**广东省执信中学2022~2023学年**

九年级上学期Unit 3单元测试

**一、完形填空**

When I was the seventh grade, I had problems behaving. I played many tricks \_\_\_1\_\_\_ my schoolmates. Once, I even pulled a girl’s hair on the school bus to get her \_\_\_2\_\_\_. As a result, I was \_\_\_3\_\_\_ sent to the office of the principal（校长）. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ I hated going there, I did not hate the principal, Mr. Ratcliff.

Mr. Ratcliff was a \_\_\_5\_\_\_, elderly man. When he spanked（打屁股）me for putting some ants into a classmate’s pencil box, it didn’t hurt  \_\_\_6\_\_\_.

When I got called to Mr. Ratcliff's office for the sixth time, I had no idea  \_\_\_7\_\_\_ I had done. I went into his  \_\_\_8\_\_\_, sat down, and looked at the floor. Then he said the last thing I \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to hear: “Kevin, I’ve heard you’ve been behaving really well \_\_\_10\_\_\_. To show how \_\_\_11\_\_\_  I am of you, I called you to give you a peppermint（薄荷糖）.”

“Really?” I was  \_\_\_12\_\_\_.

I carried the peppermint with me \_\_\_13\_\_\_ it was a gold coin. When I got into my class-room, I bragged（吹嘘）to my \_\_\_14\_\_\_ about it, excitedly.

Mr. Ratcliff was really kind. He made me \_\_\_15\_\_\_ that I was just a kid who had problems behavior. He had always believed in me. I will remember him for the rest of my life.

1. A. in B. on C. at D. for

2. A. attention B. agreement C. satisfaction D. understanding

3. A. always B. hardly C. seldom D. never

4. A. If B. Although C. Because D. Unless

5. A. polite B. quiet C. kind D. humorous

6. A. at last B. at all C. at least D. at present

7. A. when B. how C. what D. why

8. A. hall B. office C. school D. laboratory

9. A. expected B. refused C. regretted D. forgot

10. A. late B. latest C. lately D. later

11. A. afraid B. proud C. tired D. patient

12. A. scared B. worried C. surprised D. embarrassed

13. A. as if B. even if C. as well D. only if

14. A. parents B. classmates C. teacher D. relatives

15. A. imagine B. wonder C. doubt D. realize

Colours Around the World

Most people have a favorite colour, but how people feel about colours \_\_\_16\_\_\_ their culture. This can be very important to people in \_\_\_17\_\_\_ that sell products all over the world. They might choose a colour \_\_\_18\_\_\_ they think it is exciting or attractive, but in another country that same colour could be used to give a sad \_\_\_19\_\_\_.

Look at these examples:

If you ask someone in Britain \_\_\_20\_\_\_ the right colour is for a bride to wear, the answer will be white. In China and \_\_\_21\_\_\_ eastern countries, brides often wear red because the colour red is a sign of good luck, happiness and prosperity（繁荣）. Red is an \_\_\_22\_\_\_ colour for a British bride to wear.

In Britain, red is used \_\_\_23\_\_\_ a sign of danger. Road signs and warning labels are often in red. In eastern cultures, the colour red does not mean you \_\_\_24\_\_\_ be careful.

In Egypt, yellow is the colour linked to death. In Britain and other western cultures death and funerals（葬礼）are \_\_\_25\_\_\_ linked to the colour black, but in many eastern countries white is the colour most people \_\_\_26\_\_\_ death and funerals.

In Britain, green is used in traffic signals to \_\_\_27\_\_\_ people that it is safe to go. Green is often seen as a positive and lucky colour but \_\_\_28\_\_\_ green at weddings is unlucky. In some cultures green is lined to cheating or jealousy.

Many people like the colour orange because it is bright \_\_\_29\_\_\_ exciting. Some advertisers will not use orange in their advertisements because they believe it \_\_\_30\_\_\_ that the products are cheap and perhaps not of good quality.

In Britain the most popular colour is blue. What do you think is the most popular colour in China?

16. A. carries on B. gets on C. puts on D. depends on

17. A. science B. businesses C. arts D. sports

18. A. until B. while C. because D. when

19. A. message B. challenge C. decision D. information

20. A. whether B. why C. how D. what

21. A. another B. other C. the other D. others

22. A. unusual B. unable C. unhealthy D. unreal

23. A. for B. by C. with D. as

24. A. prefer to B. used to C. have to D. happen to

25. A. seldom B. never C. always D. usually

26. A. do with B. connect with C. agree with D. catch up with

27. A. tell B. talk C. say D. speak

28. A. dressing B. putting on C. wearing D. accepting

29. A. and B. but C. or D. so

30. A. advises B. reminds C. explains D. suggests

**二、阅读单选**

**A**

When the Sun rises, David gets out of bed to wash and get dressed. For breakfast, he has some bread and fruit. Then he goes to work and his wife begins to do the housework.

David works in the fields behind his house. He has two workers to help him. At noon, they stop for a quick lunch of bread, meat and beer. Then they work all the afternoon under the big Sun. When David sees the Sun slowly go down, he makes his way home with the tired body.

When he arrives home, the supper is almost ready. Once again, he eats bread, meat and beer. David is happy enough because he’s so hungry and thirsty.

As the night comes, David lights the small oil lamp. He and his wife put their children to bed. There’s little to do for them, so they go to bed early to get enough sleep for another day’s hard work.

31. What does David have for breakfast?

A. Bread and meat. B. Meat and Beer. C. Bread and fruit. D. Meat and fruit.

32. How many people work in David’s fields?

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

33. David has lunch with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his wife B. his children C. his friends D. the workers

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_, David goes home.

A. When the sun slowly goes down B. When he and the workers are tired

C. After he has supper D. Before he has lunch

35. Which of the following is NOT the reasons that David and his wife go to bed early?

1) They are very tired.

2) It is too dark in the room.

3) They have nothing else to do.

4) They want to get enough money.

A. 1), 2) B. 3), 4) C. 1), 3) D．2), 4)

**B**

A young man liked puppets(木偶), so he learned to make puppets. But he was very clumsy. His teacher and other learners always laughed at him.

But he enjoyed it very much. He worked hard on his puppets every day and he never gave up. He decided to spend all his time making just one kind of puppet. When he found something wrong with his puppet, he threw it away and started to make a new one. In this way, he couldn’t make any money and he was still poor. But he worked so hard that his puppets became more and more wonderful. They were much better than other learners.

When he was very old, his puppets were truly wonderful. He stopped making them and said, “I can’t find anything wrong with them. They are perfect now.” And for the first time in all those years, he put them on the shelf, and felt truly happy.

36. The young man learned to make puppets because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he didn’t have anything to do B. he wanted to make money

C. he liked them very much D. his parents asked him to do that

37. The young man’s puppets became wonderful at last because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he kept on making one kind of puppet and improving it

B. other learners told him how to make it well

C. his teacher told him how to make it better

D. he learned to make it on the Internet

38. The underlined word “clumsy” here means “\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 聪明的 B. 懒惰的 C. 笨拙的 D. 勤快的

39. At last, the young man \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gave up making puppets B. couldn’t make good puppets

C. made a great success D. made a mistake in making puppets

40. From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it’s easy to learn how to make puppets

B. we shouldn’t give up doing things easily

C. the young man became clever at last

D. we can learn to do difficult things from others

**C**

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

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce（产生）waste every day and it is harmful to our environment. Though we are young, we can still do something to help. Here are some ideas for you.

**Reduce**

Reduce means “use less”. Don’t waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution. Before we buy something new, think whether it is really necessary（必须的）—or maybe the old one is still useful.

**Reuse**

Reuse means “use again”. When we buy things, make sure that they can last a long time. When something is broken, we should repair（修理）it. We can’t throw it away and buy a new one. Don’t use a paper cup or a paper bag. It’s better to use a china（瓷）cup and a lunch box because you can use them again.

**Recycle**

Recycle means “change（改变）things into something else”. Though it takes energy to change something into something else, it’s better than throwing things away or burning them.

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

41. What is the passage about?

A. How to produce things. B. How to burn things.

C. How to be green. D. How to help others.

42. Which of the following is right?

A. Always throw away old things. B. Don’t waste things.

C. Always buy new things. D. Never buy new things.

43. The underlined word “last” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. 中断 B. 持续 C. 终止 D. 凑合

44. It is better to use a china cup and a lunch box because we can \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. reuse B. reduce C. repair D. recycle

45. The passage may come from a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. diary B. dictionary C. storybook D. magazine

**D**

Do you enjoy eating hamburgers, hot dogs, French fries and chips? Do you like soft drinks, candy and Fries and ice cream? If your answers are “yes”, please take care（小心）. They are junk food（垃圾食品）! What is junk food？Junk food has lots of fat, salt and sugar（脂肪、盐和糖），but few nutrients（营养物质）. Most scientists（科学家）say junk food is unhealthy. Junk food has been popular in the world for many years.Why? Firstly, it is cheap to make. Secondly, it is quick and easy for people to eat. Thirdly, most junk food has food additives（添加剂）. So it looks and tastes better. People can keep it for a long time. Junk food is bad for health.Eating much junk food may bring some health problems.

It’s OK to have junk food now and then（偶尔）. How often should you have it? If you are too heavy, you should eat little junk food. If you are not overweight, you can have some after you have enough milk, fruit, vegetables and bread.

46. What do scientists think of junk food?

A. Delicious. B. Unhealthy. C. Cheap. D. Heavy.

47. Food additives can make food \_\_\_\_\_\_.

①cheap to make ②quick and easy to eat

③look and taste good ④easy to keep

A. ①② B. ③④ C. ①④ D. ②③

48. The underlined word “overweight” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 超重的 B. 超常的 C. 超值的 D. 超标的

49. Which of the following is NOT good for our health?

A. Milk. B. Fruit. C. Vegetables. D. Ice cream.

**三、阅读匹配**

\_\_\_50\_\_\_ I often feel sleepy（困）in class. I don’t hear the classes and I don’t know how to do my homework either.

\_\_\_51\_\_\_ I’m not a good student in my teacher’s eyes. It seems that he cares（关心）little about the students like me. I don’t feel happy about it.

\_\_\_52\_\_\_ My parents are very strict with（严格）me. I can’t have any fun even listening to the music. I get tired of sitting there and doing exercises again and again.

\_\_\_53\_\_\_ I know I’m not good at classes. I work very hard on my study, but I can’t get good grades（分数）.

\_\_\_54\_\_\_ I do very well in my study. My teachers and parents are proud of（为...骄傲）me. But I don’t know how to get on with（与...相处）others. I have no friends.

根据上面短文内容，从下面选项中选出匹配的选项（每项只用一次）。

A. Talk to your parents and let them know you want to have other activities（活动）.

B. Be friendly to others and make friends with your classmates.

C. Go to bed early at night and listen carefully（认真）in the class.

D. Don’t worry. Just take it easy. You can keep it on. You can get good grades.

E. You can talk to your teacher. Say your feeling（感受）and work hard.

**四、根据首字母填空**

55. In China, a year is d\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a cycle of 12 animal signs.

**五、完成句子**

56. 我打算明天带这些交换学生参观苏州博物馆。

I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the exchange students \_\_\_\_\_\_ Suzhou Museum tomorrow.

**六、材料作文**

57. 文段表达

假如你是初一新生李华，你要在班里做一次英文的自我介绍。介绍的内容包括你的姓名、你的年龄、你的兴趣爱好、你父母的工作和你新学期的希望。根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于50词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

提示词语：name，interest，job，hope，friends

提示问题：

1. What’s your name?

2. How old are you?

3. What’s your hobby?

4. What’s your mother’s / father’s job?

5. What do you hope to do in the new term?

Dear all,

It’s a great honor to introduce myself and my family to you all. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**一、完形填空**

1~5 BAABC 6~10 BCBAC 11~15 BCABD

16~20 DBCAD 21~25 BADCC 26~30 BAAAD

**二、阅读单选**

31~35 CBDAC 36~40 CACCB 41~45 CBBAD 46~49 BBAC

**三、阅读匹配**

50~54 CEADB

**四、根据首字母填空**

55. divided

**五、完成句子**

56. going to introduce to

**六、材料作文**

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