九全 Units13--14

一、阅读理解

The world is not only hungry but also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 70%of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97%of that is sea water or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3%of fresh water from rivers, lakes, underground and so on. And we can not even use all of that because some of it has been made dirty.

Earth Day is April 22. But on all other days, we must also remember how important water is. The water that we use is the most important natural resource on the earth. Today we face serious water problems. One of them is water pollution. All kinds of things from cars, factories, farms and homes make our rivers, lakes and oceans dirty. Polluted water is very bad for people to drink. And dirty water is bad for fish, too.

How do cars and factories make our water dirty? First they pollute the air. Then when it rains, the rain water makes our drinking water dirty. Dirty rain, called acid rain（酸雨）, is also bad for plants, animals and buildings. Scientists say that in 30 years, more than half of the people in the world won't have enough dean water. We have to learn how to stop wasting water. One of the first steps is to develop ways of reusing it. Today in most large cities, water i~ used only once and then sere out into a sewer system（下水道）. From there it returns to the sea or goes underground.

But even though every large city reused its water, we would still not have enough. So we should make use of sea water by removing the salt in it. If we can take these steps, fresh water won't be used up.

1. The world is thirsty for water because_____.

A. we don't have enough fresh water

B. a lot of water goes into sewer systems

C. only 70% of the earth's surface is water

D. sea water is widely used rather than fresh water

2. The underlined word "face" means"_____".

A. turn the face down　　B. turn the face

up

C. turn the face to　　D. turn the face back

3. From this passage, we know acid rain_____.

A. is only bad for living things

B. is not bad for buildings and factories

C. can be produced in factories

D. is bad for people, animals, plants and buildings

4. One difficult way we can solve the problem is to _____.

A. use the water with salt in it　　B. remove the salt from sea water

C. get water from underground　　D. reuse the water in cities

5. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Fresh water and sea water　　B.A thirsty country

C. The importance of water　　D. The world's water problem

参考答案 ACDBD

二、单项选择。

1. (导学号：22604028)If you can speak English well, you will have a great _D_ over others when looking for a job. (2017，乌鲁木齐)

A. activity　B. article　C. attention　D. advantage

2. —It's his new book, but I think it is more interesting than his other books.

—I agree with you. His latest book is up to his highest _B_. (2017，荆州)

A. choice　B. standard　C. purpose　D. wealth

3. John _A_ the TV and helped his mother with the housework. (2017，天津)

A. turned off　B. heard from

C. joined in　D. looked after

4. —I'm going to Hong Kong next month. What about you, Jenny?

—I will _A_ social practice. (2017，贵港)

A. take part in　B. take place

C. take off　D. take action

5. —Don't _C_ the waste paper. We can collect and recycle it.

—You're right. Everyone should be a greener person. (2017，福建改编)

A. blow away　B. put away

C. throw away　D. take away

6. —The chicken sandwich tastes so good. Could you tell me how to make it?

—It is easy. Just follow the _B_.

A. discussions　B. instructions

C. resolutions　D. conditions

7. The old building is too dangerous. I think it should be _D_ as soon as possible.

A. turned off　B. cut down

C. shut off　D. pulled down

8. They have a little money and can't afford _C_ the ticket to the concert.

A. buy　B. buying　C. to buy　D. bought

9. Mark was caught in trouble. Luckily, with his brother's help, he _C_ it.

A. repeated　B. attended

C. overcame　D. visited

10. —Can you imagine _C_ in 100 years from now?

—It'll be unbelievable.

A. how will life be like

B. how life will be like

C. what life will be like

D. what will life be like

三、完形填空。

通读短文，掌握大意，从所给的选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Do you know? There is one language _____1_____ in every country in the world. People, young or old, short or tall, thin or fat, use it very often. It is everybody's second_____2_____ . It is very easy to_____3_____, though you can't hear it. It is a sign language.

When you wave(挥手) to a friend on the street, you are _____4_____sign language. When you _____5_____ up your hand in class, you are saying, "Please ask me, I think I know the answer," or "I have some questions to__6_____." When you smile at someone, you mean to be _____7_____to him. When you put your forefinger(食指) in front of your mouth, you mean, "_____8__ quiet, please." When a policeman wants to _____9_____cars or buses, he raises his right arm. Sign language is very useful in quiet places or places _10_____ of noise. It is different from body language.

1. A. used B. use C. using D. uses

2. A. sign B. action C. language D. expression

3. A. write B. say C. express D. understand

4. A. use B. using C. speak D. speaking

5. A. look B. make C. put D. Take

6. A. ask B. say C. answer D. tell

7. A. friend B. friendly C. kindness D. kindly

8. A. Take B. Make C. Is D. Be

9. A. say B. catch C. stop D. prevent

10. A. full B. none C. made D. some

【答案】

(1) A; (2) C; (3) D; (4) B; (5) C;

(6) A; (7) B; (8) D; (9) C; (10) A;

【考点】科普环保类，社会现象类，社会历史类

【解析】【分析】这篇短文主要介绍了各国常用的第二语言：手语。同时通过列举日常实例，说明其与肢体语言的不同。

（1）考查动词及语境的理解。联系下文 People, ---use it very often.（人们经常使用它）可知，有一种语言被世界上各个国家使用。故选 A。是被动用法。

（2）考查名词及语境的理解。联系上下文 There is one language---（有一种语言---）及 It is a sign language（是手语）可知，它是我们的第二语言。故应选 C。

（3）考查动词及语境的理解。结合下文 though you can't hear it.（虽然你听不见），但是它很容易理解。Write：写，say：说，express：表达，understand：理解。根据语境可知应选 D。

（4）考查动词及语境的理解。这里在于强调手语的使用。即当你向朋友挥手的时候，你就是在使用手语。故应选 B。正使用的。

（5）考查动词短语及语境的理解。句意为：当你在班上举手的时候---。look up:（在词典）查找 ，make up：编造，.put up：举起，take up：占用。根据句意可知，应选 C。

（6）考查动词及语境的理解。根据前文 I know the answer（我知道答案）并联系下文 I have some questions to ---（我有一些问题要---）可知，应该是有问题要问。故应选 A。

（7）考查形容词及语境的理解。根据语境 When you smile at someone（你向别人微笑的时候）可知，这是常识，是向别人表达一种友好的信号。be friendly to sb　固定搭配，“对某人友好”的意思，故应选 B。

（8）考查形容词及语境的理解。quiet 是形容词，常与系动词连用，表示保持安静的状态。根据语境，本句是祈使句，所以系动词用原形。故应选 D。

（9）考查动词及语境的理解。当交警要让汽车停下来的时候，他要举起右手（示意停车）。say：说，catch：抓住，stop：停止，prevent：阻止。根据语境可知，应选 C。

（10）考查语境的理解。根据语境，当需要安静或者充满吵闹声的时候，手语就很重要了。full：充满，none：没有，made：制造，some ：一些。故应选 A。

【点评】科普类短文。

四、短文改错

短文改错。先判断每一行上是否有错误。

There is advantages for students to work while　　1._____

studying at school. One of the them is that 2. _____

they can earn money. For the most part 3. _____

students worked to earn money for their own 4. _____

use. Earning their own money allow them 5. _____

to spend for anything as they please. 6. _____

They would have to ask their parents for 7. _____

money or for permission doing things with 8. _____

the money. Some students may also to save 9. _____

up for our college or future use. 10. _____

参考答案

1.is→are 从下文内容判断应该是多个优点，主谓一致要用复数形式。

2.去掉 the one of...后面的代词前不加限定词。若接名词，要有修饰语。

3.√

4.worked→work 通篇文章用的都是一般现在时态，此句不涉及过去的动作。

5.allow→allows 动名词短语作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

6.for→on spend on...“在……花钱”，是固定搭配。

7.would 后加 not 从前文判断应是否定含义，如用肯定句与下文不符。

8.doing→to do ask sb.to do sth.要求某人做某事。

9.去掉 to may 是情态动词，后面要接动词原形。

10.our→their 本句主语是 some students，后面的物主代词应该与前面的主语一致。

五、书面表达。

最近董卿主持的《朗读者》深受大家喜爱。下周你班将举行《朗读者》活动，主题为：感恩。请用英语写一篇讲稿，包含以下内容。

What article/poem… do you plan to read?

To whom do you want to read it to show your thanks?

How did this person help you?

参考篇目：Rear-View of a Fading Figure 《背影》朱自清

Written for my Mother 《写给母亲》贾平凹

Mr. Fujino 《藤野先生》鲁迅

How can I Thank You 《让我怎样感谢你》汪国真

注意：（1）短文内容可适当增加。

（2）文中不得出现真实的人名和校名。

（3）词数：80-100。

（4）短文首句仅供参考，不计入总词数。

短文首句：Hello, everyone! It’s my pleasure to be a reader.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Now let me read it for you. Hope you’ll like it.

【参考范文】One possible version:

Good morning, dear friends! Today I’m so glad to have this chance to be a reader here.

I plan to read Rear-View of a Fading Figure to my father. I am really thankful for what he has done for me. I still remember when I was a primary school student, I was so weak in study that I almost wanted to give it up. Instead of beating and scolding me, he encouraged me and believed in me and my study. After that, he insisted on helping me with my lessons every evening even when he came home, exhausted. With father’s help, I made progress gradually. And I’ve become one of the top students who is full of hope for the future.

Now let me read this passage/poem for you. Hope all of you will enjoy it.

下附书面表达评分标准：

采分点	满分	可给分值
1.内容充实，覆盖要点 （内容、要点）	7	6～7 分 描述了所有要点，内容合理、丰富 3～5 分 描述了大部分信息，内容比较合理 1～2 分 描述了小部分信息，内容不合理 0 分 没有作答或描述内容与主题无关
2.用词适切，语法正确，句型多样 （词汇、语法、句型）	7	6～7 分 用词适切，句型变化多样且有效，完全或基本没有语言错误 3～5 分 用词基本适切，句型较为单一，有少量语言错误但不影响理解 1～2 分 有较多语言错误，一定程度上影响理解 0 分 有大量语言错误，影响理解
3.结构紧凑，意思连贯 （语意、连词、指代）	4	3～4 分 行文连贯，连接词使用恰当，指代清晰 1～2 分 行文不够连贯，连接词使用不够恰当，指代不够清晰 0 分 没有连贯的意识
4.书写规范，词数适宜 （标点符号、大小写、词数）	2	2 分 大小写、标点正确，词数达标，书写规范整洁 1 分 大小写、标点有部分错误，词数达标，书写尚可辨认 0 分 大小写、标点错误较多，语言应用不规范，词数严重不足，书写难以辨认