**Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes**

**综合能力演练**

【巩固练习】

**I. 单项选择。**

1. No teachers allow their students \_\_\_\_\_ gum in the class.

A. to chew　 B. chew C. chewing D. chews

2. Young boys should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to smoke. Do you agree with me?

A. allow B. be allowing　 C. not allow D. not be allowed

3. Your brother was made \_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework by your father.

A. to do B. do C. doing　 D. does

4. The computer is broken. ＿＿＿ it＿＿＿ today?

A. Will; repair B. Has; repaired

C. Will; be repaired D. Has; been repaired

5. Your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go the market just now.

A. tells B. told C. asks D. was asked

6. I think teenagers should \_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose the clothes they like

A. be allowed B. allow C. be allowing D. to allow

7. The students need to have at least eight \_\_\_\_\_ sleep every night.

A. hour’s　 B. hours C. hours’　 D. days’

8. Parents should not be strict \_\_\_\_ their teenagers.

A. with　 B. of C. on D. in

9. Boys and girls! I have \_\_\_\_ to tell you.

A. anything important B. something important

C. important anything D. important something

10. Young girls in our school should stop \_\_\_\_\_ earrings.

A. wear B. wearing C. wore D. to wear

11. — I think this show is very interesting．  
　 — I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you．  
 A．to　　　 B．about 　　　C．of 　　　D．with

12. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes on breakfast every day.

A. pay B. cost C. take D. spend

13. You need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_good care of your mother.

A. to take B. taking C. takes D. took

14. The little boy isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.

A. old too B. too old C. old enough D. enough old

15. I think exercising every day is good \_\_\_\_\_\_ our health.

A. to B. for C. with D. at

**【真题链接】**

1. The air in Dongying is much worse than that in many other cities. We must do to protect our environment. （2014东营中考）

A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

2. Meimei is a beautiful girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ big eyes and dark hair. (2014 济宁中考)

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

3. The novel \_\_\_\_\_\_ by many people today. (2015天津中考)

 A. is r[ead](http://www.21cnjy.com)            B. are read            C. reads             D. were read

**II. 完形填空。**

(2015广东中考)

Once upon a time, there was a lazy poor living in a small house with spider webs(蜘蛛网) on the walls and mice running around. People 1 coming into such a dirty place and the poor man was lonely and sad every day. He thought it was poverty(贫困) that 2 his unhappy life. One day, the poor man dropped in on a wise old man and asked him for 3 about changing his life. The old man gave him a beautiful vase(花瓶) and said, “This is a magic vase that will bring you 4 .” The poor man looked at the vase 5 . Why would he need a vase in his poor house? However, he didn’t want to 6 such a beautiful vase, so he brought it home on the table. “It's not right for something so beautiful to be 7 .” the poor man looked at the vase and thought. Then he picked some wild flowers and put them into it, making it even more beautiful. 8 he was still not satisfied. “It is not good for such a beautiful thing to stand next to a spider web.” At this, he started to do some cleaning in the house and paint the walls. His house turned into 9 place immediately. The poor man 10 . He suddenly realized that in the past it was his laziness that made him poor and unhappy. From then on, he worked hard and his life got better and better.

1. A. enjoyed B. avoided C. forgot D. considered

2. A. led to B. connected to C. made up D. set up

3. A. service B. knowledge C. advice D. care

4. A. peace B. happiness C. mess D. regret

5. A. sadly B. nervously C. proudly D. surprisedly

6. A. throw away B. give out C. pay for D. keep off

7. A. ugly B. full C. empty D. dirty

8. A. Although B. But C. So D. Because

9. A. large B. dark C. strange D. comfortable

10. A. cheered up B. rang up C. sped up D. stayed up

**Ⅲ. 阅读理解。**

**A**

Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher’s job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great scientists before us didn’t get everything from school .Their teachers only showed them the way. Edison did not even finish primary school. But they were all so successful. They invented so many things for mankind. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask many questions as they read. They did thousands of experiments. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. Above all, they knew how to use their brain.

1. People go to school to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. learn several subjects　 B. make a living

C. get an education D. to learn a skill

2. According to the passage, the most important thing a teacher should do is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to teach his students everything he knows

B. to know everything

C. to teach the students how to think

D. to teach the students how to study by themselves

3. To work out a math problem, you need to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only a certain formula B. how to memorize some facts

C. only some facts　 D. the method to work it out

4. Why were many scientists so successful?

A. They received good education.　B. They were very clever.

C. They knew how to learn. D. They learned lots of facts and formulas.

5. How did great scientists study?

A. They read a lot of books and asked many questions while reading.

B. They did thousands of experiments.

C. They always worked hard and never wasted time.

D. All of the above.

**B**

It’s not easy being a teenager — nor is it easy being the parent of a teenager. You can make your child feel angry, hurt, or misunderstood by what you say without realizing it yourself. It is important to give your child the space he needs to grow while gently letting him know that you you’ll still be there for him when he needs you.

Expect a lot from your child, just not everything. Except for health and safety problems, such as drug use or careless driving; consider everything else open to discussion. If your child is unwilling to discuss something, don’t insist he tell you what’s on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he’ll clam up. Instead, let him attempt to solve (解决) things by himself. At the same time, remind him that you’re always there for him. If he would seek advice or help, show respect for your teenager’s privacy (隐私). Never read him his mail or listen in on personal conversions.

Teach your teenager that the family phone is for the whole family. If your child talks on the family’s telephone for too long, tell him he can talk for 15 minutes, but then he must stay off the phone for at least an equal period of time. This not only frees up the line so that other family members can make and receive calls, but teaches your teenager moderation (节制). Or if you are open to the idea, allow your teenager his own phone that he pays for with his own pocket money or a part-time job.

6. The main purpose of the text is to tell parents \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to get along with a teenager

B. how to respect a teenager

C. how to understand a teenager

D. how to help a teenager grow up

7. What does the phrase “clam up” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Become excited.

B. Show respect.

C. Refuse to talk.

D. Seek help.

8. The last paragraph is about how to teach a teenager \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to use the phone in a sensible(明智的) way

B. to pay for his own telephone

C. to share the phone quickly

D. to answer the phone quickly

9. What should parents do in raising a teenager according to the text?

A. Nor allow him to learn driving or take drugs.

B. Give him advice only when necessary.

C. Let him have his own telephone.

D. Not talk about personal things with him.

**IV.书面表达。**

目前，绝大多数的学校因为管理因素要求学生每天穿校服，然而处于青春期的中学生因为爱美等心理因素，拒绝或排斥这一规定。假如你叫李华，请你向编辑写一封求助信，请他们帮你解决这个难题。

要求：1.阐述正方和反方的观点和立场，条理清晰，语句通顺，无语法错误。

2. 80词左右。

提示词：asks us to wear，argue with，a beautiful sight，concentrate… on …， feel uncomfortable，

is bad for，have got no idea

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【答案与解析】

**I．单项选择。**

1.Ａ。本句子是考查动词短语allow somebody to do something的，所以用动词不定式作宾语补足语。

2.Ｄ。本句子是考查含有情态动词的被动语态的否定句，否定词not放在情态动词的后面，而不能放在be的后面。

3.Ａ。本句子是考查动词短语make somebody do something 的被动语态，在被动语态中把省略的to还原出来。

4. C。本题考查将来时的被动语态，构成是will be done，所以选择答案C。

5.Ｄ。本句子是考查被动语态的。由just now 可知是过去时的被动语态。

6. A。本句子是考查含有情态动词的被动语态。在情态动词should的后面用be ＋过去分词表示“应该被允许做某事”。

7.C。本句子是考查可数名词复数的所有格的形式。如果可数名词的复数是由名词加-ｓ构成的，它的所有格是ｓ’；如果不是加-ｓ构成的名词复数，它的所有格仍然是’s的形式。

8.A。本句子是考查动词短语“对某人要求严格”用介词with。

9.B。本句子是肯定句所以用something，修饰不定代词的形容词要放在不定代词的后面。

10.B。动词stop的后面用动名词作宾语表示“停止做某事”；如果用动词不定式作宾语表示“停下来开始做某事”。

11. D。agree with sb.意思是“同意某人的意见”，故本题选D。  
12. D。主语是人，表示花费要用spend，句型为：主语+一段时间+doing sth/on sth。

13. A。这里need是实义动词，后接动词不定式。need to do sth.意为“需要做某事”。

14. C。enough意为“足够的”，修饰形容词和副词时要后置。

15. B。be good for意为“对……有好处”。句意：我认为每天锻炼对我们健康有好处。

**【真题链接】**

1. C。本句意为“东营的空气比许多其他城市的空气更差，我们必须做一些事情来保护我们的环境。”

something(某事)； anything(任何事)； nothing(没有东西)； everything(一切，事事)。一般情况下，some-

构成的复合不定代词，用于肯定句，所以本题选C。

2.D。本题意为“梅梅是一个大眼睛、黑头发的漂亮女孩。”with表示事物的附属部分或所具有的性质；

意为“具有；带有； 加上”。

3. A。主语是the novel，所以谓语要用单数形式，所以排除答案B和D；题中出现明显时间词today，所以时态应为一般现在时。故答案为A。

**II. 完形填空。**

1. B。A. enjoyed 喜欢；B. avoided 避免；C. forgot 忘记；D. considered 考虑。句意：人们避免进入那么脏的地方。根据后文贫穷的人感到孤独，可知人们避免去那么脏的地方，故选B。

2. A。A. led to 导致； B. connected to**与……相连接；**C. made up 组成，编造；D. set up 建立。句意：他认为是贫困导致了他不愉快的生活。根据后文，结合句意，可知答案选A。

3. C。A. service 服务；B. knowledge知识；C. advice建议；D. care关心，关怀。句意：一天这个穷人拜访了一个明智的老人，向老人请求改变他的生活的建议。根据后文老人所做的事情，可知穷人向老人请求的是“建议”，故选C。

4. B。A. peace 和平；B. happiness 幸福；C. mess 混乱；D. regret 遗憾，抱歉。句意：老人给了他一个美丽的花瓶并且说‘这是一个魔瓶，它将能带给你幸福’。结合上下文，故选B。

5. D。A. sadly悲伤地；B. nervously紧张的；C. proudly 骄傲地；D. surprisedly吃惊地。穷人“吃惊地”看着这个瓶子。根据后文穷人的疑惑，可知他对此感到吃惊，故选D。

6. A。A. throw away扔掉；B. give out 分发；C. pay for 为……付款；D. keep off 避开。句意：他不想扔掉那么漂亮的花瓶，所以他把它带回家放到桌子上。根据转折词however，故选A。

7. C。A. ugly丑陋的；B. full 满的；C. empty 空的；D. dirty 脏的。根据后文穷人摘了些花放到瓶子里，可知穷人想，这么漂亮的东西空着是不合适的。故选C。

8. B。A. Although 尽管；B. But 但是；C. So 所以；D. Because因为。根据后文穷人的想法：这么漂亮的东西挨着蜘蛛网是不好看的，可知他仍然不满意。结合上句可知是转折关系，故选B。

9. D。A. large大的；B. dark 黑暗的； C. strange奇怪的；D. comfortable舒服的。根据上文他清理了房间可知房子马上变成了一个舒适的地方，故选D。

10. A。A. cheered up使振作；B. rang up打电话；C. sped up加速；D. stayed up熬夜。穷人高兴起来了，他马上意识到在过去就是他的懒惰使他贫穷和不快乐。结合句意可知答案为A。

**Ⅲ. 阅读理解。**

**A篇**

1. C。从短文的第一段的第一个句“Many people go to school for an education”.可以找到答案。

2. D。从短文的第一段意思可以理解是“教会学生如何学习”。

3. D。从短文的第二段意思理解“解决数学难题需要的是解题方法”。

4. C。从短文的第二段句子“The reason for their success is that they knew how to study.”可以找到答案。

5. D。从短文第二段最后几个句子的意思理解，可判断答案是D。

**B篇**

6. D。通读文章各段主要内容，可知告诉父母如何帮助孩子们健康得成长。

7. C。 由句子“If your child is unwilling to discuss something, …that he’ll clam up. ”可以推知答案为C项合适。

8. A。最后一段整个告诉读者如何让青少年合理使用家里电话和朋友交流。A项比较概括，其他三项属于其中的细节。

9. B。通过排除法，可以排除A、C及D项内容，且文章的第一段最后一句和答案B项内容相符。

**IV. 书面表达。**

Dear editor,

Nowadays our school asks us to wear school uniforms every day. We don’t want to, but we have to. We have argued a lot about this with our teachers, but it didn’t work.

The teachers think that it’s a beautiful sight in school if we wear uniforms. While I think the uniforms are ugly. And our teachers are afraid that if we didn’t wear uniforms, we would concentrate more on our clothes than our studies. I disagree. If we wear uniforms, we would feel uncomfortable and that is bad for studying.

I have thought about this for a long time but have got no idea. What’s your opinion?

yours,

Li Hua