

九年级上册英语 Unit 3 《Teenage problems》 单元测试卷

班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

(考试时间：90 分钟 试卷满分：130 分)

听力部分

一、听短文选答案

听下面一篇短文，再根据短文内容和所提问题选择正确答案，并在答题卡的相应位置将其字母序号涂黑。短文读两遍。

1. What do they plan to make?

- A. Potatoes. B. Potato chips. C. Potato stamps.

2. Why do they choose a large potato?

- A. Because it is more delicious.
B. Because it is easy to hold.
C. Because it is difficult to hold.

3. How did they draw designs on the potatoes?

- A. With a brush. B. With a pencil. C. With a pen.

4. Which place did they pour the paint into?

- A. A plate. B. A knife. C. A piece of paper.

5. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We draw designs on both ends of the potatoes.
B. We should be careful when washing the potatoes.
C. We can enjoy ourselves in making them.

二、听短文填表

听短文，根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息，短文读三遍。

Uneasy sleep	
The result of the US study	Looking at screens at night can cause us to have <u>6</u> .
<u>7</u> of electronic screens on our sleep	Blue light stops our bodies from making melatonin(褪黑素) and breaks our sleep cycle (周期). Eight minutes of blue light can keep our brain sleepless for another hour.

	<u>8</u> before bed makes us have trouble falling asleep or getting enough deep sleep .
Ways to get a good night's sleep	Have a relaxing routine every night. Sleep in a dark, quiet room that has comfortable <u>9</u> . Count sheep . Drink milk <u>10</u> eat a big meal or have coffee . Don't exercise three hours before bedtime .

三、听句子或对话判断

根据你听到的内容，判断下列句子是否符合你听到的对话内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。录音读两遍。

11. Wei Ming is under too much pressure .
12. Alice wants Wei Ming to get bad grades .
13. Alice thinks parents should allow teenagers to hang out with friends .
14. Wei Ming is allowed to watch TV .
15. Alice advises Wei Ming not to listen to his mom .

笔试部分

四、单项选择

16. These pictures will show you _____.
 A. what does your hometown look like B. what our hometown looks like
 C. how does our hometown look like D. how our hometown looks like
17. —Why don't you like the talk?
 —It's _____ one that I have ever listened to .
 A. the most interesting B. the least interesting
 C. more interesting D. such an interesting
18. —Can you tell me if he _____ all the problems in thirty minutes?
 —I'm afraid he can't. If he _____ another five minutes, I think he will .
 A. will solve, will give B. solves, is given
 C. will solve, is given D. solves, will give
19. Nick sat _____ to his mother with his eyes half _____ .

- A. closed; opened B. close; open
C. closely; opening D. close; opened
20. —He is planning to walk on the wings of a flying plane.
—What? I have never heard of _____ idea before.
- A. a crazier B. the crazier C. a craziest D. the craziest
21. To our _____, Spud Webb won the Slam Dunk Contest! All the people wore a _____ look!
- A. surprise; surprising B. amaze; surprising
C. surprise; surprised D. amazed; surprised
22. He fell off the bike and hurt his leg. _____ he had to be away from school for two months.
- A. By the way B. As a result
C. Tell the truth D. In fact
23. The Smiths were having dinner _____ the earth began to shake .
- A. while B. when
C. as soon as D. Since
24. Mr. Smith always makes his class ____ .
- A. lively and interested B. lively and interesting
C. alive and interested D. alive and interesting
25. --Could you tell me _____ ? --- About two hours .
- A. how long it takes to get to the museum from our school
B. how long it took to get to the museum from our school
C. how far was it to get to the museum from our school
D. how far it was to get to the museum from our school

五、完形填空

Being a young person is one thing, and being a good one is another. A good youth should have these qualities(品质): First of all, 26. A healthy body is the best riches. Without it, nothing can be done well. If you are 27 in health, you will have to take medicine day after day. You can not even work, do sports and so on. Secondly, kindness. Always do 28 good for others. Help those in trouble and 29 about the people around you. Thirdly, one must have the ability to work with others. Everyone needs 30 because no one can live through life alone or do everything he wants to.

Besides the examples above, patriotism(爱国主义) is the one we should never 31 . It means a

love for one's country. Everyone should love his own country. _____ 32 _____ people sometimes think that patriots (爱国者) must be fighters (战士) or that they _____ 33 _____ in a time of fighting for their country. That is _____ 34 _____ . A good youth should do what his country asks him to do.

I think a good youth today should also have some training in art. If everyone can enjoy art and be _____ 35 _____ to make more of it for others, then people will live better and enjoy more.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. A. health | B. healthy | C. kindness | D. kind |
| 27. A. rich | B. energetic | C. easy | D. poor |
| 28. A. anything | B. nothing | C. something | D. everything |
| 29. A. worry | B. talk | C. learn | D. care |
| 30. A. family | B. friends | C. classmates | D. teachers |
| 31. A. remember | B. forget | C. take | D. bring |
| 32. A. So | B. Or | C. But | D. Then |
| 33. A. live | B. spend | C. take | D. cost |
| 34. A. ok | B. great | C. wrong | D. strange |
| 35. A. sorry | B. tired | C. lucky | D. able |

六、阅读单选

A

Curiosity (好奇心) is part of human nature. Children are famous for wanting answers to thousands of questions. Books and TV shows often depend on curiosity. People keep reading or watching because they want to find out what happens. But curiosity also provides many advantages.

Learning is the easiest if you have a desire for knowledge. Curiosity can create that desire when you have a question you want an answer to. Many of history's greatest discoveries were made by curious people. Thanks to their curiosity, people now know far more about the world and have useful technology to help them.

Even if you don't plan to be an inventor or researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the joy of learning, classes will become more fun. And you'll be better because you will fully take part in the process of learning. Even if you're no longer a student, curiosity will make you get more information and then a better worker.

What do you do if you're not already curious? Luckily, curiosity is a skill that can be improved. If you act like you're curious, you'll quickly start to actually feel curious. Often, the more you learn about a topic, the more interesting it becomes.

As you learn about a topic, collect as much information as possible. Read different kinds of books, listen to talks and ask questions. Don't always get your information from the same source. Instead, learn to appreciate (欣赏) facts that different people know and the different opinions that they express. Ask a lot of questions. Remember, everyone knows something that you don't. Find out what that is and ask about it. This lets you learn something and makes the other person happy by letting them show off their knowledge.

In the classroom or out of it, developing curiosity is sure to be valuable.

36. What does the writer mainly want us to do after reading the passage? _____

- A. To make others happy. B. To show off our knowledge.
C. To develop our curiosity. D. To become an inventor or a researcher.

37. According to the passage, curiosity _____.

- A. is the only part of human nature B. depends on books and TV shows
C. can't create the desire for answers D. may lead to many great discoveries

38. What would happen without curiosity? _____

- A. Students may become less interested in classes. B. People will know more about the world.
C. People can still become better workers. D. Students can't improve it again.

39. What does the underlined word "desire" in the passage mean? _____

- A. wish B. chance C. choice D. pity

40. What is the best title of the passage? _____

- A. A New Discovery B. A Natural Ability C. A Great Invention D. A Famous Creation

B

The mobile phone has become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned (禁止) students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children has become a problem for schools. Several children have got mobile phones from parents and friends as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Lucy Bluett, an expert, said mobile phone use was a distraction (使人分心的事) to students during school hours. Teachers were also saying that sometimes 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 call up their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at the school office.

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

41. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones _____.

- A. when they are at home B. when they are free C. when they are at school

42. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from _____.

- A. the makers and sellers B. the passers-by and strangers C. their parents and friends

43. What does the underlined word "cheat" mean in the passage? _____

- A. Behave dishonestly. B. Behave honestly. C. Behave correctly.

44. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't _____ during school hours.

- A. use their mobile phones B. call up their children C. help the teachers with their work

45. The passage tells us that _____.

- A. students shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons
B. many people can't understand why parents would want their children to have phones
C. all parents felt unhappy because they couldn't use their phones at school

C

Chinese buyers used to prize foreign brands, thinking that products made by American or European companies are of higher quality (质量) than Chinese ones. Increasingly, that's no longer the case.

Chinese people born before 1985 generally think that foreign brands are better than Chinese ones, the billionaire William Li told Business Insider during a recent interview on CCTV 9. But for those who were born after 1985, it is a different picture.

"When I first went to the United Kingdom in 1997, I thought that the difference between China and Europe was quite big," Li said. "But for those born in the 1990s, when they visit Europe or the US, they do not think there is a big difference."

The change in thinking among Chinese buyers is showing up in many markets in China where western companies used to control. A study by Credit Suisse published in March found that young Chinese buyers are increasingly showing a "home brand bias".

More than 90% of young Chinese buyers would prefer to buy home appliance brands, according to the study. Meanwhile, home companies producing food, drinks, or personal care products increased their share

of the market by 3.3% over the last ten years to nearly 70%.

“Chinese buyers, especially the younger ones, don’t just believe that foreign brands are better.

Right now, Chinese buyers think China is good and ‘Made in China’ is not bad at all,” Charlie Chen, head of China buyer research at Credit Suisse, told South China Morning Post in March.

The Chinese smartphone market is controlled by home companies—Huawei, Oppo, Vivo, and Xiaomi. Apple is the only foreign brand in the top five, but it has lost large ground to the home brands in recent years. Its market share is believed to be down to 37% from a 2015 high of 54%.

46. What is this passage mainly about? _____

- A. The quality of “Made in China”.
- B. The change in Chinese buyers’ thinking.
- C. Chinese products in the eye of foreigners.
- D. Difference between older and younger Chinese buyers.

47. Which of the following is true according to the text? _____

- A. More and more foreigners go to buy Chinese products.
- B. Foreign products are more expensive than Chinese ones.
- C. More and more Chinese buyers prefer Chinese products.
- D. Older Chinese people don’t like foreign products any more.

48. Which fact best explains “home brand bias”? _____

- A. Apple had a market share of 54% in 2015.
- B. More than 90% of young Chinese buyers prefer home brands.
- C. Chinese people born before 1985 think that foreign brands are better.
- D. William Li found a big difference between China and Europe in 1997.

49. Who did most of the research for this report? _____

- A. Credit Suisse.
- B. CCTV 9.
- C. South China Morning Post.
- D. Business Insider.

50. What’s the best title for this passage? _____

- A. Chinese products get more popular at home
- B. Young Chinese are crazy about foreign brands
- C. “Made in China” is welcomed all over the world
- D. Apple has lost large ground to Huawei in China

七、填写适当的句子补全对话

A: Summer holiday is coming. ____ ?

B: Yes, I'm going to my hometown.

A: ____ ?

B: For about a month. ____ ?

A: I want to travel to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful place of interest.

B: ____ . But I have to visit my grandparents in my hometown.

A: It doesn't matter. If you stay in your hometown for fewer days, you'll have enough time to go traveling.

B: ____ . Then I will go to my hometown as soon as the holiday begins.

A: OK! I will wait for you until you come back.

B: That's a deal! Thank you.

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

八、完成句子

56. 根据同学们在会议上所说的，班长定了一个外出的计划。

_____ at the meeting, the monitor made a plan for outing.

57. 考试之前，我们常常复习我们所学的东西。

We often _____ before exams.

58. 这些短信很无聊，不值得回复。

The short messages are so boring that they _____.

59. 非常感谢你。但是我很抱歉明天不能来参加你的聚会。

Thank you very much. _____ I'm so sorry that I can't come to _____ tomorrow.

60. 他认为这场音乐会很值得期待。

He thought the concert _____.

九、书面表达

61. 假如你是无锡市某初中一名初三学生，名叫王宁。最近你很不开心，因为你和父母之间起了一些争执。你想告诉你远在英国的笔友 Tom。请根据以下内容写一封信，告诉 Tom 你的成长烦恼。

内容要点如下：

1. 我的数学和语言学得很好，但是觉得学好英语很难；

2. 我已尽力，并在英语上取得了进步，但我的父母只关心我的分数；
3. 我喜欢音乐，周末也想看看电视，但父母不允许我做这些；
4. 我别无选择只能在日记中写下我的想法。然而，父母不尊重我，经常看我的日记；
5. 现在……，我不知道……

注意：

1. 书信须包括所有内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 第 5 要点的内容须用 2 至 3 句话作适当的发挥；
3. 词数 90 左右，信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

These days I feel sad, because I think growing up is too hard. And I don't know how to communicate with my parents. _____

Can you offer me some advice? I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,
Wang Ning

参考答案

一、听短文选答案

1-5. CB CAC

【原文】略

二、听短文填表

6. poor sleep

7. Influences

8. Playing an exciting game

9. temperature

10. rather than

【原文】略

三、听句子或对话判断

11. T

12. F

13. T

14. F

15. F

【原文】略

四、单项选择

16. B

【详解】

此题重点考查固定句型结构 show sb sth 表示展示给某人某物。其中 sth 是宾语从句。要用陈述句语序。

17. B

【详解】

试题分析：句意：为什么你不喜欢这谈话？它是我听过的最没趣的一个。根据后文可知，此处用最高级，根据句意可知用 the least interesting。故选 B。

18. C

【详解】

句意：——你能告诉我他是否能在三十分钟内解决所有的问题？——恐怕他不能。如果再给他五分钟，我想他会。考查动词时态和语态辨析题。问句是 if 引导的宾语从句，in thirty minutes（在三十分钟内），

用于一般将来时，可排除 BD 两项。答句是 if 条件句，需用一般现在时代替一般将来时，从句主语 he 是单数第三人称，还是动词 give 的受动者，需用被动语态，即“is+过去分词”结构。根据句意结构和语境，可知选 C。

19、B

【详解】

句意：尼克的眼睛半睁着，紧挨着他的母亲坐着。

考查形容词、副词辨析。close 和 open 都可以用作形容词和动词；closed 形容词或动词的过去式/过去分词；close 还可以用作副词“紧密地”，表示距离；closely 紧密地，表示感情上的亲近。结合语境 sat“坐”，动词，可知，表示坐得近，第一空 close 用作副词做状语，排除 A/C；第二空，opening 作形容词是“开始的、首次的”；opened 通常是过去式或过去分词；open 形容词“开着的”，表示状态。结合语境“眼睛半睁着”，用作形容词作宾语补足语，表示状态。故选 B。

20、A

【详解】

句意：——他打算在一架飞行的飞机机翼上行走。——什么？我从来没有听说过比这更疯狂的想法。

考查形容词比较级辨析。crazy 疯狂的，形容词。本句隐含和过去的比较，需用比较级；比较级前面加不定冠词表泛指，根据句意语境，可知选 A。

21、C

【详解】

句意：令我们惊讶的是，斯伯特·韦伯赢得了扣篮大赛！所有的人都带着惊讶的表情！A. surprise; surprising 惊奇，令人惊讶的；B. amaze; surprising 吃惊，令人惊讶的；C. surprise; surprised 惊奇，感到惊讶的；D. amazed; surprised 吃惊的，感到惊讶的。形容词性物主代词 our 后跟名词，可以排除 D 选项。surprised 有被动意味，表示“对……感到惊奇”，主语习惯上是人，surprising 有主动意味，指“令人惊奇的”，一般修饰物。此处用 surprised 来修饰人，答案为 C。

22、B

【详解】

句意：他从自行车上摔下来，摔伤了腿。结果他不得不离开学校两个月。A. By the way 顺便说一下；B. As a result 结果；C. Tell the truth 说实话；D. In fact 实际上。结合句意可知，摔伤了腿导致的结果是两个月无法上学，故答案为 B。

23、B

【详解】

句意：史密斯一家正在吃晚饭，这时大地开始摇晃起来。A. while 正当……的时候；B. when 此时；C. as

soon as 一……就；D. Since 自从。when 有“正在这个时候”的意思，表示当某一个动作正在发生时，突然发生了另一件事，故答案 B 符合题意。

24、B

【详解】

句意：Smith 先生总是使他的课堂生动有趣。make sth+ 形容词，使…怎么样，alive 表示活着的，lively 充满趣味的，充满活力的，interesting 有趣的，interested 对…感兴趣的，根据句子语境要表达“使课堂很生动有趣的”所以用 lively 和 interesting。故选 B。

25、A

【详解】

句意：—你能告诉我从学校到展览需要多长时间吗？—大约两个小时。

宾语从句用陈述句语序，故 C 错误。本题考查 it takes sb some time to do sth 某人花费多长时间做某事，句型。所以 D 错误。Could you tell me ……？是一种语气，而不是时态。因此 B 错误。it 是单数 take 要加 S 并且因为已经有了谓语动词 take，get 就要用非谓语形式，to get。故选 A。

【点睛】宾语从句

1. 语序

无论主句是陈述句还是疑问句，宾语从句都必须使用陈述句语序，即宾语从句的主从句是一体的。

2. 时态

含宾语从句的复合句，主、从句谓语动词的时态呼应，包括以下三点内容：

1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时，从句的谓语动词可根据需要，选用相应的任何时态。如：①I don't know when he will come back. 我不知道他将何时回来。

②He tells me that his sister came back yesterday. 他告诉我他姐姐昨天回来了。

2) 如果主句的谓语动词是过去时，宾语从句的谓语动词只可根据需要，选用过去时态即一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时或过去完成时的某一种形式。如：

①The children didn't know who he was. 孩子们不知道他是谁。

②He asked his father how it happened. 他问他父亲这件事是如何发生的。

3) 如果宾语从句所表示的是客观事实、普遍真理、自然现象或习惯性动作等，不管主句用什么时态，从句时态都用一般现在时。

如：The teacher said that the earth goes round the sun. 老师说地球绕着太阳转。

五、完形填空

26-30. A D C D B

31-35. B C A C D

【分析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要表述年轻人要成为一个对社会有用的人，必须具备一些品质：健康，善良，与别人合作，爱国等。

【解析】

26. 句意：首先，健康。

health 健康；healthy 健康的；kindness 善良；kind 善良的。根据下一句“A healthy body is the best riches.”可知，此处需要和“健康”有关，排除 C 和 D；根据前一句“qualities(品质)”和“Secondly, kindness.”可知，此处需要填名词，排除 B。故选 A。

27. 句意：如果你身体不好，你不得不日复一日的吃药。

rich 富有的；energetic 精力充沛的；easy 简单的；poor 差的，穷的。根据“you will have to take medicine day after day”可知，必须吃药只能是身体不好。故选 D。

28. 句意：总是为别人做一些好的事情。

anything 任何事情；nothing 无关紧要的事；something 一些事；everything 每件事。根据语境可知，第二点强调善良，为别人做一些好事。故选 C。

29. 句意：帮助那些有麻烦的人，并且关心你身边的人。

worry 担心；talk 说话；learn 学习；care 关心。根据语境可知，第二点强调善良，那就应该关心身边的人，care about“关心”。故选 D。

30. 句意：每个人都需要朋友，因为没有人可以独自过完一生或者做他想做的每一件事。

family 家庭；friends 朋友；classmates 同学；teachers 老师。根据前一句“Thirdly, one must have the ability to work with others.”可知，每个人都需要具有和别人合作的能力，就是在我们一生中都需要朋友。故选 B。

31. 句意：除了上面的例子，爱国主义是我们永远不能忘记的一点。

remember 记住；forget 忘记；take 拿，取；bring 带来。根据语境可知，我们要做爱国主义者，不能忘记，因为前面有“never”。故选 B。

32. 句意：但是人们有时认为爱国者必须是战士或者他们生活在为国家战斗的时代。

So 所以；Or 或者，否则；But 但是；Then 然后。根据语境可知，前一句说每个人都应该爱国，这一句说爱国者必须是战士，前后矛盾，所以需要转折连词。故选 C。

33. 句意：但是人们有时认为爱国者必须是战士或者他们生活在为国家战斗的时代。

live 生活；spend 花费；take 拿；cost 花费。根据“a time of fighting”可知，此句强调战争时代，应该是生活在战争时代，和“花费”没有关系。故选 A。

34. 句意：那是错的。

ok 可以；great 很棒的；wrong 错误的；strange 奇怪的。根据语境可知，上一句阐述爱国者必须是战士，

这个观点不对。故选 C。

35. 句意：如果每个人都可以享受艺术，并且为别人做更多，那么人们将会生活的更好、享受的更多。

sorry 对不起；tired 累的；lucky 幸运的；able 能够。根据语境可知，人要有能力为别人制作更多艺术，be able to“能够”。故选 D。

六、阅读单选

36-40. C D A A B

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了拥有好奇心的好处以及好奇心在生活和工作中的运用，并给出了培养好奇心的方法。

【解析】

36. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段中“developing curiosity is sure to be valuable”可知，作者认为培养好奇心是很有价值的，所以他写这篇文章是想让大家培养自己的好奇心。故选 C。

37. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Many of history's greatest discoveries were made by curious people.”可知，许多伟大的发现都是由好奇心强的人做出的，因此好奇心可以导致许多伟大发现。故选 D。

38. 推理判断题。根据第三段中“...curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the joy of learning, classes will become more fun.”可知，好奇心使学生学习起来更有乐趣，推测出如果没有好奇心，这份乐趣就会消失，学生对上课就不那么感兴趣了。故选 A。

39.

词义猜测题。根据第二段中“Curiosity can create that desire when you have a question you want an answer to.”中的 want 可知，此处表示你想要得到一个问题的答案，好奇心能创造这种渴望，选项中 wish 表示“希望，愿望”，与划线单词意思最接近。故选 A。

40. 标题归纳题。文章介绍了好奇心的优点以及它在生活和工作中的运用，结合第一段“Curiosity(好奇心) is part of human nature.”可知，好奇心是人类天生具有的一种特质。故选 B。

41-45. C C A B A

【分析】

这篇短文讲述的是在一些中学里学生带手机成了一个大问题，这影响了孩子们的学习，有的学生还用手机在考试中作弊。因此澳大利亚的一些学校禁止学生们在校期间带手机，除非他们有特别的原因，他们可以把手机放在老师的办公室里。

【解析】

41. 细节理解题。根据“Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.”可知，澳大利亚的一些中学禁止学生们在上学期带手机。故选 C。

42. 细节理解题。根据“Several children have got mobile phones from parents and friends as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.”可知，一些学生的手机来源于家长和朋友。故选 C。

43. 词义猜测题。这篇短文主要给我们讲述了学生们在学校里带手机的坏处，再根据这个单词所在的句子“Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.”可知，老师们担心学生们在考试的时候用手机作弊。因此 cheat 的意思是不诚实的举止。故选 A。

44. 细节理解题。根据“Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't call up their children.”可知，学校禁止学生们在上学的时候带手机，但是有一些家长对此却感到不开心，因为这样他们就不能给孩子打电话了。故选 B。

45. 主旨大意题。这篇短文讲述了澳大利亚的一些学校禁止学生们在学校里带手机，因为他们觉得这对孩子们的学习没有好处。故选 A。

46-50. B C B A A

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了以前许多中国人都觉得外国的品牌比中国的品牌好。现在中国的买家在想法上发生了转变，尤其是年轻人越来越喜欢中国的品牌了。

【解析】

46. 主旨大意题。通读全文，再结合第一段的主题句“Increasingly, that's no longer the case.”可知，本文讲的是中国买家想法上的转变。故选 B。

47. 细节理解题。根据文中第五段“More than 90% of young Chinese buyers would prefer to buy home appliance brands,”可知，越来越多的中国买家更喜欢国产的产品了。故选 C。

48. 细节理解题。根据第五段“More than 90% of young Chinese buyers would prefer to buy home appliance brands,”可知，“超过 90% 的中国年轻买家更愿意购买家电品牌”这一事实最能解释家居品牌偏好。故选 B。

49. 细节理解题。根据第七段“Right now, Chinese buyers think China is good and ‘Made in China’ is not bad at all,” Charlie Chen, head of China buyer research at Credit Suisse, told South China Morning Post in March.”可知，瑞士信贷为这份报告做了大部分的研究。故选 A。

50. 最佳标题。根据文章大意可知，现在的中国买家，尤其是年轻人越来越喜欢中国的品牌了，也就是说中国产品在国内越来越受欢迎。故选 A。

七、填写适当的句子补全对话

51. Do you have any plans for it

52. How long will you stay there

53. What about you

54. I'd like to travel, too

55. That's a good idea

【分析】

这是一段 A、B 之间的对话，内容是关于夏天的旅行计划。

【解析】

51. 根据上文及回答可知在问你对这有计划吗？故填 Do you have any plans for it?

52. 根据回答 For about a month 可知在问多久，故填 How long will you stay there?

53. 根据回答可知在问这个夏天你打算做什么，故填 What about you?

54. 根据后面的转折，可知他也不想旅行，故填 I'd like to travel, too.

55. 根据上文的建议以及后文的说明，可知同意，故填 That's a good idea.

八、完成句子

56. According to what the classmates said

【详解】

根据“made”可知本句为一般过去时，according to 为固定搭配表示“根据”，句首首字母大写；同学们说的话用 what 引导，句子为 what the classmates said。故填 According to what the classmates said。

57. go over what we have learned

【详解】

由英汉对照可知，“复习”译成：go over；“我们所学的东西”译成：what we have learned；由 often 可知，主句是一般现在时，主语是 we，因此谓语用动词原形；what 引导的宾语从句用现在完成时。故填 go over what we have learned。

58. are not worth replying to

【详解】

短语 be worth doing sth. “值得做某事”，短语 reply to... “回复……”，根据语境是否定句，在 be 动词后加 not，主语 they，be 动词用 are，故填 are not worth replying to。

59. But your party

【详解】

“但是”的英语是 but，句子开头应该大写，因此第一个空填 But；“你的聚会”的英语表达是 your party。

所以答案填：(1). But (2). your party

60. was well worth expecting

【详解】

be well worth doing sth. 很值得做某事。此句是省略 that 的宾语从句，主句是一般过去时，从而判断从句

的时态为一般过去时，be 动词用 was，故答案为 was well worth expecting。

九. 书面表达

Dear Tom,

These days I feel sad, because I think growing up is too hard. And I don't know how to communicate with my parents.

I am good at Maths and Chinese, but I find it difficult to learn English well. I have tried my best and I have made progress in English. But my parents care only about my marks. I like music very much, and I want to watch TV at weekends. However, my parents don't allow me to do them. I have no choice but to write down my thoughts in my dairy. But my parents don't respect me. They often read my diary/diaries.

Now I am not interested in my study. I don't know how to deal with it.

Can you offer me some advice? I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Wang Ning

【详解】

1. 题干解读：本文属于书信作文。题目要求是请你根据提示内容给英国的笔友 Tom 写一封信，告诉他，你的成长烦恼。

2. 写作指导：根据提示内容可知，本文应用第一人称叙述，时态以一般现在时为主。文中已给出了作文的开头和结尾，我们要做的就是用正确的英语，把文中给出的写作要点表达出来；写作中，应注意描述的全面性，尽量将提示的内容利用上，提示的要点就是写作的基本方向；然后围绕要点，适当发挥；语言表述要符合语法结构，造句要符合英语表达习惯，不要出现语法错误，同时要保证语句通顺，意思连贯，逻辑合理。