**Unit 3 Could you please clean your room？**

**综合能力演练**

**I. 单项选择。**

1. －Which do you prefer，a CD player or a walkman?

－\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．I prefer a portable computer．

A．Both B．Either C．None D．Neither

2. －I don’t like documentaries．

－\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. So do I B. So I do C. Neither do I D. Either do I

3. Sally took a photo of her friends while they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games．

A．play B．are playing C．have played D. were playing

4. Mr. Li asks us to remember that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careful we are，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes we will make．

A．the more；the fewer B．the fewer；the more

C．the more；the more D．the less；the fewer

5. It is helpful to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good habit of reading in language learning．

A．take B．show C．develop D．match

6. Thanks for your invitation，but I’m so sorry I can’t go．I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my baby at home．

A．take away B．take off C．take care of D．take out of

7. －What do you think of the party?

－Oh, it’s great! Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party.

A. invite; to B. inviting; at C. inviting; to D. invitation; to

8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, and never gave them back.

　　A. lent; to　　　 B. lent; from　　　 C. borrowed; to 　　　D. borrowed; from

9. －Could you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your clothes?

－Certainly, mom.

　　A. fold 　　　B. make 　　　C. sweep　　　 D. do

10. I hate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some chores, but I like to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bed.

　　A. make; do 　　　B. do; do　　　 C. make; make 　　　D. do; make

11. I don’t like doing the dishes because it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. interesting　　　 B. boring 　　　C. interested　　　 D. bored

12. Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog when I’m out?

A. take care of 　　　B. wash 　　　C. work on 　　　D. water

13. Your family are going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vacation. Please leave a message \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your best friend Sandy.

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

14. I’m going to spend my summer vacation in Paris. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my cat?

　　A. keep 　　　B. take care 　　　C. wash 　　　D. feed

15. －Could I look at your picture?

－Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. could B. can C. will D. must

**[真题链接]**

1. —A nice car! Is it yours? **（2015年湖北省武汉市中考）**

—No, it isn’t. I it from a friend of mine two days ago.

A. borrow B. have borrowed

C. will borrow D. borrowed

2. Next month we’re going somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday .**（2015年山东潍坊市中考）**

A. will begin B. has begun

C. begins D. is beginning

3. —Where is Tom? **（2015年乌鲁木齐中考)**

—He is practicing English he can win the speech competition.

A. to speak; in order to B. speaking; so that

C. speaking; in order to D.to speak; so that

**II. 完形填空。**

　 Tom is the son of a farm owner．One New Year’s Day，when he was 15，his father asked him 1 on the farm for one year when he was free．Tom was 2 with his father’s idea．“That isn’t my job．I have 3 homework to do.” Hearing this，his father said，“I promise to give you the best present if you 4 finish one year’s work.”

Tom thought for a while and 5 ．

Starting One Saturday，the boy 6 early and worked hard until evening，just like 7 farmer．Time passed quickly．Tom’s crops(庄稼) grew well． 8 the last day of the year，the father called his son to him．“I’m happy to see that you have worked very hard the whole year，”said the father．“Now，tell me 9 you want.”

The boy smiled and showed his father a big piece of bread made from his wheat(小麦)．Then he said，“I’ve already got the best present：No pains，no gains(不劳无获)．I think this is what you wanted me to know．”His father was 10 to hear that．Then he smiled，too．

1．A．works B．work C．to work D．working

2．A．happy B．excited C．exciting D．unhappy

3．A．much too B．too much C．a lot D．many

4．A．can B．need C．must D．should

5．A．said B．answered C．agreed D．asked

6．A．put on B．put up C．got on D．got up

7．A．other B．the others C．any else D．any other

8．A．On B．At C．In D．From

9．A．where B．what C．which D．why

10．A．pleased B．angry C．nervous D．sad

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A**

Harry is eighteen years old now. He studies in a middle school. His parents like him very much and hope he can become a famous man. So they tell him to study hard and they do all for him. They call him at six in the morning, after breakfast his father takes him to school in a car and in the afternoon, as soon as the young man comes back, the supper is ready. Of course, he never washes his clothes or goes to buy anything in the shops.

Once Harry’s father was sent to London on business. He would stay there for half a year. Leaving, he told his wife to take good care of their son. The woman had to get up earlier and did all that her husband did before. And two months later she was so tired that she was ill in bed. Now the young man got into trouble. He couldn’t do any housework. He had to do as his mother told him. Even he didn’t know where to get on the bus! Yesterday Harry’s mother found his shoes were worn out and told him to buy a new pair in the shop. But he didn’t know how to choose. The woman had a size and gave him a shoe pattern and told him to buy a pair of shoes himself. It was Saturday that day and Harry didn’t go to school. With a policeman’s help, he found a shop. The shopkeeper was friendly to him. The man brought a lot of shoes and asked him to choose. When he was trying on a pair, suddenly he remembered something and took them off. The man was surprised and asked, “ What’s the matter, young man?”

“I’m sorry. I’ve left the shoe pattern at home!”

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always does some housework in the morning.

A. Harry’s father B. Harry’s mother C. Harry D. Nobody

2. Harry’s parents do all instead of him because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he’s too young B. he has poor health

C. he’s busy with his studies D. they hope he spends all time on studies

3. The woman had to look after her son by herself because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. her husband wasn’t at home

B. she was stronger than her husband

C. she knew the young man well

D. she was freer than her husband

4. When the man was in London, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Harry had to stay at home

B. Harry didn’t find the bus stop

C. Harry fell behind in his class

D. Harry wouldn’t go to school

5. The boy didn’t buy the shoes because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he didn’t find the shoe store

B. he didn’t have enough money

C. he tried on the shoes by himself

D. he didn’t believe himself at all

**B**

It started as a game．Wendy and Peter were in River Park．They watched the boats in the river and visited the zoo．They played on the slides and swings．They watched the merry-go-round，but they did not have money for a ride．They ate their sandwiches at a picnic table．Suddenly Wendy jumped up．

“I know what to do.” she said. “Look at all that junk under the tables．Let’s pick it up.”

So they picked up paper and empty boxes and cans．They put them in the green cans marked “Litter”．Peter’s dog Snoopy picked up some paper and ran away with it．Peter called him back and took it from him．Then they taught Snoopy to carry trash for them．They put it in the cans．They worked until there was no trash left on the picnic grounds．

The next day their friends Mario and Andy came to the park with them．They helped to tidy the picnic grounds again．Then they ran all over the park looking for litter．They tried to see who could find the most．After that，it was a game they played every time they came to the park．

One day，a man came with a camera．He watched what they were doing．He asked to take a picture for them．Then he took them all for a free ride on the merry-go-round，even Snoopy．The next day their picture was in the newspaper．It said，“Five Litter Lifters at River Park”．After that all their friends wanted to be litter lifters．It was the beginning of a club that was a model for others to follow．

6. Why did Wendy and Peter go to the park at first?

A. To have fun．

B. To throw paper．

C. To empty litter cans．

D. To ride on the merry-go-round．

7. What did the man with the camera do?

A. He helped the children pick up litter．

B. He helped them catch Peter's dog．

C. He took a picture of the litter lifters for a newspaper.

D. He took a picture of all the trash on the ground．

8. What did Wendy and Peter teach Snoopy?

A. Not to bark at people．

B. To empty litter cans．

C. To stand beside them．

D. To help pick up litter．

9. What does the story show about Wendy and Peter and their friends?

A. They were big for their age．

B. They were glad to help．

C. They would rather work than play．

D. They found a way to make money．

10. What does the last part of the story show?

A. The man with the camera joined the club．

B. People laughed at the children for picking up trash．

C. Other children began to help keep the park clean．

D. People came and took the litter cans away．

**C**

**（2015年河南省中考）**

****

Why is setting goals（目标）important? Because goals can help you do and experience everything you want in life. Instead of just letting life happen to you, goals allow you to make your life happen.

Successful people in life imagine how their life should be and set lots of goals. 11 It's like having a sign to show you where you want to go. Think of it this way. There are two drivers. One has a place to go to clearly in mind which can be found on a map. He can drive straight there surely without any wasted time. The other driver has no goal, or a map. 12 But he drivers aimlessly(无目的地）around, never getting anywhere, just using up oil. Which driver do you want to be?   
     13 They decide what they want in life and then get there by setting goals and making plans. Unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident. Goals aren’t difficult to set, and they aren’t difficult to reach. 14 You are the one who must decide what to achieve and in what direction to aim your life.   
   Research tells us that when we write a goal down we are more likely to achieve it.

15 They are harder to forget. Also when you write your goals in your own way，you are able to make yourself realize situations that will bring you nearer to your goals.

根据材料内容，从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项，使短文意思通顺、内容完整。

A. Written goals can be reviewed usually

B. He starts off at the same time from the same place.

C. It’s up to you to find out what your goals really are.

D. By setting goals you are taking control of your life.

E. Winners in life set goals and follow through on them.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

**IV. 书面表达。**

目前中学生学习重，压力大。而丰富多彩的业余生活，有利于开阔视野，调节身心，

提高学习效率。请以“My Spare Time”为题写一篇作文，谈谈你的业余生活。如看书、看电视、玩电脑、做运动、做家务等。

**My Spare Time**

I am a middle school student．Though I’m busy with my lessons，my spare time is still colorful．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案与解析】**

**I. 单项选择。**

1. D。由后句的“I prefer a portable computer．”可知以上供选择的两个选项都不喜欢，表示“两个都不……”用neither．

2. C。倒装句常由so或neither引导，so用于肯定句，neither用于否定句。由上句中的don’t like可知应用neither引导倒装。

3. D。根据句意“Sally为朋友照相”和下文句意“当他们玩电及游戏时”可知，两个动作同时发生，因此while后应接进行时。故选D。

4. A。“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”意为“越……越……”。句意为：“李老师要求我们记住：我们越细心，我们犯的错误就越少。”故选A。

5. C。考查动词词义辨析。take意为“花费”；show意为“展示”；develop意为“开发；发展；match意为“搭配”。只有develop符合句意：“在语言学习上发展一个好习惯是有帮助的。”故选C。

6. C。考查动词短语的辨析。句意：“谢谢您的邀请，但很抱歉我不能去。我需要在家照看孩子。”take care of意为“照看；照料”符合句意。而take away“带走”；take off“脱下；起飞”；take out of“从……取出”均与句意不符。

7. C。for后要加动词的-ing形式；invite sb. to the party意为“邀请某人参加聚会”。

8. D。lend sth. to sb. 把……借给……；borrow sth. from sb. 从……借……；由never gave them back.可知是借出。

9. A。could you please do... 意为“请你做……好吗？”；fold one’s clothes 叠衣服。

10. D。do some chores “做家务”；make one’s bed “整理床铺”。

11. B。由I don’t like doing the dishes可知洗衣服是无聊的。boring修饰物。

12. A。take care of “照顾”。

13. B。on vacation 在度假；leave a message for 给……留个信。

14. D。Could you please do... 意为“请你做……好吗？”；feed 喂养。

15. B。用could语气更加委婉、客气，不表示时态，回答是用can。

**[真题链接]**

1.D。borrow是动词原形，用于一般现在时；have borrowed是现在完成时的结构；will borrow是一般将来时的结构；borrowed是过去式，用于一般过去时。句中two days ago“两天前”是一般过去时的时间状语，故本句用一般过去时，选D。

2.C。由题干可知，本句是含有as soon as 引导的时间状语从句的主从复合句，如果主句表示将来，从句则用一般现在时表示将来。故选C。

3.B。practice doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“练习做某事”，排除A、D两项；in order to后接动词原形，so that后接句子，而第二空后很明显是一个句子，故选B。句意：“汤姆在哪里？”“他正在练习说英语以便能在演讲比赛中获胜。”

**II. 完形填空。**

1. C。ask sb. to do sth．表示“让某人去做某事”。

2. D。从下文“That isn’t my job．”可看出Tom不满意他父亲的想法。故选D。

3. B。much too“太”，修饰形容词或副词原级；too much“太多”，修饰不可数名词；a lot“很多”，后接of可修饰名词；many“许多”，修饰复数名词。文中homework是不可数名词，故选B。

4. A。can“能够”；need“需要”；must“必须”；should“应该”。句意：如果你能完成一年的工作，我保证给你最好的礼物。故选A。

5. C。根据上下文可知，本句意思：汤姆想了一会儿同意了。故选C。

6. D。put on“穿上，戴上”；put up“张贴，搭建”；get on“上车”；get up“起床”。句意：“从一个星期六开始，那个男孩早早起床，然后努力劳动到傍晚……”，故选D。

7. D。the others和any else后不能再跟名词；other修饰复数名词，the other修饰单数名词，表示两者中另外一个；any other修饰单数名词或复数名词。此处被修饰词为单数名词farmer，故选D。

8. A。on常用在具体的某一天前；at常用在钟点时间前；in常用在年份、月份或季节等前；from表示某事开始的时间。句意：在那年的最后一天，父亲把儿子叫到身边。此处表示具体日子，故选A。

9. B。联系第一段内容可知，父亲是想实现对儿子的承诺——给儿子最好的礼物。故句意为“现在告诉我你想要什么？”。故选B。

10. A。由男孩说的话可知：通过一年的劳动，男孩已经懂得“不劳无获”的道理。此句句意为：他爸爸听了这番话很高兴。故选A。

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A 篇**

1. A。根据文章中的“The woman had to get up earlier and did all that her husband did before.”可知答案。

2. D。根据文章中的“So they tell him to study hard and they do all for him.”可知答案。

3. A。根据第二段的一、二句话可知答案。

4. B。根据“Even he didn’t know where to get on the bus!”可知答案。

5. D。根据文章最后的三句话可知答案。

**B 篇**

6. A。文章第一段给出了答案：他们一开始去公园不是为了捡垃圾，而是为了玩。

7. C。根据文章最后一段的内容得到本题的答案：带相机的人给他们拍了照片，最后将他们的照片登到了报纸上。

8. D。根据Then they taught Stoopy to carry trash for them．可知，他们是教小狗帮他们捡垃圾。

9. B。从短文的内容可知：他们这么做的目的不是为了挣钱，而是为了公园的整洁。

10. C。最后一段的After that all their friends wanted to be litter lifters．就是该段的主题句：其他的孩子也来帮忙捡垃圾了。

**C 篇**

11. D。根据下一句话“It’s like having a sign to show you where you want to go.”可知该选D，通过设定目标，你可以控制你的生活。

12. B。根据上句“The other driver has no goal, or a map.”联系下句“But he drivers aimlessly(无目的地） around, never getting anywhere, just using up oil.”可知该选B，他在同一时间从同一个地方出发。

13. E。联系下文“Unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident.”可知该选E，生活中的赢家设定目标，并跟随目标进行活动。

14. C。联系下句“You are the one who must decide what to achieve and in what direction to aim your life”可知该选C，是由你来找出你的目标。

15. A。联系上句“Research tells us that when we write a goal down we are more likely to achieve it.”可知该选A，书面目标通常可以经常被回顾，被复习。

**IV. 书面表达。**

**My Spare Time**

I am a middle school student．Though I’m busy with my lessons，my spare time is still colorful．

After school I usually play sports．I like basketball and football very much．Sports help me to keep healthy and study better．I often do some reading in the evening．I think books are our best friends．They give us much knowledge that we can’t learn at school．So reading books is the best way of spending my spare time．Sometimes I watch TV or surf the Internet．I find it’s a good way to relax myself．At the same time it can also help me open up my eyes to the outside．At weekends I often help my parents with the housework．I clean the house，wash clothes and learn to cook．I enjoy myself in my spare time．