**Unit2 单元综合测试卷**

**一、单项选择**

1．You’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the books because there aren’t enough for everyone.

A．pack B．sell C．choose D．share

2．— I watched the live(直播)NBA game last night. How about you?

— Of course I did. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amazing game it was!

A．What an B．How an C．What D．How

3．We promise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish in the classroom.

A．to pick B．to pick up C．not to pick D．not to pick up

4．We all warn my uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much wine, but he doesn’t follow our advice.

A．to drink B．not to drink C．to not drink D．drinking

5．—My grandpa is getting so forgetful.

—I have to remind him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his medicine.

A．take B．takes C．to take D．taking

6．—Will you take the normal train or the bullet train (高速火车) to Beijing?

—The bullet train. I will have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more money, but it will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less time.

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

7．The driver saw an old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the road, and he took the man to the hospital without thinking twice.

A．lie B．lies C．lying D．to lie

8． clever the boy is!

A．How B．What C．How a D．What a

9．The mooncakes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wants to eat another.

A．too; to B．enough; to C．so; that D．as; as

10．Before the guests arrived, my mother quickly　　　　 some fruits and sweets on the table.

A．lays out B．laid out C．lied out D．lain out

11．Jim's ideas are similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine, but quite different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yours.

A．to; from B．from; to C．with; of D．as; with

12．The girl dresses up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cartoon character called Minnie.

A．on B．as C．for D．at

13．I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ June is a good time to visit Hong Kong.

A．what B．that C．whether D．when

14．—Gina, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your coat, please. It’s time to go to school.

—OK, mom. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ myself right now.

A．get dressed; wear B．put on; dress

C．wear; dress D．dress; put on

15．— Do you still remember that accident, Danny?

— Of course. I’ll never forget it it happened so long ago.

A．only if B．even though

C．because of D．ever since

**二、完形填空**

Every April, there is a special day in China. It is called Qingming Festival,also called Tomb -Sweeping Day. on that the day,people\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_and honor (纪念) their ancestors (祖先).

Qingming is a(n)\_\_\_17\_\_\_Chinese festival. It has a long history. It began over 2,000 years ago.A famous poem\_\_\_18\_\_\_the Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu describes the day: “Rains fall heavily as Qingming comes, and passers-by(行人) with lowered sprits go.”

Tomb-Sweeping Day has been a public\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ on the Chinese mainland(中国大陆) since 2008. On this day,\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_bring flowers, food and wine to their ancestors’ tombs (坟墓). They put food like cakes and fruits in front of the tombs. After that, they\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_the dirt off the tombs and remember their dead family members.

**\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_** do Chinese people do this? That’s because people think that visiting tombs to \_\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_\_ respect (尊重) to their dead family members.

However, Tomb-Sweeping Day is not only about this. During that time, the weather is becoming\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_. People are also able to garden (从事园艺)and enjoy outdoor activities. Families often \_\_\_25\_\_\_ for outings (远足) or fly kites at this time.

16．A．remember B．meet C．see D．find

17．A．popular B．famous C．traditional D．unhappy

18．A．for B．by C．with D．as

19．A．weekend B．weekday C．journey D．holiday

20．A．classes B．families C．friends D．groups

21．A．turn B．keep C．sweep D．go

22．A．Why B．When C．Where D．Who

23．A．bring B．show C．make D．take

24．A．warmer B．colder C．cooler D．shorter

25．A．have fun B．work hard C．pull together D．get together

**三、阅读单选**

****

Chinese netizens are again showing their skills for online humor by turning the image of a classic Hong Kong actor, Xu Jinjiang, into a “Chinese Santa”. The character, first played by Xu in the 1992 period comedy movie *Royal* *Tramp*(《鹿鼎记》), wearing a red hat and long beard, looks much like Old Saint Nick. While Chinese netizens enjoy the “Chinese Santa”, Westerners living in China are making it more interesting to celebrate Christmas.

As we know, in the US, families get together and decorate their homes with colorful lights and a tree. They have a big fancy dinner with turkey and pie. And on Christmas morning, they all sit under the tree and open their presents.

But here in Beijing, many foreign friends celebrate Christmas a bit differently. One of the things they like to do is to have a Christmas potluck dinner. This is a group dinner where each guest brings a dish they made at home. They bring dishes like mashed potatoes (土豆泥) and baked ham (烤火腿). It’s a fun way to get together and celebrate when they can’t all be with their own families.

Another thing they enjoy is playing a game called “white elephant”. This is a gift-giving game where each person brings a “mystery gift”. They take turns trading the gifts with each other—and if someone else gets a gift that they think might be good, they even have one chance to steal it! Everyone ends up with an unusual gift.

There is also an event called Santacon. It’s an all-day party where people dress like Santa Claus and go to different places in a big group. It’s a fun way to spend time with your friends and meet new people.

26．What does the “Chinese Santa” look like according to the passage?

A． B． C． D．

27．The second paragraph mainly describes 　　　　.

A．what people in the US receive on Christmas Day

B．when people in the US exchange Christmas gifts

C．how people in the US decorate their homes

D．how people in the US celebrate Christmas

28．What do people do at a potluck dinner?

A．They go to a restaurant and have a big dinner together.

B．Everybody brings a home-made dish to share with others.

C．They get together to make dinner at a party.

D．They order some food and share it at a party.

29．Which of the following is a game?

A．Potluck dinner.

B．White elephant.

C．Mashed potatoes.

D．Holding a Santacon.

30．The last paragraph is written to 　　　　.

A．compare different ways of celebrating Christmas

B．show a kind of Santa Claus dress

C．describe a fun Christmas event

D．encourage Chinese people to celebrate Christmas

No Car Day was first started by 34 cities in France on September 22, 1998. It was started to protect the environment. By now, more than 1,000 cities around the world have had a No Car Day.

The first No Car Day in China was in Chengdu in 2001. Other cities, including Taipai, Shanghai and Wuhan, also support the day.

In Beijing, more and more people are joining the campaign. It asks drivers to leave their cars at home for one day each month and walk or ride a bike to work. It also calls on Beijingers not to use cars on June 5(World Environment Day). The slogan for the day is, “If we drive for one less day, we can have one more nice day.”

So far, more than 200,000 drivers have shown their support. “We can’t control the weather, but we can choose not to drive,” said Wu Zonghua, a car club chairman. Beijing is trying to have 238 blue sky days this year. In the first quarter of 2012, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period the year before. Much of the dust comes from the desert, but cars cause most of the air pollution. We must do more for No Car Day.

31．The first No Car Day fell on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．February 2nd B．June 5th C．July 5th D．September 22nd

32．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first city to have No Car Day in China.

A．Beijing B．Chengdu C．Shanghai D．Wuhan

33．What does the underlined word “slogan” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A．目的 B．原因 C．意义 D．口号

34．How many blue sky days did Beijing have in the first quarter of 2011?

A．63. B．52. C．41. D．238.

35．Which of the following statements is True?

A．China is the first country to start No Car Day.

B．No Car Day is World Environment Day.

C．No Car Day has been supported by over 1,000 cities around the world so far.

D．Much of the dust in the air comes from cars.

1．D

【详解】

句意：你们不得不共用这些书，因为不够每个人一本。根据pack打包，sell卖，choose选择，share分享，共用；根据because there aren’t enough for everyone可知是共用；故选D。

2．A

【详解】

句意：——我昨晚看了直播NBA 的比赛。你呢?——当然看了。多么精彩的比赛啊！

考查感叹句。感叹句有两种：What +a/an+形容词+名词+主语+谓语+其他！How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语+其他！根据空格处的后面是“形容词（amazing）+名词(game)+主语(it)+谓语(was)+其他”的结构，并且game是可数名词，amazing的第一个音素是元音/ə/，所以空格处应是What an。故选A。

3．B

【详解】

句意：我们答应在教室里捡垃圾。

考查动词不定式和动词短语。to pick挑选、采摘，动词不定式；to pick up捡起；not to pick不要挑选、采摘；not to pick up不要捡起。通过“the rubbish”和句意可知，此处指答应在教室里捡垃圾，pick up表示“捡”，属于动词短语，promise to do sth.表示“答应做某事”，所以空格处填to pick up。故选B。

4．B

【详解】

句意：我们都警告我叔叔不要喝那么多酒，但他不听我们的劝告。

考查非谓语。警告某人（不）做某事：warn sb (not) to do sth，排除选项C和D，根据 “…so much wine, but he doesn’t follow our advice”可知，此处是说警告我叔叔不喝那么多酒。故选B。

5．C

【详解】

句意：——我的爷爷越来越健忘。——我不得不提醒他吃药。

考查固定搭配。take 拿，吃。根据语境，本题考查固定搭配 remind sb to do sth 提醒某人做某事，故选C。

6．C

【详解】

句意：——你是坐普通火车还是高铁去北京？——高铁。我得付更多的钱，但花的时间会少一些。

考查动词辨析。cost花费，物作主语；pay支付，pay for...支付，人作主语；take花费，It takes some time to do sth.“花费某人多长时间去做某事”；spend花费，人作主语。第一空是人作主语，排除AB；第二空主语是it，且指花费时间，用take，排除D，故选C。

7．C

【详解】

句意：司机看到路边躺着一位老人，他不假思索就把老人送到了医院。

考查非谓语动词。根据“The driver saw an old man...on the side of the road”可知此处指看到老人正躺在路边，使用结构“see sb. doing sth.”，意为“看见某人正在做某事”，现在分词作宾语补足语。故选C。

8．A

【详解】

句意：这个男孩多么聪明啊！How与What都可以引导感叹句，How修饰的主题成分为形容词或副词，而What修饰的主题成分为名词，当然名词的前面也可以有一个形容词来修饰这个名词，此句符合“How + adj.+主语+谓语！”，故答案为A。

点睛：感叹句是表达喜、怒、哀、乐以及惊奇、惊讶等强烈感情的句子。感叹句通常由what 或 how 引导。现分述如下：

由what 引导的感叹句，其句子结构可分为以下三种：

1. What + a/an +形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语! 2.   What +形容词+可数名词复数+主语+谓语! 3. What +形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语!

由 how 引导的感叹句，其句子结构也分为三种：

1. How +形容词 / 副词+主语+谓语! 2. How +形容词+ a/an +可数名词单数+主语+谓语!

3.   How +主语+谓语!”

由 what 引导的感叹句与由 how 引导的感叹句有时可以转换，但句中部分单词的顺序要有所变化。如：How beautiful a girl she is! = What a beautiful girl she is!

What delicious cakes these are! = How delicious these cakes are!

9．C

【详解】

句意：这些月饼太好吃了，以致于他想再吃一块。

考查so...that引导的结果状语从句。too...to太……以至于不能……；enough...to足够的……去做……；so...that如此……以至于……；as...as和……一样 ……。根据delicious和“he wants to eat another”可知，此处使用so...that...，表示“月饼太好吃了，以致于还想再吃一块”。故选C。

10．B

【详解】

句意：在客人到达之前，我妈妈迅速地在桌子上摆好了一些水果和糖果。

考查动词辨析。lie表示“躺/说谎”；lay表示“放置”，根据my mother quickly…some fruits and sweets on the table，可知，是妈妈在桌子上摆好了一些水果和糖果，固定搭配：lay out“摆出”。before引导时间状语从句，从句中arrived是一般过去时，主句也用一般过去时，lay的过去式是laid，所以此空填laid out。故选B。

11．A

【详解】

句意：吉姆的想法与我的相似，但与你的截然不同。

考查形容词短语辨析。be similar to类似于，be different from不同于，都是固定短语。but但是，表转折；根据句意语境，可知选A。

12．B

【详解】

句意：这个女孩装扮成一个叫米妮的卡通人物。

考查介词辨析。on在……上；as作为，像；for为了；at在。根据“...a cartoon character”可知，是装扮成卡通人物，dress up as...表示“装扮成……”。故选B。

13．C

【详解】

句意：我想知道六月是否是访问香港的好时候。

考查宾语从句的引导词。what引导宾语从句，什么，在从句中作主语或宾语；that引导宾语从句，没有实在意义；whether引导宾语从句，是否；when引导宾语从句，什么时候，在从句中作状语。根据主句动词“wonder”和宾语从句的句子结构可知，空处应用whether引导宾语从句。故选C。

14．B

【详解】

句意：——吉娜，请穿上外套。该上学了。——好的，妈妈。我现在就穿衣服。

考查动词词组辨析。get dressed穿衣服， 表示帮某人穿衣服，强调状态；wear穿，戴，表示状态，宾语可以是衣帽，也可以是饰物、奖章等；put on穿上，强调“穿”“戴”的动作，后接衣服、鞋帽等；dress给某人穿衣服，宾语通常是人。根据第一空后面的“your coat”以及后句“It’s time to go to school.”该上学了，可见此处是强调穿的动作，可知填put on；根据第二空后的“myself”我自己，可见此处填dress。故选B。

15．B

【详解】

句意：---丹尼尔，你仍然记得那起事故吗？---当然了，即使它发生在这么久之前，我从来都不会忘记它。Only if 只要……就，even though 即使，because of因为，ever since从那时到现在；根据句意故选B。

16．A

17．C

18．B

19．D

20．B

21．C

22．A

23．B

24．A

25．D

【解析】

文章大意：本文讲述了扫墓节或者清明节的来历以及传统习惯，曾经唐朝诗人杜牧就写过一首唐诗描述清明节。

16．句意：在那一天，人们会记住祖先的荣誉。A.记住；B.认识；C.看见；D.查找。根据空前on that the day,people 可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意可知，此空是记住的意思，此空故填remember。故选A。

17．句意：清明是中国的传统节日。A.流行的；B.著名的；C.传统的；D.不快乐的。根据空后Chinese festival可知，此空应填形容词，根据句意可知，此空是传统的意思，此空故填traditional。故选C。

18．句意：唐代诗人杜牧的一首著名的诗《秋雨》描述了这一天：“清明来，雨下得很大，路人（行人）带着低垂的精灵走了。” A. for       为了；B. by被，常置于表示被动的动词后，表示使为者，表示方式；C. with和…在一起， 和，同；D. as当，作为。根据空后the Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu describes the day 可知，此空是被的意思，此空故填by。故选B。

19．句意：自2008年以来，清明节一直是中国大陆的公共假日。A.周末；B.工作日；C.旅程；D.假期，假日。根据空前a public可知，此空应填名词，根据句意可知，此空是假日的意思，此空故填holiday，故选B。

20．句意：在这一天，家庭将鲜花、食物和葡萄酒带到祖先的坟墓。A.班级；B.家庭；C.朋友；D.小组。根据空后bring flowers, food and wine to可知，此空应填名词的复数，作主语，根据句意可知，此空是家庭的意思，此空故填families。故选B。

21．句意：在那之后，他们清扫坟墓上的泥土，并记起他们死去的家人。A.转弯；B.保持；C.清扫；D.前进。根据空后the dirt off the tombs 可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意可知，此空是清扫的意思，故选sweep。故选C。

22．句意：为什么中国人要这么做？A.为什么；B.何时；C.何地；D.谁。根据下句That’s because people think that …可知，此空表示为什么的意思，此空应填Why。故选A。

23．句意：这是因为人们认为参观坟墓是为了向死去的家人表示尊重。A.带来；B.表示，表明；C.使；D.带走。根据空前visiting tombs to 可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意可知，此空是表示，表明的意思，此空故填show。故选B。

24．句意：在那期间，天气越来越暖和了。 A.较暖的；B.较冷的；C.较冷的；D.较短的。根据空前the weather is becoming 可知，此空应填形容词作表语，根据句意可知，此空是更暖和的意思，此空故填warmer。故选A。

25．句意：此时，家人经常聚在一起外出（远足）或放风筝。A.玩得开心；B.努力工作；C.团结一致；D.聚在一起。根据空前Families often 可知，此空应填动词原形，根据句意可知，此空应填动词原形，此空是聚在一起的意思，此空故填get together，故选D。

26．D

27．D

28．B

29．B

30．C

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了外国人庆祝圣诞节的方式。

26．

推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的 “wearing a red hat and long beard, looks much like Old Saint Nick”可知，中国的圣诞老人戴着一顶红色的帽子，有着长的胡须，所以D中图片最符合，故选D。

27．

主旨大意题。通读文章第二段可知，第二段主要讲的是人们在美国是怎样庆祝圣诞节的，故选D。

28．

细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“This is a group dinner where each guest brings a dish they made at home. They bring dishes like mashed potatoes (土豆泥) and baked ham (烤火腿)”可知，在便餐聚会，人们都会带他们自己在家做的菜，然后和其他人一起分享，故选B。

29．

细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的“Another thing they enjoy is playing a game called “white elephant”可知，white elephant是一个游戏，故选B。

30．

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“ It’s a fun way to spend time with your friends and meet new people”可知，最后一段主要是为了描述一个有趣的圣诞节活动，故选C。

31．D

32．B

33．D

34．A

35．C

【解析】

本文讲述了北京无车日情况，提到无车日的宗旨，无车日的重要性以及号召大家为了保护环境加入到无车日的行列中来。

31．细节理解题。根据文中No Car Day was first started by 34 cities in France on September 22, 1998.可知1998年9月22日法国的34个城市第一次创办无车日。所以选D。

32．细节理解题。根据文中The first No Car Day in China was in Chengdu in 2001.可知在中国的第一个无车日是在成都。所以选B。

33．词义猜测题。根据后面的“If we drive for one less day, we can have one more nice day.”可推知划线词的意思的“口号”，所以选D。

34．细节理解题。根据文中In the first quarter of 2012, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period the year before.可知在2011年第一季度，北京有63个蓝天日。所以选A。

35．细节理解题。根据文中By now, more than 1,000 cities around the world have had a No Car Day.可知到目前为止，世界上有1000多个城市有无车日。所以选C。