**Unit9-10 综合检测试题**

**一、单项选择**

1．—Are you preparing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your new lessons?

—No. I am busy talking with Tom.

A．on B．to C．for D．about

2．I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework to do this weekend.

A．too many B．too much C．many too D．much too

3．The little boy didn’t stop crying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his mother came back.

A．until B．although C．if D．because

4．I’d love to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents with my parents and I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A．visit；meet B．visiting；meeting

C．visit；meeting D．visiting；meet

5．Lisa usually buys things online \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she can save money and time.

A．so that B．such that C．as soon as D．so as to

6．—Could you go and watch the soccer game with me?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have two tickets.

A．if B．unless C．because D．so

7．—Could you help me do some cleaning tomorrow?

—If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free, I will do.

A．am B．will be C．was D．were

8．—I don’t know if Mr Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting today.

—If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I will call you.

A．comes；comes B．will come；will come

C．comes；will come D．will come；comes

9．The flowers will die \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you water them every day.

A．when B．but C．unless D．until

10．He can come to your party, because he is not busy. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．available B．surprised C．busy D．sad

11．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great idea! That sounds great.

A．What B．What a C．How D．How a

12．—Sorry, but I have to look after my brother.

—That's too\_\_\_\_\_\_. Maybe\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

A．bad; another B．bad; other

C．good; another D．good; other

13．Can you look at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and tell me the activities?

A．menu B．calendar C．clock D．phone

14．—My mother is ill. I have to look after her at home.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．Thank you B．Oh, I don’t know

C．Bad luck D．I’m sorry to hear that

15．—Miss Li, could you give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on English learning?

—OK. First, you should speak English every day.

1. some advice B．an advice
2. C．many advice D．advise

**二、完形填空**

Aunt Sara is a wise woman. If you have a problem, you can always turn to her for \_\_\_16\_\_\_. Sometimes, she tells a story to show her idea.

This summer, I wanted to find a job \_\_\_17\_\_\_ I could make some money to buy things for the coming school year. \_\_\_18\_\_\_, with long nights of playing outside with friends, by the time I began to \_\_\_19\_\_\_ jobs, they were all taken. That left \_\_\_20\_\_\_ one of the few kids with no summer job. My summer ended up being long and \_\_\_21\_\_\_.

When Aunt Sara heard about this, she told me a \_\_\_22\_\_\_. There were three \_\_\_23\_\_\_ living in a river. They were Make Plans, Fast Thinker, and Wait and See. One day, they heard a fisherman saying that he would cast(投) a net into the river the next \_\_\_24\_\_\_. Make Plans immediately decided to swim up river in order not to be \_\_\_25\_\_\_. Fast Thinker was not worried. He said, "I will have a \_\_\_26\_\_\_ when the man casts his net." Wait and See was not worried, either."I will decide \_\_\_27\_\_\_ to do tomorrow morning, " he said.

The next morning, the fisherman cast his net. By this time, Make Plans was far away, but the other \_\_\_28\_\_\_ fish were caught. Fast Thinker pretended(假装) to be \_\_\_29\_\_\_. Of course, the fisherman did not want a dead fish, \_\_\_30\_\_\_ he threw him back into the river. But Wait and See was taken away and sold in the market.

16．A．money B．advice C．news D．information

17．A．if B．even though C．as D．so that

18．A．However B．Instead C．Finally D．Suddenly

19．A．give up B．look for C．take off D．take away

20．A．me B．you C．her D．them

21．A．boring B．busy C．exciting D．enjoyable

22．A．song B．rule C．story D．secret

23．A．ducks B．robots C．snakes D．fish

24．A．morning B．noon C．afternoon D．evening

25．A．heard B．hidden C．beaten D．caught

26．A．party B．class C．plan D．picnic

27．A．where B．what C．how D．when

28．A．two B．three C．four D．five

29．A．strong B．small C．dead D．rude

30．A．but B．or C．because D．so

**三、阅读单选**

Fangfang, a 15-year-old Chinese girl, likes eating snacks very much. She prefers cream biscuits, McDonald’s food, KFC, and Beijing roast duck. Sometimes she eats two packages of biscuits a day. As a result, she becomes overweight.

Today in China, there are many children like Fangfang. They like snacks. They don’t eat enough healthy foods like vegetables and fruit. It’s very bad for their health. Poor eating habits are a serious problem.

Health experts say that children should have healthy eating habits. First, they must eat regular meals and begin with a good breakfast. Second, they should have different kinds of foods, such as fruit, vegetables, grain, eggs, milk and meat and so on. Third, the children shouldn’t eat too many snacks and fried foods. They are delicious, but eating too much of them is unhealthy.

If children do as the experts say, they won’t become fat. They will be healthier. Students won’t become tired at school, and they will have enough energy to study well.

31．What does the underlined word “overweight” mean?

A．聪明的 B．懒惰的 C．超重的 D．痴呆的

32．Fangfang becomes overweight, because \_\_\_\_\_.

A．she is an American girl B．she has a balanced diet

C．she likes eating snacks D．she likes vegetables soup

33．What kind of food is good for your health?

A．Fast food. B．Snacks. C．Fried food. D．Vegetables and fruit.

34．If students do as the experts say, they will \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．become fatter and fatter B．become more and more beautiful

C．have enough energy to study D．be healthier and more tired

35．Which of the following is True?

A．Eating snacks is good for your health.

B．Fangfang doesn’t like Beijng roast duck.

C．Fangfang comes from America.

D．Students shouldn’t eat too much fried food.

A football coach walked into the waiting room before a big match. He looked at Wilson, his Star Player, and said to him, "I'm not supposed to (不应该) let you play because you failed in the math test. However, we really need you in this match. So, I'll give you a chance and ask you a math question. And if you answer it, correctly, you will be allowed to play."

Of course, Wilson was pleased and agreed. Then the coach looked into his eyes seriously and asked, "Okay, now listen carefully and tell me the answer to this question: What is two plus two?"

Wilson thought for a few minutes and then answered, "4?"

"Are you sure it is 4?" the coach got very excited because Wilson had given the right answer. Suddenly, all the other players on the team began shouting(喊叫), "Come on, coach, please give him another chance!"

36．The coach thought Wilson did badly in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A．football B．math C．history D．English

37．The coach decided to give Wilson a chance because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．he played football well

B．the match needed more players

C．the other players asked him for help

D．the coach liked him a lot

38．The underlined word "chance" means " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  " in Chinese.

A．机会 B．线索 C．建议 D．评论

39．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   so the coach got very excited.

A．Wilson got the right answer

B．The other players shouted to him

C．Wilson got the wrong answer

D．Wilson wouldn't join the match

40．According to the story, we know that all the other players\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  .

A．liked talking with their coach

B．didn't want to play the football

C．didn't want Wilson to join in the match

D．wanted to give Wilson one more chance

**四、语法填空**

The friendship between humans and dogs probably began 14，000 years ago. Here is \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ example of a dog's life in the human world today.

Jessie is Nancy's pet dog. She is just \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ a member of Nancy's family. Nancy looks after her very \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_(care). Jessie can always find \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ delicious in her bowl when she is hungry. Every day, Nancy \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_(prepare) meat  and different kinds of vegetables for her. Jessie also has yogurt and two \_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_(spoon) of honey after dinner. After that, they go out for a walk. Nancy's husband is a famous doctor and \_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_(they) only son is away in Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_ she has enough time and money to look after Jessie, and she really enjoys \_\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_\_(do) it. “I want to give her the healthiest and \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_(wonderful) life as long as possible！” she says.

1. **完成句子**

51．王老师建议我们晚上早点睡觉。(advise)

Miss Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ earlier at night.

52．剥掉洋葱皮, 然后把它切成两半。

Peel the onion and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

53．汤姆经常有作业上的问题。(problem)

Tom often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

54．我将会抽别的时间把事情做更好的安排。(another)

I will try to arrange things better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

55．我真的很开心这么多年后还能收到你的来信。(hear)

I’m very happy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you after all these years.

1. **改写句子**

56．Linda will be angry when she sees this．（对画线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_will Linda \_\_\_\_\_when she sees this?

57．They will do their homework tomorrow morning．（对画线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ they\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?

58．Mary is so tired that she can't walk anymore.（改为同义句）

Mary is\_\_\_\_ tired\_\_\_\_\_walk anymore.

59．Mike is worried about his Chinese.（改为同义句）

Mike\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ his Chinese.

60．Did you have a good time last week?（改为同义句）

Did you \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ last week?

**参考答案：**

1．C

考查介词辨析。on在……之上；to朝，向；for为了；about关于。prepare for“为某事做准备”，动词短语。故选C。

2．B

考查固定词组辨析。too many太多，修饰可数名词复数；too much太多，修饰不可数名词；much too太……，后跟形容词或副词；没有many too的用法。因为homework是不可数名词，故用too much修饰。故选B。

3．A

考查连词。although虽然；if 如果；because因为；until直到。not…until“直到……才”，是一个固定句型，故选A。

4．C

考查非谓语动词。表达“想要做某事”用“would love to do”，表达“拜访”用“to visit”。表达“盼望着做某事”用短语“look forward to doing”，表达“见到”，用动名词“meeting”。故选C。

5．A

考查目的状语从句。so that为了，以便；such that到这样的程度；as soon as一……就；so as to为了，后接单词或短语；空后句是前句的目的，此处应用so that引导目的状语从句，故选A。

6．B

考查连词。if如果；unless除非；because因为；so因此。根据“you have two tickets”，可知句子表达除非有两张票不然不能和他一起去看足球比赛，用连词“unless”。故选B。

7．A

考查时态。根据“If I...free, I will do.”可知，此处是if引导的条件状语从句，需满足“主将从现”原则，故选A。

8．D

考查动词的时态。“know”后面是“if”引导的宾语从句，第一空表达是否会来，是一般将来时，动词用“will come”。回答是“if”引导的条件状语从句，主句是一般将来时，从句是一般现在时表达将来。第二空表达如果他来，动词用三单形式“comes”。故选D。

9．C

考查连词。when当……时；but但是；unless除非；until直到。根据“you water them every day”，可知是条件状语从句，表达“除非”，用连词“unless”。故选C。

10．A

考查形容词辨析。A. available有空的；B. surprised惊讶的；C. busy忙的；D. sad悲伤的。根据he is not busy“他不忙”，可推知他是有空的，结合选项可知A选项符合题意

11．B

考查感叹句。what的感叹句结构是：what+(a/an)+形容词+名词+主语+谓语！what主要用于对名词的感叹，idea是不可数名词，因此不定冠词a不能丢掉。故选B。

12．A

考查情景交际及形容词辨析。good好的；bad坏的；another再一的、又一的；other其他的。由上文“Sorry, but I have to look after my brother.”可知，此处应为太糟糕了，故应用bad，排除C、D两项；由“Maybe…time. ”可知，此处应为再约另一个时间，应用another，表泛指。 13．B

考查名词辨析。menu菜单；calendar日历，日程表；clock钟表；phone电话。根据“tell me the activities”可知，是看日历上的活动安排，故选B。

14．D

考查情景交际。Thank you谢谢；Oh, I don’t know哦，我不知道；Bad luck倒霉；I’m sorry to hear that我听到这个很难过。因为“妈妈生病”，听到了不好的消息，故对对方报以歉意。 15．A

考查不可数名词及其数的表达。advice建议，不可数名词，其前不能用many或an修饰，且没有复数形式，排除BC；问句“Could you give me ...?”表示委婉的请求，希望得到肯定回答，此时advice前用some而不用any，而advise是动词，此处应用名词形式，故选A。

16．B    17．D    18．A    19．B    20．A    21．A    22．C    23．D    24．A    25．D    26．C    27．B    28．A    29．C    30．D

16．句意：如果你有问题，你可以随时向她寻求建议。

money金钱；advice建议；news新闻；information信息；根据下文“she tells a story to show her idea.”她讲故事来说明她的想法；可知此处指“向她寻求建议”；故选B。

17．句意：今年夏天，我想找份工作，这样我就可以赚点钱为下一学年买东西。

if如果；even though即使；as和……一样；so that以便；“找份工作”是为了“可以赚点钱为下一学年买东西了”，表目的；故选D。

18．句意：然而，由于和朋友们在外面玩了很长时间，当我开始找工作时，工作都被抢走了。

However然而；Instead反而；Finally最后；Suddenly突然；由上文可知作者想找份工作；与下文“they were all taken”工作都被抢走了；上下文语意存有转折关系；故选A。

19．句意：然而，由于和朋友们在外面玩了很长时间，当我开始找工作时，工作都被抢走了。

give up放弃；look for寻找；take off.起飞；take away拿走；由上文可知作者想找份工作；根据however的转折关系可知此处指“当作者开始找工作时，工作都被抢走了”；故选B。

20．句意：这让我成了少数没有暑期工作的孩子之一。我的夏天漫长而无聊。

me我；you你；her她；them她们/它们/他们；四个选项都是人称代词宾格；由上文可知作者找不到工作；可知此处指“没找到工作让我成了少数没有暑期工作的孩子之一”；故选A。

21．句意：我的夏天漫长而无聊。

boring无聊的；busy忙碌的；exciting令人兴奋的；enjoyable愉快的；由上文可知作者找不到工作；可知此处指“作者的夏天漫长而无聊”；故选A。

22．句意：萨拉阿姨听说这件事后，给我讲了一个故事。

song歌曲；rule规则；story故事；secret秘密；根据上文“Sometimes, she tells a story to show her idea”她讲故事来说明她的想法；可知此处指“萨拉阿姨给作者讲故事”；故选C。

23．句意：河里住着三条鱼。

ducks鸭子；robots机器人；snakes蛇；fish鱼；根据“By this time, Make Plans was far away, but the other  two  fish were caught.”可知此处指“河里住着三条鱼”；故选D。

24．句意：一天，他们听到一个渔夫说第二天早上他要在河里撒网。

morning早上；noon中午；afternoon下午；evening晚上；根据下文“The next morning…”可知，此处指“第二天早上”；故选A。

25．句意：为了不被抓住，Make Plans立即决定向上游游去。

heard听说；hidden隐藏；beaten殴打；caught抓获；由上文可知他们听到渔夫第二天早上要在河里撒网；可知此处指“Make Plans为了不被抓住决定向上游游去”；故选D。

26．句意：他说：“当那个人撒网的时候，我会有一个计划的。”

party派对；class班级；plan 计划；picnic野餐；根据下文“Fast Thinker pretended  to be…”可知此处指“Fast Thinker计划装死”；故选C。

27．句意：“我将决定明天早上做什么。”他说。

where哪里；what什么；how怎样；when什么时候；此处是“疑问词+不定式”结构中的动词宾语，故选B。

28．句意：这时，Make Plans已经远去了，但是另外两条鱼被抓了。

two二；three三；four四；five五；由上文可知河里有三条鱼；“Make Plans was far away”跑了一条鱼，剩下2条；故选A。

29．句意：Fast Thinker假装死了。

strong强壮的；small小的；dead死的；rude粗鲁的；根据下文“Of course, the fisherman did not want a dead fish”渔夫不想要死鱼，可知此处指“Fast Thinker假装死了”；故选C。

30．句意：所以他把他（Fast Thinker）扔回河里。

but.但是；or或；because因为；so所以；由上文可知Fast Thinker假装死了；渔夫不会要死鱼，所以把他丢到河里；上下文之间表因果关系。故选D。

31．C    32．C    33．D    34．C    35．D

31．细节理解题。问题：画线单词的汉语意思？联系短文第一段可知她非常喜欢吃零食。结合原文：As a result, she becomes overweight. 结果,她变得超重。故选C

32．细节理解题。问题：芳芳变得超重的原因是什么？原文：Fangfang, a 15-year-old Chinese girl, likes eating snacks very much.句意：芳芳,一个15岁的中国女孩,非常喜欢吃零食。原因就简单了她很喜欢吃零食。故选C

33．细节理解题。问题：下面哪种食物对你的健康有好处？分析原文：They don’t eat enough healthy foods like vegetables and fruit.句意：他们不吃足够的健康的食物,比如蔬菜和水果。同时结合生活常识也能知道蔬菜和水果是健康的。故选D

34．细节理解题。问题：如果学生们按照专家所说，他们将会变得如何？结合最后一段的了解：If children do as the experts say, they won’t become fat. They will be healthier. Students won’t become tired at school, and they will have enough energy to study well.句意：如果孩子按专家说的做,他们不会变胖。他们会更健康。学生在学校不会变得很累,他们将有足够的精力去学习。很明确：如果按照专家的建议去做，会更健康学习更好，故选C

35．细节理解题。问题：哪一句描述是正确的？在通读全文中了解到，从芳芳教训来看学生不应该吃太多油炸食物。故选D

36．B    37．A    38．A    39．A    40．C

36．细节理解题。根据第一行I'm not supposed to （不应该）let you play because you failed in the math test．我不允许你玩，因为你数学考试不及格。可知是数学。故选B。

37．细节理解题。根据第一段第二行However，we really need you in this match．So，I'll give you a chance and ask you a math question．不过，我们真的需要你在这场比赛。所以，我给你一个机会，并问你一个数学问题．可知，因为他球踢得好。故选A。

38．词义猜测题。根据第二行And if you answer it，correctly，you will be allowed to play．"如果你正确地回答，你将被允许玩。"可知，应该是给你个"机会"，故选A。

39．细节理解题。根据最后一段the coach got very excited because Wilson had given the right answer．教练很兴奋，因为Wilson给出了正确的答案。故选A。

40．细节理解题。根据最后一句Suddenly，all the other players on the team began shouting（喊叫），"Come on，coach，please give him another chance!"突然，全队的其他队员开始大喊："来吧，教练，请再给他一次机会！"意思是这个问题太简单了，再出一道吧，看来其他人不希望威尔逊参加比赛。故选C。

41．an    42．like    43．carefully    44．something    45．prepares    46．spoons    47．their    48．so    49．doing    50．the most wonderful

41．句意：这是如今狗狗在人类社会生活的一个例子。

此处修饰限定其后名词example，表示泛指的“一个”，所以用不定冠词a/an；根据example是元音音素发音开头，所以用an，故答案为an。

42．句意：她就像是南希家庭中的一员。

此处缺介词，构成固定搭配be like，意为“像是”，此处like意为“像”，是介词，故答案为like。

43．句意：南希非常细心地照顾她。

此处修饰其前动词短语look after，所以用副词；care意为“在意”，是动词，其副词为carefully，意为“细心地”，故答案为carefully。

44．句意：当杰西饿了时，她总是能在碗里发现一些美味的东西。

此处作宾语，根据句意，可知此处用表示物的复合不定代词something，意为“某物”，故答案为something。

45．句意：每天，南希准备肉和各种不同的蔬菜给她。

此处作谓语，根据时间状语every day，可知用一般现在时；根据主语Nancy是三单，可知动词也用三单；prepare意为“准备”，是动词，故答案为prepares。

46．句意：杰西晚饭后还会喝酸奶和两勺蜂蜜。

此处作量词，根据其前有基数词two，可知用名词复数；spoon意为“勺”，是名词，故答案为spoons。

47．句意：南希的丈夫是一个著名的医生，他们的独生子远在北京，所以她有足够的时间和金钱照顾杰西，并且她很享受。

此处修饰主语son，所以用形容词性物主代词；they意为“他们”，是人称代词，其形容词性物主代词为their，故答案为their。

48．句意：南希的丈夫是一个著名的医生，他们的独生子远在北京，所以她有足够的时间和金钱照顾杰西，并且她很享受。

此处缺连词，分析前后两句逻辑，可知此处表示结果，所以用so，意为“所以”，故答案为so。

49．句意：南希的丈夫是一个著名的医生，他们的独生子远在北京，所以她有足够的时间和金钱照顾杰西，并且她很享受。

此处作宾语，根据固定用法，enjoy后接动名词形式作宾语，意为“喜欢做某事”；do意为“做”，是动词，故答案为doing。

50．句意：只要有可能，我想给她最健康和最好的生活。

此处作定语修饰其后名词life，根据其前并列定语the healthiest用了形容词最高级，可知此处也用形容词最高级；wonderful意为“棒的”，是形容词，其最高级在前面加most，同时别忘了定冠词the，故答案为the most wonderful。

51．     advises     to go to bed

建议某人做某事：advise sb. to do sth.；上床睡觉：go to bed；根据语境可知，句子时态为一般现在时，且主语是Miss Wang，第三人称单数，所以谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填advises；to go to bed。

52．     cut     in half

本句是祈使句，根据and并列成分要一致的原则，可知此处填动词原形；英语cut ... in half意为“把……切成两半”；故填cut；in half。

53．has problem with

problem问题，强调“困难”时是不可数名词；have problem with sth.在某方面有问题。often经常，是一般现在时的标志；Tom是单数第三人称，动词需用三单形式，故填has problem with。

54．another time

通过中英文句子对照可知，英文句子中需要翻译的部分是“别的时间”，结合提示词，可知英文表达用another time，故填another time。

55．to hear from

收到某人的来信：hear from sb.；be happy to do sth.乐意做某事，开心做某事；故填to hear from。

56．     What     do

画线部分be angry表示做的事情，所使用特殊疑问词what询问; do实意动词, 做。所以答案为：What; do。

57．     What     will     do

画线部分do their homework 表示事件，所以使用特殊疑问词what询问，剩余部分改为疑问句，借助助动词will；实意动词do，意为“做”。所以答案为：What；will；do。

58．     too     to

原句意：玛丽太累了，她不能走路了。固定句型“too+形容词/副词+to＋动词原形”，意为“太...而不能...”。所以答案为：too; to。

59．     worries     about

迈克很担心他的中文。worried形容词，担心的；worry动词，担心；worry about与“be worried about”同意；主语“Mike”是第三人称单数，故动词worry用其三单形式worries。故填worries；about。

60．     have      fun

你上周过得愉快吗？固定短语have a good time，意为“过得愉快”，have fun过得愉快。故填have；fun。