**大英县2020年下期九年级（上）英语单元试卷**   **Unit Ten You’re supposed to shake hands.**

**第I卷 选择题 （110分）**

**第一部分 听力部分（30分）**

**第一节：小对话理解。听下面五组对话，每组对话后有一个问题，根据所听内容，从A、B、C中选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。（7.5分）**

**（ ）1. What do Chinese people do when they meet?**

**A. Shake hands. B. Bow. C. Kiss.**

**（ ）2. How was the girl's weekend?**

**A. Terrible. B. Wonderful. C. Very bad.**

**（ ）3. How should the girl thank her friend?**

**A. Write a “thank you” letter. B. Make a phone call C. Write an E-mail**

**（ ）4. When did you go to France with your sister?**

**A. Last week. B. Last month C. Last year**

**（ ）5. In which country is it polite to make noise when you are eating noodles?**

**A. China　　　　　　 B. Australian　　　　 C. Japan**

**第二节：听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，每段对话和独白读两遍。（22.5分）**

**听第一段对话，回答第6至7小题。**

**（ ）6.What happened to John?**

**A. He had an easy exam. B. He may fail an exam.**

**C. He lost interest in study.**

**（ ）7.What's the girl's advice for him?**

**A. Try to change the result.**

**B. Try to pay more attention to the exam.**

**C. Try to pay more attention to the future study.**

**听第二段对话，回答第8至9小题。**

**（ ）14. Switzerland is famous for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. Watches. B. Fashion. C. Culture.**

**（ ）15. If the girl goes to a party in Switzerland, she should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. Be on time. B. Buy a present. C. Take some flowers.**

**听第三段对话，回答第10至12小题。**

**（ ）10.How does Wei Hua feel about going to Japan?**

**A. Surprised and excited. B. Excited and nervous.**

**C. Embarrassed and shy.**

**（ ）11.Why is Mike familiar with Japan?**

**A. Because he is Japanese. B. Because he is working there.**

**C. Because he has been there twice.**

**（ ）12.What should Wei Hua do if she goes to a party in Japan?**

**A. She should wear a dress. B. She should be on time.**

**C. She should buy a present.**

**听第四段对话，回答第13至15小题。**

**（ ）13.Why does Lingling not eat too many peaches in summer?**

**A. Because she doesn't like peaches.**

**B. Because eating too many of them may make you uncomfortable.**

**C. Because they are too expensive.**

**（ ）14.What may you feel if you eat too many peaches？**

**A. Feel very hot. B. Feel very angry. C. Feel very thirsty.**

**（ ）15.What fruit is good for people in summer?**

**A. Peach. B. Pear. C. Apple.**

**听下面一段独白，回答第16至20小题**

**（ ）16.What does it mean by shaking their heads in India?**

**A. Yes.　　　　　 B. No.　　　　　 C. Yes or no.**

**（ ）17.What did the officer do in India?**

**A. Visited his friend. B. Did business.　　 C. Bought a car.**

**（ ）18. How did the officer go to his office?**

**A. By walking. B. By car. C. By bus.**

**（ ）19.What made the officer angry?**

**A. The driver didn't understand him.**

**B. The driver didn't like the officer.**

**C. The driver still shook his head after he said again.**

**（ ）20.Why did the officer smile at last?**

**A. He enjoyed his journey.**

**B. The driver was funny.**

**C. He realized different countries have different customs.**

**第二部分 基础知识运用 （30分）**

**第一节：单项选择 （10分）**

**在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入句子空白处的最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**（ ）21. — Why do you look sad?**

**— Everyone will go to the party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.**

**A. except B. with C. besides D. against**

**（ ）22. — When I am back from work, I prefer to lie in the sofa and listen to some soft music.**

**— That’s a good way to help you get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. excited B. nervous C. relaxed D. worried**

**（ ）23. — To attend a concert, you are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to shut off your mobile phone.**

**— Thanks for telling me about it.**

**A. allowed B. expected C. accepted D. invited**

**（ ）24. — I just feel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impolite of James to make noise while eating.**

**— You’re right. He should be taught to eat with mouth closed.**

**A. that B. him C. this D. it**

**（ ）25. —Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on how to keep healthy?**

**—Yes. Eat less junk food and do more sports.**

**A. manners B. suggestions C. introductions D. customs**

**（ ）26. —Don't be so rude. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a gentleman.**

**—Sorry. I will try to do it better.**

**A. behave　 B. perform　 C. pretend　 D. act**

**（ ）27. —As a driver, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_obey the traffic rules, or you'll be punished.**

**—You are right. I'll obey the traffic rules all the time.**

**A. supposed B. are supposed to C. supposed to D. suppose**

**（ ）28. —Have you ever seen that movie?**

**—Yes, it's worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moving that I've seen it twice.**

**A. seeing；too B. to see；so C. seeing；so D. to see；very**

**（ ）29. —I'm afraid the boy can't deal with the problem.**

**—Me, too.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he is only 8 years old.**

**A. In general B. So far C. After all D. For example**

**（ ）30. —I failed the singing competition and I feel very sad.**

**—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.I believe you can do better next time.**

**A. It's a pleasure B. It's a good idea C. It's no use D. It's no big deal**

**第二节：完形填空 （20分）**

**通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在各小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**There are many \_\_31\_ between Chinese eating habits and Western \_\_32\_\_ habits. In the West, everyone has their own 33   of food. \_34\_\_ in China the dishes are 35**

**on the table and everyone shares. If you are being \_\_\_36\_\_ by a Chinese host, there must**

**be 37   food prepared for you. Chinese are very 38   of their culture and will do**

**their best to \_\_39\_\_ their hospitality(好客).**

**And \_\_40\_\_ the Chinese host uses their 41   to put food in your bowl or plate. This is a sign of politeness. The proper thing to do would be to eat the whatever-it-is and say how 42   it is. If you feel \_\_\_43\_\_with this, you can just say a polite "Thanks" and leave the food there. Don't 44   your chopsticks upright into the rice bowl. \_\_\_45\_\_, lay(放置) them on your dish. The reason for this is that when somebody 46  , the shrine(神祠) to them has a bowl of sand or rice with two chopsticks which are stuck upright in it. It is \_\_47\_\_ to set the teapot down where the spout(壶嘴) is facing 48**

**somebody. The spout should always be directed to where nobody is sitting, usually just outward(向外) from the table.**

**Don't \_\_49\_\_ on your bowl with your chopsticks. Beggars(乞丐) hit on their bowls, so this is not polite. Also, when the food is coming too 80   in a restaurant, people will tap their bowls. If you are in someone's home, it is like offending the cook.**

**（ ）31. A. differences B. manners C. masters D. purposes**

**（ ）32. A. collecting B. playing C. eating D. drinking**

**（ ）33. A. table B. plate C. favorite D. meal**

**（ ）34. A. So B. And C. Then D. But**

**（ ）35. A. made B. cooked C. eaten D. placed**

**（ ）36. A. treat B. treated C. to treat D. treating**

**（ ）37. A. a bit of B. a bit C. a lot of D. a little**

**（ ）38. A. afraid B. tired C. proud D. certain**

**（ ）39. A. show B. make C. divide D. value**

**（ ）40. A. seldom B. hardly C. never D. sometimes**

**（ ）41. A. knives B. forks C. hands D. chopsticks**

**（ ）42. A. delicious B. beautiful C. terrible D. comfortable**

**（ ）43. A. empty B. smooth C. uncomfortable D. comfortable**

**（ ）44. A. fall B. throw C. jump D. stick**

**（ ）45. A. Except B. Instead C. Gradually D. Badly**

**（ ）46. A. comes B. goes C. dies D. lives**

**（ ）47. A. impolite B. polite C. relaxed D. interested**

**（ ）48. A. against B. towards C. over D. above**

**（ ）49. A. lift B. shut C. knock D. hit**

**（ ）50. A. often B. early C. slowly D. fast**

**第三部分 阅读理解 （40分）**

**阅读下面四篇短文，并从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**A**

**We saw an interesting documentary some days ago. It tells that before you go to another country, it is a great help if you know the language and some of the customs(习俗)**

**of the country.**

**When people meet each other for the first time in Britain, they say “How do you do?” and snake hands. Usually they do not shake hands after they haven't met for a long time or when then they will be away from each other for a long time. Last year a group of German students went to England for a holiday. Their teacher told them that the English people hardly shake hands. So when they met their English people hardly shake hands, so when they met their English friends at the station, they kept their hands behind their backs. The English students had learned that the Germans shake hands as often as possible, so they put their hands in front and got ready to shake hands with them. It made both of them laugh.**

**（ ）51. It is if you know the language and some customs of the country you want to go to.**

**A. not useful B. not helpful C. very helpful D. very sad**

**（ ）52. English people usually shake hands when they  .**

**A. meet every time B. meet for the first time**

**C. say goodbye to each other D. say hello to each other**

**（ ）53. Usually English people don't shake hands  .**

**A. when they won't be away for a long time**

**B. when they say “How do you do?”**

**C. when they meet each other for the first time**

**D. after they haven't met for a long time**

**（ ）54. Which is RIGHT?**

**A. German people shake hands as often as possible.**

**B. English people like shaking hands very much.**

**C. German people hardly shake hands.**

**D. Neither English people nor Germans like shaking hands.**

**（ ）55. This passage is about  .**

**A. shaking hands B. languages**

**C. customs D. languages and customs**

**B**

**If you are in America or go to American families to have meals, you should learn some table manners. Here are some tips:**

**Don't circle your plate with your arms. If you do so, you will become the focus(焦点) of the table. Everyone would wonder, "Is there anything wrong with the food?" This may give a wrong message that you don't like the food or something like that.**

**Don't push the plate back when finished, leave it where it was. Do you want to let the hostess know that you've just done a labor?**

**Don't lean(倚靠) back and say "I'm through" or "I'm full". Just put the fork and knife across the plate. That's all.**

**Don't cut up everything before you start to eat. Cut only one or two bites(块) at a time.**

**Never take a huge mouthful of anything. Do you want to show how hungry you are? Don't do that. It's not so good.**

**It's never good to reach across the table for anything. If the thing you want is not at hand, simply ask the nearest person for help, like "Mrs. Smith, could you pass me the dish?"**

**（ ）56. According to the passage, which of the following is WRONG?**

**A. Leave the plate where it was when finished.**

**B. Cut up one or two bites before you start to eat.**

**C. Push the plate back where it was.**

**D. Don't take a huge mouthful of anything.**

**（ ）57. After finishing dinner, you should  .**

**A. put the fork and knife across the plate**

**B. stand up and leave the table**

**C. say "I'm full" D. say "Thank you"**

**（ ）58. If you want a dish far from you at table, you should  .**

**A. ask the nearest person for help**

**B. leave your seat to get it**

**C. sit there until others help you**

**D. stand up and reach across the table for it**

**（ ）59. If you are at table and circle your plate with your arms, other people will think  .**

**A. you don't like the food B. the food isn't good for you**

**C. there is something wrong with the food D. all above**

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

**A. How to Behave in America? B. Table Manners in America**

**C. What you Can Do in America? D. Table Manners**

**C**

**Different countries have different customs in giving presents. In China you must never give a clock to a Chinese person, because the pronunciation of the word for “clock” in Chinese is similar to the pronunciation of “death”．Also, don't wrap (用……包裹) a present in white, black, or blue paper, because they are the colours for funerals (葬礼)．Don't give a knife, because something sharp can cut a friendship.**

**In Russia if you give flowers as presents, you have to give an odd number of them (One, Three, five, etc.) because even numbers of flowers are for funerals.**

**In Germany if you are invited to dinner, flowers are good presents to take to your dinner hostess (女主人), but don't take her red roses because it means you are in love with her. Don't take thirteen of anything because it's an unlucky number. Don't take an even number of anything, either. Don't wrap your presents in white, brown, or black paper.**

**（ ）61.According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must never be given to Chinese people as presents.**

**A. flowers B. clothes C. food D. clocks**

**（ ）62.People don't wrap presents in black or white paper in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. Germany B. China**

**C. both China and Germany D. both China and Russia**

**（ ）63.What does the underlined word “even” mean in Chinese in the passage?**

**A. 奇数的 B. 偶数的 C. 甚至 D. 平坦的**

**（ ）64.What presents can you take to your dinner hostess in Germany?**

**A. Thirteen of something.**

**B. Flowers except red roses.**

**C. An even number of something.**

**D. Something wrapped in brown paper.**

**（ ）65.Which is the best title of the passage?**

**A. Foreigners' Presents**

**B. Giving Flowers as Presents**

**C. Different Customs in Giving Presents**

**D. Don't Give Thirteen of Anything as Presents**

**D**

**In the past, the main difference on the Chinese dinner table was chopsticks instead of knife and fork. But nowadays it's a little different from that. Because in some Chinese restaurants, you can also ask for a pair of knife and fork, if you find the chopsticks not helpful enough. The real difference is that in western countries you have your own plate of food, while in China the dishes are on the table and everyone shares.**

**In China, the meal usually starts with at least four cold dishes, and then there will be main courses(主菜) of hot meat and vegetable dishes. Staple foods(主食) will follow the soup. Usually the staple foods are rice, noodles and dumplings.**

**Maybe a western visitor will be surprised that some of the Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests(客人). In formal dinners, there are always public chopsticks and spoons for this purpose, but some hosts may use their own chopsticks. This is a sign of friendship(友谊) and politeness(礼貌). It is always polite to eat the food. But if you do not want to eat it, it is OK to leave the food in the plate.**

**（ ）66. From the passage, we can know on Chinese dinner table  usually come(s) first.**

**A. soup B. cold dishes C. staple foods D. main course**

**（ ）67. If you are from America, you may have as staple foods on the**

**Chinese dinner table.**

**A. rice and chicken B. curries and pizza**

**C. sushi and noodles D. dumplings and noodles**

**（ ）68. What is the real difference on the Chinese dinner table?**

**A. You have your own plate of food.**

**B. You can't ask for knife and fork.**

**C. The dishes are on the table and everyone shares.**

**D. People only use chopsticks.**

**（ ）69. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?**

**A. Chinese don't like the staple foods at all.**

**B. Chinese usually have soup at first.**

**C. It is very impolite for the guests to leave the food in the plate.**

**D. The Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests.**

**（ ）70. The main idea of the passage is  .**

**A. the Chinese table manners**

**B. the differences between Chinese manners and western manners**

**C. Chinese eating habits**

**D. the main courses of China**

**第四部分 口语运用 （10分）**

**根据对话内容，在每小题的空白处填写恰当的句子，使对话意思完整。有两个多余选项。**

**A: Hi, Tom! 71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What have you been doing these days?**

**B: I have been a member of the school volunteer project. 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Of course. But I don’t know what I can do.**

**B: 73.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A: Playing the guitar.**

**B: 74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A: 75.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.**

**B: You are welcome.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A. Would you like to join us ?**  **B. I haven’t seen you for a long time.**  **C. Good idea.**  **D. You could help clean up the city parks.**  **E. What’s your hobby?**  **F. Well, you could help coach a guitar tem for little kids.**  **G We can’t put off doing it.** |

**第II卷 非选择题 （40分）**

**第一节：词汇 （10分）**

**A). 根据句意及汉语提示完成单词. ( 共5分 )**

**76. Everyone is really (放松) on the beach.**

**77. Our English teacher gave us many (建议) on the study of a foreign language.**

**78. None of the books are of great  (价值) to us teenagers.**

**79. Different peoples have different \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ (风俗)**

**80. We will hold a meeting to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (交换) our ideas.**

**B). 根据短文内容，从方框内选择合适的单词并用其适当形式填空。(5分)**

|  |
| --- |
| **play , have, concert, study, chat** |

**My biggest problem is that I am too busy. When I was young, I used to have too much time, but these days I get up early and \_\_81\_ in school all day. Then I go right home and eat dinner. Before I started for school, I used to spend a lot of time \_\_82\_\_ games with my friends, but I just don't have the time anymore. In the evening, I used to watch TV or \_83\_\_with my grandmother, but now I \_\_84\_\_to study. I love music, and my father used to take me to the concerts. These days, I hardly ever have time for \_\_85\_\_.I do homework and go to bed. I really miss the old days.**

**第二节：短文改错 （10分）**

**请你改正下面短文中的错误。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每**

**处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。**

**增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。**

**删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。**

**修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。**

**注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；**

**2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分**

**In most Western restaurants and homes there are rules about what to talk and eat.**

**Usually dinner enjoyed with quiet voices, and people are not allow to talk about something unpleasant. For example, if someone want to leave the table to use the toilet, he has to do it without mention what he is going to do.**

**Meals are always eaten quietly. No eaten noises are allowed. Therefore, people have to eat with their mouths close. While the drinking soup, coffee or wine, "slurping" are also not allowed**.

**第三节：书面表达 （20分）**

**假设你是林峰，你的美国笔友比尔(Bill)要来中国，并到中国朋友家做客。请你根据以下要点向他介绍一下到中国家庭做客需要注意的礼仪。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **初次见面** | **初次见面时，中国人一般握手** |
| **礼物** | **可以送水果、鲜花等，但送人钟表是不礼貌的** |
| **就餐** | **不要把筷子插入食物里面，不要用筷子指着别人** |

**要求：1.短文必须包括所有要点，可适当发挥，使短文连贯、通顺；**

**2．80词左右。。**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

