**Unit 6 When was it invented？**

**综合能力演练**

**【综合测试】**

**I. 单项选择。**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ that they will have the final exam next week.

A. believe B. believes C. is believed D. believed

2. The boy is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the foreign country.

　　A. to work 　　　B. work　　　 C. study　　　 D. studying

3. The blackboard \_\_\_\_\_\_ just now. Do you know who did it?

　　A. cleaned 　　　B. was cleaning　　　 C. has cleaned　　　 D. was cleaned

4. Your brother was noticed \_\_\_\_\_\_ other’s homework just now.

　　A. copy 　　　B. to copy　　　 C. copying　　　 D. copies

5. That house is not \_\_\_\_\_\_ , so we have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy it.

　　A. enough big; enough money 　　　B. big enough；enough money

　　C. enough big; money enough 　　　D. much big; many money

6. The wedding of Prince William was held in Westminster Cathedral \_\_\_\_\_\_ April 29, 2011.

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

7. The stamps are used for \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

　　A. to send 　　　B. sends 　　　C. sending　　　 D. sent

8. That big machine \_\_\_\_\_ by the young people in the factory.

　　A. operate 　　　B. operation 　　　C. is operating 　　　D. is operated

9. The light bulb was \_\_\_\_\_ by the great \_\_\_\_ Edison.

　　A. invention; inventor 　　　B. invented; inventor

　　C. inventor; invented　　　D. invention; invention

10. I am sorry I took your pens and books \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

　　A. by mistake 　　　B. by chance 　　　C. by heart 　　　D. by choice

11. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the train was invented?

　　A. what　　　 B. who　　　 C. when 　　　D. which

12. Rice is grown in South China \_\_\_\_\_ farmers.

A. by 　　　　B. in 　　　　C. with　　　　 D. for

13. A year can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twelve months.

A. divide into B. be divided into C. divide from D. be divided from

14. —Would you help me clean up the classroom，Bill？

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, quite right

B. Never mind

C. That’s all right

D. Sure, with pleasure

15. The cookies \_\_\_\_\_\_ good. Could I have more?

A. taste B. smells C. feel D. sound

【真题链接】

1. Mike is \_\_\_\_\_\_, but his brother Sam is much \_\_\_\_\_\_. (2014 宜宾市中考)

A. heavy; heavier B. heavy; heaviest C. heavier; heaviest D. heavier; the heaviest

2. Look! Laura is getting the first place. \_\_\_\_\_\_ fast runner she is! (2014 陕西中考)

A. How B. What C. How a D. What a

3. You must make sure your tea is not too hot \_\_\_\_\_\_ you drink it. (2015 沈阳中考)

A. before B. after C. since D. while

**Ⅱ. 完形填空。**

Today some people call Amsterdam the “City of Bicycles” because it is a city which is flat and convenient for bicycles.

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans 1 an idea. They believed that it would be better for everybody if only bicycles were allowed in the city centre. They were 2 that this would help so save energy, reduce pollution and provide free public transport. The group painted hundreds of bicycles 3 and placed them in public places around Amsterdam for people to use. 4 was allowed to take them and use them for short journeys, whether he was a local or a foreigner. Wherever someone finished a journey, they would 5 the bike there for someone else to use. The problem was that it didn’t work— 6 took all the bicycles within weeks!

7 more than thirty years later, the “white bike” is back in town—this time with a computer chip(芯片) to 8 its every move! To take a bicycle, you have to put a special card inside. The new “White bike” is not white any more but is an unusual 9 with bright colours. The bikes are parked at special parking places and people who want to use them have to take them to another place that has enough room.

There is already less traffic in central Amsterdam, 10 both locals and tourists have been using the white bikes. Thanks to the good ideas of lots of people, like the cycling fans in the 1960s, many people around the world have been enjoying city centre streets without cars for many years.

1. A. stole B. had C. refused D. dropped

2. A. thoughtful B. helpful C. hopeful D. thankful

3. A. black B. brown C. blue D. white

4. A. Anyone B. Everyone C. No one D. Someone

5. A. take B. leave C. carry D. send

6. A. robbers B. shoplifters C. kidnappers D. thieves

7. A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Though

8. A. make B. mark C. record D. describe

9. A. design B. idea C. size D. experiment

10. A. so B. because C. but D. while

**III. 阅读理解。**

A

In 1826, a Frenchman named Nieple needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography was in 1837.That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. The kind of photo was called a Daguerreotype. Soon, other people began to use Daguerre’s way. Travelers brought back wonderful photos from all over the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of films and other machines. But this did not stop them, for example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were lifelike. Photography also became one kind of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photos were not just copies of the real world. They showed the author’s ideas and feelings, like other kinds of art.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

1. The first photo taken by Nieple was a picture of .

A. his business B. his house C. his garden D. his window

2. The daguerreotype was .

A. a Frenchman B. a kind of picture C. a kind of camera D. a photographer

3. If a photographer wanted to take pictures of moving things in the year of 1840, he had to .

A. watch lots of films B. buy an expensive camera

C. stop in most cities D. take many films and something else with him

4. Mathew Brady .

A. was very lifelike B. was famous for his unusual pictures

C. was quite strong D. took many pictures of moving people

5. This passage tells us .

A. how photography was developed

B. how to show your ideas and feelings in pictures

C. how to take pictures in the world

D. how to use different cameras

**B**

(2015 福州中考)

Flow like the river of change

 Little stream ran down from a high mountain through many villages and forests. Then it reached a desert. “I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert,” she thought. As she started, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After many tries, she still failed. “Maybe I can’t reach the ocean,’’ she said sadly to herself.

At this time, a deep voice said, “If a breeze（微风）can cross the desert, so can a river.” It was the voice of the desert. But the little stream answered, “That’s because a breeze can fly, but I cannot. ”

“That’s because you can’t give up what you are. Let yourself evaporate（蒸发）into the breeze, and it can take you across,” said the desert. “Give up what I am now? No! No!” The little stream could not accept this idea. “The breeze can carry the vapor（蒸汽） across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again,” said the desert. “And whether you’re a river or vapor, your nature never changes.” Hearing this, the little stream went into the open arms of the breeze. It carried her to the next stage of her life.

The course of our lives is like the experience of the little stream. If you want to go through difficulties in your life to head for success, you should also change the way you are.

6. The little stream aimed to reach \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the forest B. the ocean C. the desert D. the river

7. The little stream \_\_\_\_\_ before she got to the desert.

A. didn’t meet much difficulty B. was worried about herself

C. knew well about the desert D. was confident about herself

8. At first, the little stream didn’t accept the desert’s advice because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. she failed many times B. she was afraid of the breeze

C. she wasn’t able to fly D. she wouldn’t give up what she was

9. The little stream finally crossed the desert by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. evaporating into the breeze B. forming a river

C. disappearing into the sand D. changing her nature

10. What does the story mainly tell us?

A. The road to success is not always easy and smooth.

B. Whatever others say, we should always be ourselves.

C. To succeed, we should change the way we are if necessary.

D. We may experience difficulty in life just like the little stream.

**IV. 书面表达。**

随着时代的进步，高科技的发展，人们的生活发生了日新月异的变化。未来生活将会是什么样子？谁都无法预料。请发挥你的想象，谈谈在未来的日子里，将有哪些不可思议的变化。如：很多事情由机器人或计算机完成、在家购物、足不出户旅行……请以“The future life” 为题写一篇短文。

要点：1.文章条理清楚；

2.词数：80～100。

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**【答案与解析】**

**Ⅰ. 单项选择。**

1. C。句意为“相信他们下周将有期末考试”。It is believed that…属于固定句式，表示“（人们）相信……”。

2. D。考查短语be used to的后面用动名词形式，表示“习惯于做某事”。

3.D。从句的时间状语just now “刚才”可以判断是过去时，本句的主语blackboard不能执行后面的动作clean，要用被动语态来表示主语是动作的承受者。

4.B。考查动词短语notice somebody do something的被动语态的用法，这个短语是用省略to的动词不定式作宾语补足语，在被动语态的句子中把省略的to再还原过来。

5.B。考查enough的用法。enough作副词修饰形容词的时候，放在形容词的后面；enough作形容词修饰名词的时候，放在名词的前面。

6. C。考查介词的用法。在具体某一天前用介词on。故选C。

7.Ｃ。考查动词短语be used for的用法，这个短语的后面用动名词作介词的宾语。

8.Ｄ。考查一般现在时的被动语态，主语是the machine，是动词operate的承受者，所以用被动语态。

9.Ｂ。考查invent的名词和动词的用法，第一个空用动词的过去分词构成被动语态；第二个空是用名词inventor表示“发明家”的意思。

10.Ａ。考查介词短语的用法，从句子的意思可知by mistake，表示“错误地做某事”。

11. C。考查特殊疑问词的用法，从句子后面的情景可以理解是用when表示“什么时候”的意思。

12.A。本句是被动语态，主语是动作的承受着，动作的执行者是由by后接them构成。

13. B。考查情态动词的被动语态，构成是can be +动词过去分词。句意为“一年能被分成十二个月” ，be divided into意为“被分成”。

14. D。根据答语表示“乐意效劳”，所以选D，意为“当然，高兴帮忙”。

15. A。考查连系动词的用法。taste意为“品尝起来”，后接形容词good作表语。cookies是复数，所以谓语动词不用三单形式。

**【真题链接】**

1. A。句意：迈克重，但他的哥哥更重。根据句意，第一个题空用原级，第二个题空中哥哥在和他比较，两者比较用比较级。故选A。

2. D。句意：看！Laura要得第一名了。她跑得多快啊！由how和what引导的感叹句的结构为：How＋*adj. / adv.*(＋主语＋谓语)！和What(＋a /an)＋*adj.*＋*n.*(＋主语＋谓语)!故答案为D项。

3. A。句意“在喝之前，你必须确保你的茶不太烫。” before之前；after之后；since自从，既然，因为；while当，然而。根据语境，应该在喝之前判断茶是不是太烫，故选A。

**Ⅱ. 完形填空。**

1.B。根据本段所述可知，这一群骑车爱好者，有了一个主意，即希望在市中心让人们骑车，故用动词have的过去式。

2.C。因为这个方案的实施能节约能源，减少污染，提供免费的公共交通，因而是充满希望的。

3.D。根据下文所述可知，这群人把自行车涂成白色的放在阿姆斯特丹的公共处，让人们来使用。

4.A。理解上下文所述可推断，在阿姆斯特丹的任何人都可以骑这些自行车进行短道行驶，故选A项。

5.B。理解前半句可推断，人们使用完自行车后，要把它留在那里让别的人使用，留下来用动词leave，故选B项。

6.D。根据常识可知，偷这些自行车的人应是 “thief”，故选D项。

7.A。通读上下文可知，尽管以前自行车经常被盗，而三十年后，这种方便于人们出行的自行车又出现了，前后有转折关系，故选A项。

8.C。根据下文所述可知，这些电脑芯片放置于自行车中的功能是能够记录自行车的移动情况，故选C项。

9.A。由句意可知自行车不再是白色，人们把它们设计成一些明亮的色彩，这是一种不同寻常的设计，故选A项。

10.B。通读全句分析，后面的句子是前面句子的原因，故用表示原因的连词because。

**III.阅读理解。**

**A篇**

1. C。由第一段第四句“He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden.”可知。

2. B。由第二段句子“The kind of photo was called a Daguerreotype.”可知。

3. D。由第四段句子“That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of films and other machines.”可知。

4. B。由最后一段中的句子“Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were lifelike.”可知。

5. A。全文写了摄影的历史，是怎样一步一步成为一种艺术的。

**B篇**

6. B。根据第一自然段结尾处“Maybe I can’t reach the ocean”可知本题选B。

7. D。从第一自然段中小溪自己的话“I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert,”我战胜了那么多的困难，我通过沙漠应该没有问题。可知，小溪是自信。故选D。

8. D。从文章中“Give up what I am now? No! No!”可知，小溪拒绝是因为不愿意放弃自己原来的形态，故答案为D。

9. A。根据文意可知“小溪最终把自己变成蒸气蒸发到微风中，在微风带领下到了大海。”故选A。

10. C。短文讲述小溪在穿越沙漠时改变自己，蒸发到微风中，最终成功到达大海。根据文章最后一句 “If you want to go through difficulties in your life to head for success, you should also change the way you are.”可知答案选C。

**IV. 书面表达。**

参考范文：

What do you think the life in the future will be like?

In the future there will be robots as well as computers, and we will do many things at home without leaving. We can check e-mails on the computer, and do some shopping, see a doctor, know a lot all over the world with the help of the computer. The robots can help us do cleaning, cooking and washing. What’s more, we can have lessons without going to school, and our teacher can teach us through the Internet.

I think the life in the future will be wonderful, and we can enjoy ourselves very much because there will be enough time to relax and do what we like to do.