单元小测(三)

Ⅰ.单句填空

1. The Chinese government is still looking for all possible 　　　 (solve) to the problem of unemployment.

2. To write a good essay you must first organize your ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　　　　(logical).

3. With the development of our national economy, all these problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (solve) in an orderly manner in the near future.

4. There’s no greater 　　　　 (happy)than that of succeeding in one’s career.

5. Whenever opportunities arise that are worth 　　　　 (explore), I think we ought to take advantage of them.

6. While he 　　　　 (type) up the paper on the computer, the electricity was suddenly cut off.

7. When the firemen arrived, they found heavy smokes　　　　 (arise) from the burning building.

8. The doctor, 　　　　 whose help the child was saved, is very kind to her patients.

9. It was the first time that she 　　　　 (deal) with such a problem alone, so she was very cautious.

10. 　　　　 the years passed, the personal computer revolution took great changes.

Ⅱ.阅读理解

The Internet plays a big part in human life. We use it for work and entertainment. We can find new recipes on the Internet or advice on staying healthy. We can even use it to learn a new language. We use the Internet to keep in contact with family and friends and stay in touch with issues we care about. The list goes on and on.

Well, there may be no chance of going back to an Internet-free life. But can using the Internet too much be bad for our health? It might be, researchers say. A new study finds that heavy Internet use may be connected to high blood pressure in an unlikely group—teenagers. So, try to be a responsible guardian for your children.

The study results show that teens who spend at least 14 hours a week online are more likely to have high blood pressure. High blood pressure makes your heart and blood vessels(血管) work too hard. Over time, this extra strain increases your risk of a heart attack or stroke. High blood pressure can also cause heart, kidney and brain diseases.

The Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, Michigan did the study. It involved 335 young people, from 14 to 17 years old. One hundred and thirty-four of the teens were described as “heavy Internet users”. Researchers found that out of these 134 teens, 26 had high blood pressure. The researchers say the study is the first one to connect heavy Internet use with high blood pressure. Another research has connected heavy Internet use with health problems including anxiety, depression and obesity.

The lead researcher of the study is Andrea Cassidy-Bushrow. For the purpose of the study, she explained, teens considered heavy Internet users were online on average “25 hours a week”. In a statement she said, “Using the Internet is part of our daily life but it shouldn’t consume us.”

Ms Cassidy-Bushrow adds that it is important for teens to take regular breaks from their computers or smart phones and to do some kinds of physical activities. She also suggests that parents limit their children’s use of the Internet to two hours a day, five days a week.

1. The author mainly wants to tell us　　　　.

A. how to prevent high blood pressure

B. too much Internet use may be bad for teenagers

C. it’s necessary for teenagers to avoid the Internet

D. heavy Internet use will worsen teenagers’ memory

2. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. People shouldn’t buy goods through the Internet.

B. People shouldn’t waste too much money on the Internet.

C. People shouldn’t fall in love with the Internet.

D. People should control the time length of using the Internet.

3. According to Cassidy-Bushrow, teenagers’ use of the Internet should be limited to　　　　.

A. twenty-five hours a week

B. fourteen hours a week

C. ten hours a week

D. five hours a week

4. The text is mainly intended for　　　　.

A. parents B. teachers

C. web-designers D. students

Ⅲ.完形填空

When I was shopping a few months ago, I saw a man trying to get people to donate to a very well-known charity(慈善团体) for children. I 　1　 to him that I can’t donate money any more 　2　 my bank account having some problems last year. It was a 　3　 time and took months to get back our money. 　4　, I noticed the man was hungry and cold, so I offered him a(n) 　5　 in the nearby restaurant.

Last week I 　6　home on a really hot day. My husband Stewart was at the table with a person from a charity having a 　7　. We talked for a while and then I said, “I 　8　 you!” and he looked at me in surprise and said, “Oh, you’re the lovely lady that 　9　 me a big lunch and drinks when I was at 　10　 trying to get people to donate.” We both laughed and we had a little　11　.

He told me that he had let the organizers know about this lovely woman 　12　 him out on a cold day. He said 　13　 was so unexpected. I was so 　14　 to see him again, sitting in my home. My act had really 　15　 him for the kindness of it and I loved the fact that Stewart had 　16　 him in out of the heat for a cold drink.

In our daily life, maybe we 　17　 know how we　18　 people when we do good things. But in fact, 　19　 we do does affect others, for it is a lovely 　20　 . Kindness is so catching (有感染力的).

1. A. suggested B. explained C. admitted D. reported

2. A. because of B. thanks to C. refer to D. in terms of

3. A. fantastic B. relaxing C. terrible D. fortunate

4. A. Frequently B. Therefore C. Actually D. However

5. A. meal B. occupation C. rest D. coat

6. A. left B. came C. stayed D. phoned

7. A. dinner B. game C. drink D. sleep

8. A. appreciate B. know C. thank D. respect

9. A. made B. prepared C. brought D. bought

10. A. streets B. shops C. banks D. restaurants

11. A. hug B. fight C. joke D. discussion

12. A. taking B. surviving C. helping D. training

13. A.it B. he C. she D. I

14. A. disappointed B. nervous C. embarrassed D. surprised

15. A. changed B. worried C. moved D. saved

16. A. pulled B. advised C. persuaded D. invited

17. A. ever B. never C. often D. always

18. A. care B. attract C. affect D. hurt

19. A. what B. why C. how D. when

20. A. reaction B. impression C. balance D. connection

Ⅳ.语法填空

The computer is widely used in our daily life. The computer is a machine that 1. 　　　　(design) to help people do many things. When it first came into 2. 　　　　(be), it was just a calculating machine, and later it was built as an analytical machine that could “think” logically and produce an answer 3. 　　　　(fast) than any other person. Still later, the computer could be made to work as a “universal machine” to solve any difficult mathematical problems. There were times when its size was 4. \_\_\_ 　　　　(total) changed. It became smaller and smaller but it got cleverer and cleverer. In the early 1960s, computers were connected by the network and brought into common people’s homes 5. 　　　　(deal) with information and help communication 6. 　　　　 people around the world. It could share 7. 　　　　(inform) with others and they could talk to each other. The Internet has become 8. 　　　　 important part in our life and we can do many things with the help of the Internet. The computer is used to connect people 9. 　　　　 aren’t close enough to speak to each other. It has been serving the human race since 10. 　　　　(it) birth.