

Module 12 全练全测

时间: 90 分钟

分值: 100 分

得分 _____

第 I 卷

一、听力部分 (20 分)

听力内容登录: <http://www.jxxz.cc/peitao.aspx>



—英语听力—

I. 听句子, 选择恰当的答语。每个句子读一遍。(5 分)

- () 1. A. Nice idea. B. Thank you. C. That's a shame.
() 2. A. Twice a week. B. About 20 minutes. C. By bus.
() 3. A. My science teacher. B. We can plant more trees.
 C. It's an environment club.
() 4. A. In Sydney. B. In 2007. C. 2.2 million people.
() 5. A. It's harmful. B. It means "use again". C. So am I.

II. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)

- () 6. Where did the boy throw the rubbish?
 A. In the garden. B. In the dustbin. C. In the house.
() 7. How long has Mr White recycled papers?
 A. For 5 years. B. For 60 years. C. For 65 years.
() 8. What is the boy going to do?
 A. Clean the room. B. Clean the park. C. Clean the playground.
() 9. What does Jane often do?
 A. Pick up the rubbish. B. Answer questions. C. Turn off the lights.
() 10. Where is the recycling centre?
 A. Behind a bookstore. B. In front of a bookstore. C. On the right of a bookstore.

III. 听长对话, 选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。(5 分)

听第一段对话, 回答第 11~12 小题。

- () 11. What is the news report about?
 A. Saving the environment. B. Reducing the waste of water.
 C. Recycling the waste things.
() 12. Which of the following things are still used by people?
 A. Paper cups. B. Paper bags. C. Plastic bags.

听第二段对话, 回答第 13~15 小题。

- () 13. What did the speakers do in the park?
 A. Went fishing. B. Climbed the mountains.
 C. Played games.
() 14. When did the woman move to Beijing?
 A. Two years ago. B. Three years ago. C. Five years ago.
() 15. Where does the man want to move?
 A. To Beijing. B. To Changchun. C. To Shanghai.

IV. 听短文, 选择正确的答案。短文读两遍。(5 分)

- () 16. How many kinds of pollution are mentioned?
 A. 1. B. 2. C. 3.
() 17. What can we do to control water pollution?
 A. Stop people from pouring dirty water into rivers.
 B. Stop people from driving in the city.
 C. Stop people from building new factories.
() 18. How can we make the air fresh?
 A. By reducing waste. B. By planting trees. C. By stopping using energy.
() 19. What are the best gifts to help protect the environment?

- A. Lakes. B. Rivers. C. Trees.
 () 20. What does the speaker talk about?
 A. How to reduce waste. B. How to plant trees.
 C. How to protect the environment.

二、笔试部分 (80 分)

V. 单项填空 (15 分)

- () 21. Though I _____ the name of the hotel many times, the local people still couldn't understand me. I had to write it down.
 A. refused B. reused C. repeated D. polluted
- () 22. Being honest is the first _____ if you want to make friends with others.
 A. step B. time C. job D. policy
- () 23. —I hear the police have given up looking for the girl.
 —That's true. After two weeks' searching, they found it _____.
 A. rapid B. tiring C. hopeless D. important
- () 24. He wants to _____ whether the plane has taken off.
 A. look up B. look for C. find out D. look out
- () 25. If you want to be thinner and healthier, you should eat _____ meat and take _____ exercise.
 A. more; fewer B. more; less C. fewer; more D. less; more
- () 26. Every day, _____ waste is produced. However, we do so little to dispose of (处理) it.
 A. a few B. a little C. tons of D. a number of
- () 27. As is known to all, _____ takes much time and efforts to learn a foreign language well.
 A. it B. one C. that D. this
- () 28. —Had we better leave right away?
 —It's better _____ for another five minutes.
 A. wait B. waiting C. to waiting D. to wait
- () 29. Last week some students wrote letters to _____ advice on how to learn English.
 A. ask for B. hope for C. think of D. look after
- () 30. —Uh, what about having a beach clean-up day?
 — _____. Let's make a difference to the beach.
 A. Good idea B. Congratulations C. I don't think so D. I'm afraid I can't

VI. 完形填空 (10 分)

(南京中考) Natural resources are things that we use that come from Earth. Our natural resources are limited (有限的). This means that they will not 31 forever. Some are renewable, like when you plant a new tree when you 32 one down. Others are not renewable, like when you dig coal (煤) out of the 33. Once it is used, it is gone.

People realize the 34 that Earth's natural resources are limited, and can do things to help conserve (节约) those resources. 35 you try to conserve a natural resource, you try to use less of it so it does not get used up so 36. One way that people conserve fuel, like gasoline, is by riding a bicycle or walking when the 37 is short instead of driving everywhere.

Water is a very important natural resource because we all need it to stay 38. We can conserve water 39 making sure that our pipes and taps do not leak (漏). We can also make 40 choices to conserve water, like only using the dishwasher or washing machine when they are full. Everyone can make contributions to protecting natural resources.

- () 31. A. last B. spread C. burn D. change
 () 32. A. turn B. cut C. put D. move
 () 33. A. station B. building C. ground D. brick
 () 34. A. news B. plan C. decision D. fact
 () 35. A. When B. Although C. Whatever D. Whether
 () 36. A. slowly B. hard C. regularly D. fast
 () 37. A. money B. space C. place D. distance
 () 38. A. alive B. alone C. asleep D. awake
 () 39. A. about B. for C. by D. with
 () 40. A. generous B. funny C. wise D. surprising

VII. 阅读理解 (20 分)

A

In most parts of the world, many students help their schools make less pollution. They join “environment clubs”. In an environment club, people work together to make our environment clean.

• No-garbage lunches. How much do you throw away after lunch? Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags that can be used again. Every week they will choose the classes that make the least garbage and report them to the whole school!

• No-car day. On the no-car day, nobody comes to school by car—not the students and not the teachers! Cars give pollution to the air, so remember: Walk, jump, bike or run. Use your legs! It’s lots of fun!

• Turn off the water! Did you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty m³ of water an hour? In a year that would fill a small river. In environment clubs, students mend those broken toilets.

We love our environment. Let’s work together to make it clean.

- () 41. Environment clubs ask students _____.
- A. not to forget to take a car B. not to throw away lunch bags
C. to go to school by car every day D. to do exercise every day
- () 42. From the passage, we know the students usually have lunch _____.
- A. in clubs B. at home C. at school D. in restaurants
- () 43. On the no-car day, _____ will take a car to school.
- A. both students and teachers B. some students
C. neither students nor teachers D. some teachers
- () 44. After students mend toilets, they save _____.
- A. much water B. a lot of money C. a long river D. a toilet
- () 45. The writer wrote the passage to ask students to _____.
- A. walk to school every day B. help teachers
C. bring their lunches in bags D. make less pollution

B

How green are you? Do you know how to be green?

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day and it does harm to our environment. Though we are young, we can still do something to help. In fact, even the simplest everyday activities can make a real difference to the environment. Here are some ideas for you.

Reduce Reduce means “use less”. Don’t waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution and waste going into the environment. Before we buy something new, think whether it is really necessary—or maybe the old one will be just as good! When we do buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.

Reuse Reuse means “use again”. Use things for as long as possible. When we buy things, make sure that they last a long time. We should look after them so that they will last, and we should repair them if we can instead of throwing them away and buying new ones. Don’t use a paper cup or a paper bag. It’s better to use a china cup and a lunch box because you can use them again.

Recycle Recycle means “change things into something else”. Though it takes energy to change something into something else, it’s better than throwing things away or burning them. Find out what can be recycled in your neighbourhood and take part in recycling programmes. We should also buy products made from recycled materials, such as recycled paper, to help save trees.

So please remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.

- () 46. What is the passage about?
- A. How to produce things. B. How to burn things.
C. How to help others. D. How to be green.
- () 47. Which of the following is right?
- A. Don’t waste things. B. Always throw away old things.
C. Always buy new things. D. Buy too many things from abroad.
- () 48. Why is it better to use a china cup and a lunch box?
- A. You can burn them. B. You can use them again.
C. You can throw them away. D. You can change them into something else.

- () 49. To protect the environment, we should remember these three words: _____.
- A. waste, reuse and recycle B. repair, burn and recycle
C. reduce, reuse and recycle D. reduce, waste and recycle
- () 50. The passage may come from a _____.
- A. menu B. dictionary C. storybook D. magazine

第 II 卷

VIII. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空 (5 分)

51. We need to take some _____ (step) to reduce pollution.
52. The local people had to move away because of the serious _____ (pollute).
53. I'm thirsty. Could you buy me two _____ (bottle) of water?
54. We should _____ (water) the flowers twice a week.
55. Henry is a (n) _____ (dishonest) boy, so his friends all like him.

IX. 补全对话 (10 分)

根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使对话内容完整正确。

thousands of, hopeless, turning off, so, What

- A: Hey! I met a student from a green school in Dalian.
B: A green school? 56 is it?
A: It is a school which supports the protection of the environment. In fact, there are 57 green schools in China. It's wasteful to throw away glass, paper and metal, 58 every class in such schools collects waste that can be used again and then sells it for recycling.
B: Great! What else do they do?
A: They also save energy and recycle things at home, such as 59 lights and saving water.
B: If everyone tries to protect the environment, we will make the world much better.
A: I agree. If we don't, the future is 60 .
B: Anyway, public concern over the environment has greatly increased. There is hope for the future.
56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____



X. 书面表达 (20 分)

目前, 环境污染依然很严重, 保护环境是每个人的责任。假如你是王华, 你的英语老师要求以“Let's protect our environment”为题写一封英语倡议书, 号召大家行动起来保护环境。请你根据以下提示, 完成该倡议书。

Let's protect our environment

- What is our environment like?
►What can we do to protect the environment?

要求:

1. 包括提示的所有内容, 可以适当发挥;
2. 词数 90 左右 (开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Let's protect our environment

Dear friends,

Yours,

Wang Hua



答案全析全解

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1-5 ACBAB 6-10 AABCA 11-15 ACCAB

16-20 CABCC

21. C refuse 意为“拒绝”; reuse 意为“再利用”; repeat 意为“重复”; pollute 意为“污染”。结合句意“尽管我_____宾馆的名字很多次,但当地人仍然不能明白。我只得把它写下来”可知选 C。
22. A step 意为“步骤”; time 意为“时间,次数”; job 意为“工作”; policy 意为“政策”。结合句意“如果你想和别人交朋友,诚实是第一_____”可知选 A。
23. C rapid 意为“快速的”; tiring 意为“令人困倦的”; hopeless 意为“没有希望的”; important 意为“重要的”。根据上文“我听说警方已放弃了对女孩的寻找”“是真的”可推知,空格所在句句意为“经过两周的搜寻后,他们发现那没有希望了”。hopeless 符合语境。故选 C。
24. C look up 意为“查找”; look for 意为“寻找”; find out 意为“查明”; look out 意为“当心,向外看”。句意:他想查明飞机是否已经起飞。故选 C。
25. D fewer 和 less 意为“更少”, more 意为“更多”。由常识可知,要想更瘦、更健康,应该少吃肉多运动,排除 A、B 两项; meat 是不可数名词,不能用 fewer 修饰,又排除 C 项。故选 D。
26. C a few (一些)和 a number of (大量的)修饰可数名词(复数), waste 是不可数名词,故首先排除 A、D 两项。a little 意为“一些”; tons of 意为“许多;很多”。由下文“然而,我们只做很少的工作来处理”可知,tons of 符合语境,tons of waste 与 so little 形成对比。故选 C。
27. A 本句是“It takes (sb.) some time to do sth.”句型, it 位于句子开头作形式主语。故选 A。
28. D It's better to do sth. “最好做某事”,为固定句式。
29. A ask for 意为“请求,要求(得到)”; hope for 意为“希望”; think of 意为“想起”; look after 意为“照顾”。由句意“上周几个学生写信征求关于如何学习英语的建议”可知选 A。
30. A Good idea 意为“好主意”; Congratulations 意为“祝贺”; I don't think so 意为“我认为不是那样”; I'm afraid I can't 意为“恐怕我不能”。上句 What about...? 是一个表示建议或征求意见的句型,所以此处应用 Good idea 表示赞同。故选 A。

语篇解读:地球上的自然资源是有限的,这就意味着自然资源不会永久持续下去。非可再生资源用光了,也就消失了。现在人们意识到这个事实,并能做一些事情来帮助节约这些资源。人们可以通过很多方式来节约燃料、节约用水……

31. A last 意为“持续”; spread 意为“传播”; burn 意为“燃烧”; change 意为“改变”。联系上文“Our natural resources are limited. (我们的自然资源是有限的)”可知该句句意为“这就意味着它们不会永久持续下去”,所以 A 项符合文意。
32. B 该句句意为“一些是可再生资源,例如当你砍掉一棵树时再栽一棵树”。cut down 为固定短语,意为“砍伐”,符合文意,故选 B。
33. C station 意为“车站”; building 意为“建筑物”; ground 意为“地面”; brick 意为“砖;砖块”。由常识可知煤是从地下挖出来的,故选 C。
34. D news 意为“新闻;消息”; plan 意为“计划”; decision 意为“决定”; fact 意为“事实”。空格后 that 引导一个同位语从句,

用来解释说明前面所填的名词。“地球上的自然资源是有限的”,这是一个事实。故选 D。

35. A when 意为“当……的时候”; although 意为“虽然”; whatever 意为“无论什么”; whether 意为“是否”。由该句句意“当试图节约一种自然资源时,你要尽量少用它……”可知此处用连词 when, 故选 A。
36. D slowly 意为“慢慢地”; hard 意为“努力地”; regularly 意为“定期地;经常”; fast 意为“快地;迅速地”。由该句句意“当试图节约一种自然资源时,你要尽量少用它,这样它不会很快就用光”可知此处用副词 fast 修饰谓语句,故选 D。
37. D money 意为“金钱”; space 意为“太空;空间”; place 意为“地方”; distance 意为“距离”。由该句句意“人们节约像汽油这种燃料的一种方法是,当距离短时可以骑自行车或步行,而不是去哪里都开车”可知此处用 distance, 故选 D。
38. A alive 意为“活着的”; alone 意为“单独的”; asleep 意为“睡着的”; awake 意为“醒着的”。由该句句意“水是很重要的自然资源,因为我们都靠它来生存”可知此处用 alive, 故选 A。
39. C 该句句意:我们可以通过确保管道和水龙头不漏水(的方式)来节约用水。by doing sth. 意为“通过做某事”,表示方式,故选 C。
40. C generous 意为“慷慨的;大方的”; funny 意为“有趣的”; wise 意为“明智的;聪明的”; surprising 意为“令人惊讶的”。由该句句意“我们也可以作出明智的选择来节约用水……”可知此处用 wise, 故选 C。

语篇解读:本文介绍了学校的“环境俱乐部”为保护学校环境而进行的一些活动,如无垃圾午饭、无车日和节约用水等。

41. B 根据第一段中“In an environment club, people work together to make our environment clean.”以及第二段中“Environment clubs ask students to bring their lunches in bags that can be used again.”可知 B 项正确。A、C 两项与第三段内容不符,D 项文中未提及。故选 B。
42. C 根据第二段中“How much do you throw away after lunch?... Every week they will choose the classes that make the least garbage and report them to the whole school!”可知学生通常在学校吃午餐。
43. C 根据第三段中“On the no-car day, nobody comes to school by car—not the students and not the teachers!”可知,老师和学生都不能乘车,故选 C。
44. A 根据倒数第二段中“Did you know that some toilets can waste twenty to forty m³ of water an hour?... In environment clubs, students mend those broken toilets.”可知,学生们修理厕所后会节省用水,故选 A。
45. D 根据文章开头“In most parts of the world, many students help their schools make less pollution.”和文章结尾“We love our environment. Let's work together to make it clean.”可推断出作者写这篇文章的目的是让学生减少污染。

语篇解读:你知道怎样做到环保吗?本文主要讲述了环保的三种做法:1. 少用;2. 再用;3. 循环使用。为了我们的环境,请记住 reduce, reuse 和 recycle 这三个单词。



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答案全析全解

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46. D 问句意思是“这篇文章是关于什么的?”,由文章第一段中的“Do you know how to be green?(你知道怎样做到环保吗?)”可知,文章主要讲述的是如何做到环保,故选D。
47. A A项意为“不要浪费东西”;B项意为“总是扔掉旧的东西”;C项意为“总是买新东西”;D项意为“买太多外国东西”。由Reduce中的“Don't waste things.”可知A项正确;由Reduce中的“Before we buy something new, think whether it is really necessary—or maybe the old one will be just as good!”可知B、C两项错误;由Reduce中的“When we do buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.”可知D项错误。故选A。
48. B 由Reuse中最后一句“It's better to use a china cup and a lunch box because you can use them again.”可知,最好用瓷杯和午餐盒的原因是它们可以被再次使用,故选B。
49. C 由文章最后一段“So please remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.”可知,我们要记住 reduce, reuse 和 recycle 这三个单词,故选C。
50. D menu“菜单”;dictionary“词典”;storybook“故事书”;magazine“杂志”。由文章的主旨大意可知,文章指导读者如何做到环保,应来自杂志,故选D。
51. steps step为可数名词,由空格前的some可知用复数形式。take steps to do sth.“采取措施做某事”。
52. pollution because of后接名词(短语),故填pollute的名词形式pollution。句意:因为严重的污染,当地人不得不搬走。
53. bottles 由空格前的two可知,此处填复数形式bottles。
54. water water作名词意为“水”,作动词意为“浇水”。should是情态动词,后接动词原形,故填动词原形water。
55. honest dishonest形容词,意为“不诚实的”。由下句“他的

朋友都喜欢他”可推知,亨利应是一个诚实的孩子。honest形容词,意为“诚实的”。

56. What 方框中只有what可以构成疑问句。句意:什么是绿色学校?
57. thousands of thousands of意为“成千上万的”,修饰green schools。句意:实际上,在中国有成千上万所绿色学校。
58. so 上句“扔掉玻璃、纸和金属是浪费的”和下句“在这样的学校里的每个班都收集能再次使用的废品然后卖掉用来再利用”存在因果关系,故用so连接。
59. turning off such as意为“例如”,由上文知用来列举节能的做法,由后面的saving water可知此处应用v.-ing形式,故填turning off。
60. hopeless 由句意“如果我们不这样做,将来是没有希望的”可知,此处用hopeless(无望的)。

One possible version:

Let's protect our environment

Dear friends,

Environmental pollution is still serious. We can see white pollution everywhere. There has been terrible weather in many parts of China in recent years. I suggest that we should take steps to fight against environmental pollution. Firstly, try to take the bus or underground instead of driving cars to go out. Secondly, stop factories from pouring waste water into rivers. Last but not least, try not to use disposable chopsticks, plates and bowls. In short, let's take good care of our mother earth, not only for ourselves, but also for our grandsons and granddaughters.

Yours,
Wang Hua

