**2022--2023学年 九上（人教新目标）Unit 5 单元综合评价测试题**

Class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Number\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

总分：100分

1. 单项选择（15分）

( )1.---Will you go to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_car fair held in Shanghai?

---Yeah. I’m interested in Passat from\_\_\_\_\_\_Germany.

A.a, an B.an, a C.the, / D./, the

( )2. ---Is the coin made\_\_\_\_\_\_silver?

---Yes. And it was made\_\_\_\_\_\_the USA.

A.in, in B.of, in C.of, of D.in, by

( )3. Shared bikes are\_\_\_\_\_\_used in many cities nowadays. It’s becoming more and more popular.

A.quickly B.hardly C.widely D.nearly

( )4. China was known\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Bicycle Kingdom” thirty years ago.

A.for B.as C.with D.to

( )5. ---What a tidy room!

---Of course. My bedroom\_\_\_\_\_\_by me every day.

1. cleans B.cleaned C.is cleaned D.is cleaning

( )6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are used every day when people eat Chinese food.

A.Chopsticks B.Knives C.Forks D.Glasses

( )7. Tony likes traveling. Wherever he goes, he always goes to the \_\_\_\_\_\_shops to buy some special gifts for his family.

A.local B.usual C.similar D.central

( )8. ---We find\_\_\_\_\_\_\_difficult to learn English grammar.

---You can do more grammar exercises.

A.that B.this C.one D.it

( )9. Kate is a\_\_\_\_\_\_girl. She always takes an active art in all kinds of activities at school.

A.helpful B.weak C.lively D.careful

( )10. We must finish the project, \_\_\_\_\_\_how long it takes.

1. until B.unless C.no matter D.even though

( )11. ---Will we be late today?

---Maybe. There is always much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Monday.

1. attention B.noise C.pollution D.traffic

( )12. ---China is getting better and better at making high-technology products.

---That’s right. People around the world can hardly avoid\_\_\_\_\_\_products made in China.

A.bought B.buy C.to buy D.buying

( )13. Could you please help me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the milk? It’s a little cold.

A.heat B.produce C.pour D.drink

( )14. ---John has\_\_\_\_\_\_all his subjects in the university by himself.

---What an excellent boy!

A.failed B.chosen C.discussed D.completed

( )15. ---I went to the Weifang International Kite Festival.

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What did you see there?

A.Have a good trip B.You’re right

C.Sounds interesting D.Good luck

1. 完形填空（15分）

Have you ever watched the dragon dance？\_\_\_\_ do you know about the dragon dance？Today we will say something about it.Dragons are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of China and the dragon dance is a form of traditional dance in Chinese culture. In the dance，a team of people carry the dragon and perform wonderful dances.\_\_\_\_\_ the lion dance，this traditional dance has spread all over China and to the whole world.

Traditionally，dragons are made of wood，bamboo and a special kind of cloth(布)．So they are always quite \_\_\_\_．However，in modern times，dragons are much lighter because they are made of much lighter materials. A dragon can be of different lengths. It \_\_\_\_ be from 25 to 35 meters long for acrobatic(杂技的) acts，and up to 50 to 70 meters long for quite large parades(游行) because people \_\_\_\_\_ that the longer the dragon is，the more luck it will bring. A small group cannot control a very long dragon because it \_\_\_\_ great strength(力量) and special skills.

The dragon dance itself \_\_\_\_\_ during the Han Dynasty and it was started by the Chinese who had great respect for the dragon. The dragon dance was already a popular \_\_\_\_ by the Song Dynasty. At that time，people could often see it during important festivals. In the Qing Dynasty，the Dragon Dance Team of Fuzhou was invited to give a \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. And the emperor spoke highly of it!

( )1.A. How far B. How long C. How much D. How many

( )2.A. symbol B. animal C. character D. example

( )3.A. To B. Like C. For D. Through

( )4.A. short B. small C. heavy D. old

( )5.A. need B. should C. must D. can

( )6.A. believe B. wonder C. disagree D. promise

( )7.A. returns B. reminds C. repeats D. requires

( )8.A. began B. changed C. spread D. failed

( )9.A. course B. exam C. event D. object

( )10.A. speech B. performance C. message D. report

1. 阅读理解（30分）

A

Are you interested in Chinese traditional arts？Do you want to learn how to make them by hand？If so，come and join our clubs this weekend in our school.

|  |
| --- |
| **Sky Lantern Club**  Introduction：Sky Lanterns are made of bamboo and covered with paper.They were first used too ask for help when people were in trouble.Today，they are used to show happiness and good wishes.  Time：Saturday 8：30 a.m. -10：30 a.m.  Place：Room 501 Building 3 |
| **Paper Cutting Club**  Introduction：Paper Cutting turns a simple thing like a piece of paper into a beautiful piece of art.Pictures about flowers，animals and so on are put on windows，doors and walls as symbols of good wishes and good luck.  Time：Saturday 9：00 a.m.-11：00 a.m.  Place：Room 502 Building 3 |
| **Chinese Knot Club**  Introduction：Chinese Knots are usually made of red and yellow ropes.They are used to express good wishes，including happiness love，peace and so on.  Time：Sunday 2：30 p.m.-4：30 p.m.  Place：Room 603 Building 3 |

( )1.What are Sky Lanterns made of？

A.Clay and paper. B.Bamboo and paper.

C.Red and yellow ropes. D.Wood and paper.

( )2.Where can you go if you want to learn Paper Cutting？

A.Room 501 Building 3. B.Room 401 Building 3.

C.Room 603 Building 3. D.Room 502 Building 3.

( )3.If you are busy this Sunday afternoon，you can't go to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.Sky Lantern Club B.Paper Cutting Club

C.Chinese Knot Club D.Chinese Art Club

( )4.What do these Chinese traditional arts have in common （共同点）？

A.They are all made by machine. B.They are all used to ask for help.

C.They are all symbols of good wishes. D.They are all put on windows.

( )5.This passage is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a notice B.a story C.a piece of news D.a letter

B

Yangzhou paper cutting， with a history of 2， 000 years， can be dated back to the Sui Dynasty，making Yangzhou one of the places where paper cutting first became popular.

In the Sui Dynasty， the people of Yangzhou would cut colourful paper or silks and satin(缎子)to celebrate festivals. It is said that Emperor Yang came to Yangzhou three times. In winter， the flowers and trees in the garden become dry and weak. The emperor ordered the girl servants to cut fine silks and satin into flowers and leaves and use them to **decorate** the trees and lakes， copying nicely the looks of spring and summer. Since them，"colorful cutting"has become a popular art in Yangzhou.

In the Tang Dynasty，the paper cutting industry was highly developed and a large amount of high-quality paper was made as presents to the Court （宫廷）.

In the Qing Dynasty， because of the economic development， the people of Yangzhou became interested in wearing fine clothing，especially embroidered (刺绣的)clothing. The embroidered designs were based on paper-cuts,the most well-known of them was Bao Jun, a paper cutting master. He won a high reputation(名声)as Magic Scissors(剪刀)for his wonderful cutting skills.

After the People's Republic of China was started，the Chinese government accepted the importance of paper cutting like many other arts and skills. In 2007， China Paper-cuts Museum opened to the public in the back garden of the Wang's Residence（住所），Yangzhou， greatly helping the development of Yangzhou paper cutting.

( )6. When did “colorful cutting”become a popular art in Yangzhou?

A.In the Sui Dynasty B.In the Tang Dynasty

C.In the Ming Dynasty D.In the Qing Dynasty

( )7. The underlined word “decorate”in Paragraph 2 means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”in Chinese.

A.种植 B.装饰 C.浇水 D.砍伐

( )8.When did China Paper-cuts Museum open to the public?

A.In 2007 B.In 2008 C.In 2009 D.In 2010

( )9. Where can we probably find the passage?

A.Ina poem B.In a novel C. Ina magazine D.In a dictionary

( )10. What’s the main idea of the passage?

A.How to make paper cutting.

B.The way to cut paper.

C.The importance of Yangzhou paper cutting.

D.The history and development of Yang zhou paper cutting.

C

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means(通讯设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it. Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, Man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It’s bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal(煤) in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air.

Pollution by SO2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused(引起) by heavy traffic. It is sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution. The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

( )11.Our world is becoming much smaller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. because the earth is being polluted day and night

B. thanks to science development

C. because of the rise in pollution

D. because the earth is blown away by the wind every year

( )12.Thousands of years ago, life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is today.

A. much easier than B. as easy as

C. as hard as D. much harder than

( )13.Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here “it” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. water pollution B. air pollution

C. noise pollution D. rubbish

( )14. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it’s bad for all living things in the world.

B. it makes much noise.

C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty.

D. it makes us angry more easily.

( )15.Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.

B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world’s pollution does.

C. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO2.

D. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth

1. 根据汉语意思完成句子（5分）
2. The mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_snow all year round.

这座山终年覆盖着积雪。

1. They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their invitations last week.

他们上个星期发出了他们的请柬。

1. What he said sounded like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

他说的听起来像神话。

1. The balloon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the air slowly just now.

刚才气球缓缓升到空中。

1. During the holidays, we should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at night and oversleeping in the

morning.

假期期间，我们应该避免晚上熬夜、早上睡懒觉。

1. 情景交际（10分）

A: Good morning. 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, I’d like to buy a blouse.

A: Look at this one. It’s the newest.

B: Oh, it looks nice and the cloth feels soft, too. 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: It is made of a kind of new cotton.

B: A kind of new cotton? 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: The traditional one just feels soft while this cotton can make you feel cool no matter how

hot is in summer.

B: Really? It sounds great. 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, we have a big sale today, so you can buy it for only 15 dollars.

B: 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Here you are.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. And how much is it? 2. What is it made of? 3. Sorry, I don’t like it. 4. Can I help you? 5. OK. I’ll make it. 6. It has the latest design. 7. Then what’s the differences between this cotton and the traditional one? |

1. 短文填空（10分）

用方框内所给词的适当形式填空

|  |
| --- |
| material, protect, produce, complete, scissor, call, process, form, fair, heat |

We wear shoes every day 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our feet. We can buy shoes in many places, for example, in the supermarket, in the store or at the 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But maybe most of us don’t know about the 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of shoemaking because now most shoes 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by machines. Here I will tell you how to make a shoe.

The first step is drawing a design. Next, the shoemaker will use paper to make a pattern. Then the shoemaker draws the pattern on some 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like leather. After that, he cuts the leather with 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and then he will sew and glue the leather pieces together.

Then the shoemaker connects the pieces to the insole. The insole is the part of the shoe that touches your foot. Next, the shoe 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to make the leather soft so it can be shaped. Then the shoe goes in an oven. This helps it to keep its 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the same time, the shoemaker works on the lower parts of the shoe. They 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the outsole and heel. When all the parts are ready, the shoemaker glues and sews them together. After these steps, a shoe 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

七、书面表达（15分）

北京是一座蕴含着丰富文化的城市，这里的建筑、戏曲、美食、服饰、手工艺品等，都有文化的印记。

假如你是李华，你校英语社团正在开展线上国际交流活动，其公众号计划做关于北京文化的系列推送，现就“Cultural Symbols of Beijing (北京文化交流活动)”这一话题在校内收集素材。请你用英语给公众号留言，推荐一个你眼中的北京文化标志，对其作简要介绍，并说明推荐理由。

提示词语：show, traditional, love, treasure, important

提示问题：1.In your opinion, what’s the cultural symbol of Beijing? Please

describe it.

2.Why do you think it can be a symbol?

I’m Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

参考答案

1. 单项选择（15分）

CBCBC AADCC DDADC

二、完形填空（15分）

CABCD ADACB

1. 阅读理解（30分）

1--5 BBCCA 6---10 ABACD 11---15 BDCAD

四、根据汉语意思完成句子（5分）

1.is covered with 2.sent out 3.fairy tale 4.rose into 5.avoid staying up

五、情景交际（10分）

DBGAE

六、短文填空（10分）

1. to protect 2.fair 3.process 4.are produced 5.materials

6.scissors 7.is heated 8.form 9.are called 10.is completed

七、书面表达（15分）

I’m Li Hua from Class 1, Grade 9. I believe that *Jingju* is a cultural symbol of Beijing. *Jingju* tells time--honored stories through singing and movements, showing us what life was like in the past. The performers are in beautiful clothes and with colorful faces.

*Jingju* is a traditional art form loved by people of all ages. Also, as a national treasure, it plays an important role in Chinese culture. That’s why I think *Jingju* can be a cultural symbol of Beijing.

I hope my idea can be taken. Thanks!