**Unit 9--10 综合测试卷**

**一、单项选择**

1．—Tom, I'm so sorry that you got a “C” again. Would you please stop making me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

—I'm sorry, Mom. I will work harder, I promise.

A．off B．down C．up D．away

2．These songs are great because many people can sing along \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A．for B．to C．in D．with

3．I like music. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．relaxed B．relaxing C．boring D．busy

4．I like smooth music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps me relax after a long week at work.

A．what B．that C．who D．whether

5．Uncle Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the electricity and water in his house before going on holiday.

A．took off B．turned on

C．shut off D．put on

6．The wedding will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the church.

A．take off B．take out C．take place D．take away

7．I have three pen pals. One is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the other two are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．Japanese; America B．Russian; Germen

C．Canada; Australian D．English; Frenchmen

8．Teenagers often listen to pop music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．relax B．to relax C．relaxing D．relaxed

9．Your advice is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me. I’m sure our activity will be more meaningful.

A．terrible B．comfortable C．impossible D．valuable

10．He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man.

A．whom B．/ C．which D．who

11．It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pity that many wild animals are now in danger. Please have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pity on them since they are part of our big family.

A．a; / B．a; a C．/; a D．/; /

12．— What’s the meaning of “*One Belt and One Road*”?

— Let me the words in the new dictionary.

A．look at B．look for C．look after D．look up

13．—How do you like the book *Little Women*?

—Wonderful. I think it is the best one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells us the importance of family.

A．/ B．what C．which D．that

14．People in cold areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm colours to calm colours in their homes.

A．protect B．prefer C．pronounce D．practise

15．It was great in the end  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we had a terrible time at the beginning.

A．if B．unless C．when D．although

16．—How's it going, Tina?

—Great. My company has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a good job.

A．offered B．provided C．introduced D．discovered

17．I prefer news that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about sports.

A．is B．are C．have D．with

18．—What are you looking for?

—I’m looking for the dictionary you lent me last week.

A．who B．what C．that D．when

19．It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to point at others with your chopsticks.

A．polite B．rude C．correct D．good

20．Many tourists prefer five-star hotels because they think expensive hotels always\_\_\_\_\_ (提供)guests with better service.

A．prevent B．protect C．present D．provide

**二、完形填空**

September is the time for students to go back to school! For Chinese students, most schools start on the same day. We will share summer stories with the same classmates \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ the first-year students. But in US schools, students get ready for classes a little \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_.

First of all, US schools don’t all start on the same day. Classes begin any time between August and September. Every \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ decides when to begin their classes. If summers are too \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, then school will usually start a little later.

Every year we usually see the same teachers and classmates, but US students have some big changes. In US high schools, teachers divide \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ into different levels or focuses. Students can choose their favorite teachers and courses according to their abilities and \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. This means that every year US students will \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ different classrooms for each class. They will meet \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ classmates and teachers in each one. Also, students will go to school a few days early to get their \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ so that they can know the classes every day.

For first year students, the first day of school also means they finally get their own lockers (储物箱). Primary school students in the US have to share closets (储物柜) with their \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_. But once students make it to junior high they finally get one.

21．A．including B．except C．besides

22．A．early B．late C．differently

23．A．school B．city C．town

24．A．dry B．cool C．hot

25．A．students B．classes C．subjects

26．A．ages B．interests C．habits

27．A．see B．enter C．build

28．A．new B．special C．unfriendly

29．A．homework B．books C．schedule

30．A．classmates B．teachers C．owners

**三、阅读单选**

**（一）**

American teens love their sports

Whether it’s soccer, basketball or tennis, there are lots of fun sports to play when you’re not busy with school. Some sports, like basketball, are universal（世界性的）. Kids all over the world play them. But other sports are more unique（独特的）.

In the US, playing baseball is a common after-school activity for many kids. In fact, it is known as the “national pastime” of the US. But few people outside of the US play this sport. It is popular in some Central American countries, such as Mexico, and some East Asian countries, such as Japan and South Korea. But it is almost unknown in other parts of the world.

There is also American football. a sport that is unique to the US and Canada. The sport is similar to rugby（英式橄榄球）, which is more popular in Europe. Players have to carry, throw or kick the ball to a receiving player in the “end zone” in order to score points. But they have to get the ball past a wall of defending（防护的）players first.

US students who play these sports usually take them quite seriously. Some high school athletes（运动员）can go on to play on college teams, receiving scholarships（奖学金）in return for their performance on the field. Talented college players can be picked by national teams and become professional players. So for some young athletes, playing sports after school can lead to a full-time career.

31．What is known as the “national pastime” of the US?

A．Playing baseball. B．Playing soccer. C．Playing basketball. D．Playing football.

32．Which of the following is TRUE about American football?

A．It is only played in America. B．It is more popular in Europe.

C．It is similar to rugby in Britain. D．It is unknown to people in Asia.

33．How can your team score points in American football?

A．Kick the ball into the “end zone.” B．Pass a wall of defending players.

C．Throw the ball to a player in the “end zone.” D．Receive the ball and run down the field.

34．Why do college students in the US take sports seriously?

A．Because they can earn money from playing on national teams.

B．Because they can have fun when they’re not busy with school.

C．Because they can make friends with high school players.

D．Because they can be picked to play on national teams.

（二）



Tomb Sweeping Day is a one-day Chinese holiday that has been celebrated in China for centuries. Every year in early April, tens of thousands of people in China visit the tombs of their ancestors to show their respect.

On the day, Chinese families will sweep the tombs and clean away the grass around them. Then they burn paper money and put flowers and fruit in front of the tombs. They hope the dead can enjoy them and bring the family good luck.

However, it is not only the Chinese who remember the dead. People in other countries also have festivals for the dead.

In Japan, O-Bon Festival is one of the most important festivals. It is held from August 13 to 16. It is also a holiday that serves as a family reunion (团圆). During O-bon, Japanese people return to their hometown and visit their ancestors’ tombs. They also believe their ancestors’ spirits return home to be reunited with their family. People perform a “bon odori” dance to welcome the spirits. On the last day of O-bon, they put paper lanterns in a river to send off the spirits.

In Russia, people remember their ancestors on the Day of Rejoicing (欣慰). It’s usually in late April or early May. The name of this festival means birth and happiness. Russians believe that people shouldn’t feel sad for the dead because death means birth in another world. On the Day of Rejoicing, Russian people draw beautiful pictures on eggs and put them in front of tombs. After that they have a picnic together. They hope for a good life for both the living and the dead.

35．What do we know about Tomb Sweeping Day?

A．It falls on April 4 every year.

B．It’s a day to remember the dead.

C．People grow grass beside the tombs on that day.

D．It’s said that people can see the dead on that day.

36．In which country people may remember the dead on April 6?

A．China. B．Japan. C．Russia. D．Korea.

37．We know the following about O-Bon Festival EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．it is a Japanese festival B．it lasts four days in August

C．it’s also a family reunion day D．paper lanterns are used to welcome the spirits

38．What do Russian people think of death?

A．It’s a sad thing. B．They feel happy about it.

C．It means birth in another world. D．It means a good life for the dead.

39．What does the story mainly talk about?

A．History of Tomb Sweeping Day.

B．How to remember the dead.

C．Meanings of death in different countries.

D．Festivals in some countries to remember the dead.

**四、阅读下面的短文，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空，必要时可加助动词或情态动词。**



This is a movie that can make you laugh and cry. On the \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (four) day of the lunar new year, my parents and I went to the cinema to watch《Hi, Mom》

Watching the movie, I have some ideas. Perhaps everyone \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (hear) the old saying: “The tree wants to be quiet but the wind doesn’t stop. The son wants to do his duty but there are no elders around.” Jia Xiaoling \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_(find) by her mother pretending to be admitted to a famous university, because she wanted to make herself a promising daughter. \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_(luck), her mother died in a car accident, which brought all this to nothing. Jia’s most simple wish was to let \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_(she) get the envy (羡慕) of the people around. But mom has passed away. If everything was back in 1981, she would have done anything to make up for these mistakes and make her mother \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (take) pride in her at all costs!

The director Jia Ling made this film just to remember her mother Li Huanying, who \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ (encourage) Jia Ling to pursue her artistic dreams.

What should we do when we grow up? We can often go back home to take care of our parents, and spend more time \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_(understand) them. Life is only once, but the heart of our lovely family has countless times. When the spring breeze blows all over China, take your family out for a walk \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ (relax), accompany your family, blow away the \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ (sad) of the past year, and welcome the brand-new 2021.

**五、根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词，使短文意思完整，每空一词。**

A 9-year-old ballerina dancing in a pork shop has become a top topic, with more than 200, 000, 000 views.

Outside the shop, the mom was busy chopping pork w\_\_\_50\_\_\_ the girl named Wu Gangyun was immersed (沉浸) herself in her dance. This is part of a documentary *Little Giants* m\_\_\_51\_\_\_ by Bilibili, a video-sharing site.

At the a\_\_\_52\_\_\_ of 6, her mom found she liked to watch dancing videos and imitated (模仿) the moves. She said “she loves ballet and the pretty dresses.” Her parents decided to send her to dancing classes. But teachers in the county couldn’t teach her. They s\_\_\_53\_\_\_ her parents should find a more capable (专业) teacher for her. But it cost more than what the family could a\_\_\_54\_\_\_, and they didn’t know where to find such instruction.

Zhang Ping, a famous dancer, who has been teaching dancing for 20 years. She was born in Yanshan county too, later living in Beijing. In 2016, she was touched by a photo of girls standing beside a broken wall in Naduo village. So she and her husband v\_\_\_55\_\_\_ the village and found many girls unattended. Some were left-behind children, while o\_\_\_56\_\_\_ were orphans (孤儿).

Since then, every summer and winter vacation, they’d like to come back to Naduo village to teach girls for f\_\_\_57\_\_\_. In 2019, Zhang gave up her job in Beijing, then built a training center in the village and put n\_\_\_58\_\_\_ all the couple’s savings into the program.

After w\_\_\_59\_\_\_ videos of Wu dancing, the couple realized they had met a dancing talent. Soon they decided to teach her. From then on, Wu went to learn dancing with Zhang every weekend without paying.

**六、根据短文内容，从方框中选出恰当的单词或短语填空，使语意通顺完整每个选项只能使用一次，每框有一项剩余。**

|  |
| --- |
| A．unusual       B．Because       C．remain       D．history      E. Although |

Chinese Folk Music has a long history. It includes folk songs, dance music, rap music, opera music and Chinese instrumental music. The traditional music of China \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ mysterious (神秘的) to most of our foreigners. Many Chinese instruments may be unfamiliar (不熟悉) to Westerners, and the sounds they make might seem \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ on first hearing. Last night, a friend of mine took me to a concert of Chinese folk music. The piece, *Erquan Yingyue (Moon Refiected on Second Spring)*, which was played on the *erhu*, especially moved me. The *erhu* sounded so sad that I almost cried along with it as I listened. \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ the music was strangely beautiful, under the beauty I sensed a strong sadness and pain. Later I looked up the \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ of *Erquan Yingyue*, and I began to understand the sadness in the music.

|  |
| --- |
| A．was famous for   B．touch   C．have experienced    D．wrote   E. was known in |

Abing, a folk musician who was born in the city of Wuxi in 1893, \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ the music. His mother died when he was very young. Abing’s father taught him to play many musical instruments and by age 17, Abing \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ his musical ability. However, after his father died, his life grew worse. He was very poor. Not only that, he developed a serious illness and became blind. For several years, he had no home. He lived on the streets and played music to make money.Abing played music that could \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_ the hearts of people. When we listen to his music, we can sense both the beauty and the sadness in it. It makes us think about the wounds and pain that we \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ in the past. For this reason, many people praise him as the musician who has greatly influenced *erhu* music. So it is really a pity that not many pieces of his music were recorded.

**七、在空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确。一空一词（含缩写词）。**

A: Carden, I ordered some food on Metuan. Come and try it.

B: I have already eaten my lunch. Thank you. Do you like the food? We can see so many food deliverymen (送餐员) rushing on their way to send food. In the past, people crowded into the restaurants when it was time for lunch. But now they \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ to stay at offices or homes, waiting for the food to come.

A: Yes. I always order food online and wait for it at desks. Online food delivery service has made life more \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_, especially for those who work for long hours, as they might not have cooking time.

B: It’s true that the new way of ordering food has big \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ on our eating habit. But I have never ordered food online.

A: Why? You can find all kinds of food on some apps \_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_ of walking through streets and looking for what you want to eat.

B: But I think we should pay more \_\_\_\_72\_\_\_\_ to the problems online food may bring. The deliverymen are always busy because they may be \_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_ if they cannot deliver food on time. Many accidents happen when they are in a hurry on the road.

A: That’s true. I think they must follow the traffic rules. But there is still one good thing. The more popular the online food is, the more working \_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_ are needed.

B: Yes. It does provide people with more jobs. But I think \_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_ comes first at any time, not only for people but also for food. Sometimes we can \_\_\_\_76\_\_\_\_ tell where the food comes from and whether the people who cook the food are healthy.

A: You are right. I think the government should think more ways to protect \_\_\_\_\_77\_\_\_\_\_ right. The owner of the online shops must do something to improve their service.

B: What’s worse, too many plastic boxes are used in food delivery service. That’s certainly bad for the environment.

**八、便条**

根据要求完成小作文，词数：约30词。

音乐使人充满活力，让人快乐。4月3日晚6：00，在抚顺雷锋大剧院有一场音乐会。假设你是Tom想邀请好朋友Bruce一起去欣赏。请给他写个邀请函，表达你想与他同去的愿望并期待他的回复。

参考词：抚顺雷锋大剧院Fushun Lei Feng Theatre

Dear Bruce,

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

Yours,

Tom

**参考答案**

1--10BDBBC CDBDD 11--20ADDBD AACBD 21--30BCACB BBACA

31--39ACCDB ADCD

40．fourth    41．has heard    42．was found    43．Unluckily    44．herself    45．take

46．encouraged    47．understanding    48．to relax    49．sadness

50．(w)hile    51．(m)ade    52．(a)ge    53．(s)uggested    54．(a)fford

55．(v)isited    56．(o)thers    57．(f)ree    58．(n)early    59．(w)atching

60．C    61．A    62．E    63．D    64．D    65．A    66．B    67．C

68．prefer    69．convenient    70．influences    71．instead    72．attention

73．punished    74．chances    75．safety    76．hardly    77．consumers’

**八、便条**

Dear Bruce,

There will be a concert in Fushun Lei Feng Theatre. It is at 6:00 p.m. on April 3rd. I really want you to go with me. Would you like to go? I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Tom