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

**Written test part (共95分)**

**Ⅴ. 单项选择(每小题1分， 共15分)**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

( ) 21. As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher, you must believe that the way you behave will make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difference to students' lives.

A. a; a B. the; a

C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填

( ) 22. The speaker was quite experienced. His humorous words brought the meeting back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life.

A. on B. of

C. to D. by

( ) 23. Finally, the girl from Dalian got the job because she had the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of knowing several foreign languages.

A. suggestion B. advantage

C. memory D. challenge

( ) 24. Most people think testing on animals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so it should be prevented.

A. general B. brave

C. fair D. cruel

( ) 25. The breakfast we ate in the hotel was free, but the lunch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us 50 dollars.

A. took B. cost

C. spent D. paid

( ) 26. —We have to prepare for our School Day from now on.

—Yeah, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. School Day is only five days from now.

A. need B. may

C. should D. can

( ) 27. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of work long; I have a big family to support.

A. be B. to be

C. being D. been

( ) 28. —Sharon, remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hello to my cousin Simon while you are in Ottawa.

—OK, I will.

A. say B. to say

C. said D. saying

( ) 29. Peter, you drank so much last night. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if I remember correctly.

A. aren't used to B. weren't used to

C. didn't use to D. don't use to

( ) 30. —When will you return the book to me?

—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. How about next Tuesday?

A. didn't finish B. won't finish

C. haven't finished D. don't finish

( ) 31. —Wow, your hometown is beautiful, and the air is really fresh.

—Yes. Lots of trees and flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around here every year.

A. plant B. are planted

C. were planted D. will plant

( ) 32. I advise you to give up using that kind of medicine, because it may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your stomach.

A. be harmful to B. be similar to

C. be full of D. be close to

( ) 33. All these old houses have to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because a big amusement park will be built here.

A. fixed up B. set up

C. turned down D. pulled down

( ) 34. —Can I borrow your dictionary?

—Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. I’ll give it to you in ten minutes.

A. use B. am using

C. have used D. used

( ) 35. —I like listening to music, especially classical music.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It seems we have a lot in common.

A. Me neither B. Me, too

C. I agree D. I disagree

**Ⅵ. 完形填空(每小题1分，共10分)**

先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

There was once a little grey planet that was very sad. The people living there hadn't looked after it, 36 they had lots of smart inventions. 37 had dirtied the whole planet so much with rubbish that almost no plants or animals were left.

One day, when a little boy was walking on the planet, he 38 a small red flower in a corner. The flower was almost dying — so the boy 39 dug it up. Then he started looking for a place where he could plant it. He searched all over the planet, but everywhere was so 40 that there was no place the flower could possibly live in. Then he looked up at the sky and noticed the moon. It seemed that maybe the 41 could live there.

So the little boy put on his astronaut suit, and climbed into a spaceship. He put the little red flower in the back, and they went off 42 the moon.

Far away from all that pollution and with the boy looking after it every day — the flower 43 to grow, germinate (发芽), give birth to others, and these other flowers spread onto other flowers. Before long, the whole moon was completely covered with 44 .

That's why, whenever the flowers open up, for a few minutes the moon takes on a soft red sheen (光辉), like a warning light. Maybe it's telling us that if we don't 45 our planet, a day will come when flowers will only be able to grow on the moon.

( ) 36. A. or B. though C. so D. since

( ) 37. A. We B. You C. He D. They

( ) 38. A. noticed B. bought C. lost D. wanted

( ) 39. A. cruelly B. politely C. carefully D. bravely

( ) 40. A. noisy B. dirty C. tiny D. empty

( ) 41. A. animal B. girl C. boy D. plant

( ) 42. A. to B. in C. with D. at

( ) 43. A. failed B. needed C. started D. waited

( ) 44. A. rubbish B. spaceships C. water D. flowers

( ) 45. A. look after B. look for C. look at D. look through

**Ⅶ. 情景交际(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据对话内容，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，其中有两项多余。

A: Welcome, Mr. Lu.

B: Thank you, Rob.

A: You study oceans. (46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: There are many kinds of fish. But fishermen have caught too many of them.

A: You mean they are overfishing?

B: Yes. (47) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: That sounds a good idea. Look at this article! Garbage (垃圾) in the ocean is also a big problem.

B: Yes. I read about *the* *Great Pacific Garbage Patch*. Garbage collects there because of the way the water moves.

A: Yes. (48) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is like an island of floating (漂浮) rubbish.

B: No. It's more like a soup. But it is full of plastic and chemicals (化学品).

A: That sounds terrible! (49) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: We can! We can use less plastic and recycle more.

A: Yes! (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| A. What's the article about?  B. How often do you go fishing?  C. How many kinds of fish are there?  D. Why can't we do anything about it?  E. And we should keep plastic out of the ocean!  F. And most of the garbage is made up of tiny pieces of plastic.  G. They can catch fish but they should catch a safe number of fish. |

**Ⅷ. 阅读理解(每小题2分，共30分)**

**A**

**School Trip Notice**

Join us on a school trip to Cardiff on Saturday December 15th.

We will spend the morning in the city center. For lunch we'll have a picnic in the park. In the afternoon we will visit the Science and Technology Museum.

Price: £20

Meet in the school car park at 8:00 a.m. and the school bus leaves 10 minutes later. Please arrive on time. We will return to school at 5:30 p.m.

※※※※※※※※※※※※

December 7th

**IMPORTANT: SCHOOL TRIP UPDATE** (最新消息)

Dear students,

We hope you can come on our school trip next weekend. Unluckily, the Science and Technology Museum is closed for building work on Saturday. But we have got tickets for St Fagans National Museum of History instead. The good news is that entry (进入) is free so the trip will now cost £10 each.

Arrival and departure (出发) times are the same.

Mr. Stuart Noble

Head Teacher

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 51. Next Saturday afternoon, the students will visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the park B. the city center

C. a national historical museum D. a science and technology museum

( ) 52. The school bus will leave at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 8:00 a.m. B. 8:10 a.m. C. 9:00 a.m. D. 10:00 a.m.

( ) 53. When did the school trip update come out?

A. One weekend. B. On December 15th.

C. 8 days before the school trip. D. At the end of last month.

( ) 54. Which of the following about the school trip has changed?

A. The cost. B. The date. C. The arrival time. D. The departure time.

( ) 55. The head teacher writes the letter mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. say sorry

B. express thankfulness

C. invite students to attend the school trip

D. give further information about the school trip

**B**

The world is a lot greener thanks to a young man named Felix Finkbeiner. Ever since he was 9 years old, he has been trying to save the planet. In 2007, the German created an environmental organization called “Plant-for-the-Planet”. It encourages and trains children from around the world to plant trees as a way of fighting against climate (气候) change. The first tree for Plant-for-the-Planet was planted in Starnberg, Germany in March, 2007.

Since its creation, the organization has already made great progress with the help of over 100,000 children between the ages of 9 and 12. One year after it was created, 150,000 trees had been planted. And four years after it was created, it had achieved its goal of planting a total of 1 million trees around the world.

Felix once said in a speech, “Forests are not only the livelihood (生计) of billions, but for us children forests are our future.” It inspired kids from over 90 countries to join his movement.

In 2011, the United Nations handed over (移交) its Billion Tree Campaign to Plant-for-the-Planet. The Billion Tree Campaign was inspired by Wangari Maathai from Kenya, an African country. Her Green Belt Movement planted more than 30 million trees in Africa. In 2017, the Billion Tree Campaign became the Trillion Tree Campaign: to plant one trillion trees in the next 30 years. There are about 3 trillion trees alive in the world today, so planting a trillion more would be a huge increase. That's about 150 trees for every person on Earth.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 56. The man behind Plant-for-the-Planet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. German B. African C. old D. shy

( ) 57. Plant-for-the-Planet achieved its goal of planting 1 million trees in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 2008 B. 2009 C. 2011 D. 2012

( ) 58. What does the underlined word “It” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. The forest. B. The future.

C. Plant-for-the-Planet. D. What Felix said in his speech.

( ) 59. What can we know about Wangari Maathai?

A. She is from the same country as Felix.

B. She started the Billion Tree Campaign.

C. Her goal was to plant 3 trillion trees in the world.

D. Her organization planted over 30 million trees in Africa.

( ) 60. Which can be the best title for the passage?

A. Come and join Plant-for-the-Planet!

B. Fun free-planting activities for kids

C. He is getting the world to plant trees!

D. Tree-planting organizations around the world

**C**

Students generally find it difficult to prepare for a speaking test because they have nobody to practice with or correct their mistakes. (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Whether you're taking an end-of-course test or an official exam like PET or IELTS, there's one great tool you can use: your mobile phone. Nearly every smartphone these days has an inbuilt recording feature (内置录音功能) which you can use to test your speaking skills. (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I practiced this way in Italian. I chose some speaking questions from PET and did the exercise three times. The first time, I noticed I had made a few grammar mistakes and hadn't spoken for long enough. (63) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ And the third time was nearly perfect.

All in all, I made a real improvement with my grammar, pronunciation and how long I spoke. (64) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Many students found this way useful. Nelia, from Brazil, said that she could hear her mistakes when she listened to her voice. She was mainly using the wrong verb tense (时态) and using prepositions (介词) incorrectly. (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Donghyeon, from South Korea, said that the exercise helped him to improve his English skills in general.

根据材料内容，将A—E 五个句子填入文中空白处，使材料完整、通顺，并将其标号填写在下面题号后的横线上。

|  |
| --- |
| A. The second time was a bit better.  B. But that doesn't mean you can't test yourself!  C. When she tried the exercise again, she got it right!  D. You can record yourself speaking, play the recording back, and correct your own mistakes.  E. Also, recording myself put me under the pressure I would experience during an important speaking test. |

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅸ. 词汇运用(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，有的需要变换形式。

|  |
| --- |
| recycle, work, wood, law, science |

66. It is against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drive after you drink a lot.

67. We should try every possible way to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge because it can bring us a better future.

68. Here are some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes. What are they used for?

69. There are lots of famous artists' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the museum. They are really wonderful!

70. The waste paper is still useful and it can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅹ. 完成句子(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

71. 昨天下午我参加了足球比赛，我感到很自豪。

I am proud that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the football game yesterday afternoon.

72. 上个月我好好利用了我的零花钱。

My pocket money was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last month.

73. 事故发生后，警方立刻采取行动查明了真相。

After the accident happened, the police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find out the truth at once.

74. 在那座塔的顶部有一面旗子。

There is a flag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tower.

75. 她很生气，因为她弟弟把她的新书给扔掉了。

She was angry because her brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her new book.

**Ⅺ. 综合填空(每小题1分，共10分)**

阅读短文，从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。每词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| but, as, thousand, along, know, city, water, long, make, connect |

Most people have heard of the Great Wall of China, but not many people outside of China know about the Grand Canal. This man-made waterway is (76) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China as Da Yunhe. It is about 1,700 kilometers long and some parts of it are more than 2,000 years old. It (77) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the north of China with Hangzhou, a city in the southern part of the country. It's the (78) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man-made waterway in the world.

It was built (79) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a way to transport grain (运输粮食) from the rich agricultural (农业的) land in China's south to (80) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the north. In fact, it's not one canal, but a system (系统) of canals and rivers connected together. It's still an important part of the transport system in China today. (81) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of boats use it every day to transport grain and many other goods.

Now the Chinese government is doing new work on the Grand Canal. It is (82) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of it deeper, so bigger ships can use it. The canal will also help to move water. There is a lot of rain in the south of China, (83) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not as much in the north. The canal will carry lots of (84) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the south to the north.

The Grand Canal is much less famous than the Great Wall, and not very many tourists visit it. But it's really wonderful to go on a cruise (乘船游览) (85) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of the oldest parts of the canal. Passengers on these cruises are able to see beautiful parts of China that other visitors don't see.

**Ⅻ. 书面表达(15分)**

保护环境，人人有责。作为中学生，我们应该怎么做呢？本周六英语角就“保护环境，从我做起”展开讨论，请你发挥想象力写一篇短文为你的发言做准备。

**要求：**1. 字迹工整，语言流畅，表达准确，逻辑清楚；

2. 词数：100左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! I am happy here to share my opinion.

**参考答案**

Ⅴ. 21-25 ACBDB 26-30 CBBCC 31-35 BADBB

Ⅵ. 36-40 BDACB 41-45 DACDA

Ⅶ. 46-50 CGFDE

Ⅷ. 51-55 CBCAD 56-60 ACDDC 61-65 BDAEC

Ⅸ. 66. law 67. scientific 68. wooden / wood 69. works 70. recycled

Ⅹ. 71. took part in 72. put to good use 73. took action 74. at / on the top of

75. threw away

Ⅺ. 76. known 77. connects 78. longest 79. as 80. cities 81. Thousands 82. making 83. but 84. water 85. along

Ⅻ. **One possible version:**

Hello, everyone! I am happy here to share my opinion.

The environmental problems are becoming more and more serious these days. As middle school students, we should do something to protect the environment.

I think we should turn off the lights to save electricity when we leave a room. And when we wash our hands, we should use less water. Also, we should advise people around us to take the bus or walk to work instead of driving and use cloth bags instead of plastic bags when shopping. Even small things we do in our daily life can make a difference.

How important it is for us to protect the environment!

**部分解析**

**单项选择：**

21. A。本小题考查冠词。题干第一个空泛指“老师”，故用a，第二个空make a difference是固定搭配，意为“影响；有作用”，故选A。

22. C。本小题考查介词的固定搭配。bring ... back to life是固定搭配，意为“使……恢复生气”，故选C。

23. B。本小题考查名词词义辨析。suggestion意为“建议”；advantage意为“优势”；memory意为“记忆”；challenge意为“挑战”。最终来自大连的女孩 得到了那份工作是因为她有“优势”—— 她会好几门外语，故选B。

24. D。本小题考查形容词词义辨析。general意为“普遍的；常规的”；brave意为“勇敢的”；fair意为“公正的”；cruel意为“残忍的”。这种行为(拿动物做实验)应该被阻止的原因是，大多数人认为这么做很“残忍”，故选D。

25. B。本小题考查词义相似的动词辨析。四个动词均可意为“花费”，take常表示“花费时间”，cost, spend和pay均有“花费金钱”的含义，但cost的主语通常为物，而spend和pay的主语通常为人。题干中主语the lunch是物而不是人，故选B。

26. C。本小题考查情态动词词义辨析。need意为“需要”；may意为“可能；可以”；should意为“应该”；can意为“能够”。根据“学校开放日距离现在仅有五天”可知，我们“应该”从现在开始为此做准备，故选C。

27. B。本小题考查动词afford 的用法。afford作动词，当意为“承担得起(后果)；买得起”时，常与can, could或be able to连用，常用结构为afford to do sth.(有能力做某事 / 负担得起做某事)，故选B。

28. B。本小题考查非谓语动词。remember to do sth.表示“记得去做某事”(该事情还没有做)；remember doing sth.表示“记得做过某事”(该事情已做)。根据答语“OK, I will”可知，say hello (问好)这一事情还没有做，故选B。

29. C。本小题考查易混结构辨析。used to do sth.结构意为“过去经常做某事”，否定形式一般为didn’t use to；be used to doing sth.结构意为“习惯于做某事”，否定形式一般为be not used to。根据“你昨晚喝了那么多酒”及“如果我没有记错的话”可知，你“过去不”喝酒，故选C。本题中的You didn’t use to后面省略了动词drink。

30. C。本小题考查动词的时态。发话者问对方何时归还书，根据答语中“How about next Tuesday?”可知对方到目前为止还没有读完，应用现在完成时，故选C。

31. B。本小题考查动词的语态及时态。主语trees and flowers和动词plant之间为动宾关系，因此该句要用被动语态；根据题干中的时间状语every year可知，要用一般现在时的被动语态，故选B。

32. A。本小题考查短语辨析。be harmful to意为“对……有害”；be similar to意为“与……相似”；be full of意为“满是……的”；be close to意为“接近”。“我”建议你放弃用这种药物的原因是它“对”你的胃“有害”，故选A。

33. D。本小题考查短语动词辨析。fix up意为“修理”；set up意为“建立”；turn down意为“拒绝”；pull down意为“拆除”。因为要在这里建造一个大的游乐场，因此所有这些旧房子都不得不被“拆除”，故选D。

34. B。本小题考查动词的时态。发话者想借对方的字典，根据答语中“我十分钟后给你”可知，对方现在正使用着，故选B。

35. B。本小题考查情景交际。Me neither意为“我也不”；Me, too意为“我也是”， I agree意为“我同意”，I disagree意为“我不同意”。发话者说自己喜欢听音乐，特别是古典音乐，根据答语中“似乎我们有很多共同之处”可知，应答者也喜欢听音乐，特别是古典音乐，故选B。

**完形填空:**

【**体裁**】记叙文

【**话题**】世界与环境

【**大意**】材料讲述了一个小男孩因环境污染不得不将一朵花带到月球上去培育的故事。

36. B。“他们有很多厉害的发明”与前句“住在那儿的人们没有照顾好它”之间是让步关系，所以选though。

37. D。dirtied the whole planet 的执行者，也就是句子的主语是上句中的The people living there，故选D。

38. A。他“注意到”一朵小红花。

39. C。小男孩“小心地”把花挖出来。

40. B。由结果状语从句that there was no place the flower could possibly live in以及第一段中的dirtied the whole planet可知答案。

41. D。此句中的主语是指那朵小红花，它属于植物，故选D。

42. A。介词to在此处表示方向。

43-44. CD。由 ... and these other flowers spread onto other flowers可知这朵花“开始”生长、发芽……不久以后，整个月球就完全被“花”覆盖了。

45. A。如果我们不“照顾”好我们的星球，那么花朵只能在月球上生存的那一天终会到来。

**阅读理解:**

**A**

【**体裁**】应用文

【**话题**】学校

【**大意**】材料是学校发给学生的两则有关学校旅行的通知。

51. C。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。第一则通知里提到12月15日周六下午将参观科技博物馆，但是第二则通知提到科技博物馆因维修关闭，改成参观St Fagans National Museum of History，因此C项正确。

52. B。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。第一则通知告知学生早上8点到校停车场集合，校车10分钟后出发，即8:10。

53. C。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第一则通知可知学校旅行安排在12月15日，而第二则通知的发布时间是12月7日，即学校旅行日前8天。

54. A。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第一则通知可知原计划旅行的费用是20英镑，由第二则通知可知费用降到了10英镑，因此A项正确。

55. D。本小题考查学生推理判断的能力。校长在信中说明了学校旅行安排方面发生的一些变化，是对第一则通知的补充说明，因此D项正确。

**B**

【**体裁**】说明文

【**话题**】世界与环境

【**大意**】材料介绍了环保卫士Felix Finkbeiner以及他创立的环保组织Plant-for-the-Planet。

56. A。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第一段前三句可知Plant-for-the-Planet是由德国年轻人Felix Finkbeiner创立的，A项正确。

57. C。本小题考查学生理解具体信息和简单计算的能力。第二段最后一句告诉我们Felix Finkbeiner创立Plant-for-the-Planet四年后，实现了其种植一百万棵树的目标，由第一段第三句可知该组织创立于2007年，通过简单计算后可知答案是2011年。

58. D。本小题考查学生理解指代关系的能力。It指代上一句Felix说的话。他的话激励来自90多个国家的儿童参与到他的植树运动中。

59. D。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由最后一段第二、三句可知Wangari Maathai创立了Green Belt Movement组织，在非洲种植了超过三千万棵树。

60. C。本小题考查学生归纳文章标题的能力。材料主要介绍的是Felix Finkbeiner以及他创立的环保组织，他通过他的组织号召全世界的儿童参与到植树运动中。C项的标题最能概括材料大意。

**综合填空:**

【**体裁**】说明文

【**话题**】自然

【**大意**】材料介绍了中国大运河的历史和现状。

76. known。这个“著名的”人工航道在中国被叫做大运河。

77. connects。connect ... with ... 意为“将……和……连接起来”。

78. longest。这是世界上“最长的”人工航道。

79-80. as; cities。“作为”粮食运输的通道，大运河的修建将中国南部农业发达地区的粮食运输到北方“城市”。

81. Thousands。thousands of意为“成千上万的”。thousand位于句首，首字母须大写。

82. making。政府正在“使”部分航段加深。句子为现在进行时，所以用动词-ing形式。

83. but。前后两句是转折关系，故填but。

84. water。由前文中的The canal will also help to move water可知答案。

85. along。“沿着”最古老的航道乘船游览，真是一件惬意的事情。