**Review of Units 1-6**

**Ⅰ.单项选择。(每小题1分，共15分)**

1. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home.

　A. is 　　　B. have 　　　C. has 　　　D. is having

2. Every morning I get up early, so I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late for school.**（2015江西宜春期中）**

A. always B. never C. usually D. sometimes

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in Shanghai?

　　 A. What 　　　B. What is 　　　C. How 　　　D. How is

4. Our teacher asks you \_\_\_\_\_\_ English after class.

　　 A. to read　　　 B. read 　　　C. reading　　　 D. is reading

　5. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister speak English well?

　　 A. Is 　　　B. Are 　　　C. Do　　　 D. Does

　6. Listen! Who \_\_\_\_\_ to your mother in your room?

　　 A. speaks 　　　B. is speaking　　　 C. are speaking 　　　D. speak

　7. Don’t talk here. Grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　 A. sleep 　　　B. is sleeping　　　 C. are sleeping 　　　D. slept

 8. Lucy likes pandas because they are \_\_\_\_ friendly.

　A. kind of 　　　B. a kind 　　　C. kinds of 　　　D. all kind

9. Koalas sleep \_\_\_\_ the day and eat \_\_\_\_\_\_ night.

　A. at；in　　　 B. during；during 　　　C. in；in 　　　D. during；at

10. When(当……的时候) you are free, please write and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me about your school life.

**（2015成都金堂期中）**

 A. talk B. tell C. speak D. say

11. They go to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

　A. on；in 　　　B to; to 　　　C. to; from 　　　D. from; to

12. It’s a big box. Let me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

　　 A. to help 　　　B. helps 　　　C. helping　　　 D. help

13. I often watch TV, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this evening I’m doing my homework.

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

14. We usually get up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ six o`clock every morning.**（2015 湖南浏阳期中）**

 A. at B. on C. in D. from

15. She often helps her mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the housework.

 A. with B. in C. at D. on

**Ⅱ. 完形填空。(每小题1分，共10分)**

 Wang Xiaojun is 12 years old. He lives in the country in Hubei province (省). Today is

1 birthday. His parents prepare (准备) a nice dinner 　2　 him, but the boy says , “I won’t have the dinner 　3　 after the dinner, today is over, and my parents 　4　 for Shenzhen tomorrow. I don’t want to let them 　5　. ”

　 It is the first birthday that Wang Xiaojun is spending with his parents in three years. In the past three years, his parents stayed in Shenzhen and worked 　6　 money. They haven’t seen their son for three years. Tomorrow they have to leave home to go to Shenzhen.

　 Wang is not 　7　 stay-at-home child (留守儿童). In the country of China, there are more than 20 million children 　8　 at home without their parents. Stay-at-home children 　9　 a lot of problems. Many of them stay with their grandparents. They get less care from their parents. They often feel 　10　. Some of them don’t study well because their parents can’t help them with their study.

　 Then the Chinese government (政府) now care about the children very much and is trying to solve their problems.

1. A. her　　　　　B. my　　　　　　C. your　　　　　　D. his

2. A. for　　　　　B. of　　　　　　 C. on　　　　　　　D. in

3. A. like　　　　 B. because　　　 C. as　　　　　　　D. for

4. A. coming 　　　B. leaving 　　　 C. are leaving 　　　D. are coming

5. A. go 　　　　　B. come　　　　　C going　　　　　 D. coming

6. A. made 　　　　B. to make　　　 C. spent　　　　　 D. to spend

7. A. last 　　　　 B. only　　　　　 C. the last　　　　　D. the only

8. A. to study　　 B. to stay　　　 C. staying　　　　　D. studying

9. A. face　　　　 B. facing　　　　 C. has　　　　　　　D. having

10.A. alone　　　　B. lonely　　　　 C. afraid　　　　　 D. happy

**Ⅲ. 阅读理解。(每小题2分，共30分)**

A

　　 Do you know that man? He is my uncle. His name is David Smith. He is forty-eight this year. He is a worker. He works in a car factory. His factory is not near his home. So he gets up early in the morning and takes a bus to work. At about seven thirty, he gets to his factory. He makes (生产) the parts (零件) of the car. He makes many every day. He works very hard. Everyone likes him and says he is a good worker. He has his lunch in the factory. He often plays basketball after work. In the evening, he learns Chinese at home. His Chinese is good, too. Sometimes he helps me with my Chinese. I like my uncle very much.

1. That man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A. a teacher 　　　B. a bus driver 　　　C. a worker　　　 D. a player

2. David Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A. teaches Chinese in a school　　　　B. works in a car factory

　 C. learns Chinese every day 　　　　　D. helps me with my Chinese every day

3. He goes to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A. by bus 　　　B. on foot 　　　C. by taxi 　　　D. by bike

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the factory.

　 A. has dinner 　　　B. plays basketball 　　　C. sleeps 　　　D. eats lunch

5. Which is not right?

　 A. Everyone likes my uncle. 　　　　　 B. My uncle can speak Chinese.

　 C. My uncle is very lazy in the factory.　　D. My uncle works very hard in the factory.

　 B

　　 Two men are walking in the park. One is Mr. Brown, a worker, the other is Mr. Black. Mr. Brown is going to a chair. It is beside the road. Mr. Black is after him. Mr. Brown finds Mr. Black. Now Mr. Black begins to walk faster (更快), because he wants to get to the chair before Mr. Black. Now Mr. Black begins to walk faster because he also wants to get to the chair first. Then they both run. Mr. Black runs faster than (比) Mr. Brown. So he gets to the chair first and sits down on it. Mr. Brown runs after Mr. Black. When he gets to the chair, he sees Mr. Black sitting on it. He is sorry to show a notice (通知) with the words “Wet Paint (油漆未干)” to Mr. Black. Now Mr. Black knows why Mr. Brown is going to the chair.

6. Where are Mr. Brown and Mr. Black?

　 A. In the garden 　　　B. On the chair 　　　C. In the park 　　　D. Beside the road

7. What are they doing? They are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A. talking 　　B. walking to the chair　　 C. holding a notice 　　D. sitting on a chair

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at first.

　 A. Mr. Black; Mr. Brown 　　　B. The worker; Mr. Brown

　 C. Mr. Brown; Mr. Black 　　　D. Mr. Brown; the worker

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_get to chair first.

　 A. The worker 　　　B. Mr. Brown 　　　C. Mr. Black 　　　D. A strange (陌生人)

10. Mr. Brown goes to the chair because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　 A. he wants to sit there　　　　　　　　　　　　　 B. it is his chair

　 C. he wants to talk to Mr. Black on the chair　　　D. he wants to tell a notice

C

  **(2015 广西南宁中考)**

Time management is the greatest challenge for me in high school．I have to take good care of my subjects，activities，social life and rest．I was often angry with my family members just because I didn’t plan my time well．For example，I might shout at them for troubling me when I was working．And sometimes I might say something bad to them when I missed deadlines(最后期限)．even if it was actually my fault for cramming everything in(把所有的事情堆积起来) at the last minute．

As time goes by，I realize that time management is very important in our everyday life．The best advice to deal with time management is“break it into bits”．It’s really important for you to learn how to break a big project into small，manageable tasks．Then you can work progressively and have a sense of achievement（成就感）whenever you’ve done with a small part．

Another piece of advice is to plan a timetable for yourself．It doesn’t have to be the one that you follow completely．It’s just there to serve as a guide．You can compare（对照） your actual timetable with the planned one to see how well you actually use your time．The final suggestion is to always set deadlines for yourself．

11．Why was the writer angry with the family members?

 A．The writer was weak in subjects．

 B．The writer didn’t plan the time well．

 C．The writer had no chance to plan activities．

D．The writer’s social life was boring．

12．For the writer，what’s the best advice to manage time?

 A．To miss deadlines．

 B．To cram everything in at the 1ast minute．

 C．To break a big project into bits．

D．To follow the timetable completely．

13．According to the passage，which of the following is TRUE?

 A．The writer studies in a university．

 B．It’s impossible to break a big project into small tasks．

 C．The writer always knows how to manage time well．

D．A timetable can serve you as a guide．

14．How many pieces of advice does the writer give?

A．One． B．Two． C．Three． D．Four．

15．What’s the best title for the passage?

 A．A Sense of Achievement

 B．Time Management

 C．A Timetable Planning

D．Deadline Setting

**Ⅳ. 用所给词的适当形式填空。（每小题1分，10分）**

1. His\_\_\_\_\_\_ (friend) are very \_\_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to us. We all thank them.

2. Don’t let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( he) stand over there, please.

3. Look! Tina \_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) to her pen pal.

4. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework at school. But now he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) it at home.

5. Let’s\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to play soccer now.

6. Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_ (wash) hands before dinner.

7. －How does Bob \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) to work?

－By bus.

8. It’s difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the bridge because the river is very big.

9. －Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ (live)? －In a small village.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) quiet. Everyone can ask questions.

**Ⅴ.根据所给的句子的意思和首字母填写正确的单词，使句子完整。（每小题1分，共10分）**

1. －How many m\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an hour?

－Sixty.

 2. Fifty and forty is n\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. My school is f\_\_\_\_\_\_ from my home.

 4. The library is quiet, but it’s n\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside the library.

 5. I want to see monkeys because they are k\_\_\_\_\_ of cute.

 6. My favorite a\_\_\_\_\_\_ are pandas.

7. Jim and I are good friends. He is very f\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me.

8. Let’s s\_\_\_\_\_\_ the animals in great danger.

 9. Mary is cleaning the h\_\_\_\_\_ with her mother.

 10. My grandfather likes to drink t\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅵ.根据要求改写句子。（每小题1分，10分）**

1. The girl is a little shy. (改为同义句)

 The girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ shy.

2. Pandas are from China. (就划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pandas from?

3. It takes her 20 minutes to get to the bus station. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ does it take her to get to the bus station?

4. My friend goes to school by bus. (改为一般疑问句)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ your friend \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus?

5. I ride my bike to school. (改为同义句)

 I get to school \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. You have to wear your school uniform. (改为否定句)

 You \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school uniform.

7. I have to practice the piano on Sundays. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ you have to practice the piano?

8. Sam likes koalas because they’re interesting. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ koalas?

9. I like koalas very much. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you like very much?

10. Sam is from Canada. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_?

**VII. 书面表达。（15分）**

　　 下面图片是王梅（Wang Mei）的画，描写了她一家的周日的一个生活片段。请根据这些图片，用现在进行时描述一下王梅家这段生活情景，50词左右。

    

内容要点：

　　1. 奶奶在读书。

　　2. 父亲在做饭。

　　3. 妈妈在打扫。

　　4. 王梅在写作业。

　　5. 弟弟在玩玩具。

　　6. 注意运用不同的句式。

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

**答案与解析**

**Ⅰ.单项选择。**

1. C。从时间状语often可以判断句子是一般现在时，因主语是第三人称单数形式，所以谓语用has。

2. B。我每天早上起得很早，所以上学从不迟到。never 副词，表示“从不”。

　 3. B。询问天气用固定句型“What’s the weather like?”。

4. A。ask somebody to do something意为“让某人做某事”，所以ask后用动词不定式。

5. D。句子的谓语动词是speak，是实义动词，所以用助动词提问；又因为主语是第三人称单数所以用does。

　 6. B。从listen可以判断后面是现在进行时，who作主语时后面谓语动词一般用单数形式。

　 7. C。从上文的句意“不要在这里说话。”可以推测下文是“grandparents”正在睡觉，因此

文是现在进行时；又因主语是复数，所以用are sleeping。

8. A。句意“Lucy喜欢大熊猫，因为它们有几分（比较）友好。”； kind of意思是“有几分/

有点”，故选A。

9. D。during the day相当于in the day意为“在白天”；“在晚上”用短语at night。

10. B。talk至少是两个人的交谈，讨论；tell意为“讲述，告诉”；speak多指讲某种语言；say强调说的具体内容。

11. D。“从星期一到星期五”用介词短语“from… to…”。

12. D。动词短语let somebody do something意为“让某人做某事”，后面用省略to的动词不定式，所以选择D。

13. B。本题是考查连词的用法，前句意为“我经常看电视”，后句意为“今天晚上我在做作业”，两者是转折关系，连词but表示转折，所以选择B。

14. A。 at 用在具体某个时刻前；on 用在某一天或某一天的某一时间段；in用在大的时间段前，如某年，某月，某季节。from意为“来自；从……到……”。

15. A。“help sb. with sth.”意为“帮助某人做某事”。

**Ⅱ. 完形填空。**

1. D。句子开头的主语是he，后面的物主代词应该与前面的人称代词对应，所以用D。

2. A。考查短语prepare something for somebody给某人准备某物，因此此处应该用介词for。

3. B。前后句是因果关系故选because。

4. C。由tomorrow可知本句应该用一般将来时，动词leave一般用be leaving表示将来，类

似的动词还有come、go等。

5. A。动词短语let somebody do something，后面用动词原形，根据短文内容可以判断是他不

想让他的父母走。所以选择A。

6. B。动词不定式表示目的，文中“work”的目的是为了赚钱，因此后面用动词不定式。make

money意思为“赚钱”。

7. D。本空需要从短文的上下意思来理解，本句的意思是“Wang Xiaojun不是唯一的农村留

守儿童”， 所以用not the only表示“不是唯一”，题干上已有not，故选D。

8. C。“there be + 某人+doing”结构表示“某地有某人在做某事”。

9. A。从短文的上下联系和意思判断，留守儿童面临许多问题。这里的face是动词，表示“面

对、面临”。因为这是一个一般现在时的句子，主语是复数，所以选动词原形。

10. B。本空需要从全文理解，留守儿童没有父母的关爱，所以感到孤独。alone是单独地，

lonely是孤独的。

**Ⅲ. 阅读理解。**

**A篇**

1. C。由“He makes (生产) the parts (零件) of the car.”可知他是一个工人，所以本题选择C。

2. B。从“He works in a car factory.”可知他在一家小汽车工厂工作，所以本题选择B。选项D的时间状语every day不合题意。文中用的是sometimes。

3. A。从“So he gets up early in the morning and takes a bus to work.”可知他乘坐公共汽车去上班，所以本题选择A。

4. D。从“He has his lunch in the factory.”可以理解他在工厂吃午饭。

5. C。从短文的内容可以采取逐个淘汰的方法，从“He works very hard. 和Everyone likes him…”可以判断选项A和D是正确的。从“In the evening, he learns Chinese at home. His Chinese is good, too.”可以判断选项B是正确的，所以错误的是C。

**B篇**

6. C。从“Two men are walking in the park.”可以判断他们是在公园，所以选C。

7. B。从“Mr. Brown is going to a chair. It is beside the road. Mr. Black is after him.”可知他们正在向椅子方向走去。所以选B。

8. A。从“Mr. Brown is going to a chair. It is beside the road. Mr. Black is after him.”可以理解him是Mr. Brown，所以选A。

9. C。从“When he gets to the chair. He sees Mr. Black sitting on it.”可以判断是Mr. Black先到达，所以选C。

10. D。从短文后面的内容和情景可以理解Mr. Brown是工人，他朝椅子方向走去的目的是贴通知。所以选D。

**C 篇**

11. B。由第一段第三句“I was often angry with my family members just because I didn’t plan my time well.”可知，作者经常因为自己没有计划好时间而跟家人生气。故选B。

12. C。由第二段第二句“The best advice to deal with time management is‘break it into bits’.”可知，对作者来说，把大项目拆分成小项目是最好的建议。故选C。

13. D。由第三段中的“Another piece of advice is to plan a timetable for yourself...It’s just there to serve as a guide.”可知，时间表可以作为你的向导。故选D。

14. C。由文中的“The best advice...”“Another piece of advice...”“The final suggestion...”可知，作者共提出了三条建议。故选C。

15. B。通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了不能合理安排时间的坏处、合理安排时间的重要性以及如何合理安排时问。因此，最佳标题为“Time Management”。故选B。

**Ⅳ. 用所给词的适当形式填空。**

1. friends, friendly 2. him 3. is writing 4. does, is doing 5. go

6. to wash 7. get 8. to cross 9. live 10. Don’t be

**Ⅴ. 根据所给的句子的意思和首字母填写正确的单词，使句子完整。**

 1. minutes 2. ninety 3. far 4. noisy 5. kind

 6. animals 7. friendly 8. save 9. house 10. tea

**Ⅵ.根据要求改写句子。**

1.kind of 2. Where are 3. How long 4. Does , go 5. by bike

6. don’t have to wear 7. When do 8. Why does, like 9. What animals do

10. Where is, from

**VII. 书面表达。**

 Here are some pictures of Wang Mei’s family. It’s five o’clock on Sunday afternoon. Wang

Mei’s grandmother is reading a book. Wang Mei’s father is cooking in the kitchen and Wang Mei’s

mother is busy cleaning the floor. Wang Mei is doing her homework in her room. What’s Wang

Mei’s brother doing? Look! He is playing with his toy on the floor.