



让阅读拥有计划 让计划变成习惯
让习惯培养兴趣 让兴趣成就梦想

◎丛书主编/草堂畔

英语组合阅读

阅读理解+完形填空



辽宁大学出版社

9年级(下)



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阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
哲理与励志	238	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

Carl Walter was my piano teacher when I was fourteen years of age. During one of my lessons he asked how much practice I was doing. I said three or four hours a day. "Do you practice in long stretches(一段时间), an hour at a time?"

"I try to."

"Well, don't," he said. "When you grow up, time won't come in long stretches. Practice in minutes, whenever you can find them five or ten before school or after lunch. Spread the practice through the day, and piano-playing will become a part of your life."

When I grew up, I became a professor at Columbia. I wanted to write, but my daily work filled my days and evenings. For two years I actually got nothing down on paper, and my excuse was that I had no time. Then I remembered what Carl Walter had said.

During the next week I did an experiment. Whenever I had five minutes free, I sat down and wrote a hundred words. To my surprise, at the end of the week I had finished more than thirty pages.

Later on, I wrote novels in the same way. Though my teaching timetable had become heavier than ever, there were free moments which could be caught and put to use every day. I even took up my hobby—piano-playing again, finding that the short stretches of the day provided enough time for both writing and piano practice.

- () 1. Carl Walter asked the writer _____.
 A. not to practice too long at a time B. to practice an hour a day
 C. not to waste long hours D. to practice only a few minutes a day
- () 2. From the passage we know that the writer was _____.
 A. a pianist B. a piano teacher C. a writer D. a professor
- () 3. We can infer(推断) from the passage that _____.
 A. children don't like to do things in short stretches
 B. adults don't usually have free time in long stretches
 C. adults waste more time than children
 D. the older one is, the busier he is
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. The writer began to play the piano at the age of 14.
 B. Having no time to do things is often an excuse.
 C. The writer didn't like playing the piano in fact.
 D. The writer wrote a novel in a week's time.
- () 5. The passage mainly tells us to _____.
 A. avoid spending too long time on one thing
 B. learn to do many things at the same time
 C. try to use every minute to do what you want
 D. hold on to your dream no matter how difficult it is



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	268	易	6~7分钟

Mr. Williams lives in a nice house in the country with his wife. He has got a nice garden, 1 he usually spends his weekends working on the plants, such as trees, flowers and vegetables.

Last Saturday Mr. Williams 2 some old clothes after his breakfast and began his garden work. After a little while, he found something 3 on the ground near his feet. He was happy to find it was a one-dollar coin(硬币). He quickly put it in one of his pockets and went on with his work.

A few seconds later, he found 4 one-dollar coin on the ground and he was 5 happier. He shouted to his wife, "Elizabeth, come quickly! Someone has hidden a lot of money in our garden, and I'm finding it."

His wife was 6 cooking the lunch, but she stopped and ran out into the garden. Then Mr. Williams found a few more coins. His wife came nearer and wanted to find 7 the coin came from. Suddenly she said, "I got it. A thief stole a lot of money from one of the banks the other day. The thief was caught, but he 8 where he put the money. Did the thief bring it here and hide it in our garden?"

Mr. Williams was digging, 9 a coin and putting it into his pocket. Several minutes later, he felt something cold in his trousers. It ran down his leg like cold water. Mr. Williams put his hand down quickly and a one-dollar coin fell into his hand. He knew everything then. There was a 10 in his pocket.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. which | B. on which | C. in which | D. to which |
| () 2. A. put on | B. put up | C. put down | D. put away |
| () 3. A. walking | B. shining | C. climbing | D. crying |
| () 4. A. the other | B. other | C. another | D. else |
| () 5. A. much | B. very | C. too | D. more |
| () 6. A. busy | B. strict | C. tired | D. quick |
| () 7. A. where | B. when | C. what | D. that |
| () 8. A. mentioned | B. forgot | C. missed | D. expressed |
| () 9. A. picking up | B. giving up | C. taking off | D. taking up |
| () 10. A. coin | B. hole | C. purse | D. bank |



阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,按要求完成各题。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
科技教育	269	易	6 ~ 7 分钟

You may think that inventions are far away from your everyday life. But in fact, almost everyone can invent. Not all of us become inventors just because most of us don't recognize that our ideas could be the start of an invention. 6. When inventors see their ideas have some practical uses, they don't let them slip away (溜走). For example, the inventor of the dishwasher, the American Josephine Cochrane, loved to give dinner parties. But she found that it took too long to wash her dishes by hand and too many of them broke. So she decided that a machine could do the job faster and with fewer mistakes. So, in 1886, she set out to make one for herself.

Like Cochrane's, most inventions are created to solve a problem. 7. So, the first and most important step is to find the problem. You can start by looking at what is wrong with the things you use now. You can ask your grandparents or neighbours if they ever remember saying, "I wish someone would invent something for..." Or you can look at people out in the street, or at school. Then you might notice situations or things in need of improvement. Remember to record your ideas and work. This will help you develop your invention and protect it when it is completed.

The next step is to think about possible solutions(解决方案). An invention is a new way of solving a problem. So think of many, various, creative and unusual ways. And if one solution doesn't work, can it be put to other uses? Maybe an invention beyond your imagination comes up!

A 根据短文内容回答下列问题。

1. Compared to most people, what's inventor's biggest advantage?

2. What pushed Cochrane to invent a dishwasher?

3. What is the most important step in starting an invention?

4. Why should you record your ideas?

5. When did Cochrane begin to make the first dishwasher?

B 将文中画线的句子译成汉语。

6. _____

7. _____



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	263	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

Mr. Green lives in a city. He has a few big factories in which there are a lot of workers. He has much money, but he doesn't have any 1, because he always does all by himself at home. He wears old clothes 2 drives an old car. He does his best to spend the 3 money on everything.

Every morning he gets up early and does morning exercise outside in order to keep healthy. If he stays healthy, he doesn't need to see the 4. To him, that means he 5 some money.

On a cold afternoon, when he was driving home, something was wrong with his car. He wouldn't leave it on the side of the road 6 it was an old car. He had to get off and began to mend it, and it 7 him nearly two hours to do it.

When he got home late, he felt uncomfortable and went to bed without supper. The next morning he woke up and found he was in 8. His wife told him he had caught a bad cold and had got a high fever the night before. He wanted to leave there, but he was too weak to stand up. He was always complaining(抱怨) the medicines were too 9 and he had spent much money on them.

About two weeks later, the man felt better and decided to go out of hospital.

"What did the old man say before he left?" asked the doctor.

"He said, 'What a shame! There're some 10 left but I am well!'" answered the nurse.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. wife | B. children | C. workers | D. servants |
| () 2. A. or | B. and | C. nor | D. either |
| () 3. A. least | B. most | C. none | D. whole |
| () 4. A. doctor | B. nurse | C. hospital | D. workers |
| () 5. A. spends | B. steals | C. counts | D. saves |
| () 6. A. because | B. since | C. until | D. though |
| () 7. A. cost | B. took | C. paid | D. spent |
| () 8. A. hotel | B. office | C. home | D. hospital |
| () 9. A. rich | B. useless | C. necessary | D. expensive |
| () 10. A. beds | B. medicine | C. doctors | D. nurses |



阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
课外生活	300	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

American summer camps offer young people a chance to play many sports. These camps may be in the mountains, or in the woods, or at a lake. Some camps teach activities like painting or music. Some teach computer programming or foreign languages. Children at all kinds of camps meet new friends. They learn new skills and develop their experience during the period of camp time. Above all, they learn to be independent(独立的) without parents around them.

Some children go to camp during the day and return home at night. Others stay at camp all day and all night, which is called an overnight camp. Such kind of camp is more expensive. Camps last for between one and eight weeks. Prices are different. Generally, the longer the camp is, the higher the price is.

Children from poor families might not have a chance to take part in summer camps. The Fresh Air Fund is a well-known organisation which raises money to help poor children to be well educated. Each summer it sends ten thousand poor children to stay with families in the country or to five camps in New York State.

Summer camps have become very important to millions of families. Many American women now work outside the home. Working parents need a place where their children can be taken good care of during the summer when they are not in school.

Young people who like the arts can learn about painting, music, acting or writing. Camps that offer programs in science and environmental studies are popular, too. There are also camps for older children who like adventures. These campers take long trips by bicycle or boat. They can go rock climbing or ride horses. Other summer camps in America help children learn about foreign culture or help them lose weight.

- () 1. The biggest advantage of American summer camps is to help children _____.
A. learn new knowledge B. get rich experience
C. make more new friends D. get independent
- () 2. In an overnight camp, children _____.
A. return home at night B. can't go home all day and all night
C. return home in the day D. only stay at camp for one night
- () 3. The Fresh Air Fund is a(n) _____.
A. summer camp B. environmental organisation
C. educational organisation D. charity organisation
- () 4. Parents have to send children to camps during summer holiday because _____.
A. they have their work to do and can't take care of their children themselves
B. they can't teach children new skills at home
C. children like spending their holiday at camp
D. children can learn more there than in school
- () 5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Camps can help children develop their hobbies.
B. Some kinds of camp can help children get healthier.
C. The camp price only depends on how long the camp lasts.
D. Poor children are likely to take part in summer camps now.



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	267	易	6~7分钟

After finishing high school, Judy looked for a job at a store. Judy wanted to work 1 a shop assistant. But the manager wanted her to be a store detective(侦探). Why? Just because she was thin and short. It made her look more like a(n) 2 customer so that thieves could 3 notice her. Judy agreed with her manager and became a store detective. Each day she walked around the store, watching 4 in the store all day.

One day, Judy saw someone, who dressed well like a businessman, come into her store. He went 5 to the jewellery counter(柜台). The shop assistant showed the man two gold watches which were made in Switzerland. When the man was looking carefully at the watches, the assistant turned to 6 customer. Right then, the man put the two watches on his left 7 and took another two 8 ones out of his pocket. He wore an overcoat 9 no one could find him out. When the assistant turned back, the man said, "I like 10 of these two watches." Nobody noticed anything unusual except Judy.

When the man was ready to leave the store, Judy followed him and shouted, "Stop! I saw you steal 11 watches." The man was so 12 that he began to run. Judy ran after him and cried out, "Stop that thief!" A policeman at the corner 13 Judy's voice and helped her catch the thief. Then the 14 was taken away by a police car.

The manager of the store was 15 of Judy, and said, "Good work, Judy. You are an excellent detective."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. like | B. such as | C. for | D. as |
| () 2. A. special | B. different | C. ordinary | D. familiar |
| () 3. A. easily | B. finally | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| () 4. A. customers | B. assistants | C. thieves | D. policemen |
| () 5. A. exactly | B. clearly | C. straightly | D. straight |
| () 6. A. other | B. another | C. the other | D. others |
| () 7. A. leg | B. foot | C. hand | D. arm |
| () 8. A. similar | B. same | C. different | D. likely |
| () 9. A. but | B. so | C. because | D. though |
| () 10. A. both | B. one | C. either | D. neither |
| () 11. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| () 12. A. sorry | B. cheerful | C. frightened | D. brave |
| () 13. A. saw | B. heard | C. supposed | D. expected |
| () 14. A. policeman | B. thief | C. assistant | D. detective |
| () 15. A. typical | B. proud | C. pleased | D. afraid |



阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断句子的正误,正确的写“T”,错误的写“F”。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	298	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

Last summer, John and his sister, Beth, took a vacation to visit their grandparents in New York.

For the first time, they were allowed to travel on an airplane without their parents. They were very excited to visit the city, but John was also nervous.

“Don’t worry,” his father said. “Airplanes are a very safe form of transport.”

John felt better and he was able to enjoy the ride to the airport. When he and Beth arrived, they said goodbye to their parents and went to wait in the departure lounge (候机室) with the other passengers. After an hour, John saw a big airplane land, and soon, a steward (乘务员) came into the lounge. “Get ready to board the airplane,” he said.

John and Beth were traveling coach, so they got on the airplane last. After a short time, all the passengers were seated, and the airplane left the gate.

“We are ready for departure,” the captain said.

The airplane took off and John forgot to be nervous. “This is great. I hope we’ll get to watch a movie,” he said.

Beth laughed, “Maybe it will be a love story!”

John wanted to watch an action movie. “I hope it’s something with a big ship and a pirate (海盗) like the movie we watched at the cinema!”

But the steward said the flight was too short to show a movie, so John ate an apple, and looked out of the window at the clouds while Beth read a book about a yellow cat and an umbrella. The flight lasted an hour and a half, and when the airplane landed, their grandfather and grandmother were waiting for them.

“Did you enjoy the trip?” their grandfather asked.

John and Beth smiled, “It was a fun flight. Airplanes are a great form of transport!”

- () 1. Before last summer, John and Beth always traveled on airplanes without their parents.
- () 2. John and Beth’s parents had to wait in the departure lounge.
- () 3. Flights sometimes have movies.
- () 4. John and Beth probably live in the U. S. A. according to the duration (持续时间) of the flight.
- () 5. At first John was nervous, but now he enjoys traveling on airplanes.



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	220	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

In a certain police station, an officer bought some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇) from the market. He was 1 pleased with them that he agreed to 2 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their 3 was ready the next morning, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate.

"Try the dog 4 a piece first," suggested one careful officer. He was afraid that the mushrooms 5 be poisonous(有毒的). The dog seemed to enjoy his mushroom, 6 the officers felt easy. They started to eat the mushrooms. They said that the mushrooms had an unusual but pleasant 7.



An hour later, however, something 8 happened. The cook rushed in and told them that the dog was 9. The officers jumped into cars 10 and rushed to the nearest hospital. Doctors had to get the mushrooms out of the officers' 11 so that the officers could go back to good 12.

When they returned to the station, they sat down and began to talk about the matter. They felt lucky 13 they had been saved. But they didn't feel so lucky when the cook gave a description of the way 14 the poor dog had died.

"After lunch, the dog was crossing the street before our building 15 a car hit it," said the cook. "When I got there, it had been dead."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. quite | B. rather | C. too | D. so |
| () 2. A. give | B. share | C. introduce | D. feed |
| () 3. A. breakfast | B. lunch | C. supper | D. party |
| () 4. A. with | B. out | C. on | D. for |
| () 5. A. can't | B. should | C. must | D. might |
| () 6. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. also |
| () 7. A. colour | B. taste | C. smell | D. diet |
| () 8. A. unlucky | B. interesting | C. funny | D. exciting |
| () 9. A. healthy | B. ill | C. dead | D. dying |
| () 10. A. at first | B. at least | C. at once | D. at all |
| () 11. A. heads | B. mouths | C. chests | D. stomachs |
| () 12. A. work | B. policemen | C. experience | D. health |
| () 13. A. so | B. if | C. because | D. though |
| () 14. A. which | B. why | C. that | D. where |
| () 15. A. when | B. which | C. that | D. while |



阅读理解

◆ 根据短文内容完成句子, 每空一词。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
科学技术	271	中	6 ~ 7 分钟

Most people's jobs are likely to have something with computers in one way or another. For example, teachers can use computer terminals(终端设备) in the classroom. Each pupil may have a terminal to use so that he can ask or answer questions. Teachers' computers can check the pupil's replies. But could a computer take the place of a man?

Some people are trying to program computers to think like people. They have had some surprising successes. Some computer programs can play chess much better than ordinary players. However, there are still a large number of things a computer cannot do. There is no program that makes a computer behave in anything like the way a person works.

How can we know whether a computer is as "clever" as a human? A simple test has been suggested. The test involves two people who have never met before—Person A and Person B, and a computer, all three in different rooms. A has to try to tell the difference between B and the computer. B tries to make it clear to A that he is not a computer, but the computer is programmed to try to deceive(欺骗) A into thinking that it is B. They communicate with each other by the network. A has two terminals which connect with B and the computer. He can use them to ask any questions he likes. If he cannot tell from the replies which one is B, then it is generally accepted that the computer is as clever as a human. But at the moment no program has been written which gets the computer anywhere near it.

1. The example in the first paragraph mainly explains to us that computers are very _____ in our life.
2. A computer can defeat ordinary chess players, because it has good _____.
3. To perform the test, A, B and the computer should be in _____ rooms.
4. In the test, if A takes the computer as B, it can be proved that the computer is as _____ as a human.
5. We can infer(推断) from the last sentence of the passage that _____ computer in the world is as bright as a human now.



完形填空

- A** 根据短文内容, 从方框中选出适当的单词并用其正确形式填空, 使短文完整、正确。(每个词只能使用一次)

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
教育	185	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

for become why teach such say where grow never help

William Jones was one of the most famous scholars(学者) in the world.

When he was very young, he was always asking questions, 1 as "What are the clouds made of?" and "2 does all the rain water go?"

At first his mother tried to answer all his questions. But after he had learned to read, she 3 him to look in books for what he wished to know.

"Mother, 4 is the sky so blue?" he asked.

"Read, and you will know, my child," his mother replied.

"Oh, Mother, I would like to know everything."

"You can 5 know everything, my child. But you can know many things with the 6 of the books. Read in order to 7 wise."

Before he was three years old, he could read quite well. At the age of eight, he knew a lot by reading. He was always reading, learning and asking. As William Jones 8 up, he went on reading and learning. He was famous 9 his great knowledge, the most of which he had learned from books. It is 10 that he could speak forty languages.

- B** 阅读下面短文, 补充所缺信息。每空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
语言学习	175	中	6 ~ 7 分钟

There are two ways to learn English: 1 and reading. Both are good, but reading is usually much easier than listening. With the help of a good dictionary, you will be 2 to understand English texts much more easily 3, for example, English TV programs or movies. If you read just one book 4 English, you will see that your English has become much better. You will start using 5 of new vocabulary and grammar in your school compositions and emails.

These great results come especially quickly if you pay attention to 6 things when reading. They are new words, phrases(短语), and grammar structures(结构). Use your dictionary to learn about them. The more you use your 7, the faster your progress is.

You should always read English texts which are at the "right level". What does it 8? There should be some words that you don't know, because you want to learn something new. 9, there shouldn't be too many difficult words, because you don't want to use your dictionary ten 10 in one sentence.



阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
文娱	237	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

Steven Spielberg's film, *E. T.* (《外星人》), has become one of the most successful films in American film history. Many children who have seen the film ask their parents for shirts that read "E. T. — I love you" and for E. T. toys.

Why has the big-eyed E. T. made American children and many adults so excited? Scientists say that the film *E. T.* is like an ancient fairy tale (神话故事). It contains stories that help children through difficult times while they are growing up. The message that the film brings to the child is that difficulties in life cannot be avoided. It also tells children that problems can be solved successfully if people face them bravely.

The film has two heroes—E. T. himself and a 10-year-old boy named Elliott. It is Elliott that finds, looks after and saves the friendly and lovable E. T. after he is left behind by his spaceship. Young audience can understand their stories very well and share their feelings easily.

Elliott feels lonely because his parents have separated (分开), but he finds a magical friend—E. T. When E. T. lives on the Earth, Elliott protects E. T. and in return, E. T. provides him with friendship. At the end of the film, Elliott decides not to go with E. T. As one child said, "Elliott stays on the Earth because he has to grow up and he can't grow up on the faraway planet of Jupiter. He would stay small and a kid like E. T."

- () 1. E. T. comes from _____.
A. the moon B. Mars C. Jupiter D. not known here
- () 2. The writer uses the underlined sentence to mainly tell us that _____.
A. Steven has made lots of money from shirts and toys
B. America has produced many successful films in history
C. *E. T.* is popular among American children
D. E. T. shirts and toys are more successful than the film itself
- () 3. According to the description of E. T. in the passage, we can know that _____.
A. E. T. doesn't need Elliott's help at all
B. Elliott gives E. T. lots of favour
C. E. T. visits the Earth in order to kill humans
D. E. T. is left on the Earth because his spaceship breaks down
- () 4. Elliott doesn't go with E. T. because _____.
A. the spaceship is full B. it might be a dangerous journey
C. he can't persuade his parents D. he wants to grow up
- () 5. Which of the following best describes the theme of the film *E. T.*?
A. Study hard to find the new life in space.
B. Think more of others than yourself.
C. Protect our environment and be a green person.
D. Face difficulties bravely.



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
生活故事	219	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

Eleven-year-old Angela had something wrong with her nervous system(神经系统). She was 1 weak to walk. In fact, she could hardly make any movement. Although she believed that she had a good chance of walking again, the doctors said that 2, if any, could come back to normal health after getting this disease. But the little girl didn't 3 her hope. No matter 4 the doctors said, she was sure she would go back to school.

She was moved to another health center and 5 special care. The doctors there all loved her. Angela was still imagining that she could make it.

One day, as she was imagining her legs could move again, it seemed that a pleasant 6 happened. The bed began to move. "Look, what I'm doing! Look! I moved! I moved!" she cried in an exciting voice.

Of course, at this very moment everyone 7 in the hospital was frightened. They were running for safety. You see, it was an earthquake(地震). But don't tell that to Angela 8 she has believed that she really did it. She has never questioned whether she would be back in good health. And now only a few years later, she's back in 9. To such a person who can shake the earth, such a(n) 10 is a small problem, isn't it?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. so | B. too | C. enough | D. very |
| () 2. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. many |
| () 3. A. give up | B. fill with | C. take off | D. put down |
| () 4. A. where | B. what | C. that | D. who |
| () 5. A. had given | B. was giving | C. gave | D. was given |
| () 6. A. trip | B. surprise | C. walk | D. story |
| () 7. A. another | B. extra | C. other | D. else |
| () 8. A. because | B. so | C. but | D. although |
| () 9. A. office | B. hospital | C. hotel | D. school |
| () 10. A. wrong | B. person | C. disease | D. event |



阅读理解

◆ 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,按要求完成各题。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
人物	252	中	7~8分钟

Milton Hershey started making chocolate candy over 100 years ago in a small town in the eastern state of Pennsylvania. Today Hershey chocolate is enjoyed all over the world.

Milton Hershey was born in 1857 on a farm in the center of Pennsylvania. When he was 46 years old, he built a candy factory in his hometown. Immediately it was a success.

In 1909, he and his wife created a special school in Hershey for boys who have lost their parents. 6. They did this because they knew they would become rich and they also knew they would never have children of their own. They wanted to do something with their money to help others. In fact, when Mr. Hershey was very young, his father left the family. So Mr. Hershey wanted to do something to make life easier for boys in the similar situation. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey hoped that the school wouldn't be closed after they died, so they left money to make sure it would continue to run. Today more than 1,000 boys and girls are studying at Hershey School.

People from all over the world visit the town Hershey, Pennsylvania each year. They enjoy a large theme park and the zoo. But they visit Hershey mainly because of the chocolate. The town even smells like chocolate. About 40 million kilograms of cocoa beans (可可豆) are kept near the factory. The beans come from countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brazil. Hershey Foods Company also produces many kinds of chocolate products.

A 根据短文内容回答下列问题。

1. What is Hershey Foods Company famous for?

2. When did Hershey build his candy factory?

3. Whom did Hershey and his wife create a special school for?

4. How many students are studying at Hershey School now?

5. What kind of person do you think Hershey is?

B 将文中画线的句子译成汉语。

6. _____
7. _____



完形填空

◆ 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

题材	词数	难度	建议用时
哲理与励志	243	易	5 ~ 6 分钟

It was the school sports meeting day. My foot was still hurting from an earlier injury. I was 1 that I might not take part in the 3,000-meter run. Finally I decided to take a 2.

"Ready? Go!" We were off. The other girls rushed ahead of me. I felt ashamed(羞耻的) as I fell farther and farther 3.

"Hooray!" shouted the 4. It was the loudest cheer I had ever heard in a sports meeting. The first-place runner was two laps(圈) ahead of me when she crossed the finishing line.

"Maybe I should 5 out," I thought as I moved on. However, I 6 running. During the last two laps, I ran in pain and decided not to race next year. How silly I was to get the last place before so many students!

When I finished, I heard a cheer louder 7 the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and saw the boys preparing for their race. "They 8 be cheering for the boys."

I was leaving when several girls came up to me. "Wow, you are so great!" One of them told me.

"Great? I just lost the race!" I thought.

"We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?" said another girl.

Hearing these words, I didn't feel sad any more. I realized courage(勇气) wasn't coming 9 with medals. The strongest people are not always the people who win, 10 the people who don't give up when they lose.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. worried | B. familiar | C. believable | D. frightened |
| () 2. A. rest | B. try | C. holiday | D. look |
| () 3. A. away | B. beside | C. opposite | D. behind |
| () 4. A. crowd | B. players | C. runners | D. teachers |
| () 5. A. run | B. drop | C. fall | D. get |
| () 6. A. stopped | B. avoided | C. kept | D. forgot |
| () 7. A. as well as | B. or | C. than | D. in place of |
| () 8. A. can | B. must | C. need | D. can't |
| () 9. A. up | B. over | C. along | D. out |
| () 10. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. because |