**Unit 7 Will people have robots?**

**综合能力演练**

**【巩固练习】**

**I. 单项选择。**1. What will Sally be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten years?
　A. after　　　 B. in　 　　C. behind　　　 D. before
2. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will she get to Shanghai?
　— In three hours.
　A. How long　　　 B. How soon　　C. How often　　D. How far
3. The city will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
　A. more; fewer　 B. less; fewer　 C. more; less　 D. less; less
4. My parents will take me to Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vacation.
　A. on　　　 B. in　　　 C. during　　　 D. with
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a teacher, I’ll try to teach my students well.
　A. To　　　 B. For　　 C. As　 　　D. With

6. We should work hard to make our dream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ true.
　A. come　　　 B. to come　　　 C. coming　　　 D. comes
7．—Will people live to be 200 years old?

 —\_\_\_\_\_\_．They can't live so long．

 A．Yes, they do B．No, they don’t

 C．Yes, they will D．No, they won’t

8．Everyone will have a credit card(信用卡)．There \_\_\_\_\_\_ any paper money.

 A．isn’t B．aren’t

 C．haven’t D．won’t be

9．There are so many flowers on \_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the road．It looks beautiful．

 A．all B．both C．each D．every

10．Please give me two \_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．pieces of paper B．piece papers

 C．pieces of papers D．piece of papers

11．—Do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_ more buildings in our town?

 —Yes．I think so．

 A．there will be B．will there be

 C．there is going to have D．is there going to be

12．We should play a part in \_\_\_\_\_\_ our earth．

 A．save B．to save C．saving D．saved

13．Take it easy．I am sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_ work it out soon．

 A．will can B．will be able to

 C．be able to D．could

14．—How many birds can you see in the trees?

 —I can see \_\_\_\_\_\_ birds in them．

 A．hundreds of B．five hundreds

 C．hundred of D．five hundreds of

15．—\_\_\_\_\_\_will the manager come back?

—Maybe in three years.

 A．How often B．How long

 C．How soon D．How far

**[真题链接]**

1．The new sweater I bought for my grandma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soft．She likes it very much．**（2015年潍坊中考）**

A．looks B．smells C．tastes D．feels

2．This camera is too expensive. I’d like a one. **(2015年青岛中考)**

A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. more expensive

3．—Why are you in such a hurry, John? **(2014年泰安中考)**

—There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an NBA basketball game in ten minutes.

A. will be B. was C. would be D. has been

**II. 完形填空。**
　　One evening I went to have dinner with my uncle and aunt. They had \_\_\_l\_\_\_invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be four people at \_\_\_2\_\_\_ . Her face was familiar (面熟的). I was quite \_\_\_3\_\_\_that we had met\_\_\_4\_\_\_, but I could not \_\_\_5\_\_\_where I had seen her face. In the course of the talk, however, the young woman \_\_\_6\_\_\_to tell us that she had lost her purse the other day. All at once I remembered where I had seen her face. She was just the young girl in the photo in the purse I had picked up while walking down the street that afternoon, although she looked much older. She was \_\_\_7\_\_\_, of course, when I was \_\_\_8\_\_\_ to describe her purse to her. Then I explained (解释) that I had recognized (认出) her from the photo I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted(坚持) on going to the police station immediately to fetch the purse.
　　As the policeman handed it \_\_\_9\_\_\_, he said I had found not \_\_\_10\_\_\_ the purse, but the person who had lost it.
 1. A. too　 　　　 B. also　　 　 C. else　　　　　 D. either
 2. A. once 　　 　 B. noon 　　　 C. table 　　 　　D. work
 3. A. strange 　　 B. happy 　 　 C. certain　　　　 D. excited
 4. A. before 　　 B. ago　　 　　 C. then　　 　　 D. soon
 5. A. know　　 B. find　　　　 C. see　　 　 　 D. remember
 6. A. began　　　 B. wanted　 　 C. happened　　　D. decided
 7. A. glad　　　　 B. angry　　 　 C. strange　　 　 D. surprised
 8. A. able　　 　 B. about　　 　 C. sorry　　 　　 D. ready
 9. A. over　　 　 B. in　　 　　 C. up　　 　　　 D. down
 10. A. also　　 　 B. only　　 　 C. yet　　 　　　 D. except

**III. 阅读理解。**
 **A**
　　What will things be like in the year 2080? No one knows. But it is fun to have a guess at it.
　　Let’s make this story about you in the year 2080. Our story will be about one day only.
　　You wake up at seven in the morning. You get dressed. Guess what the clothes are made of. Paper? Glass? Or something we don’t even know about today?
　　The breakfast is no work to fix. Why? The food may be ready for eating. Now you start to work. But you don’t go by car. You step onto a moving sidewalk. It moves you along to a train station. There you take a train. How will it run? On one rail high over the street? Or will it ride in the air? Three o’clock comes. Your work is done for the day. “I’ll call John, a friend of mine.” you say.
　　John answers the videophone. You and he can hear and see each other.
　　“What shall we do this Saturday?” you ask. “Shall we put on our rocket belts and take a short trip?” Or shall we go for a ride in a flying boat?
　　John may say, “I want to ride in a rocket ship! Let’s fly to the moon!”
　　1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what things will be like in the year 2080.
　　A. Some people know　　　　　　　B. Nobody knows
　　C. Scientists have found it　　　 D. Only a few clever people know
　　2. In the year 2080 the clothes we wear will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those we are wearing now.
　　A. the same as　　 B. heavier　　 C. stronger than　 　D. different from
　　3. You may not need to spend any time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the year 2080.
　　A. eating　　　 B. sleeping　　　 C. cooking　　　 D. traveling
　　4. You will take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to work.
　　A. a special train　　　 B. a bus　　　 C. a car　　　 D. a plane
　　5. Probably you can travel to the moon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the year 2080.
　　A. in a train　　　 B. easily　　　 C. with much difficulty　　　 D. in a car

**B**

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it?
　　The Internet is many different networks around the world. A network is a group of computers put together. These networks joined together are called the Internet.
　　Maybe that doesn’t sound interesting. But when we’ve joined the Internet. There are lots of things we can do. We can have a lot of interest on the World Wide Web(www). We can use the Internet instead of a library to find all kinds of information for our homework. We can find information about our favorite sports or film stars and do shopping on the Internet. We can also send messages to other people by e-mail. It is much cheaper and quicker than calling our friends or sending letters.
　　Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. People can now work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information they need. They can buy or sell whatever they want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information is English? So what will English be like tomorrow?
　　6. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
　　A. the Internet　　 B. information　　 C. computers　　 D. e-mail
　　7. The quickest and cheapest way for people to send message to their friends is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
　　A. by post　　 B. by e-mail　　 C. by telephone　 　D. by TV
　　8. The Internet can not be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
　　A. find information for our homework
　　B. get some information about our favorite sports stars
　　C. do some shopping
　　D. do some housework
　　9. Which of the following is NOT true?
　　A. The Internet is a big computer.
　　B. The internet is lots of computer networks
　　C. The Internet is very helpful.
　　D. People can work at home with the help of the Internet.
　　10. What does the writer try to tell us with the last two sentences?
　　A. The Internet is more and more popular.
　　B. All the information is English.
　　C. English is important in using the Internet.
　　D. Every computer must join the Internet.

**C**

**（2015年江苏省常州市中考）**

Is your TV connected to the Internet? What about your chair or your fridge? It is possible that they are not. But in the future, most things in your home may be connected, as the so-called “Internet of things” is developing.

 The Internet of things may be coming sooner than you think. It is reported that during his speech earlier this year, Samsung CEO(首席执行官) BK Yoon spent a lot of time talking about the Internet of things. He said that five years from now, every Samsung product will be part of the Internet of things, whether it’s a washing machine or a vacuum cleaner(吸尘器).

 So, how do household(家用) objects that are part of Internet of things work? Well, think of a usual chair. When connected to the Internet, the chair warms up when it knows that the user has just walked into the room and is feeling cold.

 An Internet-connected camera, like a smart-home camera, could help people feel safer in their homes. It can recognize(识别) people’s faces, and even can see when someone passes by in the dark. Then it can send you a message on your smartphone to let you know who's there. If the person is someone you don't know, it can tell you that, too.

 But according to MIT Technology Review, whether companies are connecting dog food bowls or security(安全) systems to the Internet, there may be problems. For example, many early connected-home devices(装置) don’t have much built-in security, which means they could be hacked(被黑客攻击). In addition, it could be difficult to get these devices to work together because they are made by different companies. To fight this, many companies have joined the Open Interconnect Consortium, which had 45 members by late 2014.

 So, picture this: you walk in through the front door of your home. The temperature changes to make you feel comfortable after a long day at school. Your favorite music starts playing for you. Do you think that this would be a good thing? It may happen sooner than you think.

11. The Samsung CEO’s speech is mentioned to prove that\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the Internet of things will appear in our daily life sooner

 B. Samsung has produced the Internet of things recently

 C. Samsung products have been part of the Internet of things

 D. he spent a lot of time talking about the Internet of things

12. We can infer(推断)from paragraphs 3 and 4 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the chair can know whether the user feels cold or not[

 B. a usual chair can warm up when it knows the user comes in

C. an Internet-connected camera can be used to take photos in the house

 D. an Internet-connected camera can be connected to the user's smartphone

13. According to the passage, it is mentioned that\_\_\_\_\_·

 ①the temperature inside is neither too high nor too low

 ②your fridge provides the drinks for you

 ③the chair warms up if you feel cold

 ④your favourite music starts playing

 ⑤your washing machine starts working

 A.①②⑤ B.②③④ C.①③④ D.①④⑤

14. What’s the problem about the Internet of things?

 A. Companies which produce connected-home devices haven’t joined together.

 B. Connected-home devices may not work together and can easily get hacked.

 C. Companies have difficulty connecting security system to the Internet.

 D. These new devices are produced by different companies.

**IV. 书面表达。**
　　未来家庭是什么样子？有人认为将来每个家庭都有机器人，可以帮忙做所有的家务；也有人说未来家家都有电脑和可视电话（videophone），足不出户就可以购物、看病，孩子们通过网络把课堂“搬”到家里；还有人觉得……请根据上面的内容提示并结合你的想象，写一篇有关我们未来生活的短文。
要求：（1）语句通顺，内容完整，语法正确。
　　 （2）不要逐字翻译提示内容，想象内容合情合理。
 （3）词数：60-80。　　 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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**答案与解析：
I. 单项选择。**
1. B。in ten years意为“十年后”。“in + 一段时间”与一般将来时连用。
2. B。how soon意为“多久以后”，答语一般是“in + 一段时间”。
3. C。句意为“城市将会有更多的树，更少的污染”。tree是可数名词，更多的树应为more trees；pollution是不可数名词，应该用little修饰，little的比较级为less，所以答案为C。
4. C。句意为“假期中，父母将带我去香港”。during意为“在……期间”。
5. C。as a teacher意为“作为一名老师”。as在此意为“作为”。
6. A。make后加不带to的动词不定式作宾补，即make sb./ sth. do sth，come true意为“变为现实”。

7．D。含will的一般疑问句的回答，肯定答语：Yes，主语+will．；否定答语：No，主语+won't。根据句意可知答案为D。

8．D。there be句型一般将来时态的结构是there will be或there is／are going to be，否定形式是在will或is／are的后面加not，故答案为D。

9．C。all意为“(三者或三者以上)都”；both意为“(两者)都”；each意为“(两者或两者以上中)任意一个”；every意为“(三者或三者以上中)每一个”。由单数名词side可知A、B两项不合题意，公路只有两边，所以D项也不合题意，故选C。

10．A。paper作“纸”讲时，是不可数名词，表示几张纸时需用“基数词+pieces of paper”

11．A。do you think后面的宾语从句应该使用陈述语序，可排除B、D两项；there be句型的一般将来时态有两种形式：there will be和there is／are going to be，不与have连用，故答案为A。

12．C。play a part in doing sth.意为“参与做某事”，in为介词，其后接V-ing形式。

13．B。can有过去式(could)和现在式两种形式，be able to可用于各种时态，一般将来时态的形式为will be able to，由句中的soon可知句子为一般将来时态；故选B。

14．A。当表示概数时，hundred后加s且与of连用，当其前有具体数字修饰时，其后不能加s，也不与of连用，B、C、D三项均有误，故选A。

15．C。由答语Maybe in three years.可知应用how soon来提问，问句意为“经理多久以后回来？”。

**[真题链接]**

1．D。look意为“看起来”；smell意为“闻起来”；taste意为“尝起来”；feel意为“感觉，摸起来”。句意为：我为奶奶买的新毛衣摸起来很柔软。她很喜欢它。由“soft”可知，此处指“摸起来”。故选D。

2．B。考查形容词比较级的用法。句意：这部相机太贵了，我想要一部便宜些的相机。本题考查的是形容词比较级的用法。根据题意可以判断：后面的one是与前面的camera比较，因此用cheaper。

3．A。本题意为：—John为什么你如此匆忙？—十分钟后会有一场篮球比赛。由“in ten minutes”可知，用一般将来时。

**II. 完形填空。**
1. B。also一般位于句子中，是“也，还”的意思。从上下文可推断出，除了我，叔叔和婶婶还邀请了另外一个人到他们家去吃饭。四个选项只有B符合题意，选项A意思合适，但一般不放在句中，所以答案应选择B。
2. C。at table 是固定搭配，意思是“在餐桌边就餐”。
3. C。此句作者是说：我肯定，我们以前见过。四个选项中符合此意只有C。
4. A。before 常用于完成时态，表示以前做过某事。
5. D。从所给四个选项的意思来判断，只有D才对。作者认为自己以前肯定见过那个年轻女人，可就是不记得在哪见过，从而得出结论，答案应该是D。
6. C。happen to do sth. 的意思是“碰巧做某事”。这个句子的意思是“在谈话时，她碰巧提起丢钱包的事”。
7. D。所给的四个选项都是形容词，所以要根据上下文，从意思上来判断哪个是正确的，作者能够正确的描述出她的钱包，年轻女人的第一反应应该是“吃惊的”，而非“激动”，所以答案是D。
8. A。be able to 是“能”的意思。
9. A。hand…over 是“把……递过来”的意思。
10.B。not only…but(also) …是“不但……而且……”的意思。
**III. 阅读理解。**
**A**
1. B。根据文中的“No one knows.”可知答案。
2. D。根据文中第三段可知答案。
3. C。根据文中的“The food may be ready for eating.”可知答案。
4. A。根据第四段的第六句到第十一句的内容可知答案。
5. B。根据文中的倒数第一、二段内容可知答案。
**B**
6. A。根据文章第一句话可知答案。
7. B。根据文章第三段最后两句话可知答案。
8. D。D项内容文中没有提到。
9. A。根据文章内容可知Internet不是一个大电脑。
10. C。文章最后两句话就是为了说明英语的重要性。

**C**

11. A。推断题。第二段引用三星CEO的这段话主要目的是为了证明第二段的第一句话“The Internet of things may be coming sooner than you think.”故选A。

12. D。细节题。根据“the chair warms up when it knows that the user has just walked into the room and is feeling cold.”可以排除A和B， 根据“It can recognize(识别) people's faces, and even can see when someone passes by in the dark. Then it can send you a message on your smartphone to let you know who's there.”可知选D。

13. C。细节题。根据最后一段“The temperature changes to make you feel comfortable after a long day at school. Your favorite music starts playing for you.”可知①和④是对的，排除A和B。根据“the chair warms up when it knows that the user has just walked into the room and is feeling cold.”可知③是对的，所以选C。

14. B。细节题。倒数第二段关于问题列举了两个例子“For example, many early connected-home devices(装置) don't have much built-in security, which means they could be hacked(被黑客攻击). In addition, it could be difficult to get these devices to work together because they are made by different companies.”一个是容易被黑客攻击，还有一个就是有可能不兼容，只有B项两点都提及到了。
**IV. 书面表达。**
　　What our life will be like in the future? Some think every family will have robots. The robots will help us do all the housework. Some say there will be computers and videophones in our homes. We’ll be able to do some shopping and see the doctor at home. The little children will get a good education on the Internet. Others even predict that people might fly to the moon for holidays one day.
　　How wonderful for future will be! I hope all our dreams will come true.