**人教版新目标九年级Unit10单元目标测试卷**

**姓名： 得分：**

**一、单项选择(本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分)**

1. What should I do when I meet a person in Korea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A．in public B．at times C．in person D．for the first time

2. We are not supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our friends’ homes without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them first.

A．drop by; call B．drop by; calling C．visit; call D．visits; calling

3. Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

A. knocked B. knocks C. is knocking D. knocking

4. All the classmates except Tom and Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the museum already .

A．has gone to B．have gone to C．has been to D．have been to

5. I think you should help him. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is your good friend.

A．Although B．Because C．While D．Though

6. We are supposed \_\_\_\_ some housework with our parents when we have free time.

A．to share B．sharing C．shared D．share

7. — It's getting cold. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the windows?

— Of course not.

A．closing B．to close C．closed D．to closing

8. Teenagers are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mobile phones and go outdoors for more exercise.

A．put on B．put up C．put off D．put down

9. — Hi, Cindy. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

— How about going shopping in the mall?

A．where we are supposed to go B．what we are supposed to do

C．why we are supposed to go shopping D．whether we are supposed to go shopping

10. — What are people supposed to do when they meet for the first time in Japan?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．They’re supposed to kiss each other. B．They’re supposed to bow.

C．They’re expected to shake hands. D．They’re expected to hug.

**二、完形填空(本大题共20小题，每小题1分，共20分)**

A

A new emoji （表情包） is getting popular among both Chinese and Western WeChat users—but for different \_\_\_11\_\_\_.

The “666” emoji recently \_\_\_12\_\_\_ on WeChat. It shows a smirking （ 得意的） face that holds up the Chinese hand sign for “6” with the number “666” shown next to it.

Most Chinese people know that this emoji is \_\_\_13\_\_\_ to have a lucky meaning. \_\_\_14\_\_\_ , the Chinese character for “six” is pronounced the same way as liu, which means “smooth” as in “things are going \_\_\_15\_\_\_ ” . There’s also the saying liuliu-dashun. It is used to give good \_\_\_16\_\_\_ to one’s friends or relatives.

But in some Western countries, “666” has a very  \_\_\_17\_\_\_ meaning. Some people consider this number as a symbol of darkness and rebellion（反叛）. It is \_\_\_18\_\_\_ popular among rock bands and their fans.

As a rock music fan who is also interested in Chinese \_\_\_19\_\_\_, I like the new emoji for many reasons. I can \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ it to either my Chinese or Western friends and get different reactions（反应）. This makes it fun to use. But don’t be surprised if you get a strange reaction from a Westerner when you send it to them.

11．A．areas B．reasons C．results D．people

12．A．came true B．gave out C．came out D．put on

13．A．supposed B．surprised C．excited D．tired

14．A．As a result B．What’s more C．After all D．So far

15．A．quickly B．politely C．directly D．smoothly

16．A．points B．wishes C．grades D．orders

17．A．different B．important C．normal D．common

18．A．generally B．personally C．suddenly D．especially

19．A．languages B．characters C．cultures D．manners

20．A．send B．give C．pass D．show

B

Around the world, people have different ideas about what good manners are. When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it’s \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ to know the right and wrong things to do. For example, in China it’s OK to \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant isn’t noisy or \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_, you may think there’s something wrong with it. However, in many western countries, restaurants are \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ places. If people at a table talk too loud, other people who are eating there might even \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ to the owner of the restaurant.

Paying the bill is also different from country to country. In China, one person usually pays for \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. In western countries, one person pays if he or she is entertaining clients (招待客人), but \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ friends eat together, they usually share the cost. This is called “going Dutch (均摊费用)”. Also, when westerners pay the bill, they usually leave some money for the \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. This is called “leaving a tip”. Leaving a tip is thought to be polite. In the U.S., it’s \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to leave tips of 10%, 15%, or 20 % of the bill, which is decided by how good the service is. Good waiters can make a lot of money!

The \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ people eat food is not the same in different parts of the world, but you can find the same kinds of food in many countries. Chinese and Indian foods, for example, are popular all over the world.

21．A．popular B．difficult C．important D．enjoyable

22．A．cause B．keep C．hear D．make

23．A．lively B．friendly C．lucky D．polite

24．A．noisy B．quiet C．busy D．clean

25．A．shout B．explain C．complain D．speak

26．A．everybody B．nobody C．somebody D．none

27．A．until B．when C．unless D．since

28．A．gatekeeper B．seller C．waiter D．visitor

29．A．terrible B．common C．serious D．unusual

30．A．way B．rule C．color D．idea

**三、补全对话(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)**

A: Excuse me, Miss King. 31

B: Two weeks, I think. But remember not to lend it to others.

A: OK, I remember it. Have you got any books about science?

B: Of course. 32 Are you interested in science?

A: Not really. It’s my brother. He loves science so much.

B: I see. Does he want to be a scientist when he grows up?

A: No, he wants to be an engineer in the future. 33

B: What about your dream job?

A: 34 He is a hero in my heart. Every time I see him on TV, I am always excited.

B: 35

A: Only once a week. My parents don’t allow me to watch it too much. They say study comes first.

B: But I think health is also important.

A: I agree with you.

A.He is better at math than science.

B.When do you usually watch TV?

C.I want to be a helpful person like Zhong Nanshan.

D.How long can I keep this book?

E.His math is not so good as science.

F.You can have a look at the second shelf over there.

G.How often do you watch TV?

**四、阅读理解(本大题共20小题，每小题2分，共40分)**

A

Our new foreign students are going to arrive very soon, and here are some ways to communicate with them politely.

How close do you stand when you talk to a friend? You can stand close to people in the Middle East but don’t stand too close to North Americans! Give them more personal space.

Do you know how to touch people correctly? Chinese girls often walk arm in arm with their friends. South Americans sometimes hold your arm when they talk to you, so you can’t move away! But in Britain many people don’t like other people to touch them at all.

Do you look at people when you talk? In some places, it isn’t polite to look at people when you talk, but in other countries it isn’t polite to look somewhere else. In Britain and the US, people usually look at each other when they talk.

And how do you say goodbye? That’s easy, wave to say goodbye. But be careful! In Greece, it’s not polite!

36．From the passage, we should give people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more personal space.

A．North America B．the Middle East C．South America D．North China

37．We can’t wave to say goodbye in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．America B．Japan C．Greece D．Britain

38．What’s the best title of this passage?

A．Saying Goodbye B．Touching People

C．Looking at People D．Communicating Politely

B

Dear Jack,

It is quite rude for children or adults to bring electronic games, mobile phones, etc. to the dining table whether at home or in restaurants.

One of my worries is some adults leave their mobile phones on ringer (响铃装置) and have conversations next to me when I am trying to enjoy my meal. When people enter a restaurant their mobile phones should be closed, on silence or on vibrating (震动). If they must answer a call they should excuse themselves from the table and go to the rest room to speak.

Children should be taught the art of conversation at a very early age when dining. They should not be allowed to monopolize (独占) or interrupt, but talk at the proper time. Some family-style restaurants provide coloring materials for young children to play with while they are waiting for their meals. This is a quiet activity and they can still have a conversation, too.

Some adults treat restaurants as offices and talk about business during their meals. When it bothers others who are enjoying their meals quietly, then it should not be done.

The basic rule of having good manners is to treat others the way you like to be treated and that is with respect and consideration.

Thank you for writing.

Best regards,

Tony Black

39．Tony Black thinks it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for people to bring mobile phones to the dining table.

A．helpful B．impolite C．necessary D．important

40．Your mobile phones should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when you enter a restaurant.

A．be given to the restaurant owners B．be put somewhere else

C．be closed, on silence or on vibrating D．be kept in your pocket

41．Aperson who has good manners for a meal must treat others \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．like in their own offices B．without answering telephones

C．without talking about business D．with respect and consideration

C

Harold Kirk Apeland, a Canadian, has lived in China for 17 years. After a long period of learning about China, he found that China was not what he had imagined and many foreigners did not know China at all.

Having lived in China for many years, Kirk has experienced China’s big changes in person. And he has his own views of China’s development and future. So he made some online videos to show his life in China. Through these videos, many foreigners saw a different China and changed their opinions about China.

For Chinese well-off life(小康生活), he said in his video that “Tomorrow is better than today” , and every Chinese has a goal( 目标) for a better tomorrow. They want a better living condition. They want good education for their children. They want to make themselves, their families and their country stronger and richer. They have been working towards the goals for several decades. And he thinks they’re getting the rewards of that right now. Kirk says he can always see the hard work of the Chinese, which can be seen in his videos.

“It’s easy to ‘get lost’ in China because everything is So convenient. Take the subway for 3 *yuan*, 10 minutes to Nanning; buses and planes are convenient and cheap. There are things I’m used to in China that I can’t find in my own country, I’m used to walking out of the house and turning around the street corner to buy roast duck; I’m used to going to the farmers’ market instead of the supermarket to buy food...”says Mr. Kirk.

As a foreigner who has experienced the life in China. Kirk is full of hope for China’s development.

42．What did Harold Kirk Apeland do to show his life in China?

A．He made some online videos. B．He took some beautiful pictures.

C．He made a film about Chinese life. D．He wrote letters to others.

43．What does the word “rewards” most probably mean?

A．利益 B．荣誉 C．薪酬 D．回报

44．Why is it easy to “get lost” in China?

A．Because the streets are too wide. B．Because everything is so convenient.

C．Because there are too many people in China. D．Because Chinese cities are too crowded.

45．What’s the best title for the passage?

A．A Foreigner in China B．The Future of China

C．Tomorrow Is Better Than Today D．The Online Videos about China

D

In the eyes of many foreigners, Chinese are the best hosts and the worst guests in the world. And western hosts sometimes look rude in the eyes of Chinese guests. It is because the guest-host relationship in China is quite different from that in some western countries.

In China, guests are almost like gods. Whenever I enter a Chinese friend’s home, there is always fruit on the table for me, and someone is quick to bring me a cup of tea or water. In the west, generally the guest is not a god. Acting according to the host’s way of doing things is usual behavior for a guest. The host in the west seldom offers anything to the guest. If you want something to drink, you can get it yourself or ask for it directly.

My wife’s mother, a very kind Chinese lady, doesn’t smoke. When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker , I feel unhappy. Usually, I want to stop them directly, but I must realize that in China, to be a good host, my mother can not stop her guests.

In most North America homes, if you are a guest, and the hosts are not smokers, you should not smoke in their house. At least, you should ask, “Is it OK if I smoke?” But don’t be surprised if they say, “No, you can’t smoke.” In my culture, if you smoke in their house, you are a bad guest, but if they don’t allow you to smoke in their house, they are not rude hosts.

In a word, no matter where you are, the best way to be a good guest is to adapt to (适应) the habits of your hosts. As the saying goes, ‘When in Rome, do as the Romans do.’

46．In which country is a guest like a god?

A．In China. B．In Rome. C．In American. D．In north America.

47．What does “them” in Paragraph 3 refer to (指代)?

A．The writer. B．The writer’s guests.

C．The writer’s friends. D．The writer’s wife’s mother’s guests.

48．What can you do in most North American homes according to the passage?

A．You can smoke in their house.

B．You can be a god in their house.

C．You can ask for something directly if you want in their house.

D．You can often offer something to the guests in their house.

49．What can be learned from the passage?

A．A friend in need is a friend indeed. B．Where there is a will, there is a way.

C．When in Rome, do as the Romans do. D．Actions speak louder than words.

50．What is the best title of the passage?

A．The Best Hosts in Different Cultures

B．The Best Guests in Different Cultures

C．The Best Writer in Different Cultures

D．The Best Guest-host Relationships in Different Cultures

E

When two people meet, there are a lot of ways of greeting. The ways of greeting are not always the same in different countries.

In America, two people usually greet each other with a handshake. It is a way to show respect to the other person. Athletes from opposite teams shake hands before a game for the same reason. However, most Americans don’t shake hands when they meet people they have already known well. When American friends met each other, they might only wave (挥手), or maybe just nod their heads.

In New Zealand, there is a special way of greeting called “Hongi”. In the 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 first people to live in New Zealand. Even today, many New Zealanders still press their foreheads when they meet.

Kissing is sometimes used as a way to greet someone. In some countries, important people used to wear special rings. It was the custom for visitors to kiss these rings when they came for a meeting. In France, when people met, they sometimes kiss each other on the face.

In Japan, people bow to each other every time they meet. Even family members bow to each other. How low to bow depends on how respected the other person is.

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

51．The underlined part “the same reason” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．showing love B．showing respect C．thanking each other D．introducing each other

52．We can learn from the third paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．it’s impolite to press one’s nose in New Zealand

B．Hongi is a kind of traditional food in New Zealand

C．the Maori used to be an old village in New Zealand

D．Hongi is an old tradition in New Zealand

53．How low does one Japanese bow to the other?

A．It depends on how respected the other person is.

B．It depends on how old the other person is.

C．It depends on how successful the other person is.

D．It depends on how tall the other person is.

54．Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A．It’s OK to just nod heads when American friends meet.

B．Family members in Japan do not bow to each other.

C．In some countries, rings were once used for kissing.

D．The ways of greeting are changing over time.

55．The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．different ways of greeting

B．how to be a polite person

C．how to show respect to others

D．ways of saying hello in different languages

1. **单词拼写(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)**
2. This e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (交换) student has studied in our school for one year.
3. I have some good s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (建议) on saving money.
4. My mother was m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (生气) because I failed to pass the history test.
5. People in different parts b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (表现) differently at the dinner table.
6. We should make an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (努力) to be on time when we are going to meet our friends.

**六、书面表达(本大题共1小题，共20分)**

假如你是李华，你的外国朋友Tom要到中国来，他想了解中国的风俗习惯，请你写一篇短文向他介绍中国的风俗习惯。包括：表达问候，与人就餐，参加聚会等。

注意：

1.词数80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

I’m glad to hear that you’ll come to China. You said you wanted to learn about the customs in China. Now, let me tell you something about them.

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

Yours,

Li Hua