九年级英语第十单元导练

**A类 基础性练习**

**一、请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。**

( )1.Why did Peter come to Jim’s party late?

A. Because he forget it. B. Because he thought it was polite to come a little late.

C. Because he thought it was unimportant to be on time.

( )2.What do they think of e-mail English?

A. They think it’s fun, but not useful. B. They think it can be used in class.

C. They think it’s fun, but cannot be used in class.

( )3. When is John supposed to arrive?

A. At 6:50. B. At 7:00 C. At 7:10

( )4. What should Jane say when she is full?

A. I am full. B. It was delicious. C. I don’t want to eat more.

( )5. What does the man mean?

A. He likes his job. B. He hates his job. C. He often loses jobs.

**二、请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。**

请听第1段对话，回答第6至7小题。

( )6. What does Claudia call for?

A. To make friends with Mr. Crystal. B. To see Mr. Crystal in America.

C. To take Mr. Crystal’s lessons.

( )7. How long will Claudia stay in the school?

A. For about three months. B. For about six months. C. For about nine months.

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

( )8. Where does Amy probably come from?

A. The USA. B. China. C. Canada.

( )9. What is Amy going to do tomorrow?

A. To invite Mr. Black to have dinner outside. B. To drink tea with Mr. Black.

C. To have dinner at Mr. Black’s house.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至12小题。

( )10. What should you do if your pen pal in Brazil invites you to dinner?

A. Arrive five minutes early. B. Arrive fifteen minutes early. C. Arrive half an hour late.

( )11. Where does Bob advise Laura to find more information about Brazil?

A. In a magazine. B. On the Internet. C. In a newspaper.

( )12. Which of the following is true about Laura?

A. She is going to Brazil with Bob on vacation.

B. She doesn’t know much about customs in Brazil.

C. She has never been to another country.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

( )13. Who answers the telephone?

A. Anna. B. Jack. C. Dave.

( )14. Where is Pat calling from?

A. Her home. B. Her school. C. Her office.

( )15. Which is true about Pat?

A. She wants Anna to buy an English dictionary for her.

B. She wants to borrow Anna’s English dictionary.

C. She wants to know if Anna has her English dictionary.

**三、请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成5个句子，每个句子一空，每个空格不超过3个单词。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读有关句子。独白读两遍。**

16. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different national languages besides the official language in India.

17. India is well-know for its food, especially its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. Many Indians don’t eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for different reasons.

19. An India \_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the number zero more than two thousand years ago.

20. Math and science, and especially \_\_\_\_\_\_ , are the most popular subjects for Indian students.

**B 类 发展性练习**

**一、单项选择**

请阅读下面各小题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

( )1. When I'm sad or tired，I often listen to music that can \_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. cheer me up B. cheer up me C. pick me up D. pick up me

( )2. Mr. Smith’s health is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improving, and he will come back to work soon.

A. gradually B. seriously C. clearly D. simply

( )3. —Would you like to have \_\_\_\_ apple? —No, thanks. I am full.

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

( )4. Most people in this country don’t want to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_. They love peace.

A. war B. picnic C. earthquake D. drama

( )5. He is the most honest man I have ever met. I believe \_\_\_\_ she says.

A. wherever B. whatever C. however D. whenever

( )6. Time waits for no man, so we are supposed to \_\_\_ the time we should spend on our studies.

A. take B. waste C. value D. cost

( )7. When you have finished the test, please \_\_\_\_\_ your paper with your partner and check the answers

each other.

A. receive B. review C. exchange D. interview

( )8. When you go abroad, you are supposed to take your \_\_\_\_ with you. Or you may get into trouble.

A. license B. passport C. suitcase D. dictionary

**二、补全对话。**

请阅读下面对话，从方框内选择5个恰当的句子完成对话。其中有两个句子是多余的。

A:You must be really excited about leaving for the USA, Meimei.

B:Yes, but I’m a little nervous because I know little about the USA.

A:(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I have been to the USA twice. Maybe I can help you.

B:Thanks. What do people in the USA usually do when they meet for the first time?

A:(10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B:What am I supposed to wear if I am invited to a party?

A:(11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_And you’d better bring a small present.

B:Oh, I see. When should I arrive?

A:(12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B:What should I do at the table?

A:Try to be relaxed and polite at the table. (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_You can watch others and follow them.

B:Oh, I see. Thank you, Mike.

A:You’re welcome.

|  |
| --- |
| A.You should arrive on time or no more than five minutes late.  B.They usually shake hands when they meet for the first time.  C.You’d better learn the table manners there.  D.I know a lot about the culture there.  E.If you don’t know how to use the knife and fork, don’t be nervous.  F.Don’t worry.  G.You should wear a dress. |

**C 类 创造性练习**

**一、完形填空**

A)请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Many books have been written about “the art of giving”. And we also know that it's hard to give people a gift, 1 a personal(个别的) one. If we want to make it better, we should understand who you will give the gift to and their likes and 2 .As is often the case, some little kids think they don't get enough gifts 3 some old people think they get too many gifts. Different people like different kinds of gifts. Some presents are never too 4 . For example, when a little child just gives his or her mother a leaf from a tree, it is enough to make her very 5 . Gift giving is different in different 6 . Here are some of their likes. In Japan, people sometimes give special gifts. But they are not opened. Later, the same gift may be given away to someone 7 , because many people have enough things and don't want 8 gifts themselves. In Canada, a tree can help remember a 9 . In the USA, some people ask their families and friends to give money to charity rather than buying them gifts. In Sweden, doing something for someone is the best gift. People don't need to 10 much money. Instead, making a meal for him or her is enough.

To make things 11 , some people would rather just give money. In some cultures, however, 12 money can make people uncomfortable. “When someone gives me money, it just makes me think they're being lazy,” says John Wilson. “In England, we have a saying: It's the thought that 13 . When someone gives me money, I feel they don't think it about at all. I prefer to receive a gift 14 has some thought behind it. ”

Different people have very different thoughts about this 15 ! So maybe the art of giving is difficult! What do you think?

( )1. A. specially B. especially C. commonly D. usually

( )2. A. displays B. disadvantages C. disagreements D. dislikes

( )3. A. while B. when C. as D. if

( )4. A. same B. similar C. small D. huge

( )5. A. lonely B. happy C. sad D. angry

( )6. A. cities B. towns C. provinces D. countries

( )7. A. else B. other C. another D. else’s

( )8. A. too much B. much too C. too many D. many too

( )9. A. child B. person C. guide D. cook

( )10. A. spend B. take C. cost D. make

( )11. A. more difficult B. easy C. difficult D. easier

( )12. A. using B. giving C. receiving D. fetching

( )13. A. values B. discovers C. finds D. invents

( )14. A. who B. what C. where D. that

( )15. A.method B.subject C. master D.speech

B）请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后用方框中所给的词的适当形式填空。每个词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| use member may simple you price social only before visit like |

When you are invited to visit a Japanese home, you should learn some of the customs in Japan. The following tips(指点) will be (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you.

◆Giving gifts. Giving gifts plays an important role in Japanese culture, so make sure you have something on (17)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands. We suggest taking some small gifts, (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key chains or baseball caps. It is also polite for you to bring back souvenirs(纪念品) for friends and family (19)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you go out of town. The (20)\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ of the gift should be between two and five dollars. You should make sure the gift is from the place you (210\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. Your friends will notice if it’s not!

◆Bowing. Bowing is an important part of Japanese culture. You will become used to it after (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a short time in Japan. The Japanese people bow when they meet and part(离开) from one another, or show their respect to people in many (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situations.

◆Removing(脱去) shoes. You will be expected to remove your shoes (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entering many Japanese buildings, including homes and even some schools. The reason is quite (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: it helps to keep the inside clean. You (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be provided with slippers(拖鞋). But they must not be taken out of the house and they also must be removed before walking on tatamimats(榻榻米垫子).

**二、阅读理解**

A）请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Table manners are how to behave when you eat a meal. Different countries have different table manners. Now let’s see how to eat in public in the following countries.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Japan | It’s OK to make some noises when you eat noodles in Japan. Unlike making big noises, making some noises is not impolite but is a compliment(称赞) to the chef (厨师). The Japanese also say it tastes better if you make some noises.  What else to watch: It’s important to say “thanks” before and after a meal. |
| France | In France, a meal is like a ceremony. People enjoy it and make it a special event You should never discuss money or religion (宗教信仰) over dinner, and going Dutch (各自付帐) is not very polite.  What else to watch: You need to finish everything on your plate. |
| Mexico  (墨西哥) | In Mexico, whenever you catch the eye of someone who’s eating, even a stranger, it’s a good manner to say “provecho”, which means “enjoy”.  What else to watch: Where you sit matters (事关紧要) in this country. Before you get a seat, look for place cards, or wait until the host seats (向......提供座位) you. And you must say “enjoy your meal” before you leave the table. |

( )27.In Japan, how can you mean you give a compliment to the chef while eating noodles?

1. By eating quietly. B. By eating quickly.

C. By making some noises. D. By making big noises.

( )28.In which country are you supposed to eat all the food on your plate?

A. In Japan. B. In France. C. In Switzerland. D. In Mexico.

( )29. When should you say “enjoy your meal” in Mexico?

A. Before and after a meal. B. Whenever you meet a stranger.

C. Before you get a seat. D. Before you leave the table.

B

Different countries have different greeting customs. Read this article to know more about the greeting customs in different cultures, and make sure you greet people in the right way next time you visit one of these countries.

**France**

French people greet each other with a handshake, but close friends kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet. They do this gesture (手势) when meeting and before leaving.

**South Korea**

In South Korea, it is a sign of respect (尊敬) for people to bow when greeting each other. In South Korea, a bow is followed by a handshake. When shaking someone’s hand, it is polite to support the right forearm (前臂) with the left hand. However, South Korean women do not shake hands with Western men; instead, they bow slightly (轻微地).

**Brazil**

Kissing women on the cheek is a common way of greeting. In a formal situation, a handshake is often done to show respect. Men should shake hands before and after meeting, and once they have become familiar with each other, a light hug is often given to each other.

**Ghana**

In a social situation, it’s polite to greet everyone in the room. A handshake is used in greeting, and one palm (手掌) must directly touch the other palm. It is considered disrespectful to touch the back of the hand.

**The Philippines**

There are several ways of greeting people in the Philippines. An elderly person places his or her right hand on the forehead (前额) of a child to “bless” the latter (后者). This is called “mano”. Relatives and family members greet each other with a kiss on the cheek. Friends greet each other with a polite nod or a handshake.

( )30.How do two Brazilian men friends often greet when they meet each other?

A. By shaking hands. B. By bowing to each other.

C. By kissing on both cheeks. D. By giving a light hug.

( )31.Which is True according to the passage?

A. When people meet in South Korea, they bow to each other but don’t shake hands.

B. South Korean women often shake hands with them when they meet Western men.

C. In a social situation in Ghana, people often greet each other by shaking hands in the room.

D. In the Philippines, very good friends often greet each other by kissing on both cheeks.

( )32.What would be the best tile for this passage?

A. How to Behave Well in Foreign Countries.

B. Different Greeting Customs in Different Cultures.

C. Ways to Meet Friends in Different Countries.

D. When to Greet Friends in Foreign Countries.

C

As we know, there are differences between Western culture and Chinese culture. We can see differences when we pay attention to the way words are used. Let’s look at some words about animals and plants. Most expressions in Chinese about the dog, for example, “a homeless dog”, “a mad dog”, “a running dog” and “a dog catching a mouse”, have negative meanings. But in Western countries, dogs are considered to be honest and good friends of humans. In English, people use the dog to describe positive actions. For example, “you are a lucky dog” means you are a lucky person. And “every dog has its day” means each person has good luck sometimes. To describe a person’s serious illness, they say “sick as a dog”. The word “dog-tired” means very tired. However, Chinese love cats very much. But in Western culture, “cat” is often used to describe a woman who is *cruel*(冷酷的). There are many other examples of how “cat” is used differently as well.



The rose is regarded as a symbol of love in both China and some Western countries. People think the rose stands for love, peace, courage and friendship. And the rose is the national f lower of England, America and many other countries.

The words about plants and animals are used in positive or negative ways in different cultures. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how some words are used.

( )33. “Every dog has its day” means “　　　” in English.

A. Everybody in the world is lucky B. Each person lives his own way of life

C. If one works hard, he’s sure to succeed D. Everybody has a time in life to be lucky



( )34. Western people usually use “cat” to *refer to*(指代) “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. a tired person B. a brave man C. a homeless person D. an unkind woman

( )35. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Words show differences in cultures. B. Chinese people prefer dogs to cats.

C. Western people regard cats as good friends.

D. Rose is the national flower of all Western countries.

( )36. What’s the BEST title for the passage?

A. Negative or Positive? B. Different Countries Have Different Cultures

C. Rose Means the Same in Chinese and English

D . What Dog and Cat Mean in English and Chinese

D

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 (握手). It is a way to show respect to the other person. Athletes (运动员) from opposite teams shake hands before a game for the same reason. However, most Americans don’t shake hands when they meet people they already know well, When American friends meet each other, they might just nod (点) their heads.

Kissing is something used as a way to greet someone. In France, when people meet, they sometimes kiss each other on the face.

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.

In Japan, people bow to each other every time they meet. Even family members bow to each other. People decided how low to bow depending 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.

( )37.Which of the following is Not True according to the passage?

A. Two Americans usually shake hands when they meet for the first time.

B. Hongi is a special way for New Zealanders to greet each other.

C. Family members in Japan don’t need to bow to each other.

D. People are creating new ways of greeting all the time.

( )38.What does the underlined word “**this**” refer to?

A. Greeting each other. B. Showing love.

C. Thanking each other. D. Introducing each other.

( )39.Where can you probably read the passage?

A. In an advertisement. B. In a magazine about life.

C. In a math book. D. In a poem.

( )40.What does the writer mainly tell us in the passage?

1. How to shake hands with others. B. How to be a polite person.

C. Ways of saying hi in different languages. D. Different ways of greeting each other.

E

A foreign country means foreign customs and cultures—exactly what most of us are looking for. Although South Korea is quite modern in many ways, there are still some customs you need to know while in South Korea.

Take off your shoes when you arrive —or not. An increasing number of local people are going the Western way and keeping their shoes on their feet. If you don’t know which was your hosts’ prefer, just follow what they do. South Korean people are getting more comfortable with non-Koreans wearing shoes in their house.

When you are ready for a day trip out of Seoul (首尔), you can go wherever you want to go, thanks to an excellent train and express bus system (特快列车系统). While the South Korean people often reserve (预定) their tickets ahead of time (提前), the process is a bit harder for foreigners to do. You should go to a train station where you can reserve tickets through a ticketing machine ahead of time.

When traveling in South Korea on a Monday, you may notice a problem—lots of stores and shops are closed! Also, keep it in mind that you may not get the same customer service as you do in big supermarkets. The malls and nice restaurants will offer great service, but some small shops might not even talk to you if you can’t speak Korean. This situation is becoming **rare** now, but just keep that in mind.

( )41.What should we do in South Korea before we enter a house?

A.We should keep our shoes on our feet. B.We should take off our shoes quickly.

C.We should do as the host does. D.We should enter the house before the host.

( )42.What will happen to them if foreigners go out in South Korea on a Monday?

A.They must buy tickets ahead of time. B.They can get excellent service in every shop.

C.They can find that many stores are open. D.They may fail to buy things in some small shops.

( )43.What does the underlined word “**rare**” mean?

A.Not common. B.Unexpected. C.Embarrassing. D.Uncomfortable.

( )44.What’s the purpose of this passage?

A.To show us different customs in different countries in the world.

B.To tell us three things we must know about South Korea culture.

C.To explain to us what the train and express bus system is like in South Korea.

D.To let us know what young South Koreans’ modern lifestyles are like.

B) 请阅读下面短文，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中，选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整.

People often shake hands in business or in daily life all over the world. (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_ Every country has its own custom of shaking hands, so you need to know something about it before you visit a foreign country. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

◆In England, people shake hands whenever they meet someone, even they know him or her well.

◆The Russians shake hands often. However, they never shake hands when they wear gloves.

◆(47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ And they usually say something to greet each other at the same time.

◆The French always shake hands in business meetings. (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_It’s considered to be impolite if you refuse to shake hands with someone. But don’t worry if someone really refuses to shake hands with you, because he or she may have some special reasons. (49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A person who is unable to shake hands should say sorry and explain the reason so that the other person won’t feel unhappy.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Men in Arabian countries prefer a long handshake.  B. For example, maybe he or she has a cold or doesn’t feel very well.  C. It’s polite for boys to shake hands and for girls to kiss each other.  D. Shaking hands often takes place when people meet someone for the first time.  E. Men are supposed to hold out their hands before women do.  F. In social situations, they kiss each other on the face instead.  G. Here are some handshaking customs in different countries around the world. |

**三、书面表达**

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友Sam将来中国游玩，特来信询问一些中国方面的风俗习惯，请你根据以下要点提示和要求给他回一封邮件，向他作些介绍：

要点：1.Greeting; 2.Eating meals with other people; 3.Attending a party. 4.目标句型：be supposed to do

要求：1.邮件应包括要点中所给的全部信息，条理清楚，行文连贯；

2.邮件中不得出现与你自己相关的真实信息；

3.词数不少于80，开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sam,

I’m glad to know that you’re coming to China for vacation. Here are some customs in China.

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

Welcome to China and I will offer you any help if you need.

Yours,

Li Hua

九年级英语第十单元导练听力材料

**一、请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。**

1. W：Why did you come to Jim’s party late yesterday, Peter?

M：I thought it was polite to come late.

W：Oh, it’s very important to be on time in his country.

2. W：What do you think of e-mail English, Jack?

M：It’s fun. But I don’t think it can be used in class.

W：I agree with you.

3. M: When does the party begin?

W: At 7:00 pm, but you’re supposed to arrive earlier, John.

4. W: John, what am I supposed to do when I am with an American family?

M: Oh, Jane. It’s very rude to say you’re full. If you don’t want any more food, you should just say, “It was delicious.”

5. W: Do you think your daily work is boring, Mike?  
M: Boring? No, it’s interesting. Because we are all active and creative in the office.

**二、请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。**

请听第1段对话，回答第6至7小题。

M: Hello, Mr. Crystal speaking.

W: Hello, This is Claudia Brown. I’d like to take your classes on American geography.

M: I’m sorry, there’re already so many students in my class.

W: I know, but I’m a student from another school, and I’ll be here only half a year. We don’t have this course in our school, and I think it would be interesting.

M: I see. You can get there and have a try next Thursday afternoon.

W: Thanks a lot, Mr. Crystal.

M: You’re welcome

请听第2段对话，回答第8至9小题。

W: Hi, Jim! I am invited to dinner at Mr. Black’s house tomorrow. What gifts do you think I should take along with me for the host?

M: But it’s not necessary to do that, you know, Amy.

W: Why?

M: Probably that’s your Chinese customs. Well, if you really want to take a gift, why not get some Chinese things?

W: That’s a good idea. What about Chinese green tea?

M: It sounds good. It’ll be very special.

请听第3段对话，回答第10至13小题。

M: Hello, Laura. Where will you go on vacation?

W: I’m going to Brazil, but I’m a little nervous, Bob.

M: Why?

W: Because I don’t know what I am supposed to do and not to do.

M: Take it easy! I’ll tell you what I know. First, don’t arrive early! You’d better be fifteen minutes or half an hour late. They have different ideas about time.

W: OK. What else do you know about Brazil?

M: I don’t know too much, either. You can surf the Internet. OK?

W: You are right! Thank you.

M: You are welcome.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

M: Hello. 0791-3658961

W: Hello. Is Anna there?

M: No, I’m sorry Anna is out.

W: Is that you, Dave?

M: No, I’m not Dave, I’m Jack.

W: Oh! I’m sorry…er…well, could you please leave Anna a message for me?

M: Sure. What’s it?

W: Well, I’m supposed to be meeting Anna for tea at my home. Would you ask her to see if she has my English dictionary? If she does, tell her to bring it along.

M: All right. And where are you calling from?

W: 164, Rose Avenue. I’m Anna’s friend Pat.

M: Thank you for calling, Pat.

W: And thank you, Tom.

**三、请听下面一段独白，根据独白内容完成5个句子，每个句子一空，每个空格不超过3个单词。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读有关句子。独白读两遍。**

Good morning, everyone. My name is Mark and I’m your guide today. I will take you around to a few places you will be visiting. Before we start, I’d like to say something about India to you.

India is home to many people from different cultures, and they speak many languages. In fact, India has twenty-two different national languages besides the official language.

India is well-know for its food, especially its hot dishes. Curry dishes with chicken, lamb, or vegetables are very popular. Beef is not served often because many Indians don’t eat beef for different reasons. India is also known for fruits from the hottest parts of India.

It was an India scientist who invented the number zero more than two thousand years ago. Today, math and science, and especially computer science, are popular subjects for Indian students.

That’s all. If you want to know more, you can ask me. Thank you! We’ll start our tour now.

答案

**A类 基础性练习**

一、1-5BCABA

二、6-7CB 8-19BC 10-12CBB 13-15BAC

三、16.twenty-two 17. hot dishes 18. beef 19. scientist 20. computer science

**B 类 发展性练习**

1. 单项填空

1-8AAAABCCB

1. 补全对话

9-13FBGAE

**C 类 创造性练习**

1. 完形填空

1-5BDACB 6-10DACBA 11-15DBADB

1. useful 17. your 18. like 19.members 20.price 21. visited 22. only 23. social

24. before 25.simple 26.may

二、阅读理解

27-29CBD 30-32DCB 33-36DDAB 37-40CABD 41-44CDAB 45-49DGAFB

三、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Sam,

I’m glad to know that you’re coming to China for vacation. Here are some customs in China. China is a country with a long history, so there are many customs in it. Firstly, you are supposed to shake hands when you meet someone for the first time. Secondly, when you eat dinner with other people, it’s rude to point at others with your chopsticks. Besides, if you are going to a party, you are supposed to arrive at the party on time, or a few minutes late. You are not supposed to give a clock or a watch to your friends as a present, because it means “death” in Chinese. “When in Rome, do as the Romans do.” If you are coming to China,please follow the rules.

Welcome to China and I will offer you any help if you need.

Yours, Li Hua