**（译林版）2022-2023初三英语上册9A Unit 5-6单元测试卷**

**一、单项选择**

1. ---Is your husband \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the gift? ---Yes. He finds it really \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.pleased; pleasant B. pleasant; pleased

C. pleased; pleased D. pleasant; pleasant

2.---You should join us in raising money for poor children this weekend.

---I’m sorry, \_\_\_\_\_\_ I have to prepare for an important exam.

A. Or B. and C. but D. as

3. There \_\_\_\_\_\_a number of books in the library. The number of the books \_\_\_\_\_\_getting bigger and bigger.

A. are; is B. are; are C. is; are D. is; is

4.I think the new film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Mr Zhang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeing.

A.is directed;worth B. directed;worth C.is directed;is worth D. directed; is worth

5.We wonder if our teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our graduating party next weekend. If they \_\_\_\_\_ ,we’ll be very happy.

A. will come ;will come B. come; will come C. will come; come D. come ; come

6. —Would you like to play tennis with me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it doesn’t rain tomorrow?

—Sure,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am busy.

A. if; since B. whether; but C. if; unless D. because; until

7. We are covering these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girls’ wonderful shows\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. alive; live B. lively; alive C. lively; live D. alive; living

8.—Is Sandy feeling better today?

—I don’t know. But I also want to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today.

A. that she will come to school B. whether will she come to school

C. how will she come to school D. if she will come to school

9. The park is far away from here indeed. It's about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk.

A. a three hour B. a three hour's C. a three-hours D. a three-hour

10.— I went to have the driving test this morning, but I didn’t pass it. — \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Luck decides everything. B.Better luck next time.

C. But you can drive well D.You are always unlucky.

11. What a day! The computer I \_\_\_\_\_\_ just now seems to go wrong again.

A. have repaired B. have it repaired C. had repaired D. had it repaired

12. In order not to be punished, the students \_\_\_\_\_\_ a moving story.

A. made up B. made C. made with D. made of

13. ---Did you go to listen to the professor’s speech yesterday?

---No. I’d like to, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. yet B. although C. though D. either

14. ---Few films have had a greater influence on popular culture than Steven Spielberg’s.

---\_\_\_\_\_\_. To me, his works are nothing more than entertainment.

A. Practice makes perfect B. Every coin has two sides

C. Every dog has its day D. It’s just your cup of tea

15.Unless the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we’ll have to cancel the picnic.

A. improve B. improves C. improved D. will improve

**二、完形填空**

A man walked into a small pub(酒吧) and ordered three beers. The waiter was　16　, but he served that man three beers. The very next day that man ordered three beers again and drank quietly at a table. This 　17　 several times and shortly after the people of the town were 　18　 about the man who was ordering three beers.

A couple of weeks later, the waiter couldn’t help 19　, “Sorry, but could you explain why you order three beers all the time?” The man replied, “It seems 　20　, isn’t it? You see, my two brothers live 　21　, one in France and the other in Italy. We have made a(n) 　22 that every time we go to pubs, each of us will order extra(额外的) two beers and it will help keep up the family bond(纽带).”

Soon all the town heard about the man’s answer and liked it a lot. People were telling this story to newcomers or tourists and even 　23 them to that pub to look at Three Beer Man.

However, one day the man came to the pub and ordered 　24　 two beers. The waiter served him with a bad 　25　. The very next day all the town prayed for the soul of one of the brothers.

When the man came to the pub the next time and ordered two beers again, the waiter asked him,“I am really sad for the death of your dear brother.”The man was shocked for a moment and then replied,“Well, my two brothers are alive and well. I have just promised myself to give up drinking.”

16.A.excited B.surprised C.tired D.angry

17.A.repeated B.appeared C.happened D.ended

18.A.talking B.worrying C.thinking D.asking

19.A.crying B.laughing C.asking D.answering

20.A.easy B.difficult C.special D.strange

21.A.together B.abroad C.in the country D.in the city

22.A.excuse B.agreement C.suggestion D.mistake

23.A.invited B.showed C.pulled D.forced

24.A.only B.another C.more than D.fewer than

25.A.luck B.feeling C.service D.beer

1. **阅读理解**

**A**

Fights at school sometimes happen. But how can you keep away from a fight? Here’s something you can do.

Be calm(冷静). Sometimes, you feel so angry that you really want to teach somebody a lesson. But being angry can’t solve problems. Neither can a fight. Instead, it may bring you more problems. In the school, everyone involved(卷入)in a fight will be punished, no matter who started it. There are no winners in a fight.

Shout loudly. If you know someone is coming up behind you to attack, turn toward the person with your hands up in front of your body and loudly say “stop” before walking away. Loud voice can usually make the attacker calm down. If the person doesn’t stop, cry for help by calling out the name of a teacher whose office is nearby.

Your friend may ask you to join in a fight. Learn to say no. Helping him fight is not really helpful to him. If you really want to give him a hand, try to ask him to give it up. Also, you can tell him if he gets involved in a fight, he may get hurt and be punished. Then, try to learn why he wants a fight and help him find a right way to deal with the problem.

26.The underlined word “attack” in Paragraph 3 means “　　　” in Chinese.

A.拥抱 B.攻击 C.阻止 D.吸引

27.Which of the following sentences can be put in the 　　　?

A. Face bravely. B. Join in a fight. C. Learn to refuse. D. Talk to someone.

28.The passage is written to 　　　.

A. help students keep away from fights B. warn students not to fight

C. advise students to help each other D. encourage students to work hard

29.The passage is written in a/an 　　　 tone(语气).

A.sad B. angry C. serious D. crazy

B

“Please take my penny,” said Maggie to old Dan, the fisherman, who sat on a bench repairing his nets. Her brother Andrew drew her back, whispering, “Maggie, he is not a beggar!” But Maggie paid no attention. “Please take it,” she said again. Old Dan smiled, and took it. “Thank you, little miss,” he said, “It is kindly meant.”

After that, Maggie went to the beach to gather shells. She never thought how fast the hours were passing until being tired, she sat down on a rock beside a little pool. Soon she was scared by a noise near her, and Dan’s large dog Rover jumped down from a rock!

He licked her hands and made a loud noise, and then began gently to pull her coat. “Rover wishes me to come away, I see,” she said, and she rose from the rock and began to go home. However, that was not so easy as she had expected. She found the places she had gone down easily very difficult to climb up, and as the tide(潮水) had been coming in for some time. She found some of the stones wet and smooth.

What could poor Maggie do? She felt sad and cried, but the waves made a much louder noise than she could make, and perhaps she would have been drowned(淹死) without good wise Rover. Rover jumped upon a big stone and raised his loud bark until even the waves could not drown it. The fisherman had taken his nets to the top of the cliffs(悬崖), and was laying them out in the sun when he heard the loud barking of a dog. He felt sure that it was Rover, and Rover in trouble, so, going to the edge of the cliffs, he looked over. There he saw it all-rover barking for help, and the little child standing beside him.

“Bless her! It is the little one that was so kind-spoken to me this morning!” he cried, and he hurried to his sons’ home.

“Quick, boys, quick!” he said. “Get to the boat, and row fast to the bay(海湾). There is a poor child there just waiting to be drowned.” The fishermen lost no time, and soon little Maggie and Rover were rowed safely to land! Old Dan was waiting there to lift her out, and give her into her mother’s arms.

“It was the penny that did it, madam,” he said to Mrs. Weston later. “I saw Rover looking at her when she put the penny so kind-like into my hand---just as if he would have said, ‘Rover will be your friend now, little girl.’ And I am thinking he had been looking after her all the day, for he never came near me after that.”

Some years later, Rover came to Maggie’s home with a little note, in which was written “Will Maggie help Rover?---his master is dead.”

30. Which word can best describe Maggie?

A. Funny. B. Helpful. C. Creative. D. Silly.

31. Who rowed Maggie to land safely?

A. Rover B. Old Dan. C. Old Dan’s sons. D. Andrew.

32. From the end of the story, we can guess that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Maggie refused to be Rover’s new master

B. Rover felt sad about Mrs. Western’s death

C. Rover lived with Old Dan until his master died

D. Maggie became Rover’s master at once after she was saved

33. What can we learn from the passage?

A. One kind act brings another

B. You should act and speak the same---kindly

C. One person’s pleasure may be another’s pain

D. People often forget what is really important in our lives

34. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Rover and his master B. Rover’s new friend

C. What the brave dog did D. What Maggie’s penny did

**四、词汇运用：**

35. The traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (控制) by a central computer hardly went wrong.

36.The rice is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(普通的) food in the south of China.

37. The boy was born in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (富有的) family, but he never shows off.

38.An\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(最新的，现代的) report includes a lot of new information.

39. Have you got the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (late) news on this program?

40. All the countries in the world should work together to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (last) peace.

41. People all over the country feel proud that all the China’s spacecraft have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (success) returned to the earth.

42. There are many places on the earth that are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (known) to humans.

43. He enjoys reading this kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_ (week) newspaper.

**五、动词填空：**

44. ---Are you going to Shanghai for further study after graduation?

---Well. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not decide). I may make some other choices.

45. This work needs close teamwork. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) unless we work well together．

46. Do you think Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(avoid) meeting me? I haven’t seen him all day.

47.---Why were the whole family away from Wuxi last week?

---Well, the mother, as well as her sons, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) out for the singing program.

48. There is a little girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sell) flowers on the square.

49.Our school will organize a visit to the park unless it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rain) tomorrow.

**六、任务型阅读理解（读短文，根据文章，将表格中空格处填上合适的单词）**

There is a clear difference between art and literature. Works of art and written pieces of literature are very different in how they connect to audience. Pictures are received information, while writing is noticed information. This means that art directly delivers one idea to an audience, while writing can have many different explanations by an audience from many angles. Many messages can be created and supported with texts by different readers from pieces of writing.

Pictures are simply black and white, delivering one single message or thought to someone looking at it. A person’s level of education does not have an effect on what they receive from looking at a picture. This is because art attracts the human sense of sight which all lucky humans are naturally berm with (here is almost no chance to search for any other meanings just through looking at a picture repeatedly. There is- only one line between a picture and the audience; therefore, art is received information.

On the other hand, writing is much deeper than just the words on a page. If two people of different education levels were to read the same piece of writing, they would have different opinions on what the piece meant because writing allows interpretation(阐述). Writers are often trying to tell a story to the audience when they write. Stories are often told through writing while sending messages that teach lessons.

Literature contains perception(观念) which allows the audience to develop different understanding, however, a picture simply is what it is. Art is straightforward, while writings allow for free interpretation. Audiences can create their own ideas and opinions from literature, but everyone receives the same idea from a piece of art/

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| (50) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between art and literature | |
| Art | Art delivers single message or thought to an audience directly.  People’s level of education does not (51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what they receive.  Art attracts humans’ sense of sight.  It is (52) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to search for other meanings by looking repeatedly.  There is only one line between a picture and the audience. |
| Literature | Writing can be (53) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by an audience in many ways.  Different education levels do let people (54) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same writing differently.  Writings allow for free interpretation. |
| Conclusion | Art is received information, while writing is perceived information. |

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