



能力评价

NENGLI PINGJIA

初中卷

◆ 主编 / 黄步高 刘新民

English

英语

九年级

下册

科普版

CNS 湖南教育出版社



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编者的话

新

理念新：贯彻最新教育教学理念，以最新《课程标准》和教材为依据，将考试内容、命题探索和能力提升融为一体。

习题新：选取全国各地最新试题以及名校的精华试题，特别选择具有原创价值的新题，进行合理科学的选取或者改编。

精

策划精：试卷设计为活页，便于教学细节的监控和管理，在版式设计上注意合理设计答题空和分值统计，方便学生的作答和老师的快速批改与及时反馈。

选题精：单元、月考、期中、分类复习、期末测试题的设置博观而约取，精选试题，保证题型新颖，情境鲜活，梯度合理，充盈着浓浓的时代气息。

全

类别全：整体融合单元、月考、期中、分类复习、期末测试卷的科学化设计，倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。引领学生挑战自我，达成高分目标，体验成功的快乐。

检测全：紧紧抓住各科要求的基础点、重点、难点、疑点、热点，分阶段帮助学生提升综合素质和能力。力求通过实战，增强实效，提高实力。

目 录

Unit 5 Topic 1 测试卷	1
Unit 5 Topic 2 测试卷	5
Unit 5 Topic 3 测试卷	9
Unit 6 Topic 1 测试卷	13
Unit 6 Topic 2 测试卷	17
Unit 6 Topic 3 测试卷	21
分类复习卷(一) 词汇与短语	25
分类复习卷(二) 单项选择	27
分类复习卷(三) 完形填空	31
分类复习卷(四) 阅读理解	35
期中测试卷	39
期末测试卷	43
中考模拟卷(一)	47
中考模拟卷(二)	51
听力材料及参考答案	55

Unit 5 Topic 1 测试卷

测试时间:100 分钟 总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

听力部分(共 20 分)

I. 听句子,选择与所听句子相符的图片。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听对话,选择最佳答案。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- ()6. What are they talking about?

A. Mount Tai. B. Mount Heng. C. Mount Hua.
- ()7. What's the weather like in Hong Kong?

A. Cold and wet. B. Warm and dry. C. Warm and wet.
- ()8. Where has the man been?

A. To Kunming. B. To Nanjing. C. To Beijing.
- ()9. How will the man go to Toronto?

A. By train. B. By sea. C. By air.
- ()10. What did Jack do in Dalian?

A. He went there to learn to swim.

B. He played in the water with his cousins.

C. He paid a visit to his parents.

III. 听短文,完成下面的表格。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

When did the Greens go to Hainan?	Last 11. _____ vacation.
How did they get there?	By 12. _____.
How was the weather there?	13. _____ and hot.
How long did they stay there?	For 14. _____ days.
What did they think of Hainan?	A 15. _____ place.

笔试部分(共 80 分)

IV. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- ()16. Tony is a new student in our class. Now let him _____ himself to us.

A. understand B. introduce C. refuse D. know
- ()17. I visited Mount Song last summer holiday. It _____ Henan Province.

A. lies in B. comes from C. is famous for D. is covered with
- ()18. — Mom, have you ever been to China?

— Yes, there are _____ places of interest there which attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year.

A. few B. little C. a number of D. the number of
- ()19. — Oh, I feel a little bit cold.

— Wait a moment. I'll _____ your coat for you, Grandpa.

A. fetch B. carry C. take D. bring
- ()20. It is the most wonderful movie _____ I have ever watched.

A. what B. which C. that D. when
- ()21. Li Bin, _____ his best friend Jane, went to the park last weekend.

A. with along B. along with C. no D. came along
- ()22. The river _____ my hometown _____ that city.

A. from; to B. breaks; down

C. stretches from; to D. wears; away
- ()23. Please pass me the cartoon book _____ has a Mickey Mouse on the cover.

A. whom B. whose C. who D. which
- ()24. — Is Dongting Lake the largest in China?

— No, it's the second _____ one _____ lakes in China.

A. large; in B. largest; of C. larger; of D. the largest; in

()25. — Do you think Brazil will beat Japan in the next match?

— Yes, they have better players, so I _____ them to win.

A. hope B. except C. expect D. prefer

()26. Mary's coat is _____ to her mother's. They are both in warm colors.

A. different B. same C. like D. similar

()27. Recently, *Voice of China* of Zhejiang TV has _____ lots of TV viewers, especially those who love music.

A. caused B. attacked C. tested D. attracted

()28. Ba Jin, one of the greatest writers in China, _____ as "People's writer".

A. is regarded B. has regarded C. is regarding D. regards

()29. — Tao Ran, _____ you ever _____ Tibet before?

— No, not yet.

A. do; go to B. did; go to C. have; gone to D. have; been to

()30. — The dragon has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.

— _____.

A. That's all right B. All right C. That's correct D. That's wrong

V. 完形填空。(每小题1分,共10分)

The Great Wall of China is the longest building in the world. It is about 6,300 kilometers long and 7 meters high. In most places, it is 31 for ten men to walk side by side along the top.

The Great Wall has a 32 of more than two thousand years. It 33 stones and bricks. When you see the Great Wall, you may want to know 34 the Chinese people were able to build it in the ancient days. 35 any modern machines, it was really difficult to build it. All the work 36 be done by hand.

It took millions of men hundreds of years 37 the Great Wall. They worked in wild places. It was 38 to give them enough food to eat and enough clothes to wear, so thousands of workers died of hard work, coldness or hunger(饥饿). Many people were made to work on the wall far away from their homes, 39 they never came back.

Today the Great Wall is one of the most famous places of 40 in China. Every year lots of people come to visit it from all over the world.

()31. A. wide enough B. enough wide C. long enough D. enough long

()32. A. history B. story C. lesson D. plan

()33. A. is made from B. is made of C. is made in D. is made into

()34. A. when B. how C. where D. why

()35. A. No B. Not C. With D. Without

()36. A. had to B. had better C. could D. might

()37. A. building B. built C. to build D. builds

()38. A. useful B. difficult C. important D. easy

()39. A. or B. while C. but D. and

()40. A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interests

VI. 阅读理解。(每小题2分,共30分)

A

Pingyao is one of China's three protected ancient cities(the other two are Xi'an and Jingzhou). Lying in the middle of Shanxi Province, 90 kilometers south of Taiyuan, Pingyao ancient city used to be about two hours' drive from the capital of Shanxi Province, but now the distance is only one hour and ten minutes' drive after the highway was built. With a history of over 2,700 years, the ancient city stands out as one of the best protected of all the walled cities in China.

On December 3rd, 1997, UNESCO(联合国教科文组织) added Pingyao to the World Heritage(遗产) List as a world's culture heritage. According to the UNESCO World Heritage Commission(委员会), the Pingyao ancient city is a wonderful example of the Chinese Han cities during the Ming and Qing dynasties. All the features of the Pingyao ancient city have been protected, and it shows an outstanding Chinese historical development including its culture, society, economy and religion(宗教信仰).

()41. How many preserved ancient cities are there in China?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Many.

()42. Why is Pingyao one of the ancient cities?

A. Because it is a wonderful example of the Chinese Han cities.

- B. Because it has a history of over 2,700 years.
- C. Because all its features have been preserved.
- D. Because it includes its culture, society, etc.

- ()**43.** It will take you about one hour to get to Pingyao from Taiyuan _____ .
- A. by plane B. by bike C. by train D. by car
- ()**44.** Pingyao is a wonderful example of the Chinese Han cities during the _____ and _____ dynasties.
- A. Yuan; Qing B. Ming; Qing C. Song; Yuan D. Song; Ming
- ()**45.** If you go there some day, you will _____ .
- A. carve your name on the wall B. draw a picture on the wall
- C. litter everywhere D. protect the city carefully

B

	Badain Jaran Desert It is in the west of Inner Mongolia. Within an area of 47,000 square kilometers, the desert has the tallest sand dune(沙丘) at over 500 meters high, so it is also called the “Qomolangma of Deserts”.
	Taklimakan Desert It is in Xinjiang. As one of the largest sand deserts in the world, the Taklimakan Desert covers an area of 330,000 square kilometers. “Taklimakan” literally means that you can never get out of the place once you step in it. The sand hills in the desert are 300 meters high. When wind blows the sand up, the dunes can reach a height of 900 meters.
	Gurbantunggut Desert It is in Xinjiang and it is China’s second largest desert with an area of 48, 800 square meters. The sand dunes in the desert are 300 to 600 meters above sea level.
	Singing Sand Dunes & Crescent Moon Spring It is in Gansu. Singing sand means sand produces sounds under pressure. The sound is produced when wind is passing over the dunes or someone is walking on the sand. The Crescent Moon Spring at the edge of the Singing Sand Dunes is clear and has never dried up.

	Shapotou It is in Ningxia. There is also singing sand in Shapotou. When standing at the foot of the sand hills, you can see what looks like a waterfall, but is actually sand.
---	---

- ()**46.** How many deserts in Xinjiang are mentioned above?
- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- ()**47.** According to the passage, one of the largest sand deserts in the world is _____.
- A. Badain Jaran Desert B. Taklimakan Desert
- C. Gurbantunggut Desert D. Shapotou
- ()**48.** There is singing sand in _____.
- A. Gurbantunggut Desert and Badain Jaran Desert
- B. Shapotou and Badain Jaran Desert
- C. Singing Sand Dunes and Taklimakan Desert
- D. Shapotou and Singing Sand Dunes
- ()**49.** What are singing sand dunes?
- A. The sand dunes that can produce sounds under pressure.
- B. The sand dunes that look like beautiful waterfalls.
- C. The sand dunes that you can sing songs in.
- D. The sand dunes that you can never get out of.
- ()**50.** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Badain Jaran Desert has the tallest sand dune in the world.
- B. When wind blows in Shapotou, the hills can reach 900 meters.
- C. Gurbantunggut Desert is the second largest desert in China.
- D. The Crescent Moon Spring is clear and has never dried up.

C

Stop reading for a minute and think about what you see when you look up at the sky on a clear night. You probably see many stars. Long long ago, farmers watched some stars to know when to plant their crops. Travelers did so to find their way in the dark. Today

stars are still important to some people.

Scientists found out that most stars are very big. In fact some stars are so far away that it would take millions of years to get to them even by spaceship.

Another thing we know today about stars is that some are made up of hot gases. The gases are so hot that they send out light. If you watch a star carefully, you may notice that it twinkles (闪烁) sometimes. As you may understand, light from a star must shine through the air before you can see the star. Air is always moving, and it makes light from the star move back and forth. When the light moves, it makes the star twinkle. Stars also have different colors. The colors of a star depend on how hot it is. To our surprise, the cool stars are red and the hottest stars are blue white.

- () 51. The writer asks us _____.
A. to stop looking up at the sky for a minute on a clear night
B. to think about what we see when we look up at the sky on a clear night
C. to stop to have a rest and look up at the sky
D. to be an astronaut
- () 52. Long long ago, travelers _____ to find their way in the dark.
A. made a fire B. used a lamp C. watched stars D. screamed
- () 53. Why does a star sometimes twinkle?
A. Because its light travels through the moving air.
B. Because its light is too bright.
C. Because it is made of hot gases.
D. Because it is too dark.
- () 54. What is the color of the hottest stars?
A. Red. B. White. C. Blue white. D. Blue.
- () 55. From the passage we know the writer might be _____.
A. a teacher B. a farmer C. a traveler D. a student

Ⅶ. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

56. Although the boy is only fifteen years, his _____ (high) is 1.80 meters.
57. The scientists found many _____ (treasure) in the ancient tomb.
58. Today is the first day of this term. The teacher let us _____ (introduction) our-

selves to others.

59. _____ (gradual), I got used to living in America.
60. As we all know, the United States of America is made up of fifty _____ (state).

Ⅷ. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

61. 这白色的鸟是自由的象征。
The white bird is _____ freedom.
62. 众所周知,现在电脑在我们的生活中起着重要的作用。
As we all know, nowadays computers _____ in our life.
63. 这是一座把这个岛屿与大陆连接起来的桥梁。
This is a bridge that _____ the island _____ the mainland.
64. 莫言被认为是中国最著名的作家。
Mo Yan _____ the most famous writer in China.
65. 这条河从我的故乡延伸到长江。
The river _____ my hometown _____ the Changjiang River.

Ⅸ. 书面表达。(10 分)

根据下面的汉语提示,写一篇 80 词左右的英语短文。

国庆节期间你和家人一起去四川九寨沟游玩。

1. 出发时间:10 月 1 日清晨;
2. 目的地:四川九寨沟;
3. 抵达方式:先坐飞机,然后转汽车;
4. 风景:空气清新,有树木、花草、青山、珍珠海(the Pearl Sea)、五彩池(Five Color Pool)、五颜六色的水,令人流连忘返;
5. 感受:九寨沟是世界上最美的地方之一,中国人为有九寨沟而感到自豪。

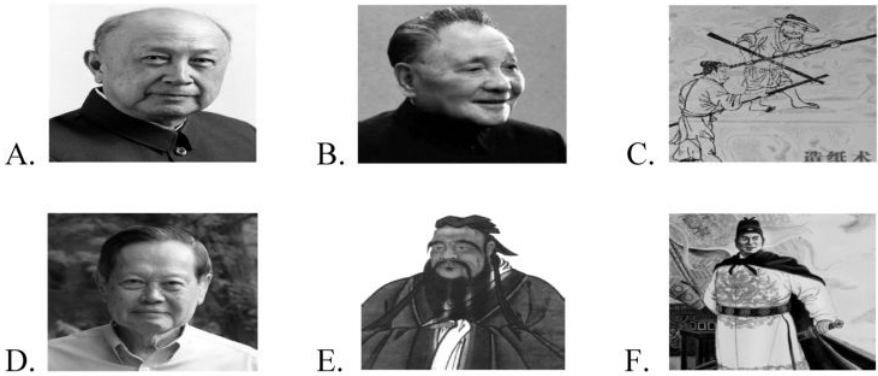
Unit 5 Topic 2 测试卷

测试时间:100 分钟 总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

听力部分(共 20 分)

I. 听句子,选择与所听句子相符的图片。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听对话,选择最佳答案。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- ()6. Whose sayings does Tom like best?
A. Qu Yuan's. B. Confucius'. C. Genghis Khan's.
- ()7. What's the woman wearing?
A. A white dress. B. A red dress. C. A black dress.
- ()8. Which bike is Michael's?
A. The one with a black basket. B. The one with a white basket.
C. The one with a brown basket.
- ()9. Which book is John reading?
A. The one about Zheng Chenggong.
B. The one about Liu Yong.
C. The one about Yao Ming.
- ()10. Who is the man in the picture?
A. He is Deng Xiaoping. B. He is Yang Liwei.
C. He is Yuan Longping.

III. 听短文,选择最佳答案。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- ()11. Where did Mrs Wang come from?
A. Anhui Province. B. Shandong Province. C. Henan Province.
- ()12. When was Mrs Wang born?
A. In 1956. B. In 1958. C. In 1960.
- ()13. When did Mrs Wang become a teacher?
A. After she finished college. B. After she finished high school.
C. After she left middle school.
- ()14. How many years has Mrs Wang been a teacher?
A. About 10 years. B. About 20 years.
C. About 30 years.
- ()15. How many children does Mrs Wang have?
A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.

笔试部分(共 80 分)

IV. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- ()16. The teacher has achieved a lot _____ the field of education.
A. of B. in C. on D. at
- ()17. — What nice stamps!
— Yes. I _____ a pen for them with Jenny last week.
A. changed B. gave C. spent D. traded
- ()18. When Max was already _____, he found it important to learn Russian.
A. in fifty B. in fifties C. in his fifty D. in his fifties
- ()19. — Why is Sally so sad today?
— Because her grandfather was badly ill and _____ last night.
A. threw away B. ran away C. passed away D. put away
- ()20. — The little girl _____ dances better than others is deaf.
— Oh, it's a pity!
A. whom B. which C. whose D. who
- ()21. The man _____ anger because his son broke the new windows.
A. was made for B. was full of
C. was worried about D. was filled with
- ()22. Our school is planning to _____ a band to give the students a chance to show

their musical talent.

A. put up B. set up C. pick up D. stay up

()23. _____ age 7, Bruce won second prize in the piano competition.

A. In B. At C. On D. For

()24. I am greatly interested in this painting. Something in it _____ the painter's deep love for nature.

A. expresses B. discusses C. misses D. imagines

()25. I don't want to _____ you. You must decide what to do by yourself.

A. help B. influence C. ask D. refuse

()26. — I watched the NBA game last night.

— _____ amazing game it was!

A. What an B. How an C. What D. How

()27. I think the book is cheap _____ useful. I will buy it for my son.

A. well B. as well C. as well as D. too

()28. — Do you know Mo Yan?

— Of course. He is the person _____ won the Nobel Prize(诺贝尔奖) last year.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. what

()29. — Would you like to watch the basketball match between your class and Class Two?

— Yes, I'd love to. I'm sure our class can _____ Class Two.

A. win B. fail C. hit D. defeat

()30. Oh, no! It's raining. We can't go skating on the square. _____!

A. What a shame B. Well done C. What a surprise D. How wonderful

V. 完形填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Bessie Coleman was born tenth in a family of thirteen children. She grew up in Texas in the early 1900s. During this time, there were 31 opportunities in the South for African-Americans. 32 were sometimes difficult to find. So Bessie 33 north to live in Chicago with her two brothers. Once in Chicago, Bessie soon found work in a barbershop and began her dream of a 34 life.

Bessie's brother John had been to France during World War I. When he returned, he told her 35 stories about women in France becoming pilots. Being a(n) 36 was interesting to Bessie, and she decided she wanted a new job. She would learn to fly air-

planes.

In 1918 there were no African-American female pilots in the United States. Becoming a pilot, she thought, would make her 37. However, all of the flying schools Bessie tried to enter turned her away. Yet Bessie did not 38. A friend suggested she go to France and learn to fly. He helped her raise money for the trip and for flying lessons.

Bessie went to France in 1919. The plane that she was trained to fly was difficult to operate, 39 Bessie was determined(下定决心的). She 40 the flying classes in seven months and received her flying license. Bessie was the first African-American woman to do so.

()31. A. much B. a lot C. little D. few

()32. A. Televisions B. Classes C. Jobs D. Hobbies

()33. A. discovered B. left C. moved D. connected

()34. A. best B. better C. worst D. worse

()35. A. exciting B. boring C. scaring D. confusing

()36. A. engineer B. farmer C. teacher D. pilot

()37. A. different B. busy C. normal D. lonely

()38. A. pick up B. give up C. look up D. give out

()39. A. because B. so C. but D. and

()40. A. designed B. invented C. started D. finished

VI. 阅读理解。(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

	Qiu Zhonghui was born in 1935, in Yunnan. In 1953, she joined the Chinese table tennis national team. She won China's first women's singles gold medal in the 26th world table tennis championship in 1961.
	Deng Yaping is only 1.55 meters tall. When she was nine, she got a gold medal in a table tennis game. However, she was not allowed to enter the Henan table tennis team because she was too short. In the end, she entered the national team in 1988. After that, she earned many gold medals and became the best table tennis player in the world.
	Wang Nan began to play table tennis at the age of seven. She entered the national team in 1993. She got nineteen gold medals, the most won by a woman in table tennis.



Zhang Yining was born on October 5th, 1982 in Beijing. She started to play table tennis at the age of six. In 1991 she joined the Beijing table tennis team. In 1993 she joined the national team. Eleven years later, she won the gold medal in the women's singles event in Athens.

- ()41. When did a Chinese woman win the first gold medal for China in the world table tennis championship?
A. In 1961. B. In 1984. C. In 1991. D. In 1993.
- ()42. Where may Deng Yaping's hometown be?
A. Shanghai. B. Beijing. C. Henan. D. Guangdong.
- ()43. How many gold medals has Wang Nan won?
A. 1. B. 2. C. 16. D. 19.
- ()44. When did Zhang Yining begin to play table tennis?
A. In 1982. B. In 1988. C. In 1991. D. In 1993.
- ()46. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. Deng Yaping's success in the world
B. the introduction to the four players of table tennis
C. how the four players play table tennis well
D. Zhang Yining is the youngest player in table tennis

B

Alice Pyne, a 15-year-old girl, has been fighting against cancer for four years. But she's recently found out that her illness was worse. And she only has a short amount of time left. Instead of sinking down, the teenager girl has decided to enjoy the time she has on Earth. Before long, she created a blog listing all the things she'd like to do before she leaves the world. The things she wants to do include meeting the band *Take That*, eating chocolate at Cadbury World, and making everyone sign up to be a marrow(骨髓) donor who wants to donate his own marrow to save other people.

"My blog is to record my last time with my family and friends, doing the things I want to do," she wrote.

Alice never thought that anyone but a few friends and family members would see the list, but in the last few days, her blog has become a hit on the Internet. And people around the world are helping her to make her dream come true. More than thousands of people are joining the marrow donation so that they can save the lives of other people with cancer.

Alice has received thousands of e-mail messages from all over the world. "I didn't sleep very well. Every single e-mail has made me smile so much. It's really a good thing," she said.

- ()46. How long has Alice been fighting against cancer?
A. For 15 years. B. For 4 years. C. For 10 years. D. For 14 years.
- ()47. What doesn't Alice want to do before she leaves the world?
A. Travel around the world. B. Meet the band *Take That*.
C. Eat chocolate at Cadbury World. D. Make people donate marrow.
- ()48. The underlined word means _____ in Chinese.
A. 解剖者 B. 组织者 C. 捐赠者 D. 宣传者
- ()49. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Alice was upset to know her cancer was worse.
B. Alice created the blog to make more money.
C. Many people knew Alice through her blog.
D. Many people wanted to donate marrow for Alice.
- ()50. How was Alice when she read the e-mail?
A. She was sorry. B. She was happy.
C. She was terrified. D. She was angry.

C

Sun Yat-sen was born on November 12, 1866, into a farming family in the village of Cuiheng, Xiangshan county. When Sun Yat-sen died on March 12, 1925, the name of Xiangshan was changed to Zhongshan in his honor.

When Sun Yat-sen was a child, he heard many stories about the Taiping Rebellion(起义) from the Taiping old soldier Lai Hanying. After receiving a few years of local schooling, at the age of thirteen, Sun went to live with his elder brother, Sun Mei, in Hawaii. Sun Yat-sen studied at the Lolani School where he learned English, math and science. At first he was unable to speak English, but he picked up the language so quickly that he received a prize for outstanding(杰出的) achievement in English. After graduation from Lolani School in 1882, Sun entered Oahu College(now Punahou School) for further studies for one term, he was soon sent home to China by his brother.

In 1883 he returned home. Later, he went to Hong Kong. Sun studied English at the Anglican Diocesan Home and Orphanage in Hong Kong. In April 1884, Sun was transferred(转移) to the Central School of Hong Kong.

Sun studied medicine at the Guangzhou Boji Hospital. Finally, he earned a license for medical practice as a medical doctor from the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese in 1892. He practiced medicine in that city briefly in 1893. He married his fellow villager Lu Muzhen at the age of twenty. She bore him a son and two daughters.

- () **51.** Sun Yat-sen died at the age of _____.
A. 56 B. 57 C. 58 D. 59
- () **52.** From the passage, we know that Sun Yat-sen's parents were _____.
A. farmers B. workers C. teachers D. doctors
- () **53.** When did Sun Yat-sen go to Hawaii?
A. In 1879. B. In 1882. C. In 1883. D. In 1884.
- () **54.** Which is the correct order according to the passage?
①He earned a license for medical practice as a medical doctor from the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese.
②Sun entered Oahu College.
③Sun was transferred to the Central School.
④Sun Yat-sen studied at the Lolani School.
⑤Sun studied English at the Anglican Diocesan Home and Orphanage.
⑥Sun studied medicine at the Guangzhou Boji Hospital.
A. ⑤③②④①⑥ B. ③⑤②⑥④① C. ④②⑥⑤①③ D. ④②⑤③⑥①
- () **55.** What's the passage mainly about?
A. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary experiences.
B. Sun Yat-sen's early life.
C. Sun Yat-sen and his brother.
D. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People.

Ⅶ. 根据首字母提示及句意写出正确的单词。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- 56.** My brother hopes to get a business d_____ when he graduates from Peking University.
- 57.** Our country's t_____ with Russia has greatly increased in recent years.
- 58.** I don't know how to e_____ my thanks to you for your help.
- 59.** A local young people l_____ us through the forest.
- 60.** Qingdao is a beautiful city. It lies near the c_____.

Ⅷ. 综合填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

从方框内选择适当的单词完成下面的短文。

trouble, because, old, writer, develop, consider, alone, favorite, teach, believe

Hemingway was born in America in 1899. He was one of America's most famous **61.** _____. His writing style had a great influence on the **62.** _____ of the twentieth-century fiction writing. Now, many of his works are **63.** _____ classics(名著) of American literature.

His father was a doctor and loved sports a lot, and his mother was a teacher who **64.** _____ music. Among the six children in the family, Hemingway was the second **65.** _____.

Hemingway wrote many books in his life. *The Old Man and the Sea* is one of the most famous works and also my **66.** _____. It was published in 1952. The main character(角色) in the book is a fisherman. He is an old man who fishes **67.** _____ every day. People think he is a man with bad luck, **68.** _____ he hasn't caught a fish for eighty-four days. Every evening, he comes home with an empty boat, but the old man **69.** _____ in himself, then on the eighty-fifth day the man catches a big fish. Although he meets a lot of **70.** _____ getting the fish home, the old man never gives up.

Ⅸ. 书面表达。(10 分)

请根据下面表格中所提供的材料,简单介绍一下孔子的情况。

Confucius—Great Thinker, Educator and Philosopher	
His actual name	Kong Qiu
When he was born	551BC
When he died	479BC
Where he was born	In or near the city of Qufu, Shandong Province
His wise sayings	1. Learn the new while reviewing the old. 2. When you know something say that you know. When you don't know something say that you don't know.

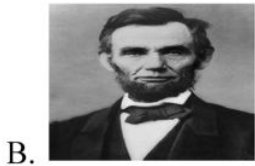
Unit 5 Topic 3 测试卷

测试时间:100 分钟 总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

听力部分(共 20 分)

I. 听句子,选择最佳答案。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听对话,选择最佳答案。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- ()6. What will the boy do this afternoon?
A. Go to a movie. B. Do his homework. C. Clean his room.
- ()7. What does the man probably want to do?
A. Have dinner. B. Buy some things. C. Go to the bank.
- ()8. How much did Wu Min pay for her ticket?
A. 30 yuan. B. 24 yuan. C. 6 yuan.
- ()9. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a shop. B. In a hospital. C. In a museum.
- ()10. What will they buy first?
A. A fridge. B. A computer. C. A TV set.

III. 听短文,选择最佳答案。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- ()11. Where does Jack live in England?
A. In a village. B. On a farm. C. In a town.
- ()12. What did he go to Russia for?

- A. He went there on business.
B. He went there for holidays.
C. He went to visit his friends.
- ()13. How long did he stay in Russia?
A. For a few days. B. For a few weeks. C. For a few months.
- ()14. Why was he almost knocked down?
A. Because the street was too busy.
B. Because he was walking in a hurry.
C. Because he forgot the traffic rules there.
- ()15. What did the old man mean?
A. He wanted to help Jack.
B. He told Jack where he was.
C. He wanted to sell maps to Jack.

笔试部分(共 80 分)

IV. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- ()16. You'd better not ask a foreigner's _____ questions, such as age and salary (工资).
A. unique B. private C. popular D. basic
- ()17. — Susanna, do you know Xi Jinping?
— Yes, of course. He is China's _____.
A. captain B. president C. owner D. director
- ()18. — Mum, I have got the first _____ in the singing competition.
— Congratulations!
A. prize B. pride C. fear D. leader
- ()19. Not only my friends but also I _____ interested in football and Messi is our favorite star.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
- ()20. — How do you like the story?
— I don't like it. It's _____ interesting _____ exciting.
A. neither; nor B. either; or C. both; and D. not only; but also
- ()21. The man ordered them _____ quiet in the library.
A. keep B. kept C. to keep D. keeping

- ()22. — When did the terrible Ebola _____?
— In February, 2014. Now people know how to prevent it.
A. call back B. get into C. break out D. stand for
- ()23. Basketball has a history of nearly 300 years. Today it is still loved by _____ the young _____ the old.
A. both; and B. either; or C. no; but D. neither; nor
- ()24. — What kind of movies do you like?
— I like the movies _____ are about Chinese history.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. that
- ()25. _____ they have some opposite view, they all think Chinese medicine is helpful.
A. Until B. Although C. Since D. Before
- ()26. — Can you see the picture on the wall? It looks beautiful.
— Yes. It _____ by Mr. Black two months ago.
A. painted B. is painted C. paints D. was painted
- ()27. I saw some boy students _____ basketball when I passed the playground.
A. played B. plays C. playing D. to play
- ()28. — Tom, your hair is too long, and you should have it _____ this weekend.
— OK, I will do it this Sunday.
A. cutted B. cut C. to cut D. cutting
- ()29. Parents often ask their kids _____ their Internet friends because the kids may be in danger.
A. to meet B. not to meet C. meeting D. to meeting
- ()30. A good knife is probably the most useful _____ for a cook in the kitchen.
A. tool B. machine C. communication D. rope

V. 完形填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Bill Gates is the chairman of the Microsoft Corporation(微软公司). He was born 31 Oct. 28, 1955. Gates 32 in Seattle with his two sisters. Their father, William H. Gates II, is a lawyer(律师). Mary Gates, 33 was their late mother, was a school-teacher. Gates studied in a private school called Lakeside School. There, he 34 his interest in software. From then on he 35 programming(编程) computers. He was only 13 years old at that time. In 1973, Gates 36 Harvard University as a freshman(大学一年级学生). 37 at Harvard, Gates developed a version of the programming language

BASIC for the first microcomputer. In his junior year, Gates 38 Harvard to put his energy towards starting a company. In 1975, he 39 a company called Microsoft with his friend Paul Allen. In 1999, Gates wrote a book 40 *Business @ the Speed of Thought*. That book shows how computer technology can solve business problems in new ways.

- ()31. A. in B. on C. to D. from
- ()32. A. grew up B. came up C. woke up D. put up
- ()33. A. whether B. whose C. whom D. who
- ()34. A. invited B. invented C. discovered D. interested
- ()35. A. began B. made C. finished D. ended
- ()36. A. bore B. lived C. entered D. left
- ()37. A. Until B. While C. Since D. Over
- ()38. A. arrived B. left C. got D. reached
- ()39. A. set up B. put up C. broke out D. went out
- ()40. A. naming B. calling C. phoned D. called

VI. 阅读理解。(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Albert Einstein was born at Ulm, in Wurttemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. Six weeks later the family moved to Munich and he began his schooling there at the Luitpold Gymnasium. Later, they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland and in 1896 he entered the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics.

In 1901, the year he got his diploma(文凭;毕业证书), he acquired Swiss citizenship and, as he was unable to find a teaching post, he held a position as technical assistant(技术助理) in the Swiss Patent Office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree. During his stay at the Patent Office, and in his spare time, he produced much of his great work. He became a German citizen in 1914 and remained in Berlin until 1933 when he renounced(放弃) his citizenship for political reasons and emigrated(移民) to America and became Professor of Theoretical Physics at Princeton. He became a United States citizen in 1940 and left his post in 1945.

- ()41. Where was Albert Einstein born?
A. In America. B. In Germany.
C. In Switzerland. D. In Italy.

- ()42. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "obtain"?
A. 争取 B. 进修 C. 获得 D. 训练
- ()43. In 1940 he _____.
A. became a United States citizen
B. became a German citizen
C. obtained his doctor's degree
D. retired from his post
- ()44. What did he do when he was in the Swiss Patent Office?
A. He began his schooling there.
B. He was trained as a teacher.
C. He got his diploma.
D. He got a position as technical assistant.
- ()45. What's the passage about?
A. Albeit Einstein's studies.
B. Albert Einstein's teaching life.
C. Albert Einstein's family.
D. Albert Einstein's life.

B

Lao She Tea House was set up in 1998. It is named after the drama, *Tea House* by Chinese author, Lao She. Among his novels, *Tea House* is one of the most famous. You can watch wonderful folk art acted by celebrities(明星) there on any day of the week while enjoying famous tea and palace snacks. Lots of celebrities and more than two million Chinese and foreign tourists have visited Lao She Tea House so far. You can visit the Tea House when you are free.

Address: No. 3, Qianmen West Avenue, Xuanwu District, Beijing
Transportation: Take bus No. 5, 10,110 or 120 and get off at Qianmen Station, or take Subway Line 2 and get off at Qianmen Station.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-1:00 a.m.
Show Time: Daily 7:50 p.m.-9:20 p.m.
Phone: 86-10-63036830
Ticket Price: RMB 180-680 / per person

- ()46. Lao She Tea House _____.
A. opened as soon as Lao She wrote the novel

- B. attracts a lot of tourists from home and abroad
C. only shows the most popular pop music
D. was set up in 1988
- ()47. If you want to watch the whole show, you should get to Lao She Tea House _____.
A. after 9:00 a.m. B. at 7:30 p.m.
C. at 8:30 p.m. D. at 9:10 p.m.
- ()48. Which of the following points about Lao She Tea House is NOT mentioned in the text?
A. Its phone number. B. Its opening hours.
C. Its e-mail address. D. Its ticket price.
- ()49. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
A. You can watch shows acted by famous stars at Lao She Tea House only at the weekends.
B. You can take bus No. 10 and get off at Qianmen Station.
C. You need to pay 180 *yuan* if you and your father want to watch the performances.
D. You can see some famous movies in it.
- ()50. You can probably find this text in a _____.
A. tourist guide B. science report
C. program list D. storybook

C

Have you listened to the song *Mary Had A Little Lamb*? Do you know there really was a Mary and she really had a lamb?

In 1806, Mary Elizabeth Sawyer was born on a farm where her family raised many animals. One cold morning, she found that two lambs were born in the night. One was nearly dead because of cold and hunger. She took the poor lamb into the house. There she patiently warmed and fed the little lamb. By the next morning, it could stand up. It learnt to drink milk and would follow Mary around everywhere.

When Mary was about nine years old, she decided to take the lamb to school. She put it under her chair and covered it with a blanket. When she went to the front of the classroom to read, there was a clatter, clatter, clatter, as the lamb rose to go with her as always. The teacher, Miss Polly Kimball, laughed out loud, so did all the children. What fun

it was!

John Roulstone, a visitor to the school, heard about the funny thing. The next day, he gave Mary a small piece of paper that had the first three parts of the poem he had written.

Mary's lamb lived for several years. Mary's mother knitted stockings from the lamb's fleece(毛) and after several years the poem became famous. Mary donated some of those stockings to a group that was raising money to protect the Old South Church in Boston. On small cards, Mary wrote, "Knitted yarn(纱线) from the first fleece of Mary's little lamb", followed by her signature, Mary E. Sawyer and the date. Those cards, together with her famous story, helped sell the stockings to raise hundreds of dollars.

The fun of Mary's lamb's experience at school still lives on for children today.

- () 51. Mary took the lamb into the house because she wanted to _____.
A. save its life B. play with it
C. teach it to stand up D. teach it to drink milk
- () 52. When Miss Poly Kimball saw the lamb in class, she _____.
A. was angry B. was frightened
C. laughed out loud D. made friends with it
- () 53. The underlined word “knit” in Paragraph 5 most probably means _____.
A. 出售 B. 收藏
C. 丢弃 D. 编织
- () 54. How was the money raised to protect the Old South Church?
A. Mary had made the poem famous before using it to raise money.
B. The group sold the stockings made of the lamb’s fleece.
C. Mary’s cards and her lamb’s story helped the Old South Church to raise money.
D. The cards were sold by the Old South Church.
- () 55. According to the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. Mary raised the lamb for nine years
B. Mary finally sent her lamb to the group
C. Mary received the poem which had the first three parts
D. Mary wrote and signed on the cards to make the poem popular

Ⅶ. 根据汉语提示及句意写出正确的单词。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- 56.** The moon is _____ (悬挂) in the sky. How bright it is!
- 57.** From the hill top we can see two big lakes _____ (在下面).

58. Alice won the first _____ (奖品) in the singing competition.
59. This is a _____ (私人的) letter. You shouldn't open it.
60. My computer is broken. Can you help me _____ (修理) it?

VIII. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。(每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

61. 老人捐款建造了学校纪念他死去的儿子。
The old man raised money to set up the school _____ his
dead son.
62. 丢掉一个坏习惯不是容易的。
It is not easy to _____ a bad habit.
63. 晚上的时候,拥挤的人群开始分散了。
The crowd started to _____ when the night fell.
64. 2003 年非典在中国爆发了。
The SARS _____ in 2003 in China.
65. 当我在睡觉的时候,我的闹钟突然发出清脆的响声。
While I was sleeping, my alarm clock suddenly _____.

IV. 书面表达。(10 分)

假如你是英国学生 Peter,现在正在北京学习,请按下面的提示给你的朋友 Mary 写一封信,谈一下北京和伦敦的异同。

相同点:北京和伦敦都是重要城市,都拥有众多人口,都拥有许多历史和文化古迹。

不同点:伦敦的汽车靠左行,阴天多;北京的汽车靠右行,晴天多。

[illegible]

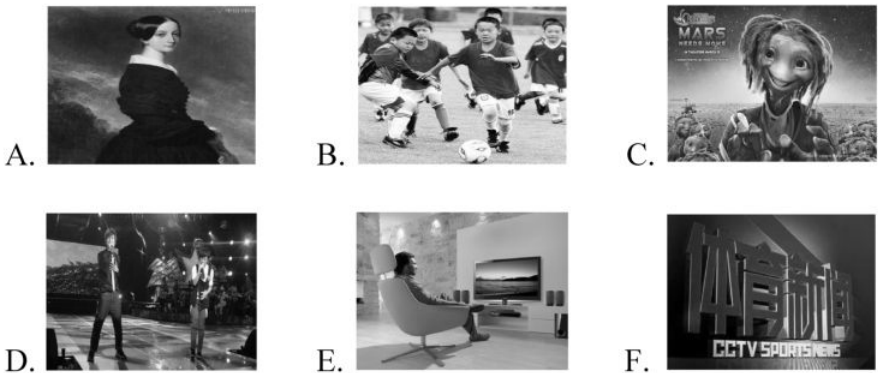
Unit 6 Topic 1 测试卷

测试时间:100 分钟 总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

听力部分(共 20 分)

I. 听句子,选择与所听句子相符的图片。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 听对话,选择最佳答案。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- ()6. How often does Lucy go home?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
- ()7. When is Tina going to sing at the concert?
A. This Saturday. B. Next Friday. C. Next Saturday.
- ()8. What are they doing?
A. Talking on the telephone. B. Taking photos. C. Waiting in line.
- ()9. Where did Tom go on vacation?
A. To America. B. To France. C. To Britain.
- ()10. When did the party begin?
A. At 8:00. B. At 8:15. C. At 8:30.

III. 听短文,完成下面的表格。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

Notice	
Where to visit	The City 11. _____.
How to go there	By 12. _____.
About lunch	The school will provide 13. _____ and drinks.
Books and gifts	You can buy them in a big 14. _____.
Time to leave	At 15. _____ in the afternoon.

笔试部分(共 80 分)

IV. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- ()16. — What do you think of the Internet?
— It is becoming more and more important to us. It has _____ huge influence on our lives.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ()17. — Do you know about Zhang Ziyi?
— Of course. She is my favorite _____.
A. singer B. actress C. farmer D. politician
- ()18. — What about playing football this afternoon, Sam?
— I would rather _____ at home than _____ football. It's too hot outside.
A. stay; playing B. stay; play C. to stay; to play D. to stay; playing
- ()19. — She would rather watch entertainment shows.
— _____.
A. So Mike would B. So would Mike
C. Neither Mike did D. So did Mike
- ()20. *Lucky 52* is the most interesting program _____ I have ever watched.
A. which B. what C. whom D. that
- ()21. *E. T.* _____ in the National Theater next month.
A. is shown B. is show C. will shown D. will be shown
- ()22. It was _____ lovely weather _____ we decide to spend the day on the beach.
A. such a; that B. such; that C. such; as D. so; that
- ()23. — I don't know what I should _____ the broken bike.
— You can send it to the poor children after fixing it.
A. deal with B. do with C. dealt with D. did with
- ()24. To protect the environment, supermarket don't _____ free plastic bags for shoppers.