**Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.**

**综合能力演练**

**I. 单项选择。**

1. — We all went to the cinema except you last night. Why didn’t you come?

 — Because I \_\_\_\_\_\_ that movie twice.

 A. have watched B. had watched C. was watching D. would watch

2. Mr. Brown always makes his class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and keeps his students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

A. alive; interesting B. lively; interesting C. alive; interested D. lively; interested

3. It’s impolite to laugh at, stare at or play \_\_\_\_\_on disabled people.

 A. fun    B. jokes     C. tricks    D. parts

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ four thousand new words by the end of last year.

 A. learned B. had learned C. have learned D. will learn

5. When I got there, I realized that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my glasses at home.
　　A. forgot 　　　B. had forgot　　　 C. left 　　　D. had left

6. I believe what he said. It seems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the fact.
　　A. close 　　　B. closed　　 　 C. far 　　　D. further

7. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_without saying goodbye.

A. went with B. went off C. went on D. went in

8. By the time I got home, my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner for me.
　　A. cooked　　　 B. had cooked 　　　C. was cooking　　　 D. is cooking

9. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him recently?
　　A. is happening 　　　B. is happened 　　　C. has happened 　　　D. happened

10. The little girl felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at being the center of attention.
　　A. embarrassing　　　 B. embarrassed　　　 C. exhausted　　　 D. exhausting
11. Both of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married for more than fifty years.
　　A. have got　　　 B. got　　　 C. were got 　　　D. have been
12. I was late for school this morning because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
　　A. oversleeping 　　　B. was oversleeping　　　 C. overslept　　　 D. was overslept

13. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_\_ the box and I want to use it to carry my clothes?
　　A. empty 　　　 B. emptied　　　 C. emptying　　　 D. empties
14. Do you know your new teacher is one of my \_\_\_\_\_\_. He is my uncle.
　　A. relatives　　　 B. friends 　　　C. classmates 　　　D. members
15. Our teacher asked who \_\_\_\_\_ the window just now.
　　A. to break 　　　 B. breaking 　　　C. broke　　　 D. broken

**【真题链接】**

1. Could you please give me a hand? I can’t complete the task on time \_\_\_\_\_\_ your help. **(2015 广东中考)**

A．without B．under C．with D．for

 2. — What’s wrong with Simon? He isn’t at school today．**(2015南京中考)**

— His legs hurt．He was \_\_\_\_\_\_ by a motorcycle this morning．

A．treated B．hit C．operated D．cured

3. Scientists say that banana trees may disappear(消失) from the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banana cancer. **(2014 东营中考)**

A. because of B. instead of C. as for D. together with

**II. 完形填空。**

**（2014 江西中考）**

 You feel tired and you have no energy. You can’t breathe out of your nose and your throat hurts. Don’t be afraid you have probably just got a 1 . Every year, many kids experience this sick feeling. Some kids have up to eight colds every year. So, what 2 is a cold?

Well, a cold is an infection (传染病). It affects (影响) 3 nose, ears and throat and makes you feel sick and weak. It’s very 4 to catch a cold. When someone sneezes or coughs near you, bacteria（细菌） travel through the air and 5 your body and then make you sick. Also, if you touch your nose or eyes after touching something that has bacteria on it, 6 a door or your desk at school, you can get a sick.

Some of the symptoms（症状）of a cold 7 a fever, a sore throat and a cough. If you sneeze, or if your nose is runny and your 8 are watery, you’ve probably got a cold. Most people who have got a cold feel very tired and don’t have much 9 to do anything.

A cold is not a pleasant thing to 10 . However, there are some things you can do to feel 11 . You should have hot drinks 12 you’ve got a sore throat and cough. You should eat healthy foods and get a lot of rest so your body can be strong enough to 13 your cold. If you’ve got a fever, or if you aren’t feeling better within a few days, you should visit your 14 and take some medicine.

A cold can be frustrating 15 just remember that there are many things you can do to feel better and get stronger. Take care of your body and stay healthy.

1. A. cough B. headache C. fever D. cold

2. A. exactly B. nearly C. clearly D. firstly

3. A. my B. your C. its D. their

4. A. difficult B. necessary C. easy D. helpful

5. A. build B. find C. feel D. enter

6. A. like B. on C. behind D. with

7. A. take B. catch C. turn D. include

8. A. legs B. arms C. eyes D. ears

9. A. energy B. money C. time D. air

10. A. do B. make C. pass D. experience

11. A. worse B. better C. colder D. hotter

12. A. until B. so C. if D. unless

13. A. fight B. keep C. have D. get

14. A. parent B. doctor C. friend D. teacher

15. A. but B. then C. and D. or

**III. 阅读理解。**

 **A**

 Take a class at Dulangkou School, and you’ll see lots of things different from other schools. You can see the desks are not in rows and students sit in groups. They put their desks together so they’re facing each other. How can they see the blackboard? There are three blackboards on the three walls of the classroom!
　　The school calls the new way of learning “Tuantuanzuo”, meaning sitting in groups. Wei Liying, a Junior 3 teacher, said it was to give students more chance to communicate.
　　Each group has five or six students, according to Wei, and they play different roles (角色). There is a team leader who takes care of the whole group. There is a “study leader” who makes sure that everyone finishes their homework. And there is a discipline (纪律) leader who makes sure that nobody chats in class.
　　Wang Lin is a team leader. The 15-year-old said that having to deal with so many things was tiring.
　　“I just looked after my own business before,” said Wang. “But now I have to think about my five group members.”
　　But Wang has got used to it and can see the benefits (好处) now.
　　“ I used to speak too little. But being a team leader means you have to talk a lot. You could even call me an excellent speaker today.”
　　Zhang Qi, 16, was weak in English. She used to get about 70 in English tests. But in a recent test, Zhang got a grade of more than 80.
　　“I rarely（很少）asked others when I had problems with my English. But now I can ask the team leader or study leader. They are really helpful.”
1. What makes Dulangkou School different from others? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
　　A. The students’ desks are in rows. 　　　 　　 　B. Students sit and study in groups.
　　C. There are three blackboards in the classroom.　 D. Both B and C.
2. A discipline leader is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
　　A. take care of the whole group
　　B. make sure that everybody finishes homework
　　C. make sure that nobody chats in class
　　D. collect all the homework and hand it in to teachers
3. The new way of learning is said to give students more chance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
　　A. chat with each other 　　　 B. listen to the teachers
　　C. make friends 　　　　　　　D. communicate
4. We can tell from the story that some students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this new way of learning.
　　A.get benefits from 　　　B. are tired of 　　　C. cannot get used to　　　 D. hate

 B

Three Taiwanese fishermen were saved yesterday from a small island in the South Pacific. The men had disappeared for more than three month.

They had left Taiwan in a small fishing boat and had planned a week-long trip. On their fifth day, however, they met a typhoon, and it badly broke the boats.

Luckily, none of the men was hurt. After the typhoon had passed, they discovered that the engine（发动机） wouldn’t start, so their boat just drifted（漂流） at sea for over a month. During this time, the fishmen caught fish to eat and drank rain water to stay alive.

Finally, the boat drifted toward a small island. When it got close enough, the men jumped out and swam to the island. On the island, they found fresh fruit and vegetables, and they continued to catch fish to eat .

The fishmen had lived on the island for two months when a passing ship saved them. Although the three men had lost a lot of weight, they were still in good health. Their families were surprised and happy when they returned.

5. What do you think the reading above is?

A. A travel story. B. A science report.

C. A fishing story. D. A news report.

6. What happened to the three fishmen after they had left Taiwan?

A. A whale attacked their boat.

B. A heavy rain stopped them from tripping.

C. Their boat was broken by a typhoon.

D. They had planned a week-long trip.

7. How did the three fishmen live during the time of drifting at sea?

A. With difficulty and pleasure. B. By looking for some help.

C. By having fish and rain water. D. By repairing the engine.

8. Why were fishmen’s families surprised and happy when the fishermen returned？

a. they didn’t lose their weight b. they were still safe and healthy

c. They found fresh fruit and vegetables d. they had disappeared for over three month.

A. a, b B. b, d C. b, c D. a, c

**IV. 书面表达。**

 “Life is just like a mirror, you smile at it, and it smiles at you, too.**”**请你以“Learn to Smile”为题，

根据下表所列的要点写一篇60词以上的文章（文章开头已给出）。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！学会对自己微笑 | 1、面对困难与烦恼学会微笑（考试失利、被别人误解等）。2、使你自信，击败你的人有时就是你自己。3、有益于身心健康。 |
| 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！学会对他人微笑 | 1、便于与他人之间的交流。2、给别人带来快乐,自己也快乐。 |
| 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！微笑是一种语言 | 人人都能懂，传递友谊，拉近距离。 |

 1. 参考词汇：

误解 misunderstand 自信confident 交流 communicate

 2. 短文必须包括所有内容要点，不要逐字翻译，可适当发挥，使短文连贯通顺。

 Learn to Smile

 I remember a song by Westlife, the first sentence of it is “Just a smile and the rain is gone.” Do

you like smiling? I think you should learn to smile.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案与解析】**

**Ⅰ. 单项选择。**

1. B。由于上一句用的是一般过去时，下一句动词是发生在过去的过去，所以用过去完成时。

2. D。lively 意为“活泼的、生动的”，alive 意为“活着的，有生命的”。interested意为“使……感兴趣”，interesting 意为“有趣的”。

3. B。play tricks on sb. 意为“作弄某人”。play jokes on sb.则是“对某人开玩笑 ”的意思。

4. B。由时间状语“by the end of last year”可知，谓语动词表示过去的过去，用过去完成时。

5. D。宾语从句的动作在主句的动作之前发生，主句是一般过去时，所以从句用过去完成时，leave 表示把某物落在某地；forget sth. 意为“忘记某事”。
6. A。根据前句 “我相信他的话”，可知后句为“他的话似乎接近事实”，seem后接形容词，close在此作形容词，意为“接近的”。而closed作形容词，一般指门、窗等是“关闭的”。

7. B。句意为“他没有告辞就离开了”。go off 意为“离开，出发”。
8. B。by the time＋过去的时间或一般过去时句子，主句用过去完成时。

9. C。由句子的时间状语recently可知是现在完成时，happen没有被动语态，所以选择C。

10. B。句子是考查两个形容词的不同用法，由本句子的意思可知是用形容词embarrassed表示“某人感到尴尬”。
11.D。句子是考查两个动词短语的不同用法，get married不能和表示一段时间的状语连用，所以用be married连用。
12.Ｃ。句子是考查动词oversleep的用法，从前后句子的意思判断用动词oversleep的一般过去式。
13.A。句子是考查empty作动词的用法，在动词help的后面用动词不定式作宾语，动词不定式的to可以省略。
14.Ａ。从后面句子的意思可知是“我的一个亲戚”。在one of的后面用名词复数。
15.Ｃ。本句子是考查动词break的用法，从句子的时间状语可以判断是一般过去时。

**【真题链接】**

1. A。句意为：你能不能帮我一下呢?没有你的帮助我不能按时完成任务。A项意为“没有”；根据语境可知答案选A。

2. B。——西蒙怎么了？他今天不在学校。——他的腿受伤了。他今天早上被一辆摩托车撞了。treat对待，处理；hit打击，碰撞；operate操作，运转；cure治愈，矫正；根据句意，故选B项。

 3. A。本句意为：科学家们说，由于香蕉癌症，香蕉树可能会从世界上消失。因为前半句说了结果，

所以后半句应该解释原因，故答案选A。A. because of因为，由于；B. instead of代替，而不是；C. as for至于；D. together with和……一同，连同……。

**II. 完形填空。**

1. D。依据下文Every year, many kids experience this sick feeling. Some kids have up to eight colds every year.可知本文主要是在讲“感冒”，故选D项。

2. A。exactly到底；nearly将近，几乎；clearly清晰地；firstly第一，首先。根据下一段的回答可知此处应该是询问“到底什么是感冒？”

3. B。由...and makes you...可知，此处句意为“它影响你的鼻子、耳朵和喉咙，使你感到恶心和虚弱”。故选择B项。

4. C。由下一句When someone sneezes or coughs near you, bacteria（细菌） travel through the air and 5 your body and then make you sick. “当别人在你旁边打喷嚏或咳嗽的时候，细菌通过空气进入你的身体里，然后使你生病”可知“很容易患感冒”。

5. D。本句意为：“当别人在你旁边打喷嚏或咳嗽的时候，细菌通过空气进入你的身体里，然后使你生病”。enter your body进入你的体内。

6. A。本题意为“而且，如果你摸了一些带细菌的东西以后再摸自己的鼻子或眼睛，例如学校里的门或你的书桌，你就会生病。”like“比如”。

7. D。Some of the symptoms（症状）of a cold 7 a fever, a sore throat and a cough意为：感冒的一些症状包括发烧、嗓子疼和咳嗽，所以选D，意为“包括”。

8. C。本句中if your nose is runny and your 8 are watery, you've probably got a cold. 如果你流鼻涕和热泪盈眶，你可能是感冒了。“eyes are watery”意为“热泪盈眶”。

9. A。Most people who have got a cold feel very tired and don’t have much 9 to do anything.本句意为：大多数人感冒了，就会感觉很累，没有太多的精力去做任何事。have energy to do sth.有精力去做某事。由题意可知选A。

10. D。本句意为：得感冒不是一次愉快的经历，所以，本空选D经历最适合。

11. B。上一句说到得感冒不是一次愉快的经历，而本句又用however表转折。所以B最适合，feel better“感觉好一些”。

12. C。句意：如果你嗓子疼、咳嗽，你应该喝热饮料。until直到；so所以；if如果；unless除非。根据句意可知选择C项。

13. A。You should eat healthy foods and get a lot of rest so your body can be strong enough to 13 your cold..本句句意：你应该多吃健康的食物，得到很多的休息，这样你的身体才能与你的感冒作斗争。fight your cold“与你的感冒作斗争”。

14. B。由后面and take some medicine “吃些药”可知此处应该是指“去看医生”所以选B。

15. A。由句意“虽然感冒可能会使人感到沮丧，但是记住你仍然可以去做很多事情使自己感觉舒服些并强健起来”可知此处表示转折，故选but。

**III.阅读理解。**

**A篇：**

1.D。从第一段内容可以判断：杜朗口中学与其他学校不同是B和C，所以选择D。
2.C。从第三段最后一个句子可以找到问题的答案。
3.D。从句子“it was to give students more chance to communicate.”可知答案。
4.A。从句子“But Wang has got used to it and can see the benefits (好处) now.”可知答案是A。

**B篇：**

5. D。纵观全文可以看出，这是一篇新闻报道。

6. C。由第二段句子“On their fifth day, however, they met a typhoon, and it badly broke their boats.”可知。

7. C。由第三段最后一句“During this time, the fishmen caught fish to eat and drank rain water to stay alive.”可知。

8. B。由第一段“The men had disappeared for more than three month.”及最后一段“they were still in good health”两句话可知。

**IV. 书面表达。**

参考范文：

**Learn to Smile**

I remember a song by Westlife, the first sentence of it is “Just a smile and the rain is gone.” Do you like smiling? I think you should learn to smile.

First, learn to smile at yourself when something unpleasant happens in your life. If you fail an exam or you are misunderstood by your friends, don’t be sad. Just smile at yourself. Smiling at yourself brings back your confidence. Sometimes the one who beats you is not others, but yourself. And smile can also keep you healthy.

Second, learn to smile at others. It will make you communicate better with people. Smiling at others makes yourself happy as well.

In a word, smile is a kind of language belonging to everyone. It passes love and friendship and helps shorten the distance between you and other people. Living with a smile, every day will be shiny.