**Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!**

**综合能力演练**

**I. 单项选择。**

1．—Let’s go to the community if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow．

—But nobody knows if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow．

 A．won’t rain；rains B. doesn’t rain；rains

 C．doesn’t rain；will rain D．won’t rain；will rain

2．—Why are you walking so quickly，Edward?

—There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a talent show in ten minutes．

 A．will have B will be

 C．is going to have D．are going to be

3．—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ excellent work you have done!

—It’s very kind of you to say so．

 A．What an B．How C．What D．How a

4．Many social workers went to Ya’an to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean water and food to the local people to reduce their pain from the earthquake．

 A．put out B．come out C．work out D．give out

5．He promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his old friend during his stay in Tianjin.

 A．see B．seeing C．saw D．to see

6．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a good idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your English by reading aloud in the morning．

 A．This；improve B．It；to improve

 C．This；to improve D．It；improving

7．—Where did you put the books，Anne?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them on the shelf．

 A．lie B．lied C．lay D．laid

8．The children decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their schoolyard this Friday afternoon．

 A．clean B．to clean C．cleaning D．cleaned

9．Our teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the river．It’s dangerous．

 A．don’t swim B．not swim C．not to swim D．I not swimming

10．My teaching style is similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that of most other teachers．

 A．with B．at C．in D．to

11．The girl refused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her toys to us．

 A．gave B．give C．gives D．to give

12．Mr. Green has two houses．One is very big，and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is much too small．

 A．other B．the other C，others D．the others

13．The street used to be very dirty，but now it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．more and more clean B．cleaner and clean

 C．more clean and cleaner D．cleaner and cleaner

14．They’ll visit London instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work tomorrow．

 A． go B．to go C．went D．going

15．We should treat everyone with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．kind and warmth B．kindness and warm

 C．kindness and warmth D．kind and warm

**【真题链接】**

1. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ll miss the train.（2015 西城一模）

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

2. — Mum, where is Dad? （2015 北京中考）

 — He \_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden now.

 A. planted B. plants C. will plant D. is planting

3. Unfortunately I was sitting at the table with smokers on side of me. (2015 杭州中考)

 A. either B. both C. other D. all

**II. 完形填空。**

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated 1 the fifth day of the fifth lunar month by 2 zongzi and holding dragon boat races．

 The festival began during the period of Warring States(战国时期)，and has a story of more than 2，000 years．The date of the festival 3 to be the date 4 Qu Yuan died．He was a wise and upright(正直的)man，and was loved 5 people．He wanted the emperor of Chu 6 against the State of Qin with the cooperation(联合)with the State of Qi，7 he was refused and sent to the border area.

 During his stay in other states，he wrote 8poems expressing his strong 9 for Chu．On the day when Chu was defeated by Qin，Qu Yuan 10 into Miluo River to express his strong love for his native land by taking his own life．

 After the 11 of Qu Yuan，people of Chu went to Miluo River to mourn(哀悼) over the great 12 they loved so much．Some threw eggs and rice wrapped in leaves into the river to feed the fish 13 keep them away from Qu Yuan．Some doctors poured regular wine 14 the river to kill snakes and other animals that might try to eat Qu Yuan．

 Now the Dragon Boat Festival has become 15 festival for the Chinese people．

1．A．at B．on C．in

2．A．eating B．to eat C．ate

3．A．said B．is said C．says

4．A. when B．where C．why

5．A．in B．with C．by

6．A．to fight B. fighting C．fight

7．A．or B．but C．so

8．A．much B．a lot C．many

9．A．feeling B．feelings C．felt

10．A．jumped B．looked C．turned

11．A．die B．death C．dead

12．A．poet B．doctor C．teacher

13．A．in order that B．so that C．in order to

14．A．into B．from C．out of

15．A．modern B．traditional C．international

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A**

Do you know something about the holiday camps in Hong Kong? The students in Hong Kong used to take part in an English holiday camp in their holiday．And their parents weren’t with them．Though they were very young．

 Now they will enjoy taking part in many kinds of holiday camps without their parents．Many parents let their children take part in some kinds of holiday camps in order to learn some practical knowledge in their life．And also learn some knowledge about living skills，science，reading and writing... The most important for the children is to learn to look after themselves．

 Holiday camps in Hong Kong are not so expensive．Most of the family can afford to send their children there for further study，for making their bodies strong…And the government never charges(收费)for them．

 It is said that students in Hong Kong have much knowledge about many things．Perhaps it has something with the kinds of holiday camps．

1．Students in Hong Kong like to take part in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．holiday camps B．English holiday camps

 C．science holiday camps D．Chinese holiday camps

2．When students inHong Kong are in holiday camps，their parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．must be with them B．have to look after them nearby

 C．must stay at home D．aren’t with them

3．The most important thing for thestudents to take part in the holiday camps in Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．to make their bodies strong

 B．to learn much knowledge about many things

 C．to learn to look after themselves

 D．to have a further study about many subjects

4．The cost to take part in a holiday camp is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A．very dear B．not cheap C．very high D．low

5．The students who often take part in the holiday camps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

 A．must have much knowledge about many things

 B．must be very thin

 C．must be very tall

 D．must be very beautiful

【真题链接】

**B**

(2015 杭州中考)

 Are you shy? If you are, you are not alone. In fact, close to 50 percent of people are shy. Almost 80 percent of people feel shy at some point in their lives. These days, shyness is becoming more and more common. Now, scientists are trying to understand shyness. They have some interesting ideas about why people are shy.

 Is it possible to be born shy? Many scientists say yes. They say 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies are a little quieter and more watchful than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents. As a result, scientists think that some shyness is genetic.

 Family size might cause people to be shy as well. Scientists at Harvard University studied shy children. They found that 66 percent of them had older brothers and sisters. As a result, they became shy. At the same time, children with no brothers and sisters may be shy as well. Growing up alone, they often play by themselves. They are not able to learn the same social skills as children from big families.

 You may also be shy because of where you were born. When scientists studied shyness in different countries. They found surprising differences. In Japan, most people said they were shy. But in Israel, only one of three people said so. What explains the difference? One scientist says the Japanese and Israelis have different opinions of failure. In Japan, when people do not succeed, they feel bad about themselves. They blame（责备）themselves for their failure. In Israel, the opposite is true. Israelis often blame failure on outside reasons, such as family, teachers, friends, or bad luck. In Israel, freedom of opinion and risk taking are strongly supported. This may be why Israelis worry less about failure and are less shy.

 For shy people, it can be difficult to make friends, speak in class, and even get a good job. But scientists say you can get over your shyness. They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation. And don’t forget — if you are shy, you are not the only one.

6. What is the passage mainly about?

 A. Happiness. B. Shyness. C. Kindness. D. loneliness.

7. What does the underlined word “genetic” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

 A. Passed down from parents. B. Learned from friends.

 C. Taught by teachers. D. Made up by brothers.

8. What can be learned from the passage?

 A. Most little babies are born shy and quiet.

 B. If you are shy now, you will be shy forever.

 C. Many shy children have older brothers and sisters.

 D. Most Israeli people are shy of expressing opinions.

9. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may cause shyness.

 A. genetics, grown-ups and birthplace

B. genetics, family size and birthplace

 C. family size, grown-ups and failure

D. genetics, family size and freedom

10. Scientists suggest that shy people can get over their shyness by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. blaming their failure on outside reasons

 B. trying new things and practicing conversation

 C. getting themselves away from their shy parents

 D. trying to understand reasons for their shyness

11. Which of the following shows the structure（结构）of the passage? (P=Paragraph)

 

**C**

Some Ways To Create More Time In Your Day

**Get up earlier**

 Get up fifteen minutes earlier．Getting up just a bit earlier can give you some breathing(呼吸)space．Perhaps it’ll give you time to sit clown and enjoy your breakfast．Maybe you can use that fifteen minutes a day to read through a book or part of magazines．

**Create a plan**

 At a start of your workday，make a plan．Write down three important tasks you want to achieve that day quickly．Put a big star next to the most important．Now you get into the busy work，Start on that important task and see it through to the end．

 Surprisingly few people take the time to plan their work，and end up turning around their wheels and a number of unimportant tasks without really achieving anything big．

**Finish work on time**

 Finally，one of the best ways to make more time in your life is to finish your work on time! If you work for an employer(雇主)，try to leave the office on time—at least two days each week．If you work for yourself，you need to be even more self-disciplined(自我约束的)!

 What could you do with an extra ten hours every week? How could you create more time in your day?

根据短文内容回答下列问题。

12．What can getting up just a bit earlier give you?

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

13．When should you make a plan?

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

14．What should you do with the most important task?

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

15．What do you need to do if you work for yourself?

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

16．What’s the Chinese for the underlined sentence in the passage?

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

**IV. 书面表达。**

假如你是李磊，你的美国笔友Tom对中国传统文化很感兴趣。请你用英语给他写一封80词左右的电子邮件，介绍一两个中国的传统节日，如春节(spring Festival)；中秋节(Mid-Autumn Festival)等。

要求：1．所给词不计入总词数。

 2．语句通顺，表达准确，内容连贯。

 3．文中不能出现真实校名、姓名等相关信息。

参考词汇：traditional传统的；decorate装饰

Dear Tom，

 I’m very glad to tell you something about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yours,

Li Lei

**【答案与解析】**

**I. 单项选择。**

1．C。第一句中的if引导条件状语从句，用一般现在时表将来；第二句中的if引导宾语从句，根据时间状语tomorrow可知用一般将来时。

2．B。“十分钟后有一个才艺表演”，用there be句型的一般将来时，排除A、C两项，主语“a talent show”是单数，故选B。

3．C。感叹句中的核心词汇是名词。what引导感叹句，修饰名词，work是不可数名词，不用冠词修饰。句型为“what + *adj*．+ 不可数名词+主语+谓语!”。故选C。

4．D。put out“扑灭”；come out“出版”；work out“算出”；give out“分发”。句意：许多社会工作者去雅安帮助分发干净的水和食物给当地人来减少地震给他们带来的痛苦。故选D。

5．D。promise to do sth．意为“承诺做某事”。故选D。

6．B。动词不定式作主语时，常常用it作形式主语放在句子开头，而动词不定式放在后面。

7．D。表示“放置”要用动词lay，其过去式为laid。句意：——你把书放哪儿去了，安妮?——我把它们放在架子上了。故选D。

8．B。decide to do sth．表示“决定去做某事”，故答案选B。

9．C。tell sb．(not)to do sth．“告诉某人(不要)做某事”。根据“这很危险。”可知答案为C。

10. D。 be similar to是固定搭配，意为“和……相似”。

11. D。refuse to do sth.意为“拒绝做某事”。

12. B。one…the other…意为“一个……，另一个……”。

13. D。“比较级 + and + 比较级”意为“越来越……”。

14. D。instead of后加doing的形式。

15. C。with是介词，后面应该接名词。

**【真题链接】**

1. D。根据句意“快点儿，否则你将错过火车。”可知，答案为D， or在此意为“否则”。

2. D。本题考查时态。根据时间状语now可知用现在进行时，所以答案为D。

3. A。either表示“两者之一”，后加单数名词，而both后+复数名词，意为“两者都……”，故选A。

**II. 完形填空。**

1．B。此处指具体的某一天，用介词on，故选B。

2．A。介词by后跟动词-ing形式，故选A。

3．B。这个节日的日期据说是屈原死亡的日期(The date of the festival is said to be the date when Qu Yuan died．)。be said“据说”，为被动语态。故选B。

4．A。定语从句修饰的是date“日期”，屈原死亡的时间，when在从句中作时间状语，相当于on which。故选A。

5．C。这里的was loved是被动语态，指为人们所喜爱，用介词by引导动作的执行者，故选C。

6．A。want sb．to do sth．“想要某人做某事”为固定用法，故选A。

7．B。前面劝楚王联合作战，后面遭到拒绝，前后意思存在转折关系，用连词but。故选B。

8．C。空后的poems是可数名词复数形式，要用many或a lot of，故选C。

9．B。feeling“感情”，为可数名词，所以用复数形式，表达许多种强烈的感情，比如悲伤和关心等，故选B。

10．A。jump into“跳入”；look into“调查”；turn into“变成”。根据下文taking his own life“自杀”可知，屈原跳江了，故选A。

11．B。这里的after是介词而非连同，要用“死”的名词形式death，故选B。

12．A。由上文的poems可知，他写诗，是诗人，故选A。

13．C。后面的keep是动词原形，用in order to来构成目的状语，故选C。

14．A。pour…into…“把……倒入……”，即把雄黄酒倒进河里。故选A。

15．B。现在的龙舟节是个传统的节日，而不是现代的或国际的。故选B。

**III. 阅读理解。**

**A**

1. A。根据文章第二段第一句可知答案。

2. D。同上。

3. C。根据“The most important for the children is to learn to look after themselves．”可知答案。

4. D。根据“Holiday camps in Hong Kong are not so expensive．”可知答案。

5. A。根据最后一段第一句可知答案。

**B**

6. B。通览全文，本文主要讨论了害羞问题，分析了造成害羞的原因以及克服办法。故选B。

7. A。根据第二段中“Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents.”可以推断出答案。

8. C。根据第三段中“They found that 66 percent of them had older brothers and sisters.”可推知答案。

9. B。根据第二、三、四段分别讨论了形成害羞三种原因可知正确答案。

10. B。根据第五段中“They suggest trying new things and practicing conversation.”可知答案。

11. A。通览全文，本文提出人类害羞的问题，然后用三段分析了形成害羞的三个原因，最后提出了如何克服害羞的建议。各段结构关系与答案A相符。

**C**

12．(It can give me／us)Some breathing space．／It can give me／us time to sit down and enjoy my／our breakfast．／It can give me／us time to read through a hook or part of magazines．

13．At the start／beginning of my workday．／I should make a plan at the start of my workday．

14．I should put a big star next to it／the most important task．

15．I need to be even more self-disciplined．

16．在生活中，赢得／获取／得到／创造更多时间的最好方法之一就是按时完成工作!

**IV. 书面表达。**

Dear Tom，

 I’m very glad to tell you something about Spring Festival． It’s a traditional festival in China．It comes in winter．It’s time to get new． We usually clean and decorate our house carefully before it comes．I always help my mother clean the windows and wash the clothes. We put on chunlian on the door and chuanghua on the window．

 It’s a time to say goodbye to the last year，and say hello to the new year．Everyone goes home to get together with their families，no matter how far it is．They must have dinner together on that day．They must visit their relatives and friends and say “Happy New Year”to them．When the kids greet their grandparents，they can get money．

Yours，

Li Lei