**Review of Units 6—10**

**综合能力演练**

**【巩固练习】**

**I. 单项选择。 (每小题1分，共15分)**

1．—Do you play \_\_\_\_\_\_ piano in your free time?

—No，I like sports．I often play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soccer with my friends．

A．不填；the B．the；不填 C．the；the D．a；a

2．The chemicals in the vegetables and fruit are bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our health．

A．from B．with C．of D．for

3．—Wow! You’ve got so many clothes．

—But \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them are in fashion now．

A．all B．both C．neither D．none

4. — Can you tell me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English at home?

— Listen to the English program and do a lot of reading.

A．how to read B．how to learn

C．when to use D．what to read

5．—Who ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all in the sports meeting?

—Hector did，I think．

A．fast B．faster C．fastest D．more fast

6．I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book when it began to rain that evening．

A．read B．have read C．was reading D．would read

7．—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bag everywhere but I couldn’t find it．

—Maybe you left it on the playground．

A．looked for B．looked at C．booked after D．looked up

8．Did Tom tell you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A．When he will leave for Beijing

B．when will he leave for Beijing

C．when would he leave for Beijing

D．when he would leave for Beijing

9．My mother told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work too late．

A．don’t B．not to C．don’t to D．to not

10．If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow，I will stay at home and do some housework．

A．will rain B．is going to rain C．rains D．is raining

11．—We are going to play in tomorrow’s football match．I feel very nervous，Dad．

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．I’m sure you can win the match．

A．Sorry B．Take it easy C．Good idea D．Have fun

12．—\_\_\_\_\_\_ I finish my homework now?

—No，you \_\_\_\_\_\_．Your work is over today．

A．Can’t；must B．Must；don’t have to

C．May；couldn’t D．Couldn’t；could

13．Phone me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you get to Wuzhong．**（2015年宁夏回族自治区中考）**

A．since B．so that C．as soon as D．while

14．—Our classmates went to a concert yesterday afternoon. **（2015年山东省泰安市中考）**

—What a pity! I my homework.

A. had done B. was doing C. am doing D. would do

15．—Where are the flowers? **（2015年湖北省武汉市中考）**

—You see, someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to the window.

A. moves B. had moved C. has moved D. would move

**II. 完形填空。（每空1分，共10分）**

What’s your idea about success? Some people say that beginners have all the luck, while others believe that success ＿＿1＿＿ only with practice. In fact, I feel both of these statements (陈述) are not true all the time. Each is true in some ways ＿＿2＿＿not in others.

For example, I went to a drawing competition many years ago and ＿＿3＿＿ surprisingly. As a prize, I got a film ticket to see “Titanic”. I was really ＿＿4＿＿ because it was the first time I had taken part in any competition, Thinking that I might be lucky again, I ＿＿5＿＿joining in other art competitions. But the result was that I ＿＿6＿＿ won again. I accepted the fact that the other people had a ＿＿7＿＿ artistic ability than I did. Art was not something I was especially interested in and I had never practiced the different art skills. So, the ＿＿8＿＿ I produced were not of a very high standard.

These experiences taught me a lot. Though I might have been lucky ＿＿9＿＿, I also need to put in hard work. As we know, ＿＿10＿＿ makes perfect. So I believe success builds on less luck and chance.

1. A. moves B. comes C. returns D. leaves

2. A. or B. so C. and D. but

3. A. won B. began C. failed D. ended

4. A. sorry B. active C. lucky D. nervous

5. A. tried B. forgot C. stopped D. remembered

6. A. often B. ever C. seldom D. never

7. A. greater B. more natural C. lower D. more common

8. A. results B. film C. prizes D. drawings

9. A. at last B. at most C. at first D. at least

10. A. chance B. practice C. difference D. experience

**III. 阅读理解。（每小题2分，共40分）**

　 A

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Personality Quiz(竞答游戏) Results  ① Have you got any friends?  ② Do you often go to parties?  ③ Do you do your homework carefully?  ④ Do you often get good marks?  ⑤ Do you often help your parents do housework?  ⑥ Do you often go to KFC for dinner?  ⑦ Do your friends often tell you about their worries?  ⑧ Do you often show your different ideas in class? | Keke  No  No  Yes  Yes  No  Yes  No  No | Xiaoxiao  Yes  Yes  No  No  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes |

1. Keke has got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends.

A. many B. few C. one D. some

2．The quiz is most probably read in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．dictionary B．magazine C．novel D．storybook

3．From the quiz, we can know Xiaoxiao \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A．is shy B．is outgoing

C．is good at lessons D．has no friends

4．Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

A．Xiaoxiao never goes to KFC.

B．Keke’s friends often ask him for help.

C．Xiaoxiao often does housework at home.

D．Keke often goes to parties.

5．What advice would you like to give Keke?

A．He should do his homework carefully.

B．He should study hard.

C．He shouldn’t do any housework.

D．He should show his ideas bravely in class.

B

　　The Peppered Moth, a kind of insect, lives in England. It is light brown in color and likes to live in light brown trees. This makes it not easy for birds to notice the moth and eat it.

　　But with the development of industry, smoke from factories began to reach the trees. The moth lived in these trees. The smoke made the trees blacker. Then something very strange happened in industrial areas. The Peppered Moth began to change color.

　　It became darker as well. Though the change took several years, some scientists noticed that newly-born moth were a little darker than usual.

A scientist called Kettlewell decided to make a careful study of this phenomenon (现象). He marked some of the light moths and some of the darker ones, and set them free in the woods near Birmingham, an industrial city. Later, he recaptured (再次捕获) as many marked moths as possible. The results were as follow:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Light moths | Darker moths |
| Moths set free | 580 | 601 |
| Moths recaptured | 93(16%) | 206(34%) |

Kettlewell did the research in the early 1950s. Soon after that Britain brought in new laws to reduce smoke and factory pollution.

　　Can you imagine what would happen to the Peppered Moths if the air became cleaner again?

6. The Peppered Moth began to change its color in industrial areas because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. it wanted to attract other moths

　　B. it had to keep the balance of nature

　　C. it was polluted by the smoke from factories

　　D. it could be like the color of its living place

7. From the results of Kettlewell’s research, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. more light moths were recaptured

　　B. some darker moths became light ones

　　C. much more of the light moths were killed

　　D. about one-third of the darker moths were killed

8. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “reduce” in Chinese?

　　A. 减少　　 B. 惩罚　　 C. 预测　　 D. 关注

9. If the air became cleaner again, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. the number of the light moths would become larger

　　B. there would be more darker moths and fewer light ones

　　C. the darker moths would fly away from the industrial areas

　　D. the total of the light moths would fly away from the industrial areas

10. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. the results of a research

　　B. Kettlewell, a great scientist

　　C. the moths that changed color

　　D. pollution in some industrial areas

C

We are often asked to make a speech in life. Most of us are afraid of it and don’t do a good job. Here are some simple steps to make your speech a successful one. First of all, find out everything you can about your subject and at the same time find out as much as you can about your audience. Who are they? What do they know about your subject? Put yourself in their shoes as you prepare your speech. Then try to arrange your material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible. Never forget your audience. Don’t talk over their heads or talk down to them. When you are giving your speech, speak slowly and clearly, look at your audience and pause for a few seconds from time to time to give your audience chances to think over what you’ve said. Just remember: be prepared, know your subject and your audience, say what you have to say and be yourself so that your ideas will bring you and your audience together.

11. “Put yourself in their shoes as you prepare your speech.” means that while preparing　your speech, you must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. put your shoes away and put on theirs

B. try on their shoes to see if they fit you

C. wear the shoes in the same size as theirs

D. think of your audience

12. When he is giving his speech, the speaker should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. let his eyes rest on the subject

B. follow the audience step by step

C. face the audience in a natural way

D. look up and see from time to time

13. During the course of a speech, it is not right for a speaker to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. think nothing of the audience　　　B. speak in a clear voice

C. take a short stop at times 　　　　D. give a lot of examples

14. What does the underlined word “pause” mean in the passage?

A. listen 　　　B. stop　　　 C. choose 　　　D. search

15. Which title best gives the main idea of the passage?

A. How to Remember the Audience.

B. How to Pick out the Topic for a Speech.

C. How to Prepare the Material for a Speech.

D. How to Improve Your Speech.

D

**(2015年江苏省南通市中考)**

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。

What do you when you begin to read an English newspaper？

You’d better know what sections are there．Usually，there is international news，business，science and technology，entertainment or lifestyle，sports and cartoons．You can choose your favorite section to read carefully．

Then，you come to the article itself．If you don’t have time to read the whole article，the headline(标题)and photo give you a general idea of the story．

**Different kinds of articles**

A news article includes body text and a photo with a short piece of text under it．It usually puts the most important information at the very beginning．If you don’t have much time to read the story，just have a look at the first paragraph．

A feature article is an in-depth(深度的)report on an event or person．It usually has an interesting opening．You get to know the idea of the article as you read．

Another kind of article is an opinion(评论)article．Usually，some famous people give their own opinions about an important issue in a fun way．Opinion is different from news stories that are all facts．

**Be a critical(批判性的)reader**

There are advertisements in newspapers．They can provide useful information about products，places，food or jobs．Remember that people make advertisements to sell you things．You don’t have to do everything advertisements tell you to do．You should be critical enough to judge which advertisements are useful and which are not．

16．How can you catch the general idea of an article in a short time？

17．Where is the most important information in a news article？

18．How many kinds of articles does the writer talk about in the passage？

19．What is the passage mainly about？

20．What do you usually do as a critical reader？(请自拟一句话作答)

**IV. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成所缺的单词。(每空1分，共10分)**

Adults smile less than children do in a day．386 times less，in fact．As a result，we are becoming more and more unhappy and u 1 ．

All human beings are b 2 to know how to smile．Children are s 3 to smile up to 400 times a day．For them，a smile comes from their h 4 and pleasure．Unluckily，as we grow

o 5 ，we smile less and less．

“Adults only smile 14 times a day，”says Jamb，a researcher．That means we only smile

e 6 two hours．

“Life has so many problems that we have forgotten all the r 7 to smile，”she says．

We just need to look for things that m 8 us smile，for example，by smiling at a child in a supermarket．

“Why are you afraid of a smile?”Jamb asks．Trying best to smile is the s 9 of your happy journey! And anyway，s 10 is a nice thing to do．

1．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。（每题1分，共8分）**

1. One day, Tom and Lynn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at the school gate.

2. Why do you make\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she) sad?  
3. I hope\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a holiday next month.

4.You’d better\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) about the suggestion.

5. China is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(large) countries in the world.

6. Lucy is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wise) as Lily.

7. Miss Chen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (popular) than Mr. Wang.

8. A dictionary is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than a story-book.

**VI. 连词成句。（每题1分，共7分）**

1.Mr.King，something，wants to，Chinese，know，about，culture

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
2. you, be, you, work, successful, hard, will, if

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. It，stupid，me，not，your advice，was，of，take，to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
4.her wish，scientist，is，be，a，to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Our，task，main，to，is，hard，study

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. you，like，attend，would，to，the meeting

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？  
  7. I，will, you, how, to, show, the computer, use

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VII. 书面表达。（10分）**

 仔细观察图片，并按要求作文。

写作要求：

1.结合自己的实际，描述画面所反映的现状。

2.简述这一现状带来的后果。

3.针对这一现状，表达自己的观点或愿望。

4.词数不少于60词（短文开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

词语提示：stress(压力) short-sighted(近视的) improving classes(提高班)

eyesight(视力) poor(弱的) do sports(做运动) relax(放松)

Nowadays, we students have heavy burden (负担) of studies. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**答案与解析：**

**I. 单项选择。**

1．B。play后接西方乐器时要加定冠词the，play后接球类名词时不加任何冠词。故选B。

2．D。句意为“在蔬菜和水果里的化学物质对我们的身体有害”。be bad for是固定搭配，表示“对……有害。

3．D。选项中all指三者或三者以上全部；both指两者全部；neither指两者全部不；none指三者或三者以上全部不。句意为“你有如此多的衣服。”，“但现在它们都不流行了。”指三者或三者以上全部不，所以选择答案D。

4. B。考查特殊疑问词+动词不定式，做谓语动词tell的宾语。

5．C。考查比较等级的用法。句意为“在所有的人中，谁在运动会上跑得最快？” 。根据句意在三者或三者以上的比较用最高级，故选C。

6. C。考查过去进行时，构成是was/were doing...，所以选C。

7. A。句意为“我到处找包，不能找到”。强调找的动作，所以选look for。

8.D。考查宾语从句，作宾语的从句要用陈述语序，且一般要和主句时态一致。

9. B。考查句式tell sb. not to do sth.，意为“告诉某人做某事”。

10. C。if引导的条件状语从句，如果主句是将来时，从句用一般现在时表示将来的意义。

11．B。考查情景交际。sorry“对不起”；take it easy“别紧张”；good idea“好主意”；have fun“玩得开心”。句意为“我们将在明天的足球赛上打球，我感到紧张，爸爸。”“别紧张，我相信你们能赢。”根据语境故选B项。

12．B。 句意为“我现在必须完成作业吗?”表示“必须”的情态动词用must；must引导的一般疑问句否定回答为No，you needn’t或No，you don’t have to。故选B。

13．C。考查状语从句。A项意为“自……以来”，可接时间点或引导时间状语从句；B项意为“以便，为了”，可引导目的状语从句；C项意为“一……就”，可引导时间状语从句；D项意为“当……时候”，可引导时间状语从句。注意while不和瞬间动词连用。句意为：你一到达吴忠就打电话给我。故选C。

14．B。句意：——昨天下午我们的同班同学参加了音乐会。——多么的遗憾，我一直在做作业。结合语境可知我昨天下午一直在写作业，故用过去进行时，故选B。

15．C。句意：——花在哪里？——你看，有人把它们移到了窗口。根据语境可知，花已经被移走，故应用现在完成时。故选C。

**II. 完形填空。**

1.B。move意为“移动”；come意为“来到，到来”；return意为“返回”；leave意为“离开”。句意为“一些人认为开创者运气好，而另一些人认为成功仅仅是因为练习”。故选B。

2.D。or表示选择，意为“或者，还是”；so意为“因此”，and表示并列，意为“和”；but表示转折，意为“但是”。句意为“事实上，我认为两种陈述都不完全正确。每一种说法在某一方面是正确的，但是在另一方面却是不正确的”。故选D。

3.A。由第二段第二句“As a prize, I got a film ticket to see ‘Titanic’.”可知，许多年前“我参加了绘画比赛，并且很令人吃惊地赢得了比赛。故选A。

4.C。lucky意为“幸运的”。句意为“我真的很幸运，因为这是我第一次参加比赛”。

5.A。try意为“尝试”；forget意为“忘记”；stop意为“停止”；remember意为“记住”。句意为“由于想到我可能还会幸运，所以我尝试参加其他艺术比赛”。

6.D。本题考查频率副词的用法。often意为“经常”；ever意为“曾经”；seldom意为“很少”；never意为“从来没有”。句意为“但结果是我从来没有再赢过”。故选D。

7.A。本题考查比较级的用法。句意为“我接受了这个事实：有一些人在艺术方面的能力比我强”。故选A。

8.D。句意为“因此，我的绘画作品水平不高”。故选D。

9.C。at last意为“最后”；at most意为“至多”；at first意为“最初，首先”；at least意为“至少”。句意为“尽管最初我也许是因为幸运，但是我也要付出努力”。故选C。

10.B。本题考查固定词组。“practice makes perfect”意为熟能生巧。故选B。

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A篇**

1.B。根据Keke的 问题答案可知。

2.B。根据表格问答内容可推知。

3.B。根据Xiaoxiao问题的答案可知。

4.C。根据Xiaoxiao第五个问题答案可知。

5.D。根据Keke回答No的问题可知。

**B篇**

6. D。由第一段说明moth身体颜色的变化会随外界的发展变化而变化，这种动物具有这项潜能。

7. C。由表中可看出更多的Moth被杀死。

8. A。Kettlewell’s的研究表明,很多死于工厂排放的烟,与工业污染,所以政府下令是为了减少烟的工业污染

9. A。这是显而易见的，Moth因烟与工业污染而死，如果空气再还原，moths数量就会增多。

10. C。本文主要讲述moths的颜色变化，运用了科学家做研究事实论证的方法。

**C篇**

11. D。本句子是一个比喻，从短文和句子的意思理解是“在准备演讲的时候要站在听众的角度”。不是把你的脚放在他们的鞋子里面。

12. C。从短文的介绍可以判断是用自然的方式面对听众。可以用淘汰法来选择。

13. A。可以直接判断答案，也可以用淘汰法。选项B、C和D在短文中都提到，所以选择A。

14. B。从短文的句子上下联系可以判断是“停顿、暂停”的意思。

15. D。本短文的重要内容是介绍如何提高演讲技巧，所以最佳标题是D。

**D篇**

16．By reading the headline and(the)photo／(I／we will／can) Read the headline and(the)photo．

17．At the(very) beginning．/ In the first paragraph．

18．(There are) Three(kinds)．

19．Tips for reading an English newspaper.／Suggestions of...／Advice on...／(It gives advice on) How to read an English newspaper.／It provides some tips for reading an English newspaper.／The ways to read an English news paper．

20．I only read the information which is useful to me.／I just read the advertisements I am interested in.／I don’t do everything advertisements tell me to do.／...

**IV. 根据短文内容及首字母提示完成所缺的单词。**

1．unpleasant 2．born 3．sure 4．happiness 5．older

6．every 7．reasons 8．make 9．start 10．smiling

**V. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. met 3.her 3.to have 4.think 5.the largest

6. wise 7. more popular 8.more expensive

**VI. 连词成句。**

1. Mr. King wants to know something about Chinese culture

2.You will be successful if you work hard

3. It was stupid of me not to take your advice

4. Her wish is to be a scientist

5. Our main task is to study hard

6. Would you like to attend the meeting

   7. I'll show you how to use the computer

**VII. 书面表达。**

参考范文：

Nowadays, we students have heavy burden of studies. At school, we begin our classes from about 7:30 in the morning and finish too many classes till 6:00 in the evening every day. Besides, we still take all kinds of improving classes at the weekend, which makes us very tired.

As a result, we have no time to do sports, take part in activities or even make friends. Because of much heavier schoolwork and less rest and sleep, our health is becoming poorer and poorer. Meanwhile, most of us are short-sighted.

In my opinion, it’s time to say goodbye to our thick glasses. The world is colorful and there is a lot of fun in it. We need our own time to do what we like. If so, we will have a wonderful life