**Unit 4 Why don’t you talk to your parents?**

**综合能力演练**

**【巩固练习】**

**I. 单项选择。**1．Tom’s mother is angry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him because he failed in the exam．

A．to B．for C．with D．on

2．Look there．You can see some boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football．

A．to play B．play C．played D．playing

3．—Would you like to play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football with us?

—Sorry，I can’t go with you．I have to practice playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ piano．

A．/；/ B．/；the C．the；/ D．the；the

4．Dad，you should tell Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ with his friends．

A．don’t fight B．don’t to fight C．not fight D．not to fight

5．—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

—I can’t sleep well because my brother plays his CDs too loud．

A．What’s wrong? B．How do you sleep?

C．You should sleep well． D．How are you feeling?

6．Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English club to practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?

A．to join；to speak B．join；speaking C．join；to speak D．to join；speaking

7．Tigers wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is dark，then go out to find their food．

A．since B．until C．as D．because

8．The teacher speaks very loudly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the students can hear her．

A．so that B．because C．since D．when

9．If you get on well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your classmates，you’ll enjoy your school life more．

A．to B．at C．with D．in

10．—How will she deal with the work?

—She doesn’t want to do it by herself．She wants to ask someone else to do it，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．yet B．instead C．too D．either

11．John is standing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Jim．

A．at B．during C．between D．in

12．—I think drinking milk every morning is good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our health．

—Yes．I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you．

A．to；to B．with；to C．at；with D．for；with

13．Sometimes walking is even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than driving during the busy traffic time．

A．fast B．faster C．slow D．slower

14．—Your father is sleeping now．Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the music a bit?

—OK，mum．

A．turn down B．turn on C．turn off D．turn up

15．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he exercises every day，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is very healthy．

A．Because；so B．Though；but C．Because；/ D．Though；/

**[真题链接]**

1. Why not 　　 your friends for help when you are in trouble？**（2015贵州安顺中考）**  
　　A. ask 　 　　 　B. to ask　　　C. asks　　 D. asking

2. It’s really you not to tell your parents about the problems. Do you think you can solve them on your own? **（2015江苏无锡市中考）**  
 A. smart of B. smart for C. silly of D. silly for

3. The new sweater I bought for my grandma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soft．She likes it very much．**（2015山东潍坊市中考）**

A．looks B．smells C．tastes D．feels

**II. 完形填空。**

What must you do when you receive a present 1 your birthday? You have to sit down and write a thank-you note. The words “Thank you” are 2 important. We have to use them very often. We say them when someone gives us a drink, 3 us to pick up things, lends us a book or gives us a gift.

Another important word is “please”. Many people 4 to use it. It is rude to ask someone to do something without saying “please”. We have to use it when we 5 something, too. It may be a book 6 a pencil, more rice or help. We have to use “please” to make request pleasant.

We have 7 “Sorry”, too. When we have 8 someone, we’ ll have to go up and say we’re sorry. When we have forgotten something, we will also say “sorry”. We can make people 9 wrongs by saying it.

These three words are 10 .Our children must learn to use them. They are pleasing words to use in any language.

1. A. in B. at C. for D. to

2. A. so B. very C. rather D. such

3. A. helps B. has C. lets D. makes

4. A. want B. forget C. like D. remember

5. A. ask for B. say C. need D. want

6. A. but B. and C. or D. as

7. A. learn to say B. to learn and say C. learn and say D. to learn to say

8. A. fell B. touched C. felt D. hurt

9. A. remember B. forget C. need D. think

10. A. difficult but important B. simple but important

C. useful but difficult D. helpful but difficult

**III. 阅读理解。**

A

Jack is a twenty-year-old young man. Two years ago, when he finished middle school, he found work in a shop. Usually he works until ten o’clock in the evening. He is very tired when he gets home. After a quick supper he goes to bed and soon falls asleep. His grandma who lives downstairs is satisfied with (满意) him.

　　One day, on his way home, he met Mary. They were both happy. He asked the girl to his house, she agreed happily. He bought some fruit and drinks for her. And they talked about their school, teachers, classmates and their future (未来). They talked for a long time.

　　“Have a look at your watch, please,” said the girl. “What time is it now?”

　　“Sorry, something is wrong with my watch,” said Jack. “Where’s yours?”

　　“I left it at home.”

　　Jack thought for a moment and found a way. He began to stamp his foot on the floor, “Bang! Bang! Bang!”

　　The sound woke his grandma up. The old woman shouted downstairs, “It’s twelve o’clock in the night, Jack. Why are you still jumping upstairs?”

　　1. Jack was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he finished middle school.

　　A. sixteen 　　　　B. eighteen　　　　　 C. twenty　　　　 D. fifteen

　　2. The old woman is satisfied with Jack because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. he’s her grandson　　　　　 B. he’s clever

　　C. he can keep quiet 　　　　　D. he gets home on time

　　3. From the story, we can know that Mary is Jack’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. classmate 　　　B. colleague (同事) 　　　　C. aunt 　　　　D. wife

　　4. The word “stamp” in the story means \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

　　A. 盖印 　　　B. 跺　　　C. 贴邮票 　　 D. 承认

　　5. Jack stamped his foot on the floor in order (为了) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. to wake his grandma up

　　B. to make his grandma angry

　　C. that his grandma was going to tell him the time

　　D. that his grandma was going to buy him a watch

B

　 We are all busy talking about and using the Internet (互联网), but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

　　Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks (网络) didn’t work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

　　At first the Internet was only used by the government, but, in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made surfing(浏览) the Internet more convenient.

　　Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

　　The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people’s life.

判断下列句子是否符合短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。

　　6. The Internet has a history of less than forty years.

　　7. In the 1960s, computer networks went wrong easily.

　　8. Computers become cheaper and easier to use by the start of the 1990s.

　　9. People didn’t have enough software to get on-line conveniently until the early 1990s.

C

**（2015年山东省临沂市中考）**

Chen Yujie, 15, studies at a boarding school in Ningbo, Zhejiang. 10 .It was not a short ride home and the trips were tiring. Chen hoped her parents could put the money on a bank card, so she didn’t have to travel so often.

11 “It’s usually the most relaxing time for our family.” Said Chen.

She chose the right time. After a few turns of lobbying(游说)，her parents finally agreed with Chen． 12 So they have to choose a right time．

US magazine *Highnights* recently surveyed 1,521 kids aged 6-12 in the country, asking questions like “ 13 ” Results show that American kids seem to know when their parents are most receptive(乐于接受的)．Meal time is discovered to be their most favorite time to talk to their parents. Bed time comes second, followed by time spent in the car.

Chinese teenagers seem to have a similar tendency(倾向) over the problem. *Qianjiang Daily* ,a newspaper in Zhejiang, did a survey about it． 14

So do you have anything to talk to your parents about? Choose a good time.

根据短文内容，从方框中选出五个句子填入文中空缺处, 使短文内容完整正确。

|  |
| --- |
| A. When you want to talk to your parents about something important, when is the best time to  do it?  B. She decided to discuss it with her parents during TV time after dinner.  C. They found that most American teenagers would choose bed time to talk to their parents.  D. She used to go back to her home in Cixi every week to get money from her parents.  E. The result shows most teenagers in the city would choose meal time to talk to their parents.  F. For most teenagers like Chen, talking to parents can be difficult or even worrying. |

**IV. 书面表达。**

最近你和父母针对“青少年该不该在周末与朋友外出”进行讨论。请根据下列信息提示，以“Should teenagers go out with friends on weekends?”为题，写一篇英语短文。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Your parents’ ideas | Your ideas |
| 1. go over lessons | 1. … |
| 2. have a good sleep | 2. … |
| 3. help parents do housework | 3. … |

要求：

1. 所写内容包括上述信息中提供的父母的想法。

2. 至少给出你的三个想法。

3. 80词左右。

**Should teenagers go out with friends on weekends?**

Recently I’ve had a discussion with my parents about whether teenagers should go out with friends on weekends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**答案与解析：**

**Ⅰ. 单项选择。**

1．C。构成be angry with sb. 的搭配，表示“生某人的气”。

2．D。构成see sb. doing sth. 的搭配，表示“看见某人正在做某事”。

3．B。play football意为“踢足球”，football前不必加冠词；play the piano意为“弹钢琴”，piano前必须要加定冠词。故答案为B。

4．D。构成固定搭配tell sb. not to do sth.“告诉/让某人不要做某事”。

5．A。答语中的“I can’t sleep well”说明上句是在询问“怎么了/出了什么事”，因此选项A符合句意。

6．B。Why don’t you +动词原形？用来提建议；practice后接动名词，不接动词不定式。故选B。

7．B。由句意“老虎直到天黑才出去觅食。”知选B。

8．A。so that“以便”，引导目的状语从句；because“因为”，引导原因状语从句；since“自从……以来”，引导时间状语从句；when“当……的时候”，引导时间状语从句。句意：老师大声说话以便所有的学生都能听到。故选A。

9．C。get on well with sb. 意为“与某人和睦相处”。故选C。

10．B。yet“还，尚”，常用于现在完成时；instead“代替”，修饰整个句子，作状语；too“也”，用于肯定句或疑问句；either“也”，只用于否定句。句意：“她将怎样处理这份工作？”“她不想自己做。相反，她想请别人来做。”故选B。

11．C。during只用在时间前面，而Gina and Jim表示位置关系，故可直接排除；其余三个选项都可用于时间或地点前面；at可表示在某点位置或某个小地点；between“在两者之间”；in可表示在某范围内或某个较大地点。句意：约翰正站在吉娜和吉姆之间。故选C。

12．D。be good for意为“对……有益”；agree with sb. 意为“同意某人（的看法）”。故选D。

13．B。even修饰形容词或副词的比较级，表示程度。句意：在繁忙的交通时段，有时步行比开车甚至还要快。故选B。

14．A。四个选项都是“动词+副词”短语。turn down“开小、调低”；turn on“打开”；turn off“关闭”；turn up“开大、调高”。由sleeping可排除B、D两项；由a bit可知应用turn down。句意：“你爸爸现在在睡觉。你把音乐调低一点好吗？”“好的，妈妈。”

15．C。连词because和so不能同时使用，即：前面有because，后面就不能用so。though和but的用法也有同样的特点。句意：因为他每天锻炼，所以他很健康。故选C。

**[真题链接]**

1. A。句意：当你遇到麻烦的时候为什么不向你的朋友寻求帮助呢？本题考查提建议的表达方式“why +not+ do sth.?”，意为“为什么不做……呢”。故选A。

2. C。句意：你不把问题告诉父母，真傻。你认为你能自己解决吗？从后句“你认为你能自己解决吗？”可知作者认为“傻”，所以A、B都错了。不定式作主语的结构是：It is + adj +for/of sb to do sth（对……来讲，做某事……）。用介词for时，前面的adj指事情；用of时，前面的adj指人的品质。本题中的silly（傻的）指人，所以后面跟of。故选C。

3. 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。

**II. 完形填空。**

1. C。for在此表示“为了……”。

2. B。very important意为“非常重要”。

3. A。help sb. (to) do sth.意为“帮助某人做某事”。

4. B。根据后文的“It is rude to…”可知选forget。

5. A。ask for意为“要……”。

6. C。or意为“或者”。

7. D。have to do sth.意为“必须，不得不……”；learn to do sth.意为“学习做某事”。

8. D。hurt意为“伤害”，符合句意。

9. B。forget 意为“忘记”，符合语境。

10. B。这三个字“既简单又重要”，符合语境。

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A篇**

1. B。根据文章第一、二句话可知答案。

2. C。结合前后文意，前面讲他吃完饭就去睡觉，并且很快就睡着了，文章最后介绍他用脚跺楼，发出声音，奶奶阻止他，说明他奶奶怕吵，综合判断选C。

3. A。根据“And they talked about their school, teachers, classmates and their future (未来).”可知答案。

4. B。根据文意，他奶奶住他楼下，倒数第二句又讲他用脚在地板上发出“Bang...”的声音，故应是用脚跺楼。

5. C。因他表坏了，Mary 又没带，他们想知道时间。

**B篇**

6. F。第二段开头讲互联网是在60年代建立的，故至今历史已超过40年。

7. F。根据第二段的“Computer networks (网络) didn’t work well.”可知答案。

8. T。根据“By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use.”可知答案。

9. F。由第三段最后几句介绍可知，到90年代，计算机便宜且好用。科学家也发展了软件使网上浏览更方便。而本题干用了not…until句型，译为“直到90年代早期人们才有足够的软件上网”。

**C篇**

10．D。根据上一句“Chen Yujie, 15，studies at a boarding school（陈宇洁今年15岁，在一家寄宿学校学习） ”和后一句“it was not a short ride home and the trips were tiring.（回家的路程并不短，而且旅途很疲惫）”可知这里缺少的句子是描述跟陈宇洁回家有关的事情。故选D。句意为：“她过去每周都回慈溪的家，向父母要钱。”

11．B。根据后一句“It’s usually the most relaxing time for our family.（这通常是我们家最放松的时候）”可知空格处应该是跟陈宇洁和时间相关的句子。故选B。句意为：“她决定在晚饭后跟父母一起看电视的时候讨论这个问题。”

12．F。 根据前一句“her parents finally agreed with Chen．（他的父母们最终同意了）”和后一句“So they have to choose a right time．（所以他们不得不选择合适的时间）”可知空格处应该是一句承上启下的句子，主语必须是复数名词，而且要说明“为什么必须选择合适时间的原因”。故选F。句意为：“对于大多数象陈宇洁这样的青少年来说，与父母谈话可能是困难的，甚至是令人焦虑的。”

13．A。 根据空格前面的提示“asking questions like”可知这里应该选择问句。答案里只有A复合题意。故选A。句意为：“当你想跟父母谈论一些重要的事请时，什么时候是最佳时间？”

14．E。根据上一句“a newspaper in Zhejiang, did a survey about it．（一家浙江的报纸，对此作了调查）”可知此处应该是描述调查结果的句子。故选E。句意为：“结果表明大多数城市里的青少年会选择在吃饭时间与父母谈话。”

**IV. 书面表达。**

**Should teenagers go out with friends on weekends?**

Recently I’ve had a discussion with my parents about whether teenagers should go out with friends on weekends. My parents think that we teenagers should stay at home on weekends. We should go over our lessons. And we should have enough time to have a good sleep. They also think teenagers should help parents do some housework on weekends.

In my opinion, we teenagers should be allowed to go out with friends for fun on weekends, so we can relax more. And we can also share ideas with each other. What’s more, we can also take some exercise together to keep fit.