passage by h _____.
- I p _____ English to Chinese.
- Have you ever w _____ a poem in English?

III. 翻译短语。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 写一首诗 _____ | 2. 哪种类型的诗 _____ |
| 3. 最喜欢 _____ | 4. ……怎么样 _____ |
| 5. 决定做某事 _____ | 6. 需要做某事 _____ |
| 7. 想要做某事 _____ | 8. 一首关于大自然的诗 _____ |
| 9. 背诵…… _____ | 10. 一个好主意 _____ |
| 11. 看起来像 _____ | 12. 醒来 _____ |

IV. 单项选择。

- Has he _____ a letter to his girlfriend yet?
A. write B. wrote C. written D. writen
- She has finished _____ that interesting novel.
A. reading B. read C. to read D. reads
- What _____ you like, tea or coffee?
A. will B. would C. shall D. are
- Could you know the text _____ heart?
A. on B. in C. by D. at
- We don't _____ so early.
A. need get up B. need to get up
C. need to getting up D. need getting up
- Her English isn't good enough _____ herself.
A. to express B. expressing C. expressed D. express
- I don't know _____ next.
A. what should I do B. what to do
C. what I did D. how to do

V. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Please start _____ (write) your poem.
- I really don't know which sweater _____ (choose).
- You can write a _____ (describe) of your favourite person.
- Would you like _____ (go) there with me?
- Have you finished reading this book _____ (already)?
- Feels like _____ (happy), so wonderful that I shut my eyes.
- Before we go to bed, we should brush our _____ (tooth).
- The football player needs _____ (wash) his shoes.
- The small trees need _____ (water).
- Danny prefers _____ (swim) to skating.

VI. 阅读理解。

We know that many animals do not stay in one place. Birds, fish and other animals move from one place to another at a certain time. They move for different reasons; most of them move to find food more easily, but others move to get away from places that are too crowded.

When cold weather comes, many birds move to warmer places to find food. Some fishes give birth in warm water and move to cold water to feed. The most famous migration (迁移) is probably the migration of fish, which is called "salmon". This fish is born in fresh water but it travels many miles to salt water. There it spends its life. When it is old, it returns to its birthplace in fresh water. Then it gives birth and dies. In northern Europe, there is a kind of mouse. They leave their mountain homes when they become too crowded. They move down to the low land. Sometimes they move all the way to the seaside, and many of them are killed when they fall into the sea.

Recently (近来), scientists have studied the migration of a kind of lobster (龙虾). Every year, when the season of the bad weather arrives, the lobsters get into a long line and start to walk across the floor of the ocean. Nobody knows why they do this, and nobody knows where they go. So, sometimes we know why humans and animals move from one place to another, but at other times we don't. Maybe living things just like to travel.

- Most animals move from one place to another at a certain time to _____.
A. give birth B. enjoy warmer weather
C. find food more easily D. find beautiful places
- The fish called "salmon" spends a long time in _____.
A. salt water B. rivers C. fresh water D. its birthplace
- The mice in northern Europe move when _____.
A. they give birth B. the place gets too crowded
C. the weather is bad D. they haven't enough food
- The lobsters move _____.
A. to the fresh water B. at a certain time
C. to the undersea D. to find more food
- What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Animals move to find food more easily.
B. The migration of the fish called "salmon" is the most famous migration.
C. Living things move from one place to another because they like to travel.
D. Sometimes we know why and how living things move from one place to another, but sometimes we don't.

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 2 Poems About Nature

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- Liu Xiang runs s _____, and soon he reaches the end.
- The ice on the lake is as c _____ as glass.
- That b _____ boy caught the thief himself at last.
- The little girl is so frightened that her face turns p _____.
- There are many g _____ fish in the lake.
- The young mum s _____ pats her lovely son. She feels happy.
- The little girl rushes to her mother and k _____ her.
- Spring is coming, and we can feel the w _____ of the sun.
- It's too n _____ in the classroom. Please stop talking.
- The sunrise is a beautiful s _____.

II. 英汉互译。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. as...as _____ | 2. think about _____ |
| 3. for example _____ | 4. have fun _____ |
| 5. run down the hills _____ | 6. 使某人做某事 _____ |
| 7. 听见某人正在做某事 _____ | 8. 太阳的温暖 _____ |
| 9. 春天的景色 _____ | 10. 与……有关 _____ |
| 11. 发挥你的想象力 _____ | 12. 在你的头脑中 _____ |
| 13. 像玻璃一样洁净 _____ | 14. 开始做某事 _____ |

III. 单项选择。

- Alice doesn't listen to the teacher _____ Mary does.
A. as careful as B. so careful as C. as carefully as D. such carefully as
- This question is difficult. Let's _____ it _____.
A. think, over B. think, about C. think, of D. think, on
- It is _____ today. Put on your raincoat.
A. rain B. rainy C. windy D. cloudy
- Knowledge _____ practice.
A. begins with B. begins on C. begins at D. begins in
- There is much _____ in the classroom.
—Yes, it is too _____.
A. noise, noise B. noisy, noisy C. noisy, noise D. noise, noisy

IV. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The boy made a mistake. His mother got angry and made him _____ (stand) outside.
- He must be _____ (relate) to the matter.
- Each of us should try our best _____ (study) well.
- Don't you think this market is too _____ (noise)?
- Before you start _____ (write) your poem, think about your topic.
- You can describe how something _____ (look), feels, sounds, tastes or smells.

7. You can express _____ (you) by telling how something looks or feels.

V. 句型转换。

- The children are having fun. (改为同意句)
The children are _____.
- The boy is like his mother. (改为同意句)
The boy _____ his mother.
- You can write a poem about nature, too. (改为否定句)
You _____ write a poem about nature, _____.
- It would be noisy beside the river. (用 quiet 改为选择疑问句)
_____ it be noisy _____ beside the river?
- I like the blue one best. (对画线部分提问)
_____ one _____ you like best?
- Does the poem make you think of spring? (改为陈述句)
The poem _____ think of spring.
- I can fly a kite. (改为疑问句)
_____ fly a kite?

VI. 连词成句。

1. spring, think, made, the, of, me, poem (.)

2. description, spring, is, a, it, of, scene, a (?)

3. like, winter, could, me, you, tell, is, what (?)

4. on, there, yellow, are, the, leaves, ground, many (.)

VII. 完形填空。

Water is the most important of all the things we eat and 1. Not many people understand this, but it's quite 2. The human body can go without 3 for a long time, yet two or three days 4 water can usually make people die.

Many people don't know how 5 water the human body needs 6 work well, and many people do not drink enough, 7 in hot weather. Our body is mostly water about 67%—75%. 8 we don't have enough water, we'll feel 9 and many will get ill. So, you 10, how important the water is to us all.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. have | B. drink | C. take | D. cook |
| 2. A. wrong | B. difficult | C. easy | D. true |
| 3. A. food | B. water | C. drink | D. air |
| 4. A. in | B. through | C. with | D. without |
| 5. A. many | B. much | C. widely | D. a bit |
| 6. A. and | B. its | C. to | D. or |
| 7. A. even | B. ever | C. almost | D. still |
| 8. A. Because | B. If | C. Since | D. For |
| 9. A. worried | B. angry | C. tired | D. afraid |
| 10. A. hear | B. look | C. guess | D. know |

学校: _____

年级: _____

班

姓名: _____

考号: _____

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注意 事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

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密封线内不要答题

学校：_____ 班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 考号：_____

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 3 Say It in Three

I. 英汉互译。

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a very old poem _____ | 2. tell a story _____ |
| 3. at this moment _____ | 4. for example _____ |
| 5. two syllables _____ | 6. 第一行 _____ |
| 7. 看…… _____ | 8. 另一个例子 _____ |
| 9. 既……又…… _____ | 10. 最后一行 _____ |

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- Music is _____ (一种形式) art.
- Haiku has _____ (固定数量) lines.
- Please tell me what is happening _____ (此时).
- This kind of poem _____ (遵循模式).
- Please give me _____ (一张) paper.

III. 单项选择。

- They don't tell a story, _____ some poems do.
A. for B. in C. as D. at
- What was happening in that place _____ that moment?
A. on B. at C. in D. during
- Each line of Haiku has a set number _____ syllables.
A. for B. of C. during D. on
- A syllable is a part of a word that you pronounce _____ interruption.
A. on B. without C. out of D. with
- Do you have any trouble _____ English grammar?
A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. learned
- He found it very hard _____ what the foreigner said.
A. to understand B. understand C. understanding D. understood
- You'd better _____ some cool clothes because it's very hot there.
A. wear B. put on C. is wearing D. wears
- The TV is so noisy. Will you please _____ a little?
A. turn it up B. turn it off C. turn it down D. turn it on
- Look, the factory is pouring waste water into the lake.
—That's terrible. Why not _____ them _____ that?
A. keep, doing B. stop, doing C. to keep, to do D. to stop, to do
- Please raise your _____ a little louder. I can't hear you.
A. voice B. noise C. sound D. song
- Would you mind my putting a bike here?
—_____.
A. Of course B. Not at all C. Quite right D. You're welcome
- Could you _____ watch TV? It's time to go to bed.
A. please B. not please C. please not D. please not do

- It will take you two hours _____ the storybook.
A. to read B. reading C. read D. reads
- I saw her _____ soccer on the playground when I went out.
A. plays B. played C. playing D. to play
- We often hear the girl _____ in her room.
A. singing B. sing C. sang D. sung

IV. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- Winds are blowing from all d _____.
- Haiku is an old f _____ of Japanese poetry.
- The m _____ line of Haiku has seven syllables.
- A set n _____ of people come here every day.
- Li Bai is a great p _____ of China.

V. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- The little baby looks _____ (sleep).
- I have a _____ (feel) of pain in my head.
- Haiku isn't a new form of Japanese _____ (poet).
- The first line of Haiku _____ (have) five syllables.
- This drink consists _____ (simple) of fresh orange.

VI. 阅读理解。

Most animals only have animals of a different kind for food. But sometimes two kinds of animals come together in a partnership (伙伴关系) which is good for them. You may have noticed some birds on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫) on sheep. The sheep let the birds do so because they can stop the parasites from troubling them. So though they can do with it by themselves, they can do better together with each other.

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot do without each other. This is so in corals of the sea. Inside their bodies they have very small plants, which act as "cleaners", taking the useless things from the coral and giving oxygen in return. That is what the animal needs to live. If the plants are killed, or are even kept from receiving light so that they cannot live as usual, the corals will die.

- Some birds like to sit on a sheep because _____.
A. they can eat its parasites B. they enjoy traveling with the sheep
C. they can't live without its parasites D. they want to find the warm place
- The underlined word "they" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. birds and parasites B. birds and sheep
C. parasites and sheep D. birds, parasites and sheep
- We learn from the passage that corals need plants for _____.
A. friends B. light C. food D. oxygen
- The Chinese for the word "oxygen" is _____.
A. 氧气 B. 空气 C. 废气 D. 二氧化碳
- What is the second paragraph mainly about?
A. Some animals and plants cannot live without each other.
B. Some animals and plants cannot develop their friendship easily.
C. Some plants eat each other.
D. Some animals live better together.

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 4 The Wish

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. There are many c _____ in the forest.
2. Fish can't live w _____ water.
3. It is very important for young people to learn a foreign l _____.
4. I wish our f _____ will last forever.
5. Thomas Edison was a famous American s _____. He invented more than 1,000 inventions.
6. A _____ a student, each of us should work hard.

II. 单项选择。

1. What's in the middle _____ a cherry?
A. of B. in C. at D. on
2. I wish I _____ a story without an end.
A. know B. knows C. knew D. known
3. I wish I _____ a bird.
A. be B. am C. were D. was
4. Our friendship is a story that _____ no end.
A. have B. has C. having D. had
5. _____ you good luck!
A. Hope B. Wishing C. Hoping D. Wish
6. The scientists have _____ some grapes without any seeds.
A. grow B. grew C. grown D. growing
7. I hope _____ study hard as soon as possible.
A. you to B. him to C. you can D. you could

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I wish I _____ (have) a chicken without a bone.
2. I wish I _____ (know) a language with no _____ (speak).
3. _____ (cherry) always have stones in the middle.
4. The boy isn't a child any more. He has _____ (grow) up.
5. Would you like to go _____ (surf) with me?
6. How nice your shoes are! How much _____ they _____ (cost)?
7. Don't make any noise. I hear someone _____ (knock) at the door outside.

IV. 句型转换。

1. Mary sits in the middle of the classroom. (就画线部分提问)
_____ Mary _____?
2. There can be a cherry without stone. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ there _____ a cherry without a stone?

3. The "stone" is the Cherry's seed. (就画线部分提问)
_____ the "stone"?
4. We paid 200 yuan for the two tickets for the football match. (改为同意句)
(1) The two tickets _____ 200 yuan for the football match.
(2) We _____ 200 yuan _____ the two tickets for the football match.
5. My smile says I'm happy with no speaking. (就画线部分提问)
_____ your smile _____?

V. 从II栏中选出与I栏相对应的答语。

I

1. Don't worry. I can look after your baby.
2. Where are my shoes?
3. We bought our mother a present, but she didn't like it.
4. Oh, I can't hear anything.

II

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A. They are under the bed. |
| B. We must buy her another one. |
| C. You must sit in the front. |
| D. Oh, how kind! Thank you, Mary. |

VI. 完形填空。

Xu Zhimo, a modern Chinese poet, was born in Zhejiang Province. Xu Zhimo 1 law at Beijing University in 1917 before attending Columbia University in the United States and 2 Cambridge University in England in 1920. 3 his stay in England, he began to write poems under the influence of English Romantic poetry. After he came back to China in 1992, he set up a cultural group 4 "the Crescent Society" in poetry school, which was one of the most important literary schools of China in the 5 century.

Xu Zhimo's poems are bright, graceful, and full of musicality. 6 a romantic poet, he pursued beauty and love and dreamed of a poetic life. Xu also 7 a great contribution to modern poetry by 8 a new poetic form. Because of the effort in developing new forms of Chinese poetry, they had a wide influence in 9 Chinese literature. Many of his 10 have become classics, such as *Farewell to Cambridge Again* and *Farewell to a Japanese Girl*. In 1931, Xu died in an airplane crash.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. studied | B. knew | C. heard | D. understand |
| 2. A. last | B. first | C. then | D. since |
| 3. A. At | B. During | C. In | D. On |
| 4. A. called | B. said | C. told | D. had |
| 5. A. nineteenth | B. eighteenth | C. seventeenth | D. twentieth |
| 6. A. For | B. Like | C. As | D. Because |
| 7. A. took | B. brought | C. made | D. had |
| 8. A. developing | B. studying | C. telling | D. liking |
| 9. A. ancient | B. modern | C. yesterday | D. before |
| 10. A. children | B. poems | C. things | D. stories |

学校: _____ 年级 _____ 班 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
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密封线内不要答题

学校：_____ 班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 考号：_____

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 5 That's Funny Limerick!

I. 词形转换。

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. one (序数词) _____ | 2. slowly (反义词) _____ |
| 3. weigh (名词) _____ | 4. first (反义词) _____ |
| 5. heavy (反义词) _____ | 6. say (名词) _____ |
| 7. fun (形容词) _____ | 8. description (动词) _____ |

II. 根据句意和首字母提示补全单词。

- Please f _____ these words in the blanks.
- Mike can speak b _____ English and French.
- You only choose one thing, e _____ a book or a pen.
- The two words "slowly" and "quickly" are both m _____ words.
- Her w _____ is 65 kilos. She is a little heavy.
- The road was destroyed because of that h _____ rain.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- My classmate Li Ming _____ (帮我填写了) the blanks.
- _____ you _____ (或者……或者) she goes to the Great Wall.
- When you don't know the word, you can _____ (在词典中查找它).
- She was wearing _____ (一件红色的大外套).
- _____ Tom _____ (……和……) John are good students.

IV. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Do you like _____ (tell) jokes?
- Please help me _____ (carry) the box.
- I need a word that _____ (describe) age.
- Let's _____ (choose) "heavy".
- The joke is very _____ (fun). Do you like it?
- What's the _____ (two) word you need?
—I need a word that describes age.
- Both Ann and Kate _____ (study) Chinese hard.

V. 单项选择。

- Will you please _____ me with my English?
A. help B. helps C. helping D. helped
- I want _____ a poem.
A. write B. to write C. writes D. writing
- Today is a _____ day.
A. sun B. cloud C. sunny D. wind
- I learn my poem _____ heart.
A. by B. on C. in D. of
- She always answers the questions _____ in class.
A. quick B. slow C. quickly D. heavily
- I'm going to stay here for _____.
A. sometime B. sometimes C. some time D. some times
- I _____ my bag in my bedroom yesterday.
A. left B. forget C. forgot D. have forgotten

VI. 句型转换。

- He studies both English and Chinese. (改为否定句)
He studies _____ English _____ Chinese.
- What about "huge"? (改为同意句)
_____ "huge"?
- I need a word. It describes weight. (合并为一个句子)
I need a word _____ weight.
- The box is heavy. (用 light 改为选择疑问句)
_____ the box heavy _____?
- It took her two hours to finish the work. (就画线部分提问)
_____ it take her to finish the work?

VII. 阅读理解。

How to Write Poetry

A very thin book that gives you, practice, and examples in understanding of poetry without getting extremely analytical. Practical exercises are seen throughout the book. No theory is introduced. It is a valuable exercise book for you to write poems, if you are new beginners.

Writing Personal Poetry

Beginning with 12 things you can do to help yourself write poetry, Sheila Bender shows some famous poets how to express their feelings. Encouraging readers to write everything from dream journals, Bender gently teaches them to use words. As readers progress, they'll begin to shape poems with the words and phrases they've collected, using simile and metaphor to create rich images.

Poetic Medicine

Powerful and exciting, *Poetic Medicines* can bring readers pleasure. It can also encourage readers to give up trouble and have a happy life. This book is a MUST HAVE for anyone having any kind of sadness. If you are even little interested in poetry therapy, try to use it. I believe you will like this book very soon.

- As a beginner, if you want to write poems, you had better buy _____.
A. *How to Write Poetry*
B. *Writing Personal Poetry*
C. *Poetic Medicine*
D. *Poetic Medicine and Writing Personal Poetry*
- _____ can be seen throughout the book *How to Write Poetry*.
A. Practical exercise
B. Encourage readers to write everything from dream journals
C. Encouraging readers to get rid of trouble
D. Extremely analytical
- Which of the following is NOT true about *Writing Personal Poetry*?
A. It tells readers how to express their truest feelings.
B. It teaches readers how to use words.
C. It uses simile and metaphor to create rich images.
D. It ends with 12 things you can do to help yourself write poetry.
- Who is the book *Poetic Medicine* fit for?
A. The people who live a happy life.
B. The people who like poetry.
C. The people who want to give up trouble.
D. All the parents.
- Which two of the mentioned books maybe have the same things?
A. *Writing Personal Poetry* and *Poetic Medicine*.
B. *How to Write Poetry* and *Writing Personal Poetry*.
C. *How to Write Poetry* and *Poetic Medicine*.
D. None of them are the same.

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 6 Say It in Five

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. An American poet c _____ that kind of poem.
2. This kind of building was built in the nineteenth c _____.
3. Jack is a s _____ man. He lives by himself.
4. This kind of horse has smooth f _____.
5. The apple tree is very tall and its branches s _____ here and there.
6. Your t _____ is deep, and your idea is good.
7. What p _____ does a five-line poem follow?

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. This kind of poem _____ (creat) by a Chinese poet in Tang Dynasty.
2. Can you express a _____ (think) about your poem in a few words?
3. This poem has five lines, and the _____ (four) line has four words.
4. This tower was built many _____ (century) ago.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. There is no secret _____ you _____ (在……之间) me.
2. Look at the tree _____ (在右边). It is so high.
3. Each line has _____ (一定数量的) words.
4. _____ (该轮到你了) to have a talk.
5. Mao Zedong was born _____ (在19世纪).

IV. 单项选择。

1. Look at the poem _____ the right.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
2. Lucy sits on Lily's _____.
A. the right B. left C. the left D. behind
3. Today our teacher asks us to write _____.
A. a five-lines poem B. a five lines poem
C. a five-line poem D. a five-line-poem
4. _____ has two words in this kind of poem.
A. The two line B. The second line
C. The second lines D. Second line
5. Name the topic of your poem _____ one word.
A. at B. in C. of D. on
6. He has a few _____.
A. child B. children C. childs D. childrens
7. If you have _____ problem, please ask me.
A. some B. many C. a lot of D. any

V. 补全对话。

- A: What are you going to do next Sunday?
B: I have no idea. What 1 you?
A: We're 2 to play football with our teacher. Would you 3 to come?
B: Yes, I 4 love to. 5 are you going to begin?

A: At ten o'clock am. Please come at nine.

B: Oh, I am 6 I can't come so 7. I have lots of homework to do. I must finish it 8.

A: Sure, study must 9 first. You may come a little later. But don't come too late.

B: 10 right.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

VI. 阅读理解。

Shel Silverstein was born in Chicago in 1930. He was a poet, writer and artist.

Shel Silverstein is best known for his books for children. However, people of all ages like these poems and stories. His first children's book came out in 1963. It is called *Lafcadio, the Lion Who Shot Back*. It is about a lion that eats hunters and lives like a human.

One year later, his book *The Giving Tree* came out. It may be his most popular book. This book is about a boy and a tree that loves him. The tree gives the boy everything until it can give no more. Both adults and children have enjoyed reading this book.

Shel Silverstein is also famous for his poetry. His first children's poetry book is *Where the Sidewalk Eds*. It was published in 1974. It has more than one hundred poems and many drawings. The poems and drawings are creative and funny, and readers meet a boy who turns into a television set and a girl who eats a whale.

In the 1980s, Shel Silverstein began writing plays. He wrote about twenty of them. His first play is called *The lady or the Tiger Show*.

Shel Silverstein once said that he wanted to go everywhere, look at and listen to everything. He said people could go crazy with the wonderful things in life. And he communicated this in all of his writings and drawings. He died of heart failure in 1999.

1. When was Shel Silverstein's most popular book published?
A. In 1963. B. In 1964. C. In 1965. D. In 1980.
2. What is Shel Silverstein's first children's book about?
A. A lion that eats hunters and lives like a human.
B. A boy and a tree that loves him.
C. A boy who turns into a television set and a girl who eats a whale.
D. A beautiful lady and a fierce tiger.
3. Which of the following is NOT true about Shel Silverstein's first children's poetry book?
A. It is creative and funny.
B. It is published after his death.
C. It has more than one hundred poems.
D. It has many pictures in it.
4. From Shel Silverstein's words, we know that he was a man who _____.
A. liked making friends
B. was good at communicating
C. liked travelling
D. was crazy about what he liked
5. What can we know from the passage?
A. Shel Silverstein is more famous for his plays.
B. Only children like Shel Silverstein's books.
C. Shel Silverstein wrote many books in his life.
D. Shel Silverstein died at the age of sixty.

学校: _____ 年级 _____ 班 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

注意 事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
② 用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
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Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

Lesson 7 Trading Poems

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- D _____ people have different hobbies.
- The water is very clear. When I look down at the water, I can see the b _____.
- He couldn't go to sleep. He was a _____ all right.
- Tom, clean the kitchen, please. It is too d _____.
- The boy was so h _____ that he almost ate up the food on the table.
- John lives in the Eighth A _____. It is about five kilometres away.

II. 英汉互译。

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 不同种类的 _____ | 2. 表达感情 _____ |
| 3. 决定做某事 _____ | 4. 去年 _____ |
| 5. 爬山 _____ | 6. 向下看 _____ |
| 7. a funny poem _____ | 8. 写一首五行打油诗 _____ |
| 9. from...to... _____ | 10. thanks for the poem _____ |
| 11. so...that... _____ | 12. next week _____ |

III. 单项选择。

- There are _____ in your library.
A. many kinds of book B. many kind of books
C. many kinds of books D. many kind of book
- Poetry is a beautiful way to express _____ and feelings.
A. thought B. thoughts C. think D. thinks
- He has decided _____ the bus to school.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. took
- Why don't you try _____ a funny poem?
A. write B. to writing C. writeing D. writing
- Why _____ write a five-line poem?
A. don't B. not to C. not D. not you
- It is hard _____ English well in a short time.
A. to learn B. learn C. study D. learning
- _____ for your letter.
A. Thanks you B. Thanks C. Thanks a lot of D. Thanks you a lot

IV. 句型转换。

- We visited the Great Wall last year. (就画线部分提问)
_____ you visit the Great Wall?
- Why don't you join us? (改为同意句)
_____ join us?
- I decided to write a poem about nature. (就画线部分提问)
_____ did you decide to _____?

- It is very hard to get to the top of that mountain. (改为感叹句)
_____ it is to get to the top of that mountain!

V. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- The students have read _____ (许多不同类型的) books since they came here.
- It is about 6,000 kilometres _____ (从这儿到北京).
- Little Henry doesn't know _____ (怎样写信).
- Reading aloud is _____ (一种好方法) to learn English.
- He _____ (跑出) the room and _____ (跑进) the toilet.

VI. 阅读理解。

All our food comes from the soil (土壤). Some of us eat meat, but animals live on plants. If these were no plants, we should have no animals and meat. So the soil is necessary for life.

The top of ground is usually covered with grass or other plants. Plants grow in soil, which has a dark color. This dark soil is humus, dead leaves, dead plants and animal waste make it, but this takes a long time. When the humus has been made, plants can grow well in it.

All soil needs food. If we don't give it any, the plants will be weak. Animals' waste is the best food for the soil, but chemical fertilizers (化肥) are also very useful. The same crop should not be grown in the same place every year; it is better to have a different crop. A change of crop and the use of a good fertilizer will keep the land in good condition.

When the soil is dry, the wind blows it away. Sometimes heavy rain carries the humus down to a river. People should grow more and more trees and grass to stop wind from carrying the humus away. It takes hundreds of years to make humus, and so we must save every bit of it. Without soil, where can we grow food?

- From the text, we know people live on _____.
A. animal B. plant C. meat D. soil
- The word "humus" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 微生物 B. 土壤 C. 腐殖土 D. 黏土
- We should _____ to keep the soil.
A. give more fertilizers B. kill more animals
C. make more humus D. grow more trees and grass
- We should save every bit of humus, because _____.
A. it takes a long time to make humus
B. the more humus in the soil, the better plants grow
C. the chemical fertilizers are expensive
D. A and B
- Which is the main idea of this text?
A. Soil is necessary to people.
B. The same crop can't be grown in the same place every year.
C. Soil's food is chemical fertilizers.
D. Humus is hard to make.

Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

单元测试卷

■时间: 90 分钟 ■总分: 100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	总分

I. 单项选择。(共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

- Last night I spent _____ hour in doing my homework.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- Li Ming has only one _____ in her mind. That is studying hard and going to Qinghua University one day.
A. number B. score C. part D. thought
- I feel angry because some people are singing loudly outside. It's so _____.
A. wonderful B. lucky C. ordinary D. noisy
- Jenny feels so _____ but she can't go to sleep. She has to finish her homework.
A. sleeping B. sleepy C. slept D. asleep
- My sister was so tired and couldn't stay _____, so she went to bed without watching TV.
A. healthy B. alone C. awake D. alive
- Miss Wang speaks aloud so that all the students can hear her _____.
A. softly B. simply C. slowly D. clearly
- Let's buy James a book.
—OK. That's _____ his favourite.
A. off B. just C. right D. very
- _____ we go shopping tomorrow?
—Wonderful!
A. Must B. Need C. Shall D. May
- There are so many beautiful bags here. I can't _____ which one to choose.
A. decide B. learn C. agree D. believe
- Don't worry! _____ of them has a pen. You can borrow it from any of them.
A. One B. Every C. Each D. All
- Just _____ here and don't go around, or I can't find you.
A. to stay B. stayed C. stay D. staying
- Where are you in this photo, Mom?
—_____ the middle of the girls.
A. In B. At C. Of D. To

- It's either green _____ black. I can't remember.
A. but B. and C. or D. nor
- Do you know what happened _____ Tom?
—He got injured.
A. in B. on C. for D. to
- You are a good student. I wish I _____ you!
A. being B. be C. to be D. were

II. 完形填空。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Catherine was a famous writer of children's stories. She lived in a fine old house in a small town near London. Often she worked at home, in her quiet 1. Long before her books became popular, she had tried to teach 2 how to use a computer. And now she typed all her stories on her computer. But sometimes she had to 3 to get some books from the library or have a meeting. She didn't like being away because she was worried about burglar. So she was very careful. Just before leaving, she always put a full cup of coffee on the writing desk, and left the radio playing to make a burglar think someone 4 at home.

One day she came back after a day out, and found that there was something different in her house. There was only a little 5 left in the cup, and the radio was off. But when she looked at the computer, she saw it was 6, and someone had typed in a new story. She had no idea who had got in, or how, because none of the doors or windows was broken. Then she sat down to read the story. To her surprise, it was a very good one. "I'll use it in my 7 book!" she said 8.

The next month she had to go to London. She put a cup of coffee and a plate of sandwiches on the desk. When she returned, the coffee and the sandwiches had 9. She ran to the computer. This time there was only 10 on the screen, "IT'S NOT YOUR STORY. IT'S MINE!" it said.

- A. classes B. lessons C. classroom D. study
- A. the students B. herself C. the burglar D. her children
- A. leave the house B. have a rest C. give a message D. buy a computer
- A. must have B. has C. must D. must be
- A. water B. milk C. coffee D. tea
- A. on B. off C. broken D. over
- A. old B. first C. every D. next
- A. carefully B. sadly C. happily D. badly
- A. brought B. broken C. gone D. eaten
- A. a piece of paper B. a message C. a new story D. a letter

III. 阅读理解。(共 30 分, 每小题 3 分)

(A)

Hawaii is one of the best places to plan group travel anywhere in the world. Its capital is Honolulu on the island of Oahu.

The weather, the people, even the colors, everything is warm in Hawaii. It is one of the

密封线内不要答题

学校: _____ 年级 _____ 班 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
②用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

注意事项

- ① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
- ② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

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班

年级

学校：

most isolated islands on earth. Hawaii is 2,390 miles from California, 3,850 miles from Japan, 4,900 miles from China, and 5,280 miles from the Philippines.

Hawaii is not just one place. So many islands make up an archipelago.

There are eight main islands in Hawaii. These islands are from northwest to southeast.

Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches. Thousands of tourists come to take part in water here. Hawaii is the birthplace of modern surfing and home to the earliest waves found in America. From the Father of modern surfing Duke Kahanamoku to the brave amateur on vacation, surfing is king in Hawaii. No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out riding the waves. The best surfing in Hawaii is in the North Shore of Oahu.

You can have a lot of fun in Hawaii. Getting your group to Hawaii is a must, and the sooner the better.

阅读上面短文，选择正确答案。

1. The capital of Hawaii is _____.
A. Oahu B. Honolulu C. Philippines D. Hawaii
2. The people in Hawaii are _____.
A. sad B. happy C. cool D. friendly
3. From the second paragraph, we know _____.
A. there is water around Hawaii B. there are many colors in Hawaii
C. people like the weather there very much D. it is the biggest island on earth
4. Hawaii is the nearest to _____.
A. the Philippines B. Japan C. California D. China
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Hawaii is an island.
B. There are eight islands in Hawaii.
C. Surfing is the most popular sport in Hawaii.
D. Only the brave amateur can surf in Hawaii.

(B)

Lao She Teahouse

Lao She Teahouse was founded in 1988, named after Mr Lao She, a famous artist in China, and *Tea House*, one of the famous novels he wrote. With service area of more than 2,600 square meters, the teahouse provides an antique-flavor (古典的), Beijing-styled environment, where you can watch wonderful performances by some well-known persons from folk arts while enjoying famous teas, palace food and drinks as well as traditional Beijing flavor state, lots of well-known persons and more than 2 million Chinese and foreign tourists have visited Lao She Teahouse since it was founded. It has been a window for showing the national culture and bridge that connects China with the rest of the world.

Qianmen Courtyard Teahouse is another new place offering the tea culture. It is in the form

of a courtyard house, a kind of ancient, classic traditional building in Beijing, with the tea art at its core. We've created a graceful, Beijing-unique tea art house that you can only dream about. Here you feel nothing but free, quiet and happy. You may listen to melodious (音调悦耳的) music from Chinese zither (琴), watch wonderful tea art performances and drink a cup of sweet-smelling tea and enjoy the leisure brought by tea.

阅读上面短文，判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

1. The overall measurement of Lao She Teahouse is 2,800 square meters.
2. Lao She Teahouse is named after a famous artist in China.
3. More than 2 million tourists have visited Lao She Teahouse since 2000.
4. Qianmen Courtyard Teahouse is in the form of a courtyard house.
5. It's a good place for us to relax ourselves after a day's hard work.

IV. 词汇运用。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

1. We haven't _____ (决定) what to write about.
2. Do you want to be a _____ (诗人) in the future?
3. Some girls often use poems to _____ (表达) their love.
4. Why don't you _____ (假装) to be Jenny's friend?
5. Through _____ (写) poems, you can learn how to use a language well.

V. 基础写作。(共 35 分，A 部分 10 分，每小题 2 分；B 部分 25 分)

(A) 连词成句。

1. only, this, words, has, poem, four (.)

2. don't, myself, describe, know, I, how, to (.)

3. hear, can, singing, English, an, we, her, song (.)

4. your, usually, do, feeling, how, express, you (?)

5. it, the, work, she, problem, easy, out, to, finds (.)

(B) 书面表达。

请以 "Our School after the Snow" 为题，用第一人称写一篇 100 词左右的短文，描写一下雪后学校的场景。开头句子已给出，不计入总词数。

Our School after the Snow

One winter morning, I found _____

Unit 2 DNA

Lesson 9 What's a "Horkey"?

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. A mule is a s _____ animal.
2. I would have little, j _____ bananas.
3. Mules are big l _____ horses and strong like donkeys.
4. Have you e _____ seen a donkey?
5. It has a horse a _____ a mother and a donkey as a father.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. They are two _____ (difference) plants.
2. Shanghai is one of the _____ (big) cities in China.
3. He has ever _____ (see) the film.
4. Mules are very _____ (help) animals.
5. Please put _____ (they) together—like tea and hot water.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. Lucy and Alice finished their homework _____ (同时).
2. What animal do you _____ (最喜欢)?
3. The Great Wall is one of the greatest buildings _____ (在世界上).
4. There is _____ (一些新内容) in today's newspaper.
5. The price of the house in Xiamen is _____ (与……不同) that in Fuzhou.

IV. 单项选择。

1. The book is very _____ to us.
A. help B. helps C. helpful D. helped
2. —Do you often hear Tony _____ in his room?
—Listen! Now we can hear him _____ an English song in his room.
A. sing, to sing B. singing, sing C. to sing, singing D. sing, singing
3. It's getting dark, _____ they're still working.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
4. It is good for students to play computers, _____, it is sometimes bad for them if they play too much.
A. on the other side B. at the other side
C. on the other hand D. at the other hand
5. He has worked _____ a teacher for ten years.
A. at B. in C. as D. on
6. The Changjiang River is the _____ river in China.
A. longer B. longest C. shorter D. the shortest
7. Could you please tell me _____?
A. where the post office is B. where the post office was
C. where is the post office D. where was the post office

8. Where is Tom? I can't find _____ anywhere.
A. she B. her C. he D. him
9. Now many children like surfing the Internet, but _____ the same time they should know that there is something unhealthy on it.
A. in B. by C. at D. on
10. I got up so _____ this morning that I missed the first class.
A. early B. late C. quietly D. nearly

V. 句型转换。

1. You'd better go there by bike. (改为否定句)
You'd better _____ there by bike.
2. —Would you like something to _____? (根据答语完成问句)
—I'd like a bottle of orange.
3. —_____ is the car? (根据答语完成问句)
—It is 30,000 yuan.
4. I don't know if it will rain. (改为同意句)
I don't know _____ it will rain.

VI. 完形填空。

The mobile phone has become a problem for middle schools, and some middle schools in Australia have stopped students 1 mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children 2 a problem for the school already. Several children have got mobile phones 3 Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Mary Bluett, an official, said mobile phone's use is a distraction to students during school hours and it also 4 teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that 5 students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.

She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't 6 their children.

Many teachers said students should not be allowed to have mobile phones at school, but 7 there was a good reason, they could 8 their phones at school office. They also said there were many reasons why the students should not have mobile phones at school; they were 9 to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people say that they understand 10 parents would want their children to have phones, but they think schools should let the students know when they can use their mobile phones.

1. A. carrying B. to carry C. talking D. bringing
2. A. become B. became C. has become D. has made
3. A. for B. as C. to D. from
4. A. stays B. keeps C. gets D. gives
5. A. sometime B. sometimes C. some time D. some times
6. A. come up with B. fit in with
C. get in touch with D. get along well with
7. A. if B. how C. that D. whether
8. A. miss B. forget C. have D. leave
9. A. easy B. hard C. different D. necessary
10. A. where B. why C. how D. when

学校: _____ 年级 _____ 班 姓名 _____ 考号 _____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
②用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

注意 事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

学校：_____ 考号：_____ 姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 年级：_____

Unit 2 DNA

Lesson 10 What is DNA?

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- DNA is like a b _____.
- Can you show me the a _____ to the question?
- I _____ twins are two children that grew from the same egg.
- E _____ for Jim, we all went to the park last week.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- What size are your _____ (foot)?
- Who is _____ (relate) to you?
- A blueprint shows where _____ (put) all the parts of a house.
- There are many _____ (different) between English and Chinese.
- _____ (general) speaking, a blueprint is a drawing.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- You and your sister _____ (看上去一样).
- Xiao Ming is good at playing football. _____ (我也是).
- Where do you _____ (来自)?
- Jordan is _____ famous for his offensive (进攻的) skills _____ (不但……而且……) his defense.
- Your parents _____ (和……有关系) you.

IV. 单项选择。

- We use them _____ in the dark.
A. to see B. seeing C. see D. saw
- Are there differences between you _____ them?
A. with B. and C. at D. as
- Be careful with that knife, or you'll cut _____.
A. himself B. ourselves C. yourself D. themselves
- He said _____ at the meeting and just sat there silently.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
- Your DNA comes _____ your parents.
A. from B. at C. with D. in
- Except _____ identical twins, each living thing has its own unique DNA.
A. at B. to C. for D. with
- Nobody teaches him English. He learns it by _____.
A. he B. him C. himself D. his
- Can you tell me the way _____ the hospital?
A. to B. of C. with D. at
- Your hair _____ the same DNA as your skin.
A. there are B. has C. there be D. have

V. 句型转换。

- I have visited the Great Wall. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ the Great wall?

- My eyes are black. (用 brown 改为选择疑问句)
_____ your eyes black _____ brown?

- He has to study for the maths test. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ he _____ to study for the maths test?

- Would you love to play basketball with us? (作肯定回答)

—Yes, I'd _____.

- The girl had a good time on the school trip. (改为同意句)

The girl _____ on the school trip.

VI. 阅读理解。

It is midnight. Tim is starting work. He says, "Hi, I'm Tim Copeland. Here's a song I like. I think you'll like it, too." The song *Emotion*, by Destiny's Child, starts playing.

Tim is twenty-two and he is a radio DJ. A DJ plays music and talks on the radio. Tim has a radio show in the USA. His show starts at midnight and ends at 6:00 am. Tim has always loved pop music. When he was in college, he was DJ at the college radio station. When he left college, he got a job at radio station.

Does Tim like starting work at midnight? "It's an unusual time to start work," he said. "One day I would like to have a radio show in the daytime. But, for now, I'm happy. I can play the music that I like. My favourite are Destiny's Child and N Sync. I also like Christina Aguilera."

"Sometimes I am amazed at how many people listen to my show," Tim said. "Often they telephone me. They ask me to play their favourite songs. Or sometimes they just want to talk. I enjoy my job."

It is now 6 o'clock in the morning. Most people are waking up. But Tim is finishing work, and he leaves the radio station. "Now I'll go home and have breakfast. Then I'll sleep from 8 o'clock until about 3 o'clock. That's when my day starts," Tim said. "That's life for an all-night DJ!"

- Which pop group sings the song *Emotion*?
A. Christina Aguilera. B. N Sync.
C. Tim Copeland. D. Destiny's Child.
- What did Tim do in college?
A. He was a DJ at a local radio station. B. He was a DJ at the college radio station.
C. He was a music writer. D. He was a singer.
- What would Tim like to do in the future?
A. He would like to have a radio show in the daytime.
B. He would like to be pop music singer.
C. He would like to talk with others.
D. He would like to play the piano.
- Why do people telephone Tim?
A. They ask Tim to play their favourite songs, or they just want to talk.
B. They like Christina Aguilera.
C. They like pop music.
D. They like starting work at midnight.
- What time does Tim start sleeping?
A. At 6 o'clock in the morning. B. At 3 o'clock in the morning.
C. At 24 o'clock in the evening. D. At 8 o'clock in the morning.

Unit 2 DNA

Lesson 11 Cloning People?

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. We can d _____ an apple in half.
2. Would they be exactly the same as the o _____ human?
3. They would have the same h _____ and they would have the same hair colour.
4. Some people w _____ about the answer to that question.
5. What e _____ can we do now?

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. The best way _____ (learn) English is using it.
2. What else have scientists designed by _____ (change) DNA?
3. The coat is _____ (make) of cotton.
4. Other people think human _____ (clone) is Okay.
5. Some scientists are _____ (worry) about it.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. Your bike is _____ (和……一样) mine.
2. _____ (在一些方面), your idea is better than mine.
3. Don't _____ (为……担心) me. I will be back soon.
4. Eating too much _____ (对……有害) our health.
5. _____ (如果……怎么办) I don't know anyone at the party?

IV. 单项选择。

1. We have worked for three hours. Now let's stop _____ a rest.
A. had B. have C. to have D. having
2. —Do you know the man standing there?
—Yes, he is one of _____ friends.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
3. —How clean and tidy the room is!
—Thank you. It _____ by my uncle every day.
A. is cleaned B. was cleaned C. was cleaning D. is cleaning
4. — _____ bad weather!
—It is said that it will get _____ later on.
A. What, bad B. What, worse C. What a, bad D. What a, worse
5. The two old friends _____ each other for years.
A. haven't seen B. didn't see C. weren't seeing D. hasn't seen
6. The new car has been here for several days. _____ is it?
A. Where B. What C. Whose D. Who
7. —I hear there will be a concert of Sun Yanzi and I've been waiting for it. _____ will it start?
—Well, take it easy. In two days.
A. When B. Where C. Whose D. How

8. He is a good boy. He never _____ lies.

- A. tells B. speaks C. says D. talks

V. 句型转换。

1. Your classroom is tidy and clean. (改为感叹句)
_____ your classroom is!
2. — _____ may I keep the book? (根据答语完成问句)
—For two weeks.
3. My grandfather died three years ago. (改为同意句)
My grandfather _____ for three years.

VI. 阅读理解。

Long ago, men knew of a few things that could cause a kind of sleep, but these anaesthetics were weak. They could not be given in too large amounts because they often caused death. If only a little was given, the sick men could still feel pain. So these old anaesthetics were almost useless. Operations without anaesthetics had usually to be done while the sick men could feel all the pain.

Any operations in those old days were very difficult. The doctor had to work while the sick man's body moved nearly all the time. As the body was cut open, it tried to turn from side to side. How could a doctor do any operation carefully and quickly in conditions like those? When we remember also that the open cuts were not kept clean and that even the doctor's clothes were usually dirty, we are not surprised to hear of a large number of deaths.

Today, however, we need not worry about feeling pain during the operation. There are kinds of anaesthetics which can easily cause the sick man to fall asleep, and when he wakes, the operation is finished.

1. The old anaesthetics were almost useless because _____.
A. they were painful B. they were hard to get
C. they made people die D. they were not strong enough
2. Which of the following is not told in the first paragraph?
A. Sick men couldn't have a large amount of anaesthetics.
B. There was still pain when a small amount of anaesthetics was given.
C. People got killed when anaesthetics were used in large amounts.
D. People knew nothing about anaesthetics.
3. Which of the following was not the reason for a large number of deaths?
A. The sick men didn't obey the doctors.
B. The open cuts were dirty.
C. The doctor's clothes were not clean enough.
D. The doctors didn't know how to operate.
4. Today new anaesthetics are used in hospitals and _____.
A. people don't have to worry about their health
B. patients don't have any pain during operations
C. patients don't need operations
D. doctors seldom do operations
5. Which of the following titles best sums up the passage?
A. Anaesthetics—Past and Today B. The Development of Anaesthetics
C. Ancient Operations D. Magic Power of Anesthetics

学校: _____

年级: _____

班: _____

姓名: _____

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注意 事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

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Unit 2 DNA

Lesson 12 Did You Ever See a "Chorse"?

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Have you e _____ been to Beijing?
2. I n _____ say a "rabbit".
3. We c _____ him Little Tom.
4. I want to make some e _____ new animals.
5. There are two cars. One is red, and the o _____ is yellow.

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. You should try _____ (learn) it by yourself.
2. I want _____ (sing) the song with you.
3. _____ (tell) him not to make noise while his brother is sleeping.
4. I _____ (see) Jim just now.
5. You need _____ (listen) to the teacher carefully in class.

III. 单项选择。

1. —Have you _____ been to America?
—No, I haven't.
A. ever B. never C. often D. always
2. —Where _____ Jack from?
—He's from Australia.
A. are B. is C. am D. be
3. The teacher told the students _____ football in the street.
A. played B. to play C. not play D. not to play
4. Of the two American students, Emma is _____ one. I think you can find her easily.
A. tallest B. the taller C. taller D. the tallest
5. —Must we finish the work before six?
—No, you _____. You may finish it tomorrow.
A. mustn't B. may not C. needn't D. can't
6. We will go to the park if it _____ tomorrow.
A. rains B. will rain C. is raining D. doesn't rain
7. Miss Wang teaches _____ English this term.
A. us B. our C. we D. ourselves
8. June 1st is _____ Day.
A. Children's B. Child's C. Children D. Child
9. I have _____ uncle. He is good at mending TV sets.
A. an B. a C. / D. the
10. It has been three years _____ I studied English.
A. since B. after C. when D. as soon as

IV. 句型转换。

1. By the way, I have her e-mail address. (改为一般疑问句)
By the way, _____ you _____ her e-mail address?
2. The meeting began half an hour ago. (改为同意句)

The meeting _____ for half an hour.

3. I did my homework over the weekend. (就画线部分提问)
What _____ you _____ over the weekend?
4. In our country ping-pong is a popular game, _____? (完成反意疑问句)
5. We often hear Alice sing in the next room. (改为被动语态)
Alice _____ often _____ in the next room.

V. 阅读理解。

Robots are becoming a big part of our lives. There may be half a million robots in the US in 20 years. What do you suppose the future of robots will be?

In the future, robots may look, talk and walk just as people do. Some scientists say you may even have robotic friends in a few years' time, but for this to happen, robots must be able to feel and have emotions. Scientists are already making robots that can act like animals.

Professor Steels from France is one of these scientists. He is the man behind Sony's "Aibo" robotic dog. Aibo can understand over 70 words and find its own way round a house. It seldom loses its way, but Professor Steels really wants to make robots that can think and act just as people do.

"Today, robots are like actors—they may show emotions, but they don't feel them," Professor Steels said. "I want to change that."

"Robots will be much more like people in the future," the professor said. "But most will still only do jobs people can't do or don't want to do."

Robots never get bored, tired or scared, so they are good for working in factories and dangerous places.

Will robots take over the world? Most scientists don't think this will happen. At least not before robots can think! If a robot can't think, it can only do as it's told to by a person.

1. What is "Aibo"?
A. A scientist. B. A robotic dog. C. An actor. D. A real dog.
2. What new kinds of robots does Professor Steels want to make in the future?
A. Robots that can understand human language.
B. Robots that can help scientists do researches.
C. Robots that can think and act like people.
D. Robots that can find their own way around a place.
3. Why are robots good for working in factories and other dangerous places?
A. Because they have great strength and courage.
B. Because they never get bored, tired or scared.
C. Because they can't think like people.
D. Because they will do anything they're told to do by people.
4. What are we NOT told in the passage?
A. There may be 500,000 robots in the US in 2029.
B. Humans may have robotic friends after robots have emotions.
C. Most scientists don't think robots will take over the world in the future.
D. Robots will be much more like people in the future.
5. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. What robots will be like and do in the future.
B. The importance of robots in the future.
C. The historical development of robots.
D. Professor Steels and his invention.

Unit 2 DNA

Lesson 13 Clones Are the Same

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- Your pet can't live f _____.
- If you were a scientist, what w _____ you try to clone?
- He r _____ loves that dog.
- I was t _____ of cloning myself ten times.
- Have you h _____ of cloned animals?

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

- I _____ (想要) visit my grandmother.
- I _____ believe you _____ (不再, 再也不).
- I have never _____ (听说过) this story.
- You should _____ (谈论) your ideas with your friends.

III. 单项选择。

- Would you like _____?
—Thank you, but I'm not hungry.
A. any sandwiches B. some bread
C. any mooncakes D. some orange
- The skirt is too small for me. Please show me _____.
A. another B. the other C. others D. one
- I hope our life will be _____ in the future.
A. better and better B. good and good
C. good and better D. better and good
- May I speak to Jim, please?
—_____.
A. No, you mustn't. B. Speaking. C. I am Jim. D. Who are you?
- If you want to keep fit, you'd better eat more vegetables and _____ meat.
A. few B. little C. less D. more
- I bought a watch last month. But now _____ doesn't work now.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- How long _____ you _____ here?
—For about two years so far.
A. have, studied B. did, live C. do, stay D. were, swimming
- _____ go out for a walk?
A. Why not B. What about C. How about D. Let's
- Could you tell me _____ to have the meeting tonight?
—At the meeting room on the third floor.
A. why B. how C. when D. where
- What about _____ tomorrow afternoon?
—Great.
A. playing football B. playing the football

C. play football

D. play the football

IV. 补全对话。

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Let me see. | B. Is it far away from here? |
| C. Thank you | D. What can I do for you? |
| E. This is Alice speaking. | F. You are welcome. |
| G. Can you speak slowly? | |

- A: Excuse me!
B: Yes? 1
A: Could you tell me the way to the West Park?
B: 2 Go along this street, then turn left at the second crossing.
A: Oh! I am sorry I can't follow you. 3
B: OK. Go along this street, then turn left at the second crossing. Go on until you reach the end of the street, then you can find it.
A: 4
B: No, it isn't. It will take you ten minutes to walk there.
A: Thank you very much.
B: 5
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

V. 完形填空。

A man found a cocoon of a butterfly. One day a small opening appeared, he sat and watched the butterfly for several hours, 1 it was struggling to make its body come out of the little hole of the cocoon.

Finally, the butterfly 2 making progress. The man decided to help the butterfly, so he took a knife and 3 off the rest of the cocoon. The butterfly then came out 4, but it had a swollen body and small, shriveled wings.

The man continued to 5 the butterfly because he expected the 6 would turn stronger and be able to fly. Never happened! In fact, the butterfly will 7 the rest of its life with a swollen body and shriveled wings. It never was able to fly.

8 the man in his kindness did not understand was that the restricting cocoon and the struggle is 9 for the butterfly to get through the tiny opening. It was nature's way of life.

In fact, struggles are also exactly what we need in our life. If nature allowed us to go through our life without any 10, it would cripple us. We would not be as strong as what we could have been.

- A. as B. so C. or D. but
- A. kept B. went on C. stopped D. liked
- A. cut B. leave C. made D. brought
- A. difficulty B. easily C. carelessly D. carefully
- A. hear B. watch C. ask D. answer
- A. legs B. mouth C. arms D. wings
- A. understand B. spend C. enjoyed D. rested
- A. Whatever B. However C. What D. How
- A. necessary B. likely C. worse D. difficult
- A. happiness B. knowledge C. fear D. difficulty

学校: _____

年级: _____

班: _____

姓名: _____

考号: _____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

注意 事项

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② 用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。