**人教版九年级 第12单元测试题**

**测试日期\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 测试分数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**本试题分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分。第Ⅰ卷共5页，满分为75分；第II卷共2页，满分为45分。本试题共6页，满分120分，考试时间为90分钟。**

**第I卷(选择题共75分)**

1. **单项选择（30分）**

( ) 1. --- Will you come to the dinner party? --- I will not come until Jenny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will be invited B. can be invited C. invited D. is invited

( ) 2. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Beijing the day before yesterday.

A. arrived at B. arrived C. reached to D. arrived in

( ) 3.In Switzerland, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visit a friend’s house.

A. make plans B. make plans to C. makes plans to D. make a plan

( ) 4. It’s too hot. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_ the window?

A. my closing B. my opening C. open D. close

( ) 5.She \_\_\_\_\_\_Shanghai next week.

A. is leaving for B. leaves for C. leaved D. left

( ) 6.What are you nervous \_\_\_\_\_, Mary? A. in B. at C. on D. about

( ) 7.We go to school every day \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday and Sunday.

A. beside B. besides C. except D. except for

( ) 8.Yang Liwei is proud \_\_\_\_ his motherland.

A. in B. of C. from D. for

( ) 9. I find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to remember everything, though I’m still young.

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

( )10.He \_\_\_\_\_ at the last party. He felt sorry for it.

A. makes some mistakes B. make a mistake

C. made few mistakes D. made many mistakes

( )11. ---Is it easy for people from different countries to greet each other?

--- I don’t think so. Because different countries have different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. clothes B. food C. way D. customs

( )12. --- What \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ to your teacher if you are not on time?

--- I think we do the same as you do.

A. do, tell B. do, say C. will, say D. will, tell

( )13. Linda is new here. But she soon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ getting up early.

A. get used to B. is used to C. used to D. uses to

( )14. — He broke a glass again!

— Don’t blame him. \_\_\_\_\_\_, he is only three years old.

A. At all B. After all C. Above all D. First all

( )15. You can \_\_\_\_\_ how different the table manners here are from ours.

A. imagine B. meet C. look D. listen

( )16. Everyone is supposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a seat belt in the car.

A. wearing B. to wear C. to be worn D.wear

( )17. During winter vacation, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleeping late.

A. used to B. was used for C. was used to D. use to

( )18.Your mother look a bit disappointed. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have told her the truth.

A. should B. must C. can D.need

( )19.I find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to remember everything, though I’m still young.

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

( )20.You must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your handwriting. I can’t read your homework.

A. improve B. raise C. notice D.realize

( )21.The box is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can’t lift it.

A. too, to B. so, that C. very, that D. too, that

( )22.Jim has made many friends since he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to China.

A. came B. comes C. has come D. will come

( )23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the party at Jim’s house last night?

A. What B. When C. How D. Why

( )24.He gave up \_\_\_\_\_\_two years ago. That’s to say, he is a non-smoker now.

A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked

( )25.She had never been to the Great Wall before. Today she saw it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first time.

A. at B. for C. in D. by

( )26.Paul doesn’t have to be made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.

A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. learned

( )27.Have you seen the film “Titanic”, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was world famous?

A. its B. it’s C. whose D. which

( )28.Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his hand towards us?

A. waves B. to wave C. waving D. wave

( )29.If you go into trouble you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help.

A. turn, to B. ask, for C. help, with D. look, for

( )30.Do you need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to read on the train?

1. special anything B. any special thing C. anything specially D.anything special
2. **完形填空（15分）**

Once an Arab was travelling in the desert. When the sun went down in the west, he stopped and 31 his tent, made a fire and had a simple meal. When night fell, he 32 down to sleep.

He had already fallen aslep when he felt a soft 33 on his elbow. He woke up to find that his camel had put his head inside the tent. The camel said, “Would you please let me 34 my head in the tent to get warm It’s so cold outside. I won’t take up too much 35 .

The Arab was a kind-hearted man. “All right, do as you 36 ,” he said. Then he turned on his side and back to sleep.

It wasn’t long 37 he felt a push on his shoulder. It was the camel again. “Dear master,” the camel said, “ my head is quite warm now, but my neck is still cold. Do you mind 38 I keep it inside the tent, too?”

“No, not at all,” the man said. But this time he felt a bit 39 , as the camel had such a long neck.

No sooner had he cloesed his eyes 40 he got a harder push in his side. This time the camel said, “Will you please allow me to bring my front legs inside and warm them up a little?”

The Arab 41 over to one side of the tent. He made himself as small as he could. It wasn’t 42 comfortable, and sleep was now out of the question.

Soon after that the camel gave him a rough push and said, “The tent is too small for the two of us. 43 , my two back legs are still left in the cold. It is only 44 that you should leave the whole tent to me.”

And with that, the camel 45 the poor man out.

( )31. A. built B. made C. put up D. set

( )32. A. laid B. lay C. lied D. went

( )33. A. touch B. beat C. kick D. bite

( )34. A. hold B. place C. keep D. reach

( )35. A. place B. tent C. room D. blanket

( )36. A. please B. alike C. are like D. want

( )37. A. after B. before C. since D. then

( )38. A. whether B. as C. that D.if

( )39. A. crowded B. comfortable C. warmer D. narrower

( )40. A. than B. then C. when D. after

( )41. A. went B. walked C. climbed D. moved

( )42. A. very B. much C. a bit D. a little

( )43. A.Except B. Besides C. After all D. But

( )44. A.bad B. wrong C. sorry D. right

( )45. A.pulled B. touched C. kicked D. let

1. **阅读理解（30分）**

A

There are students from all over the world at the United World School. In this school these students study and spend their free time together. The school believes this will help them grow up to be knowledgeable, caring and friendly.

Once a year, there is a special “United Nations” show. Students are allowed to show anything they want, but anything that comes from their traditional cultures. To get ready for the festival, they have to teach each other. And the school believes **this** will help them understand and enjoy the culture of their friends better.

This school also believes that students should be allowed to make some decisions themselves. For example, the older students are allowed to wear what they want and the younger students are allowed to choose which kind of uniform they want to wear. But all students are asked not to wear an expensive necklace or something else like that, and not to wear clothes that will make other students unhappy.

It is never possible to make everybody happy, but if we want to have a much more wonderful world, it is important for students to understand and enjoy other cultures as well as to be proud of their own.

( )46. Where do the students at the United World School come from? \_\_\_\_\_

A. China B. America C. Canada D. All over the world

( )47. What are the students allowed to do at the United World School? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. To do everything they want B. To wear anything they want

C. To decide something themselves D. To choose anything they want

( )48. Which of the following is NOT right according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The school can help the students grow up to be friendly

B. The school allows the students to make some decisions

C. We can make everybody happy by understanding each other

D. It’s important to help the students understand other cultures.

( )49. What can Li Lei, a Chinese boy, show on the festival according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Play the piano B. Act Beijing Opera

C. Sing an English song D. Have a rock show

( )50. What does “**this**” in the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. The “United Nations” show B. The traditional culture

C. The school D. The world

B

Dinner customs (习惯) are different around the world. If you are a guest in Ghana( 加纳), this information will help you a lot.

In Ghana, dinner is usually from four in the afternoon to six in the evening. But there are no strict rules (规则) about time. Whenever a guest arrives, a family offers food. When you go to a home, the person who receives guests takes you to the living room first. At this time everyone welcomes you. Then you go to the dinning room. There you wash your hands in a bowl of water. All the food is on the table.

In Ghana you usually eat with your fingers. You eat from the same dish as everyone else .But you eat from one side of the dish only. It is not polite to get food from the other side of the dish. After dinner, you wash your hands again in a bowl of water.

Most meals in Ghana have a dish called fufu. People in Ghana make fufu from the powder(粉末) of some plants. Sometimes they cut the fufu with a saw(锯子) because it is very hard. You must chew(咀嚼) fufu well, or you may get sick. You eat fufu with the fingers of your right hand only.

( ) 51.From the passage we know that in Ghana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rules for dinner time are not strict B. dinner is always at six in the evening

C. a family offers food only at four in the afternoon

D. people usually invite their guests to dinner late in the evening

( ) 52.If you are a dinner guest in Ghana, the host (主人) always takes you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the dining room first B. the living room first

C. the kitchen first D. the garden first

( ) 53.People in Ghana usually eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. from one side of a dish to the other B. from the other side of the dish

C. with their fingers D. with their spoons

( ) 54.In fact, most dishes in Ghana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are cooked with the powder of some plants B. have fufu in them

C. are too hard to eat D. are not very hard

( ) 55.When you eat fufu, you’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cut it with a saw B. use your right hand only

C. chew it well D. all of the above

**C**

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication. Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution.



To pollute means to make things unfit or unclean to use. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even eat it. Pollution is beginning to threaten (威胁) our health, our happiness and our life.

Man has been polluting the earth from the time he first made fire, washed his clothes in the river and threw his waste on the ground. When land was used up or water became dirty, men moved on to another place. At first, the problem was not so serious because there was plenty of clean air, land and water. There weren’t so many people then and their wants fewer. All the dirty things could be absorbed(吸收) by nature and soon covered over. But this is no longer true. The increase of pollution and the development of industry(工业) have changed that. Man is slowly poisoning(毒害)not only his environment but also himself.

Through the use of poison, man has polluted the land, killing the animals. By putting dirty water and **chemicals** into rivers and lakes we have polluted our drinking water, killing the fish.

Our increasing population is part of the problem. More people, more waste.

Where is this all to end? Are we turning the world into a big rubbish dump(堆存处)，or is there any hope that we can get rid of (摆脱，除去) the pollution? Luckily, millions of people have been warned of the danger of pollution. Large numbers of people are now working hard to bring pollution under control.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. This means keeping the land, air and water clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

( )56. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. We live on the earth, so we should look after it.

B. Man is fighting against different kinds of pollution.

C. To pollute means to make air, water and land unfit for use.

D. All the waste produced by modern industry can be absorbed.

( )57. In Paragraph4, the underlined word “***chemicals***” mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 化学物质 B. 医疗器械 C. 污染源 D. 塑料制品

( )58. Through the uncontrolled use of poison man has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made the drinking water dirty B. polluted the land

C. killed the animals D. all of the above

( )59. From the sentences “More people, more waste.” We know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. we need more people, not more waste

B. the increase of population caused more waste.

C. there isn’t any hope that we can get rid of the pollution

D. More people have been warned of the danger of more waste.

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

A. Man begins to understand the pollution.

B. Man doesn’t know how to control pollution.

C. Man is doing something to control pollution.

D. Man still doesn’t realize how serious pollution is.

**第II卷 非选择题（45分）**

**四、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文通顺、正确、连贯（每个单词限用一次）。（10分）**

welcome, to, surprise, show, that, friend, idea, say, for, time

Manners are important in every country, but people have different 61 about their manners. What is good in one country may not be 62 in another.

Chinese people are 63 to know the fact that an Englishman doesn’t stop to talk and shake hands with his friend in the street. They just say hello 64 each other and then pass on.

English people think 65 we Chinese end our visits to friends all of a sudden. They usually begin to 66 that they want to go 15 or 20 minutes before they leave their 67 house. And they do this two or three 68 within 20 minutes.

It is important 69 people to understand each other. Here is a 70 , “When in Rome, do as the Romans do.”

**五．句型转换(共10小题，计10分)**

71. We left after he came back home.（同义句）

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he came back home.

72. He planned to fly kites this afternoon.(对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?

73.They never speak English after class. (反义疑问句)

They never speak English after class, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

74.Can you show me the way? The old man asked me. (合并成一句)

The old man asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ show him the way.

75.Lucy often lends us some money. (同义句)

We often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy.

76.Jack is too young to dress himself. (改为复合句)

Jack is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he can’t dress himself.

77.She has already finished reading the novel.(改为否定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finished reading the novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

78.They will finish building the house in two weeks. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they finish building the house?

79.We never visit a friend’s house without calling  first. (同义句)

We never visit a friend’s home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ call first.

80.I won’t come to the dinner party until you invite Jenny. (同义句)

I won’t come to the dinner party until Jenny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **完成句子 根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每个空格填一个单词。（5分）**
2. 准时是非常重要的

It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

82.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (发现做某事有困难)to remember everything.

83.He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(自学英语)in his spare time.

84.We usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (制定计划) see friends.

85.He \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （应该）arrive at 9:00.

**七.任务型阅读 阅读短文，按要求完成各题。（5分）**



1) DIY, which means Do It Yourself, is quite popular in UK. Lots of stores and supermarkets sell DIY things. TV programmes show people how to DIY.

2) English people like DIY. There is a saying in UK----“As Englishman’s home is his castle”. Huge number of people spend their holidays making their homes beautiful “castles”. If there is anything that needs fixing around their homes, such as painting the walls or putting in a new shower, they will do the jobs themselves. They share DIY experience with their friends. More and more people have discovered the joy of DIY. Sometimes people also DIY for saving money. With the economic downturn at present, many people can not afford a big house. They are looking at how they can make their house better without spending a lot of money. It is not surprising that DIY is so popular.

3) DIY can be difficult. There is a huge market for DIY furniture which people need to get together themselves with a few basic tools. However, people often find it not easy to build a piece of furniture because they can’t understand the instructions. Sometimes the instructions are simple and clear, but the furniture itself is difficult to build. One thing is for sure, though most DIY projects are started with the best intentions. Many of them may not get finished. DIY can also be dangerous. For example, anything electrical should be done by a professional worker. Unluckily, many people don’t care about this warning and put themselves in danger. It is reported that in just one year over 230,000 people were hurt while doing DIY in UK, including 41,000 who fell off ladders.

4) Therefore , DIY can bring us fun and help us save money, but it is not always as easy as it is thought to be if we bite off more than we can chew. Maybe factories should make products that are easier and safer for us to DIY.

**86.根据短文内容完成句子填空（每空一词）**

In the first paragraph, we can know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DIY is in UK..

87.根据短文内容完成句子填空（每空一词）

The second paragraph tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why people like DIY.

88.根据短文内容完成句子填空（每空一词）

The examples in the third paragraph show that DIY can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

89.把短文中的划线句子翻译为汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_90.在文中找出下面句子的同义句，并抄写在横线上。

We do something that is much too difficult for us.

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

**八、写作（15分）**

假设你是小明，将有一名美国的中学生Tom来你家做客，并住上两天，请你向这位首次来中国访问的外国客人介绍一些中国的日常礼仪。（如：见面礼，餐桌礼仪等等。）

参考句型： We are supposed to…/ We are not supposed to We should / shouldn’t…

It’s polite/ rude to… We are allowed to…/ We aren’t allowed to…We can/ could/ can’t/ couldn’t…

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

参考答案

**第I卷 选择题**

1. 单项选择（30分）

1-5 DDBBA 6-10 DCBCD 11-15 DCBBA 16-20BCBCA 21-25 BACBB

26-30BDCBD

1. 完形填空

31-35CBCAC 36-40DBDAA 41-45DCBDC

1. 阅读理解

46-50DCCBA 51-55 DBCBD 56-60DADBC

**第II卷 非选择题**

四、61.ideas 62.welcomed 63.surprised 64.to 65.that 66.show 67.friends’ 68.times 69.for 70.saying

五、71.didn’t leave until 72. What,did,plan 73.do they 74.if I could 75.borrow from

1. so that 77.hasn’t yet 78. How soon will 79.if we don’t 80.is invited

六、81.important be on time 82.find it difficult 83.learnt by himself 84.make plans to 85.is supposed to

七、86.how popular; 87、 two reasons, 88、 difficult ,dangerous; 89. 如果家里有什么需要修理的地方，比如粉刷墙壁或洗个新的淋浴，他们就会自己动手做。

90. We bite off more than we can chew.

八．略