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Unit3单元检测题

Ⅰ、单项选择 （15分）

( ) 1. Tina, \_\_\_\_\_ your quilt after you get up in the morning.

A. make B. fold C. show D. cut

( ) 2. —Could I use your computer? —Sorry. I am \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. taking out B. turning on C. working on D. depending on

( ) 3. My dad tells me not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too late in the evening. He says it is dangerous.

A. stay out B. grow up C. come out D. get up

( ) 4. Excuse me, Peter. There’s something wrong with my car. Could I ?

1. go for a drive B. get a ride

C. give me a ride D. go for a walk

(     ) 5.—Do you like to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your bed?

—No，I hate to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chores．

A．do；do B．do；make C．make；do D．make；make

（ ）6. ---Could you please take out the trash? --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Not at all B. You’re welcome C. No way D. No problem

（ ）7. Could you please\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog when I'm out?

A. take care of B. wash C. work on D. water

（ ）8.--- Could I your bike? --- Sorry, I it to Jim yesterday.

A. borrow；lent B. lend；borrowed

C. lend；lent D. borrow；borrowed

（ ）9. --- Mom, could I go shopping with you?

--- Yes, you .But you must finish your homework first.

A. could B. can C. can’t D. couldn’t

（ ）10.It’s dangerous for children the dog.

A. play B. to play C. play with D. to play with

（ ）11.I never go to school late, .

A. so does Tom B. neither does Tom

C. so Tom does D. neither Tom does

（ ）12. My mother stopped to me because there was a call for her.

A. to say B. to talk C. saying D. talking

（ ）13. Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lights when you leave the classroom.

　 A. to turn off　 B. turning off　　 C. turn off　 D. turned off

（ ）14.He is to finish the difficult work.

A. enough confident B. confident enough

C. enough confidence D. confidence enough

（ ）15.He didn’t finish the room.

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

Ⅱ、完形填空。（本题共10小题，每小题1.5分，计15分）

Very few people like　16　chores around the house. However, we all know that people must　17　them. Kids living　18　Washington have chores　19　to help their family every day. The chores　20　different for different kids. Parents often teach　 21 　what to do and how to do the chores.

　22　is good for parents to teach their children to do chores at an early age. Many parents think chores are important　23　children—even very young ones. Doing chores　24　children many important skills. Chores also teach children about fairness and commitment(承担义务). The skills and values learned　25　doing chores will be good for children throughout their lives.

( )16. A. do B. does C. doing D. did

( )17. A. do B. does C. to do D. doing

( )18. A. on B. at C. for D. in

( )19. A. do B. to do C. doing D. does

( )20. A. are B. is C. be D. am

( )21. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

( )22. A. This B. That C. It D. He

( )23. A. for B. of C. in D. with

( )24. A. teach B. teaches C. taught D. to teach

( )25. A. by B. with C. to D. at

Ⅲ、情景交际（10分）

根据对话内容，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，其中有两项多余。

A: Parks are really important in a neighborhood. (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Sounds good. What can we do?

A: Well, we can pick up garbage (捡垃圾).

B: What a great idea! (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, let’s ask them to come. We can ask the neighbors, too.

B: (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: We should bring garbage bags and buckets (提桶).

B: (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Let’s volunteer on Saturday. The weather will be sunny.

B: (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Wear old clothes. We’ll probably get dirty.

B: OK. I will tell the others.

|  |
| --- |
| A. People must keep them clean.  B. When should we volunteer?  C. What should we wear?  D. Maybe we can invite our friends to help.  E. Let’s volunteer to clean up Central Park.  F. I learned a lot from the activity.  G. What should we bring? |

Ⅳ、阅读理解（40分）

A

Most children don’t enjoy doing chores. They like playing computer games rather than cleaning the rooms. But in Australia, Jim and Robert’s mother, Mrs.Black, has good and proper methods to get their children to do housework.

Here is an example.

“Mom, have you worked out next week’s chores? Let Jim and me choose the cards. I can’t wait. It’s fun! ”

When Robert shouted out, his mother had already put all the cards on their big table. On the cards, there are some words like these, “sweep the floor, clean your bedroom, help mom cook, wash vegetables, make beds, feed the fish, cut the wood, clean the bathroom” and many others, Jim and Robert chose two cards for each day from Monday to Friday. Then they would hang them on the weekday task board. Jim likes to clean the bathroom, so he picked up the card “clean the bathroom”. Robert loves to make the bed so he picked up his favorite card. Jim again picked up “wash vegetables” and Robert chose “feed the fish”. Soon the two boys were happy to take away all the cards.

To help the children do chores, their mother thought hard and came up with this idea. Of course, the parents did the chores at weekends and left Jim and Robert two days free.

( )31. From the passage we know that most children like　　　　　.

A. doing chores B. playing computer games

C. playing cards D. doing housework

( )32. Jim and Robert chose　　　　　cards for the weekdays from Monday to Friday.

A. two B. four C. eight D. ten

( )33. Jim likes to　　　　　.

A. clean the bathroom B. make the bed C. feed the fish D. sweep the floor

( )34. The underlined phrase “came up with” in the last paragraph probably means“　　”.

A. looked at B. gave up C. thought of D. believed in

( )35. Who did the chores at weekends?

1. Jim. B. Robert. C. The parents. D. The whole family.

B

In some Western countries, many children do chores to get pocket money. They usually start to do this when they are ten years old.

School students have to do homework and study for tests. They don’t have much free time on weekdays. They often do chores on weekends.

Young kids only do easy chores. So they don’t get much money. But that’s enough. Many of them only want to buy candy. And candy is cheap! They often help do the dishes, sweep the floor, or feed the pet cat or dog.

When they get older, they want to buy more and more things. They want things that are more expensive than candy. So they have to work harder! They often help their parents wash the family car, cut the grass, or cook meals.

Some jobs are a good way for kids to learn new things. For example, they can learn how to use a lawnmower (割草机) or how to cook. Of course, their parents help them at first.

( )36. How do many children get pocket money in some Western countries?

A.They study hard. B. They do chores.

C. They do part-time jobs. D. They ask their parents for it.

( )37. When do many children usually begin to do chores in some Western countries?

A. At the age of 10 . B. At the age of 13. C. At the age of 15. D. At the age of 17.

( )38. Mary wants to get more pocket money to buy something expensive. She may \_\_\_\_\_.

A. do the dishes B. feed the pet cat C. cook meals D. sweep the floor

( )39. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Young kids do easy chores because they can get much money from their parents.

B. School students often do chores on Saturdays and Sundays.

C. If kids get older and want something more expensive, they have to work harder.

D. Kids can learn how to cook with the help of their parents.

( )40. The passage mainly tells us how children in some Western countries \_\_\_\_\_.

A. find jobs B. get pocket money C. study at school D. do chores

C

Hi! I’m Lilly. My family and I live in a big house. I’m 11 and I have a younger brother, Tom. He is 8. My mom is a nurse, and she works in a hospital. She works a lot, and usually at night. She doesn’t have enough time to do the housework, so my dad often helps her and he likes it. In the morning, Mom makes breakfast. Tom and I make our beds. Then Dad takes us to school by car. On Saturday, we clean the house. I clean the furniture (家具) and Dad sweeps the floor. Tom takes the rubbish out and waters the plants. Dad likes cleaning the windows but he hates ironing (熨). He never does it.

根据短文内容，判断句子正（A）、误(B)。

(    )4 1. Lilly is four years older than Tom.

(     )42. Lilly’s mom never works at night.

(    ) 43. Lilly and her brother go to school by car.

(    ) 44. Lilly’s brother is so little that he can’t do any housework.

(    ) 45. Lilly’s father doesn’t like ironing, but he likes cleaning the windows.

D

We know that many animals do not stay in one place. Birds, fish and other animals move from one place to another at a certain time. They move for different reasons: most of them move to find food more easily, but others move to get away from places that are too crowded.

When cold weather comes, many birds move to warmer places to find food. Some fishes give birth in warm water and move to cold water to feed. The most famous migration（迁移）is probably the migration of the fish, which is called "salmon". This fish is born in fresh water but it travels many miles to salt water. There it spends its life. When it is old, it returns to its birth place in fresh water. Then it gives birth and dies. In northern Europe, there is a kind of mouse. They leave their mountain homes when they become too crowded. They move down to the low land. Sometimes they move all the way to the seaside, and many of them are killed when they fall into the sea.

Recently, scientists have studied the migration of a kind of lobster (龙虾). Every year, when the season of the bad weather arrives, the lobsters get into a long line and start to walk across the floor of the ocean. Nobody knows why they do this, and nobody knows where they go.

So, sometimes we know why humans and animals move from one place to another, but at other times we don’t. Maybe living things just like to travel.

( )46. Most animals move from one place to another at a certain time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give birth B. find beautiful places

C. find food more easily D. enjoy warmer weather

( )47. The fish called "salmon" spends a long time in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. salt water B. its birth place C. fresh water D. rivers

( )48. The mice in northern Europe move when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they give birth B. the place gets too crowded

C. they haven’t enough food D. the weather is bad

( )49. The lobsters move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to find more food B. at a certain time

C. to the undersea D. to the fresh water

( )50. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The migration of the fish called "salmon" is the most famous migration

B. Animals move to find food more easily.

C. Living things move from one place to another because they like to travel.

D. Sometimes we know why and how living things move from one place to another, but sometimes we don't.

Ⅴ、根据句意和汉语提示完成句子。（10分）

1. It’s the parents’ job to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (提供) a clean environment at home for their children.

2. Doing chores helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (培养) children’s independence.

3. He lives next to me. He is my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（邻居）.

4. My computer is broken. Could I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (借) yours?

5. My friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (邀请) me to go to his parents’ house.

6. Please take out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（垃圾）.

7. He is badly i\_\_\_\_ but he doesn’t have enough money to see a doctor.

8. I h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way you talk to me.

9. Don’t trouble me w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m working.

10. It’s a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of time to stand here waiting for her.

Ⅵ、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，必要时可加助动词或情态动词。（10分）

1. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me your bike?

2. Linda is a careful girl. She hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) mistakes.

3. The cleaner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the leaves here just now.

4. My father often asks me (sweep) the floor.

5. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) us the drinks and snacks.

6. Jim spent five hours in finishing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (draw) the picture.

7. Tom’s mother is very busy, so he needs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (help) out around the house.

8. I invited him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) the game.

9. It took me an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) the letter.

10. I spend two hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.

Ⅶ、面表达(20分)

在英语课上，老师组织全班同学开展有关“做家务”的讨论。假设以下是你的小组所做的讨论记录，请根据这个记录用英语向全班作一个汇报。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Housework |
| Wu Jun | clean up rooms |
| Jia Mei | help her mom cook dinner |
| Wang Ping | wash clothes |
| I | ... |

要求：

1. 汇报内容要包括你和同学们所做的家务以及你对做家务的看法；

2. 70词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Now let me tell you about the discussion in our group.

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

That's all. Thanks for listening!