

七年级上册英语 Unit 7 单元综合测试

姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 学号: _____

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必用黑色签字笔将准考证号、姓名、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔在“考场号”和“座位号”栏相应位置填涂考场号和座位号。将条形码粘贴在答题卡“条形码粘贴处”。
2. 作答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑; 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案, 答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案; 不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷 (选择题)

一、听句子选答语

1. A. OK. B. You're welcome. C. Goodbye.
2. A. Five dollars. B. Five kilos. C. Five cups.
3. A. In the shop. B. Two kilos. C. Five yuan.
4. A. Yes, please. B. Large. C. All right.
5. A. My cousin. B. It's mine. C. His camera.

二、听长对话选答案

听对话, 完成下列小题。

6. What did Lisa do last Sunday morning?

- A. She went to a party. B. She did some shopping. C. She did her homework.

7. What did Lucy buy?

- A. Some candles. B. A T-shirt. C. A birthday cake.

8. Who is Jeff?

- A. Lisa's brother. B. Lisa's cousin. C. Lucy's uncle.

听对话, 完成下列各小题。

9. What did people sell at the yard sale?

- A. Pets and clothes. B. Books and plants. C. Toys and tools.

10. What did Tony buy?

- A. Five story books and a baseball bat.

B. Four history books and a baseball bat.

C. Five story books and a hat.

三、听短文选答案

听短文, 选择正确答案。短文读两遍。

11. What should you think first before you buy clothes?

A. The color.

B. The style.

C. The size.

12. Who can help choose the color?

A. Yourself.

B. Your mother.

C. The shop keeper.

13. Which size would you choose if you are short?

A. Size S.

B. Size M.

C. Size L.

14. Who can help you get a good price?

A. Yourself.

B. Your mother.

C. The shop keeper.

15. How many pieces of advice does the speaker give?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 4.

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

四、单项选择

16. Could you _____ please? I'm very thirsty.

A. take me some water

B. take me any water

C. bring me some water

D. bring me any water

17. After your sister takes one of the two books, you can take _____.

A. another

B. other

C. the other

D. the others

18. The house has _____ and each room is _____.

A. enough rooms; enough big

B. enough rooms; big enough

C. rooms enough; big enough

D. rooms enough; enough big

19. John's aunt told us _____ information about the latest cartoon show.

A. a few

B. a lot

C. some

D. many

20. This skirt is too long. Could you show me _____ one?

A. other

B. another

C. others

D. the other

21. — Lucy, could you get _____ milk for me?

— Mom, there isn't _____.

A. some, some

B. any, any

C. any, some

D. some, any

22. It's snowing heavily these days. _____ bad weather we have!
- A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
23. How much _____ the ticket _____ from Shanghai to Beijing?
- A. is;cost B. does;cost
- C. is;/ D. B and C
24. —Would you like an iPhone 8?—No. I think an iPhone 8 costs _____.
- A. too high B. too much
- C. too expensive D. too tall
25. Of all the things, children in poor countries need books _____.
- A. best B. less C. more D. most

五、完形填空

We do the shopping on Sunday. I often go to the supermarket with my mother 26 Sunday morning by car. My father likes fruit very much. We buy some red apples for him. My mother likes yellow bananas, 27 they're green. "Look! The strawberries are very nice, Mum. Do you like them?" I 28 to my mother. "Yes, I like strawberries very much." My mother buys some 29 herself. The oranges are very nice. My mother buys some for me. I like oranges very much. We buy some vegetables. The vegetables in the 30 are very good. We buy some tomatoes, potatoes and broccoli. I 31 like broccoli, but my parents like 32. I like carrots very much. We buy 33 of carrots. 34 shopping, my mother and I have some French fries, milk and ice cream. And then we go back 35 with the fruit and vegetables.

26. A. in B. on C. at D. by
27. A. and B. though(尽管) C. but D. then
28. A. tell B. say C. call D. talk
29. A. to B. with C. by D. for
30. A. store B. supermarket C. shop D. mall
31. A. don't B. amn't C. haven't D. aren't
32. A. them B. it C. they D. this
33. A. lot B. many C. much D. lots
34. A. At B. Before C. After D. When
35. A. school B. supermarket C. restaurant D. home

六、阅读单选

A

Would you like to know something about the way of shopping in the western countries? People usually make shopping lists(单子) first and then they go shopping. Most people like to go to supermarkets because they can get almost everything in one supermarket and the things in the supermarkets are a bit cheaper. When they get into a supermarket, they get a trolley(推车) or a basket. Then they choose the things according to their shopping lists and they put them in the trolley or basket. When they have got everything, they go to the checkout. Most families do shopping once a week.

36. People like to go to supermarkets for reasons(理由)_____

- A. three B. two C. one D. four

37. Things in the supermarkets are a bit_____

- A. cheaper B. better C. more expensive D. nicer

38. People usually buy their things from_____

- A. one supermarket B. two supermarkets
C. a few supermarkets D. a new supermarket

39. After people put the things in a trolley or a basket, they go_____

- A. home B. into the car C. to pay money D. to the shop

40. The word "checkout" means in Chinese_____

- A. 收银台 B. 出口处 C. 检查站 D. 入口处

B

Laura is at the airport(机场). She waits for her plane. Her plane is to Berlin, and it is 4 hours away. Laura walks around the shops.

After an hour she wants to go to the bathroom. But she doesn't find it. "Where is the bathroom?" she says to herself. She starts asking other people. Laura says to a man, "Excuse me, sir, could you please tell me where the bathroom is?" The man says, "You mean the restroom, right?" Laura says, "No, I mean the bathroom." "Well, the restroom is over there." He says and walks away.

Laura doesn't understand(明白). She asks a woman, "Excuse me, madam, could you please tell me where the bathroom is?" "The restroom is over there," the lady answers and walks away.

Laura is confused, "What's wrong? I need to use the bathroom and they tell me to rest!"

Then Laura gives up(放弃). She feels tired and thinks she needs to rest.

She walks to the restroom. Now she is surprised. She realizes(意识到)the restroom is the name for a

He _____ time _____ clean the classroom.

60. 冰箱里没有任何食物。

There is _____ food in the fridge.

九、书面表达

61. 请你以 "The supermarket near my home" 为题，用英语写一篇短文，描述你家附近的超市。内容要点如下：

1. 离我家不远有一家超市，每天早上 8 点营业，晚上 9 点打烊；
2. 店里商品琳琅满目，有鞋、帽、食品、饮料、文具用品和其他许多物品；
3. 人们都喜欢去那儿购物，因为大多数商品物美价廉，并且售货员待人很友好。

注意：

1. 短文必须包含所有要点；
2. 词数 60 左右。

The supermarket near my home

参考答案

第 I 卷 (选择题)

1. A

【原文】Let's go shopping this afternoon.

2. A. Five dollars. B. Five kilos. C. Five cups.

【答案】A

【原文】How much is the T-shirt?

3. B

【原文】How many carrots would you like?

4. B

【原文】What size would you like?

5. A

【原文】Who are you going to buy this camera for?

6. B

7. A

8. B

【原文】M: Hi, Lisa. What did you do last Sunday morning?

W: I went shopping with my cousin Lucy .

M: What did you buy?

W: I bought a T-shirt.

M: How much is it?

W: It's only fifteen dollars. It's so cheap.

M: What did Lucy buy?

W: She bought some candles. It was her brother Jeff's birthday on that day. And her family had a birthday party at home for Jeff.

M: What did you do after that?

W: Nothing. Just went home.

9. C

10. A

【原文】M: Hi, Anna!

W: Hi, Tony! What did you do yesterday afternoon?

M: I went to the yard sale in front of the City Museum.

W: Were there lots of people in the yard sale?

M: Yes, there were.

W: What did people sell there?

M: They sold toys, clothes, tools and books.

W: Did you buy anything there?

M: Yes. I bought five old storybooks and a baseball bat.

W: Sounds fun. I will go there next time.

M: Hope you'll have fun there.

W: Thank you.

11. B

12. A

13. A

14. C

15. C

【原文】

Do you often go shopping? Can you buy the right clothes for yourself? Here are some ideas for you.

First, ask yourself a question: What style of clothes do you want? In this way, you can know the style of clothes you like.

Then, choose the color. You can find some clothes in all colors. Some people like red and others like black. Please ask yourself what color you like best. It can help you get your favorite clothes.

Next, find the right size. The sizes usually are S, M and L. If you are short, you can choose Size S.

Finally, ask the shop keeper to give you a good price.

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

16. C

【详解】句意：请给我拿点水来好吗？我很渴。

考查特殊疑问句。take 拿走；bring 拿来，带来。根据“I'm very thirsty”可知，此处是指给我带点水，排除 AB 选项；又因此句是表示请求某人做某事，并且得到对方的肯定回答，所以用 some 而不是 any。故选 C。

17. C

【详解】句意：你姐姐拿了两本书中的一本之后，你可以拿另一本。

考查不定代词辨析。another 另一个，泛指三者及以上的另一个；other 其他的，后常跟名词复数；the other 两个中的另一个；the others 特指某一范围内其他的人或物。根据“one of the two books”可知是两者中的另一本，用 the other。故选 C。

18. B

【详解】句意：这所房子有足够的房间，每个房间都足够大。

考查 enough 的用法。enough 作形容词修饰名词时要放在名词前面，排除 C、D 选项；enough 作副词修饰形容词时放在形容词后面，排除 A 选项。故选 B。

19. C

【详解】句意：约翰的阿姨告诉我们一些关于最新卡通节目的信息。

考查不定代词的用法。a few 一些，修饰可数名词复数；a lot 许多，副词，修饰动词或形容词；some 一些，修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词；many 许多，修饰可数名词复数。“information”是不可数名词，应用 some 修饰。故选 C。

20. B

【详解】句意：这条裙子太长了。你能给我看另外一条吗？

考查代词辨析。other 其他的，多加名词复数；another 三者及以上的另一个；others 其他人/事物；the other 两者中的另一个。分析“This skirt is too long. Could you show me...one?”可知，此处作定语修饰单数 one，且裙子不止两条，故选 B。

21. D

【详解】句意：——露西，你能给我拿些牛奶吗？——妈妈，没有了。

考查 some 和 any 的用法。some 一些，若干，修饰不可数或复数名词，多用在肯定句中；表示邀请或希望对方给予肯定会的疑问句中（一般含有情态动词）。第一句是表示邀请的疑问句，可知用 some。any 任何的，修饰不可数或复数名词，多用于否定句和疑问句。第二句是否定句，可知填 any。故选 D。

22. C

【详解】句意：这几天雪下得很大。天气是有多糟糕！

考查感叹句。what 引导的感叹句结构为“What + a(an) + 形容词 + 名词 + (主语 + 谓语)”。how 引导的感叹句结构为“How + 形容词（或副词）+ 主语 + 谓语”。本句适用“What + a(an) + 形容词 + 名词 + (主语 + 谓语)”结构，A、B 选项可排除。weather 为不可数名词，前面不能用“a”修饰，故选 C。

23. D

【分析】本题考查 how much 和动词 cost 的用法。

【详解】D 句意：从上海到北京的车票(花费)多少钱？how much 在这里意为“多少钱”，询问价格。动

词 cost 意为“花费，值多少钱”，作实意动词，助动词用 does，所以 B 项正确；how much 询问价钱，价钱是不可数，be 动词用 is。故选 D。

24. B

【详解】B 句意：—你想要一部 iPhone 8 吗？—不，我认为 iPhone 8 花费太多了。本题考查形容词辨析。A. too high 太高；B. too much 太多；C. too expensive 太贵；D. too tall 太高。动词 cost 是花费金钱或时间，这里意思我一部 iPhone 8 花费太多钱，用 too much。故选 B。

【点睛】短语 too much 意为“太多”，用来修饰不可数名词；而 much too 意思我“在某种程度上太……了”，too much 可以用作名词在句子中作主语或宾语，形容词用在不可数名词前面作定语或在系动词后面作表语。和副词在句子中作状语；much too 的用法比较简单，只用作副词作状语，但它不单独使用，在句子中要修饰形容词或副词，但不修饰动词。

25. D

【详解】D 句意：在所有物品里面，贫困地区的孩子最需要书籍。本题考查副词 most 的用法。A. best 最好地；B. less 较少地；C. more 更多；D. most 最多地。根据上文的 of all things 在所有的物品里面，可知用最高级，修饰动词 need 用副词 most。故选 D。

26. B

27. C

28. B

29. D

30. B

31. A

32. B

33. D

34. C

35. D

【分析】

这篇短文讲述的是“我”和妈妈经常在星期天的上午一起去超市购物，在超市里买了很多蔬菜和水果，之后又吃了点东西，然后一起回家了。

26. 句意：我经常和我妈妈一起在星期天的早上开车去超市。in 泛指在上午、下午或晚上；on 在具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上；at 在具体的时间点；by 到...时候。空后 Sunday morning 表示具体某一天的上午，故应选 B。

27. 句意：我的妈妈喜欢黄色的香蕉，但是它们是绿色的。and 和，而且；though 尽管；but 但是；then

然后；那么。根据句意 My mother likes yellow bananas 和空后的 they're green 是转折的关系，故应选 C。

28. 句意：我对妈妈说：“看！草莓特别好，你喜欢它们吗？”tell 告诉，讲述，常用于 tell sb. sth.；say 说，强调内容；call 打电话；talk 谈话，交谈，常用于短语 talk with/to sb. 或者 talk about sth. 前面引号里的句子是“我”对妈妈说的话，故这里应选 B。

29. 句意：我妈妈给自己买了一些。to 到...；with 和...一起；by 通过...方式或手段；for 为，因为。这里考查短语 buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某物。故应选 D。

30. 句意：超市里的蔬菜非常好。store 商店；supermarket 超市；shop 商店；购物；mall 购物商场。根据上文 I often go to the supermarket with my mother _____ 1 _____ Sunday morning by car. 可知，“我”和妈妈去了超市。故应选 B。

31. 句意：我不喜欢花椰菜，但是我的父母喜欢它。don't 不，助动词，构成否定形式；amn't 不是；haven't 是现在完成时的否定形式；aren't 不是。空后 like 是实意动词，否定形式应用助动词 do 构成，故应选 A。

32. 句意：我不喜欢花椰菜，但是我的父母喜欢它。them 它们，人称代词宾格形式；it 它；they 它们，人称代词主格形式；this 这，这个。根据句意可知，此空代指上句话中的 broccoli，是不可数名词，故用代词 it，选 B。

33. 句意：我们买了很多胡萝卜。lot 常构成短语 a lot of 或者 lots of，表示“许多”；many 许多，修饰可数名词，后面不跟 of 搭配；much 许多，修饰不可数名词；lots of 许多，修饰可数名词或者不可数名词。空后有 of，故应选 D。

34. 句意：购物之后，我和妈妈吃了一些薯条、牛奶和冰淇淋。At 在具体的时间点；Before 在...之前；After 在...之后；When 当...时候。根据文意可知，短文是按照时间顺序记叙的，下句话中说 And then we go back...，故这里应表示“购物之后吃了一些东西”，故应选 C。

35. 句意：然后我们带着水果和蔬菜回家了。school 学校；supermarket 超市；restaurant 饭店；home 家。A、B 和 C 三个选项都是名词，前面都应加介词 to；home 是副词，前面不需要加介词。再结合文意可知，“我”和妈妈买完东西应该是回家了。故应选 D。

【点睛】

这篇短文讲述了作者星期天和妈妈一起购物的事，短文内容贴合教材主题，贴近学生们的日常生活，比较容易理解。题型是完形填空，考查学生们在具体语境中运用语言的能力，综合性较强。做题时，应先通读短文，了解大意；然后根据上下文语境提示作答，先易后难，注意辨析选项中几个单词的意思和用法，以及空前后的搭配；最后将答案代入原文再读一遍，检查是否正确。例如第 26 小题，考查了表示时间的几个介词的用法，in 泛指在上午、下午或晚上或在年代、月份、季节前；on 在具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上以及星期前；at 在具体的时间点；by 到...时候。空后 Sunday morning 表示具体某一天的上午，故应选 B。再如第 30 小题，考查名词辨析，store 商店；supermarket 超市；shop

商店；购物；mall 购物商场。根据上文 I often go to the supermarket with my mother 26 Sunday morning by car.可知，“我”和妈妈去了超市。故应选 B。

36. B

37. A

38. A

39. C

40. A

【分析】

本文叙述了在西方国家人们购物的方法。首先列一个购物清单，然后再去购物。大多数人喜欢去超市，因为他们在超市能买到所有的东西。大部分家庭每周购物一次。

36. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“Most people like to go to supermarkets because they can get almost everything in one supermarket and the things in the supermarkets are a bit cheaper.”大多数人喜欢去超市，因为他们可以在一家超市买到几乎所有的东西，而且超市里的东西便宜很多。一共两个理由，故答案选 B。

37. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“...almost everything in one supermarket and the things in the supermarkets are a bit cheaper.”可知，超市的东西比较便宜一点，答案为 A。

38. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“Most people like to go to supermarkets because they can get almost everything in one supermarket”大多数人喜欢去超市，因为他们几乎能在一家超市买到所有东西。故答案选 A。

39. 细节理解题。根据文中句子“When they have got everything, they go to the checkout.”当他们拿到所有东西后，他们就去结账。故答案为 C。

40. 词义猜测题。顾客在按照购物清单上列举的商品准备好东西后，首先要到收银台付款，然后才能把购买的商品带回家，故答案选 A。

41. D

42. B

43. C

44. C

45. A

【分析】

本文讲述了 Laura 在飞机场等飞机要去柏林，她想要去洗手间。她向人们询问洗手间 bathroom 在哪里，但是人们却告诉她 restroom 在哪里，她不明白，她不是需要休息。当她找到人们口中的 restroom，

才发现 restroom 就是 bathroom 的意思。

41. 细节理解题。根据短文开头的句子“Laura is at the airport(机场). She waits for her plane. Her plane is to Berlin.”可知，劳拉将要坐飞机去柏林，答案为 D。

42. 细节理解题。根据第二、三段可知，Laura 一共问了两个人，一位男士和一位女士。答案为 B。

43. 词义猜测题。两个人都回答了 restroom 的方位，而没有回答 bathroom 的位置，再结合劳拉所说的话“What's wrong? I need to use the bathroom and they tell me to rest!”所以可以推断两个人的回答让 Laura 很是“迷惑”。答案为 C。

44. 判断正误题。根据短文最后的句子“She walks to the restroom. Now she is surprised. She realizes (意识到)the restroom is the name for a public (公共的) bathroom!”可知，Laura 最后还是找到了“厕所”。故答案 C 正确。

45. 主旨大意题。纵观全文可知，之所以会有“误解”是因为“语言文化差异”。故答案选 A。

46. important

47. kinds

48. oranges

49. much

50. good

51. make

52. There

53. away

54. sports

55. happy

【分析】

每个人都想要保持健康，那么我们应该如何做呢？这篇短文告诉我们健康的食物和运动对于健康是很有帮助的。如果我们的身体健康了，我们也会更加快乐。

46. 句意：你知道食物是非常重要的。important 重要的，是一个形容词，在句中作表语。根据文意和常识可知，要想保持健康，食物是很重要的。故填 important。

47. 句意：有各种各样健康的食物。kind 种类，是一个名词。这里 many kinds of 是固定短语，各种各样的。many 修饰可数名词复数，故这里填 kinds。

48. 句意：你可以吃更多的香蕉、苹果、橘子、西红柿和莴苣，因为水果和蔬菜对你是有好处的。orange 橘子，是一种水果，空前已经举了两个水果的例子，这里是继续补充水果的例子，根据首字母可知填 orange。bananas 和 apples 都用的复数，故这里也应用复数，填 oranges。

49. 句意：但是不要吃太多的巧克力。much 许多，修饰后面的不可数名词 chocolate。这里 too much 是固定短语，太多。

50. 句意：这对你没有好处。good 好的，是一个形容词。这里 be good for 是固定短语，对...有好处。

51. 句意：健康的食物可以使你成长，使你强壮和快乐。make 使，是一个动词。根据句后 and make you strong and happy 可知，这里也应填 make。

52. 句意：有一个谚语：“一天一苹果，医生远离我。”there 那里，是一个副词。根据句意可知，这里使用的是 there be 句型，表示“有”，因为位于句首，第一个字母要大写。

53. 句意：有一个谚语：“一天一苹果，医生远离我。”away 离开，是一个副词。这里 keep...away 是固定短语，使...远离。

54. 句意：每天早起做一些运动。sports 运动，是一个名词。根据上句话 Sports can also keep you healthy. 可知，运动可以保持我们身体健康，所以这里是建议我们要做运动，故填 sports。

55. 句意：你会非常健康和开心。根据上文...make you strong and happy.可知，健康的食物对我们的身体有好处，让我们保持健康，从而快乐；运动也可以让我们保持健康，也能让我们快乐，故这里填 happy。

56. play any wonderful tricks

【详解】play tricks“玩把戏”，情态动词“can't”后接动词原形，any“任何”，用于否定句，wonderful“精彩的”，形容词作定语修饰名词 tricks。故填 play; any; wonderful; tricks。

57. strong enough to carry

【详解】根据汉意可知本题考查 enough“足够”的用法，enough 修饰形容词放在形容词的后面，所以 strong enough“足够强壮”；carry“提、搬”；enough 后续动词不定式。故填 strong; enough; to; carry。

58. sorry any

【详解】表示“对不起”用 sorry，在否定句中表示“一些”要用 any。所以答案为：sorry, any。

59. doesn't have enough to

【详解】根据句意可知，本句用一般现在时；主语是 he，所以“没有”用 doesn't have，足够的 enough，“打扫教室”在此处应该用动词不定式表目的。故填 doesn't; have; enough; to。

60. not any

【详解】There be 句型的否定是在 be 后面加 not，any 表示“任何”，一般用于疑问句或否定句中。故填 not; any。

61.

The supermarket near my home

There is a supermarket near my home. It always opens at eight in the morning, and it closes at nine in the evening. There are many kinds of things in it. There are shoes, hats, food, drinks, school things and many

other things. People like to go shopping there, because most of the things are cheap but nice. The salesmen there are all very friendly.

【详解】

题干解读：这篇作文要求学生以 The supermarket near my home 为题，介绍自己家附近的一个超市。题目中给出了具体的写作内容，这也是学生们写作的提纲，学生们可以此为依据进行表达。

写作指导：审题可知，这篇作文应用一般现在时、第三人称叙述。作文里应包括题目中给出的所有要点，不能遗漏，可以根据表达需要对细节进行拓展。注意英语句式结构的特点，不要逐词翻译，写汉语式的英语。语法应规范，用词准确。例如 There be 句型是学生们学过的一个很有用的句型。