**河北省沧州市第十五中学 2019-2020九年级**

**第十单元测试**

**（ 总分100分，时间60分钟）**

**卷Ⅰ(选择题,共80分)**

1. **单项选择****（共40小题，每小题1分，计40分）**

**1．Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_coke ,but now he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_milk .**

**A．used to drink ; is used to drinking B．used to drinking ; drinks**

**C．is used to drinking; used to drink D．is used to drink ; is drinking**

**2．We often drop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our friends’ homes after school.**

**A．for B．with C．by D．of**

**3．Students are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard before \_\_\_\_\_\_ the next class.**

**A．clean the chalk, began B．clean the chalk off, began**

**C．clean the chalk off, beginning D．clean the chalk off, begun**

**4．— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great actress Sun Li is!**

**—Yes, She acted very well in the TV drama series The Legend of Miyue (芈月传) .**

**A．What B．What a C．How D．How a**

**5．—Tony is really a polite boy.**

**—Sure. He always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_well.**

**A．behaves B．remains C．learns D．develops**

**6．He got up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_late, so he only had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread and rushed to work.**

**A．a little; a bit B．a bit of; a bit of C．a little; a bit of D．a bit of; a bit**

**7．—I wonder when you \_\_\_\_\_\_in New York.**

**—I will send an e-mail to you as soon as I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.**

**A．arrive; will get B．will arrive; get**

**C．will arrive ; will get D．arrive; get**

**8．He gave us some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.**

**A．advice B．advices C．suggestion D．idea**

**9．— Could you tell me something about Paris?**

**— Of course. Paris, \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France, has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ places of interest.**

**A．the; a B．the; / C．a; a D．a; /**

**10．— In Western countries, it is impolite to ask a lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**— Yeah. It sounds like a rude question.**

**A．what her job is B．what her age is**

**C．if she enjoys her holiday D．what she thinks of a movie**

**11．— Could we see each other at 9 o’clock tomorrow morning?**

**— Sorry, let’s make it \_\_\_\_\_\_ time.**

**A．other’s B．the other C．another D．other**

**12．Tomorrow is Sunday. He will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents.**

**A．see off B．look at C．look up D．drop by**

**13．The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in our class \_\_\_\_\_ fifty.**

**A．student；is B．the students；are C．the students；is D．students；are**

**14．—You look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What has happened to you? —Everyone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to win the match, but we lost to the girls.**

**A．sad; expected B．sadly; expect C．sad; expects D．angrily; expects**

**15．— The film Alice in Wonderland is really worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**— Yeah, I agree with you. I like it very much.**

**A．seeing B．see C．look D．looking**

**16．Every student who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the same group takes part in his birthday party.**

**A．study B．studies C．are studying D．have studied**

**17．—Jane, when did you come here? —In 2010.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for two years.**

**A．have been to B．have gone to C．have come D．have been**

**18．Don't criticize your sister. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is just four years old.**

**A．At first B．At all C．At last D．After all**

**19．It's time for you to go to bed. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep at once.**

**A．are supposed to B．are afraid to C．are allowed to D．are suggested to**

**20．—What's wrong with your brother? He looks very unhappy.**

**—He found his glass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， but his little sister's glass was full of milk.**

**A．broken B．dark C．wide D．empty**

**21．The custom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sending birthday cards began in the 19th century．**

**A．of B．with C．on D．to**

**22．I will be happy if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your party tomorrow.**

**A．invite B．am invited C．will invite D．inviting**

**23．When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting yesterday?**

**A．were; had B．was; had C．were; have D．was; have**

**24．It is very impolite to keep others \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.**

**A．waiting B．wait C．to wait D．waited**

**25．My father is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after school every day.**

**A．pick up me B．picking up me C．pick me up D．picking me up**

**26．Chinese people eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_chopsticks.**

**A．with B．by C．in D．use**

**27．Never use your chopsticks to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at anyone.**

**A．point B．look C．stick D．stare**

**28．When we're\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，we should be careful about the table manners.**

**A．at a table B．at table C．at the table D．at tables**

**29．—You must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bottle before you take the medicine．**

**—OK，I will．**

**A．break B．shake C．cover D．throw**

**30．This computer can’t work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．It needs to be fixed．**

**A．mostly B．normally C．hardly D．usually**

**31．—What does Mr. Smith think of the result?**

**—He doesn’t mind．In fact，he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with it．**

**A．please B．pleasant C．pleased D．pleasure**

**32．You are not supposed to in class.**

**A．make faces B．make noise C．listen carefully D．both A and B**

**33．Do you need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to read on the train?**

**A．special anything B．specially anything**

**C．anything specially D．anything special**

**34． It’s all right if you come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late.**

**A．a bit of B．a little of C．a bit D．too much**

**35．He was worried about the exam，but he passed it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．first of all B．after all C．not at all D．above all**

**36．—How was the first food festival?**

**—It went very well，and the results were worth the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．bill B．job C．works D．effort**

**37．The restaurant owner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his way to see that all his guests are well satisfied.**

**A．gets out B．goes out C．get out of D．goes out of**

**38．Everyone likes him because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like a gentleman.**

**A．behaves B．leaves C．cries D．changes**

**39．The host goes out of his way to make me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．to feel at home B．to feel in home C．feel at home D．feel in home**

**40．— When will we begin to wok?— As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ there.**

**A．will get B．have gotten C．get D．got**

**二. 完形填空（共10小题，每小题1分，计10分）**

**I'm enjoying my staying in Canada. It is my first experience of being abroad，and I am trying to learn as 41 as possible. Classes here are much more fun and very different from classes in 42 ．In China，there are very few opportunities to practice speaking and listening，so although many Chinese students have good 43 ，their speaking is not good. Studying English at Fern is much more practical. We actually use the language we are learning. I couldn't speak any English at all when I arrived here. Thankfully，after about a month，things started getting 44 and I made friends and started to settle in(安家)．I am really 45 to learn English here and Fern is a very good language school.**

**I have always wanted to have a sister. In my Canadian host family，my dream has 46 ．On the first day when I arrived，my host family welcomed 47 warmly. All the family members were 48 and helpful，and they made me feel at home at once.**

**My sister，Joise，is very kind. She often explains their manners to me. Her mother explains ordinary things like housework. Together they 49 me study and understand Canada. Joise told me a story. Last year，she met a Chinese student on a plane. She said she felt sorry because she did not say 50 to the girl.**

**I'm happy to live in Canada. I think it will be an important experience in my life.**

**41．A．many B．much C．good D．better**

**42．A．Japan B．Canada C．China D．America**

**43．A．grammar B．speaking C．English D．time**

**44．A．harder B．worse C．busier D．easier**

**45．A．sad B．sorry C．happy D．afraid**

**46．A．come true B．come out C．come over D．come on**

**47．A．him B．he C．me D．them**

**48．A．serious B．friendly C．famous D．expensive**

**49．A．want B．tell C．help D．order**

**50．A．everything B．anything C．something D．nothing**

三**. 阅读理解。（共15小题，每小题2分，计30分）**

**A**

**It can be difficult to make friends when you don’t know many people. Over years of experience and studying social skills, I discovered that it’s possible to make friends without even trying. Here are just a few strategies(策略)that you can use.**

**Be seen without trying to get attention.**

**You don’t have to say anything witty(诙谐的)or anything interesting to get people’s attention. All you have to do is to place yourself in environments where people will see you. This can be done anywhere you go, such as the supermarket or your yoga studio.**

**Use the power of listening.**

**When you listen to other people, they’ll keep talking. Listening is a useful tool to build the trust and friendship between people. Just give them good eye contact and show with your body language that you care.**

**Think about what you can give to other people.**

**We always think about what we can get from others when we try to make friends, but that thinking needs to be flipped around. Try offering a piece of helpful advice or invite someone you just met to drink a cup of coffee.**

**Always have 3 good stories to tell other people.**

**When you have at least a few stories to share with others, you’ll never run out of things to talk about.**

**Smile like there’s no tomorrow.**

**A smile is one of the most attractive things that you can display when you’re meeting new people. Trying to smile when meeting with someone will help you a lot.**

**51．How many strategies for making friends are mentioned in this passage?**

**A．2. B．3. C．4. D．5.**

**52．The underlined part “be flipped around” means“　　　”in Chinese.**

**A．被考虑 B．被尝试 C．被扭转 D．被传播**

**53．If you want to get trust from a person that keeps talking to you, you should　　　.**

**A．smile at him B．let him go**

**C．give something to him D．listen to him**

**54．If a person often says something witty or something interesting, maybe he wants to　　　.**

**A．get people’s attention B．help others**

**C．get something from others D．tell good stories**

**55．What is the best title for this passage?**

**A．What is the most important thing in making friends?**

**B．Why is it difficult to make friends?**

**C．What can we learn from friends?**

**D．How can you make friends?**

**C**

**Every country has its own customs. Customs are the ways people use to do something. For example, it is the custom in America to shake hands when they meet someone. In some countries, people bow. We have customs with curious food customs.**

**A girl from the Philippine (菲律宾) Islands thought our food was too cold-cold milk, cold juice, cold fruit. A girl from Uruguay(乌拉圭) thought it strange that we eat so early in the evening. In Uruguay they usually eat supper at about ten o’clock in the evening. A girl from Sweden was surprised that you could buy so many different kinds of food in restaurants.**

**56．The best title is “\_\_\_\_\_”.**

**A．Eating Late in Uruguay B．Eating in Restaurants**

**C．Different Customs in Different Countries**

**D．Traveling is Fun**

**57．The passage shows that most food in Philippine is \_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A．cold B．warm C．in bowl D．uncooked**

**58．The underlined word “curious” means \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．ordinary B．cheap C．strange D．old**

**59．People in Uruguay eat\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.**

**A．quite late B．quite early C．cold food D．warm food**

**60．Which of the following is true?**

**A．Americans kiss when they meet for the first time.**

**B．People in Philippine Islands often eat cold food.**

**C．People in Uruguay eat quite late in the evening.**

**D．People in Sweden can buy many different kinds of foods in restaurants.**

**C**

**You know gift giving plays a very important role in nowadays society. Now let's see what happened in some countries.**

**Australia**

**Australia is known for its friendly informality and lack of etiquette. At a trade show，T­shirts，ties or a pin may be appropriate mementos. Anything more than these types of gifts could cause embarrassment(尴尬)．**

**Greece**

**The most common form of showing appreciation in Greece is probably an evening's entertainment. If you are invited to a Greek home，flowers or a cake for the hostess are a fit gift.**

**Germany**

**A West Virginia executive(主管)，visiting Germany for the first time，was invited to the home of his largest customer. He decided to bring his hostess a bouquet of flowers. He selected a dozen red roses. Oh！A terrible mistake! Flowers are often taken to a hostess of a dinner party at her home，but there are three taboos to remember：1)Red roses signify a romantic interest.2)An even number of flowers stand for bad luck，as does the number thirteen.3)Always unwrap the flowers before presenting them. This West Virginia was making what amounted to a pass at his customer's wife.**

**Italy**

**When you are invited to a person's home for dinner，it might be nice to bring flowers or a box of chocolate for your hostess，and in Italy never send chrysanthemums(菊花)，since they suggest death.**

**61．At trade shows，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_may be appropriate mementos.**

**A．flowers B．pins C．cakes D．chrysanthemums**

**62．The most common form of showing appreciation in Greece is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．T­shirts and ties B．an evening's entertainment**

**C．a dozen roses D．some flowers and a cake**

**63．Thirteen flowers mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.**

**A．good luck B．bad luck C．happiness D．death**

**64．In Italy，chrysanthemums mean\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．love B．luck C．death D．happy**

**65．From the passage，we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A．different countries have different culture**

**B．beautiful roses stand for “love” in Italy**

**C．the number “13” is a lucky number in Germany**

**D．it's an appropriate gift for the hostess to send chrysanthemums**

**四.任务型阅读。（共5小题，每小题2分，计10分）**

**阅读短文，并按要求完成66～70题。**

**Different countries have different New Year's Day traditions.**

**In Japan，people send postcards to friends and family. They also fly kites，play games，and read poems .Some traditions are like those of Chinese New Year's Day. For example，they bang gongs(敲锣) to drive away bad luck and give money to children on January 1.**

**In Scotland，people bring gifts to neighbors just after midnight. In Denmark，people break old plates to get new friends. Dutch people like doughnuts(甜甜圈) because their ring shape is a symbol of a complete year. In Spain and Mexico，people eat 12 grapes to get 12 lucky months.**

**It's common to give a loved one a kiss at midnight on New Year's Day around the world. People from many countries also make resolutions，believing that the New Year is a good time to leave bad habits behind. Common resolutions include eating healthy food，exercising，or giving up smoking.**

**Hold a party，watch some fireworks，eat a special kind of food，or make a resolution. No matter where you are, there are plenty of great ways to welcome the New Year.**

**66题完成句子；67～68题简略回答问题；69题找出并写下全文的主题句；70题将文中画线句子译成汉语。**

**66．Dutch people think that the ring shape of doughnuts stands for ．**

**67．What do Japanese people send to their friends and family on New Year's Day?**

**.**

**68．Why do people make resolutions on New Year's Day?**

**.**

**69． .**

**70． 。**

**五. 词语运用。（共10小题，每小题1分，计10分）**

**根据短文内容及所给提示，在文中的横线上填写一个正确的单词。**

**When two people meet，there are a lot of ways of greeting. The ways of greeting are not always the same in different \_\_71\_\_(country)．**

**In America，two people usually g\_\_72\_\_ each other with a handshake. It is a way to s\_\_73\_\_ respect(尊重) to the other person. Athletes from opposite teams shake hands before a game for the same reason. However，most \_\_74\_\_(America) don't shake hands when they meet people they already know well. When American friends meet each other，they might only wave，or maybe just nod \_\_75\_\_(they) heads.**

**In New Zealand，there is a special way of greeting called “Hongi”．In \_\_76\_\_ greeting，two people press their noses and foreheads(前额) together and close their eyes. This is an old tradition that comes from the Maori，who were the \_\_77\_\_(one) people to live in New Zealand. Even today，many New Zealanders still press their foreheads when they meet.**

**Kissing is sometimes \_\_78\_\_(use) as a way to greet someone. In some countries，important people used to wear special rings. It was the custom for \_\_79\_\_(visit) to kiss these rings when they came for a meeting. In France，when people meet，they sometimes kiss each other on the face.**

**Today，new ways of greeting are created all the time. People can do this w\_\_80\_\_ a quick “hi”，a handshake，or even a simple smile. The important thing is that the people they are greeting understand them.**

**71． 　72. 　73. 　74. 75．**

**76． 　77. 　78. 　79. 80．**

**1．A 2．C 3．C 4．B 5．A 6．C 7．B 8．A**

**9．B 10．B 11．C 12．D 13．C 14．A 15．A 16．B**

**17．D 18．D 19．A 20．D 21．A 22．B 23．C 24．A**

**25．D 26．A 27．A 28．B 29．B 30．B 31．C 32．D**

**33．D 34．C 35．B 36．D 37．D 38．A 39．C 40．C**

**41．B 42．C 43．A 44．D 45．C**

**46．A 47．C 48．B 49．C 50．B**

**51．D 52．C 53．D 54．A 55．D**

**56. C 57．B 58．C 59．A 60．C**

**61．B 62．B 63．B 64．C 65．A**

**66． a complete year**

**67．They send postcards to friends and family.**

**68．They believe that the New Year is a good time to leave bad habits behind.**

**69．Different countries have different New Year's Day traditions.**

**70．无论你在哪里，都有许多好方法来迎接新年。**

**71．countries　72.greet　 73.show　 74.Americans　 75.their**

**76.the　 77.first　 78.used　 79.visitors　 80.with**