

U3 单元测试卷

B. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (根据听到的短文,选出最恰当的答案。短文播放两遍。)(5分)

- () 1. Why did William have to leave school?
A. He didn't like school.
B. His family had no money.
C. He wanted to work on the farm.
- () 2. What did William learn from the books in the library?
A. How to fix radios. B. How to grow plants.
C. How to build a bicycle.
- () 3. What did William use to build his first windmill?
A. Metal, plastic, etc. B. Wood, bike parts, etc.
C. New tools from a shop.
- () 4. How old was William when he built the windmill?
A. 10 years old. B. 15 years old.
C. 20 years old.
- () 5. What did people do after hearing William's story?
A. They built more farms.
B. They gave him money for further studies.
C. They wrote a report about him.

C. Listen to the conversation and complete the table. (听对话,根据听到的内容完成表格。每空限填1至3个单词。对话播放两遍。)(10分)

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Name | Li Mei |
| Special activity | She joined a ⁽¹⁾ _____. |
| Camp location | In ⁽²⁾ _____. |
| Skill learned | Fixing a ⁽³⁾ _____. |
| Reason for joining | She is always ⁽⁴⁾ _____ how things work and interested to try it herself. |
| Future goal | She wants to ⁽⁵⁾ _____. |



Part 2 Grammar and Vocabulary

(第二部分 语法和词汇)

II. Rewrite the sentences as required. (根据所给要求完成句子。)(10分)

1. The box fell out of my hands. (改为否定句)

2. He woke up in the middle of the night. (就划线部分提问)

3. I'm here now because I'm on business these days. (保持原句意思基本不变)

I'm on business these days. _____ I'm here now.

4. If you read them all at once, you'll ruin your eyesight. (保持原句意思基本不变)

_____, or you'll ruin your eyesight.

5. also, leads to, curiosity, exciting ideas, more, believe, scientists (连词成句)

III. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案。)(10分)

Curiosity makes life fun. Last week, my class had 1 interesting lesson about asking questions. Our teacher said, "2 ideas are like hidden treasures! You should never stop 3 why or how. Do you know that scientists 4 questions? 5 of their discoveries happened without curiosity. Now it's time for all of you to come up 6 new ideas, just like how scientists do."

At first some students in our class felt a bit shy. But the teacher encouraged us, "7 you try, you won't know the answers!" Now, we raise questions more often.

Yesterday, Maria suddenly asked,

- () 1. A. a B. an
 C. the D. /
- () 2. A. You B. Your
 C. Yours D. Yourself
- () 3. A. ask B. to ask
 C. asking D. asked
- () 4. A. are always asking
 B. always asked
 C. have always asked
 D. will always ask
- () 5. A. Both B. All
 C. Neither D. None
- () 6. A. of B. with
 C. to D. over
- () 7. A. Because B. After
 C. When D. Until



“ 8 is the sky blue?” That question led to a very interesting discussion! We used books and videos 9 the answers *eagerly* (热切地).

Curiosity makes learning 10 than before! Let's ask questions to keep us curious all the time!

- () 8. A. Why B. How
C. When D. Where
- () 9. A. find B. to find
C. finding D. found
- () 10. A. fun
B. more fun
C. most fun
D. the most fun

IV. Choose the proper words in the box to complete the following passage. Each word can be used only once. (从方框中选择最恰当的选项填入空格, 每个选项只能使用一次。)(5分)

A. Therefore B. tricks C. cartoon D. wondered E. fantastic F. crazy

The weekend was coming. Amy and her best friend Helen were discussing what to do at the weekend. Amy is a 1 fan of movies. She suggested watching the latest movie at Star Cinema. “Big screens are 2!” she said. Helen, however, preferred to watch a magic show. “It's super fun to see magicians play 3 and try to work out how they work,” she explained. They 4 which choice was better. 5, they went to check the ratings on a popular app to decide.

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

V. Complete the passage with the words in their proper forms. (用所给单词的适当形式完成短文。)(5分)

The sun shone brightly in ⁽¹⁾ _____ (recently) days. But some dark clouds were gathering this afternoon. In the park, something ⁽²⁾ _____ (surprise) attracted the crowds — a ⁽³⁾ _____ (magic) had set up a big colourful tent!

Children rushed over as five lovely ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (puppy) appeared from a big hat! The crowd laughed as these little animals chased the *ribbons* (丝带) the magic man threw.

Suddenly, rain began to fall. But the fun didn't stop! The magic man waved his wand, and a glowing ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (continue) rainbow appeared above the big tent and the tent was also turned *transparent* (透明的) by him. People got into the tent for shelter, enjoying the rainbow above with excitement. Everyone was amazed about these wonderful tricks.



Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 读写)

VI. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

A. Choose the best answer. (根据以下内容,选择最恰当的答案。)(8分)

A1

Class: ____?____ Date: 17 June 20XX

What Should I Do If I Find a Baby Bird Out of the Nest?

If the bird is HURT:

Call the animal centre (0-123-4567).

OR

Carefully pick the bird up and take it to an animal hospital.

(Keep it warm and don't give it any food!)

If the bird is NOT HURT:

- If it has FEW FEATHERS:
 - ◇ If you CAN reach the nest
→Put the bird back.
 - ◇ If you CAN'T find or reach the nest
→Call the animal centre.
- If it has FEATHERS:
 - ◇ Just leave it there!
(It's learning how to fly!)

People believe birds will give up their babies if they have the smell of people on them.

↓

WRONG! Birds don't care!

- () 1. _____ can be filled in “____?” on the first line of the notes.
A. Maths. B. Physics. C. Chemistry. D. Biology.
- () 2. We can infer from the notes that giving food to a hurt bird might _____.
A. cause more serious hurt to it B. give it energy to get better
C. keep it warm D. help it fly back home
- () 3. According to the notes, which is the WRONG way to help a baby bird that is out of its nest?
A. Keep the hurt bird warm before you take it to a hospital.
B. Leave it alone if it is not hurt and has few feathers.



- C. Call the animal centre if you can't find the nest of an unhurt bird with few feathers.
- D. Put it back in its nest if it is not hurt and has few feathers.
- () 4. According to the notes, what do birds do if their babies have the smell of people on them?
- A. They keep taking care of them.
- B. They push them out of the nest.
- C. They clean them until the smell goes away.
- D. They leave them behind and move to a new nest.

A2

Why We Work Well at Cafés?

When you need to work, do you like working at home, in an office, or in a café? Many people choose cafés. Coffee gives energy, but there's another reason: people often work better there!

Background Noise Can Help

Scientists say some sounds in cafés actually help people focus, for example, soft music, people talking quietly, or the noise of coffee machines. These sounds are not too loud. They keep your brain active but don't **distract** you. It's like having a little activity around you that helps you concentrate on your work.

Working with Others Nearby

Studies show that when people see others working hard near them, they want to work harder too. In a café, if you see someone typing or reading, your brain might think: "I should focus like them!" You might even feel a little competition to finish your tasks faster, even if you don't talk to anyone.

So next time you have work to do, try a café. The coffee is good, and the environment might help you get more done!

- () 1. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. why people get more work done in a café
- B. how people can improve concentration
- C. who can benefit the most from drinking coffee
- D. when the best time to work at a café is



- () 2. What does the writer say about the noise in cafés?
- A. The level of noise doesn't affect one's work.
- B. The more noise there is, the faster people work.
- C. The less noise there is, the more efficiently people work.
- D. The noise level is good for people to focus on their work.
- () 3. Based on the passage, where would people work least efficiently?
- A. At a café with many other customers working.
- B. At home alone with loud construction noises outside.
- C. At an office with some background music playing.
- D. At a crowded library with people reading and working.
- () 4. The underlined word “distract” in paragraph 2 probably means _____.
- A. make somebody feel sick
- B. make fun of somebody
- C. take one's attention away from something
- D. get on well with somebody

B. Choose the best answer and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的选项完成短文。)(8分)

The Story of Raincoats

When you walk in the rain, do you wear raincoats? Have you ever 1 how raincoats keep us dry? Let's travel 2 time to find out!

A Sticky Start

In 1823, a Scottish scientist named Charles Macintosh made the first “crazy” raincoat. He used rubber between two *layers* (层) of cotton to stop water from getting in. But these coats had 3:

- They made people sweat (no air could pass through);
- They 4 like a magician's strange *potion* (药水;毒液);
- They became hard as ice in cold weather.

A Better Idea

Years later, Thomas Burberry created *gabardine fabric* (华达呢面料) in 1879. He wove threads so tightly that rain couldn't *penetrate* (穿透) the fabric 5. Soldiers first wore these coats in wars. Soon, everyone loved them!



6 Improvements

Today's raincoats are lighter and stronger. There are shiny coats, colourful coats, and even coats that fold into tiny bags! 7 designs use special materials that let air flow but stop rain completely.

From sticky rubber to 8 magic, raincoats show how ideas can grow over time — just like the never-ending rain they protect us from!

- () 1. A. thought B. believed C. wondered D. told
- () 2. A. past B. through C. across D. against
- () 3. A. problems B. questions C. tricks D. opinions
- () 4. A. tasted B. felt C. smelled D. looked
- () 5. A. completely B. easily C. deeply D. fully
- () 6. A. Never-ending B. Touching C. Unfamiliar D. Surprising
- () 7. A. Fantastic B. Recent C. Smart D. Rare
- () 8. A. chemical B. thirsty C. modern D. precious

C. Read the passage and complete the tasks. (阅读短文内容完成任务。)(14分)

Two Geniuses

Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955), the famous scientist, often received invitations to explain his theories at different universities. On these trips, his driver Hans often said to him, "It's a pleasure to drive a genius like you, Dr Einstein."

One evening, on their way to a university, Einstein said, "I'm so tired. I wish I could avoid giving my lecture tonight, Hans, but I don't want to let my audience down."

"I know what to do," said Hans. "I can give the lecture for you. You can trust me. I've listened to your lecture so many times that I've learnt it by heart. No one knows you at this university, so they won't find out."

So, they changed places. At the university, Hans was guided to the front of the hall. Einstein took a seat, listened to Hans give his lecture without difficulty, and joined in the applause at the end.

However, before Hans left, a man shouted, "I'd like to ask you a question." He then asked a question so difficult that Hans had no idea what he was talking about.



Einstein turned pale. "Oh no!" he thought. "Now we're in trouble." But Hans just laughed and said, "That's such an easy question that even my driver can answer it. Hans, please ..."

Einstein stood up and answered the question perfectly.

...

Task 1 Answer the questions. (根据短文内容回答问题。)(10分)

1. Where did Hans give the lecture instead of Einstein?

2. What did Einstein do when Hans gave the lecture?

3. How was the lecture that Hans gave?

4. Why did Einstein turn pale when the man asked a difficult question?

5. Why did Hans laugh when the man asked the question?

Task 2 Write the conversation between Einstein and Hans on their way back. (为故事续写爱因斯坦与汉斯在返程路上的对话,不少于两个来回。)(4分)

Hans said, " _____ "

Einstein smiled, " _____ "

They both laughed and drove into the night.

VII. Writing (写话)

A. Complete the sentences according to the given Chinese. (根据所给中文提示完成句子。)(5分)

1. 孩子伸手去拿桌上的故事书。

The child _____ on the table.

2. 这段经历使他改变了职业道路。

The experience _____ his career path.



3. 他通过考试的可能性增加了 50%。

He is _____ to pass the exam.

4. 比赛结果证明我们的所有努力是值得的。

The match _____ worth all our efforts.

5. 我妹妹痴迷于收集卡通贴纸。

My sister _____ cartoon stickers.

B. Write at least 60 words according to the given situation. (根据以下情境写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文, 标点符号不占格。)(15 分)

近期调查显示,许多同学在课堂上很少主动提问或探索新知识,部分人认为“只要记住课本内容就够了”。请你用英语写一篇短文,谈谈你对“保持好奇心”的看法。内容包括:

- (1) 学生缺乏好奇心的现象以及你对此的态度;
- (2) 好奇心对学习与成长的意义;
- (3) 提出 2—3 个培养好奇心的日常方法。

