

提高篇

EXERCISE PAPER

中学英语 活页套卷

初中英语综合集训

主编 / 邱继萍



😊 大容量题库，多题型多角度训练，涵盖初中英语高频知识。

语法、词汇、阅读和完形的知识点和语言技能，适合初中生、九年级**备战中考**之用。

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初中英语综合集训

(提高篇)

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内 容 提 要

本书是“中学英语活页套卷”系列之一,根据新课标对初中阶段英语词汇、语法、阅读等教学要求,综合了该阶段所要求掌握的语言学习点,设计了45套活页试卷,题型包括单项选择、变词性填空、句型转换、阅读和完形填空。活页套卷形式,便于随堂检验教学效果,适合八九年级学生巩固学习成果,备战中考之用。本书提供在线答疑服务,登录 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/hongwuxie1974>,寻求答疑,发表看法。

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前言

英语初学者总是喜欢把语言学习的几个方面割裂开来。不少学生在谈论自己的英文学习现状时经常会说“语法太难”，或者“单词背不好”等。英语学习真的这么难吗？其实，应该说，学不得法则乱，乱了之后总觉得语法复杂、词汇难。所以对英语学习者来说，语言的各方面技能是相辅相成的，语法和词汇往往是相互渗透的，而且可以通过各种形式如阅读、完形等题型得到巩固和拓展。此书编写的出发点正是为了给初中英语学习者提供更多机会，从不同角度进行深度和广度的训练，使初中生能够熟练驾驭课堂内掌握的英语语法和词汇，并达到一定程度的知识拓展。为了让不同年级的英语学习者找到合适的训练，我们把《初中英语综合集训》分为“基础篇”和“提高篇”。“基础篇”等同于上海初中 6、7 年级的学习程度，“提高篇”则更适合 8、9 年级的同学使用。

《初中英语综合集训(基础篇)》主要包括以下题型和特点：

第 I、II 和 III 大题完全根据上海中考英语的题型 Part 2 的语法考题来设置：分别是单项选择、词形转换和句型转换。可以说这三种题型是最常见的英语基础练习题型，也是通过练习最容易让学习者发现自身基础问题的题型。我们重视相应年级的基础词汇及句型，基于课文又善于变化，以课本为本又高于课本。我们选择语言资料和设计题型，坚持重点突出，考点优先的原则，始终体现“基础知识和基本技能”的基础要求，不出偏题、难题和怪题，体现了基础性。同时，我们还注重题目覆盖的全面性，始终以上海市中小学英语课程标准为命题的主要依据。

第 IV、V 大题属于英语阅读的题型，语言的学习必须注重词不离句，句不离文的原则，才能较全面地提升语言的能力。作为基础篇，这些阅读题我们在篇章长度、词汇难度、题目的理解难易度上都降低了要求。让初入中学的英语学习者能通过简单的训练尽快地熟悉中考英语的题型。另外我们选材时注意阅读文章的题材面广、信息量大、可读性强，并且语言材料虽浅显但有趣味性和幽默感，不乏教育意义。

第 VI 题是编者原创的题型，虽然不在上海中考英语的题型中，但此题型是接下来第 VII 题首字母填空的热身，首字母填空是多数学生最薄弱的环节。如果能从句子的首字母填空入手，培养对词汇、词组在句子的前后搭配的熟悉度，那么接下来第 VII 大题的段落首字母填空会渐显容易了。第 VII、VIII 题皆属完型填空题型，是对语言综合运用能力考查要求最高的题目，所以安排在最后，使整篇套卷结构清晰、难易有序。

参加编写的老师们都是在一线多年从事英语教学的教师。希望初中英语学习者能在不断的积累和训练过程中，及时发现并弥补自己的知识遗漏，在日常学习的点滴积累中取得飞跃性的进步。

编者

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Test 1

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. We should give a hand to _____ disabled when they need help in life.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. In the days of losing his parents after the earthquake, Mary did all the housework by _____.
A. she B. herself C. hers D. her
- () 3. Our class teacher is _____ work now. You may talk to her ten minutes later.
A. at B. of C. by D. from
- () 4. As a soldier, we should think _____ of others than ourselves.
A. many B. much C. more D. less
- () 5. I can still understand the passage though there are _____ new words in it.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 6. Gong Yangling from Harbin in China can remember more than 15 _____ telephone numbers.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of
- () 7. We know something about London because of the _____ show at the closing ceremony (仪式) of Beijing Olympic Games.
A. eight minutes B. eight minute C. eight-minute D. eight-minutes
- () 8. Jenny's grandma is more than 90 this year, but she looks _____.
A. well B. good C. ill D. old
- () 9. In Xiamen, the hotels on the Gulang Island are _____ than those in the city center.
A. cheap and comfortable B. cheaper and comfortable
C. cheaper and more comfortable D. more cheap and comfortable
- () 10. Write on _____ sides of the paper if you want to save it.
A. each B. either C. neither D. both
- () 11. The Water Cube is only 100 metres ahead. You _____ go by taxi.
A. must B. mustn't C. needn't D. can't
- () 12. I was _____ thankful that I almost come to tears because of the teachers' warm heart.
A. such B. so C. very D. quite
- () 13. The students are looking forward to _____ the New Year's gala (晚会).
A. watch B. watched C. to watch D. watching
- () 14. Brian is so kind that he often gives me a _____ when I'm in trouble.
A. reply B. seat C. hand D. reason
- () 15. The heavy snow made all the students _____ football in the playground.
A. not to play B. don't play C. not play D. not playing
- () 16. Lis _____ more than 1,500 new English words since last year.
A. memorizes B. memorized C. has memorized D. had memorized
- () 17. Our English teacher _____ us speak English as much as possible in English





classes.

A. enabled B. told C. allowed D. made

- ()18. Look! New houses _____ in the earthquake-stricken area.
A. are rebuilding B. rebuilt
C. have been rebuilt D. will rebuild
- ()19. _____ important work the scientists are doing! Let's learn from them.
A. What a B. How C. What an D. What
- ()20. Father asked me _____.
A. what I had done in school B. what had I done in school
C. what I have done in school D. what have I done in school
- ()21. To celebrate the 50th birthday of our school, our headmaster says, "If you are not _____ the style of uniforms, you can design them yourselves."
A. careful with B. tired of C. satisfied with D. afraid of
- ()22. He turned on the torch to _____ his lost keys in the darkness.
A. look at B. look for C. look up D. look out
- ()23. We are fond of using MSN to talk with each other online. The underlined part means "_____".
A. are in favor of B. are pleased with
C. like D. hate
- ()24. It's amazing that he won the 1st prize in the English competition. The underlined word means _____.
A. exciting B. frightening C. surprising D. interesting
- ()25. — I'm really sorry about that.
— _____
Which of the following is **Wrong**?
A. That's right. B. It doesn't matter.
C. Not at all. D. Never mind.
- ()26. — Summer holidays will come soon. Why not go to Hainan Island?
— _____
A. Good idea! B. That's right. C. Good luck! D. I'm afraid not.

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

27. Many foreigners have become _____ of Shanghai in the past 30 years. (city)
28. China will celebrate its _____ birthday in 2009. (sixty)
29. As a new driver, you should drive your car _____. (slow)
30. When you try to _____ something, you can make a picture of it in your mind. (memory)
31. We are so upset to hear about the _____ of our famous artist—Ma Ji. (die)
32. Taiwan is _____ than any other island in China. (big)
33. The whole story is a complete _____. I don't believe a word of it. (invent)
34. He _____ in programing some computer games at the age of 18. (successful)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词):

35. Please smile politely when someone talks to you, _____? (改为反意疑问句)
36. The little girl was frightened in the darkness. She began to cry for help. (合并为一句)

- The little girl was _____ frightened _____ she began to cry for help.
37. The government should take actions in different countries for the protection of the financial system. (改为被动语态)
 Actions should _____ in different countries by the government for the protection of the financial system.
38. The artist told us in his book how he could succeed. (保持句意基本不变)
 The artist told us in his book _____ succeed.
39. Mr. Smith washes his car twice a month. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Mr. Smith _____ his car twice a month?
40. We have been good friends since we met at school. (针对划线部分提问)
 _____ have you been good friends?

IV. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):

The A-H1N1 influenza has become a big topic 41 the world. People everywhere are concerned that “swine flu,” as it’s popularly known, will become a pandemic. That 42 the disease may spread to every country in the world and put billions of people at risk of becoming sick or even dying. There is a lot to be 43 but human beings are funny creatures and even in the face of danger we like to laugh.

For example, in Mexico where the “swine flu” began, face masks meant for protection soon turned into mini-paintings meant to amuse. Sweet smiles, sexy smiles, toothy smiles, moustaches, even pig noses were drawn on the masks. It 44 laughter to the people and lifted their spirits.

Now, of course, swine flu jokes are 45: What’s the only cure for “swine flu?” Ointment! You can also buy comical swine flu T-shirts. Most of them seem to show pigs flying. Pigs with wings! Why is that? Well, it’s 46 an old saying that something would only happen when “pigs can fly.” In other words, never! Flying pigs have nothing to do with swine flu but they do make cute pictures.

Laughing when you are sick or in danger seems strange but doctors says it’s one of the best things to do 47 you get better. Laughter lowers your level of stress and it also releases chemicals into your body that help fight disease. It really is the best medicine.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| () 41. A. around | B. on | C. in | D. near |
| () 42. A. tells | B. talks | C. means | D. speaks |
| () 43. A. satisfied with | B. worried about | C. pleased with | D. excited at |
| () 44. A. brought | B. fetched | C. got | D. took |
| () 45. A. somewhere | B. everywhere | C. nowhere | D. anywhere |
| () 46. A. because | B. instead | C. instead of | D. because of |
| () 47. A. helping | B. to help | C. helped | D. to helping |

V. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给):

The Audacity (大胆) of Hope is the title of a book written by Barack Obama (奥巴马), the newly elected (当选) president of the United States. It is an unusual title because he uses the word “audacity”.

In the b 48, Obama says that many Americans have stopped hoping. He thinks that the big problems in the world have made people feel hopeless. He thinks that many people



f 49 that their lives and the world will get worse, not better. But, in the book, he says we should all be brave, have the “audacity”, to hope: to believe that these big problems can be solved and o 50 lives will get better. It’s a very important message.

The word “hope” has a couple of m 51. It can be a “wish” about something: I hope I can pass the exam. I hope I don’t get the flu. But it also has a bigger meaning. To hope is to believe in the future. It’s to believe that life is hopeful.

We can sometimes have some problems. We may feel that our problems will n 52 end and that life isn’t happy. At these times, we should not lose hope.

Last May, there was an earthquake in Sichuan and it d 53 the towns and villages. Many people died while others were homeless. And so many young children were injured. The people in Sichuan did not give up hope. They have started to rebuild the broken towns. The children have returned to school. They have showed their great courage (勇气), even “audacity”. They are a g 54 example of the power and importance of hope

VI. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):

Last July, Mr Johnson’s 12-year-old car died on California’s Santa Ana Freeway. It was an hour before the sun went down, and he was 25 miles from home.

He couldn’t reach anyone to pick him up, so he decided to take a bus. Not knowing the routes (路线), he thought he’d just head east.

A bus pulled up, and he asked the driver how far she was going, “Four more lights”, she said. There was another bus he could take from there. “This clearly was going to be a long night.” Mr Johnson said to himself.

She dropped him off at the end of her route and told him which bus to look for. After waiting 30 minutes, he began to think about a very expensive taxi ride home. Then a bus pulled up. There was no lighted number above its windshield (挡风玻璃). It was out of service. But the door opened, and he was surprised to find that it was the same driver.

“I just can’t leave you here,” she said. “This isn’t the nicest place. I’ll give you a ride home.”

“You’ll drive me home in the bus?” he asked, perplexed (困惑的).

“No, I’ll take you in my car,” she said.

“It’s a long way,” he protested.

“Come on,” she said. “I have nothing else to do.”

As they drove from the station in her car, the driver began telling him a story. A few days earlier, her brother had run out of gas. A good Samaritan picked him up, took him to a service station and then back to his car. “I’m just passing the favor along,” she said.

When Mr Johnson gave her money as a thank-you, she wouldn’t hear of it. “That wouldn’t make it a favor,” she said. “Just do something nice for somebody else. Pass it along.”

55. When did Mr Johnson’s 12-year-old car die on California’s Santa Ana Freeway?

56. Why did Mr Johnson say that he would have a long night?

57. According to the story, how was the place where Mr Johnson waited for the second bus?

58. When did he begin to think about a very expensive taxi ride home?

59. After waiting 30 minutes for the bus, why did Mr Johnson change his mind?

60. Why did the bus driver drive Mr Johnson home later?

61. What can we learn from the story?





Test 2

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. — You've got _____ e-mail address, haven't you?
— Yes, it's _____ lljk8@sohu.com.
A. a, / B. an, the C. an, / D. /, an
- () 2. Lisa usually gets up _____ six in the morning and then does some exercise.
A. to B. at C. in D. on
- () 3. Tom will come to study in our class next term and now he is a good friend of _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 4. Nowadays people are able to get a lot of _____ from the Internet.
A. word B. information C. picture D. idea
- () 5. Many people begin to have health problems _____.
A. in their forties B. their fortieth birthday
C. forty years old D. over forty
- () 6. Gardeners are very helpful to keep our housing estates _____.
A. wonderfully B. beautiful C. clearly D. well
- () 7. The manager told us _____ about the meeting. He said it was a secret.
A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
- () 8. Mary is in Grade Nine. Every weekend she has _____ homework to do.
A. many B. quite a few C. huge amounts of D. a great number of
- () 9. In my opinion, English isn't as _____ as physics, but some students in my class don't think so.
A. difficult B. more difficult C. less difficult D. the most difficult
- () 10. In the future wind and solar energy can become much _____ and many more countries can use it.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest
- () 11. At first the poor little boy could hardly read or write, _____?
A. couldn't he B. could he C. did he D. didn't he
- () 12. The old king watched carefully, _____ could see nothing on the map.
A. or B. but C. and D. so
- () 13. When I went in the classroom, Miss Liu _____ some new words on the black board.
A. write B. wrote C. was writing D. has written
- () 14. On March 11, 2007, the United States _____ daylight saving time which is expected to save energy.
A. will start B. started C. has started D. had started
- () 15. Be quiet! We are not allowed _____ any book out of the reading room.
A. bring B. to bring C. bringing D. to bringing
- () 16. The 2008 Olympic Games _____ successfully in Beijing.
A. are held B. has been held C. will be held D. hold
- () 17. Please remember _____ your English dictionary to class next time.





- A. to bring B. bringing C. brought D. to be brought
- ()18. _____ they were to take part in the Christmas party with the international students.
A. What excited B. How excited C. What exciting D. How exciting
- ()19. I didn't understand _____ in class, so I raised my hand to ask.
A. what my teacher said B. what did my teacher say
C. how did my teacher say D. how my teacher said
- ()20. Many students were having a lesson in schools when the big earthquake _____ in Sichuan.
A. took up B. took place C. took hold of D. took the place of
- ()21. Kitty _____ a thick sweater as it was cold in the morning.
A. put out B. put up C. put on D. put off
- ()22. My family was pleased to hear the good news. The underlined word means "_____".
A. sorry B. frightened C. ready D. happy
- ()23. He didn't realize what was going on until everybody shouted "congratulation" to him. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?
A. remember B. dream C. mean D. understand
- ()24. Damin finally finished his homework himself. In this sentence, "finally" means _____.
A. in favour of B. in this way C. in the end D. in charge of
- ()25. — I am terribly sorry, but I've broken your basketball.
— _____
A. You're welcome. B. That's all right.
C. Of course not. D. It's my pleasure.
- ()26. — Would you mind explaining the maths problem for me?
— _____
A. Not at all. B. You're welcome.
C. No, thanks. D. That's a good idea.

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

27. If you don't brush your _____ twice a day, you may have toothache. (tooth)
28. The doctors are wanted to listen to the patients _____. (patient)
29. PPT is _____ used in our classes now. (wide)
30. My father has worked as a _____ for over twenty years. (report)
31. We can't _____ whom to stay with for the Spring Festival. (decision)
32. I'm sure Ben has the _____ to finish the work by himself. (able)
33. We live on the _____ (nine) floor, and can have a good view of the town.
34. With the help of the local people, the lost students came back home _____ (safe).

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词):

35. James has a piano lesson every day. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ James _____ a piano lesson every day?
36. The huge stone weighs 1000 kilograms. (针对划线部分提问)
_____ does the huge stone weigh?

37. "Did you have an apple today?" Mum asked. (改为间接引语)
Mum asked me _____ I _____ an apple that day.
38. Mary made few close friends in that city last year, _____? (改为反意疑问句)
39. Betty taught me how I could use the computer to control the machine. (保持句意基本不变)
Betty taught me how _____ the computer to control the machine.
40. Kitty was too frightened to say a word when she saw the big dog. (保持句意基本不变)
Kitty was _____ frightened _____ she couldn't say a word when she saw the big dog.

IV. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):

Ten-year-old Barack Obama was one of only three black students at his school in Hawaii (夏威夷), US. He felt very 41 from most other students. White girls wanted to touch his hair. A white boy asked him whether his father ate people.

"I lied to them that my father was a Kenyan (肯尼亚) prince. But I kept asking 42 who I am," said Obama.

However, 37 years later, the boy made 43. On Nov. 4, 2008, Obama became the first 44 president in US history.

Obama was born in 1961, to an African father and a white American woman 45 a small town in the US. He grew up in Indonesia (印度尼西亚) and Hawaii. This unusual background made him wonder who he was. He once turned to alcohol (酒精) to help forget this question.

With the help from his friends, Obama finally turned his life around at college. His hard work made him a star at Harvard (哈佛大学). Later, he became the third black senator (参议员) in US history.

During his race to 46 post in the US, Obama talked about his background. He called for a United States of America, rather than a white America or a black America.

Obama's success has made Martin Luther King's dream 47 true. That is: A man should not be judged (判断) by the color of his skin (皮肤), but by the content of his character."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 41. A. same | B. different | C. difficult | D. lonely |
| () 42. A. mother | B. father | C. myself | D. classmates |
| () 43. A. history | B. huge | C. country | D. successful |
| () 44. A. black | B. white | C. woman | D. man |
| () 45. A. in | B. to | C. around | D. from |
| () 46. A. high | B. higher | C. highest | D. the highest |
| () 47. A. comes | B. becomes | C. became | D. come |

V. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给):

W 48 influenza A-H1N1 now an official pandemic, the race is on among drug makers to produce a vaccine.

GlaxoSmithKline (葛兰素史克公司) said that it had s 49 to make an A-H1N1 vaccine and would be ready within weeks to begin large-scale production. H 50, Swiss pharmaceutical company, Novartis (诺华公司) announced it had created an experimental vaccine, and completed the production of the first batch of the vaccine. Novartis' vaccine was



made b 51 using a cell-based technology (借助细胞技术), which may prove faster than some traditional methods. The company plans to start clinical trials with that vaccine in July and expects licensure this autumn.

WHO (世界卫生组织) estimates that about 2.4 billion doses of pandemic vaccine could be available in about a year. But the likely scramble for vaccines will leave many people in poorer countries empty-handed. Many r 52 countries, such as Britain, Canada and France, signed contracts with pharmaceutical companies long ago, guaranteeing them the first access to pandemic vaccines.

Previously, WHO asked vaccine makers to save some production for poor countries. Some have agreed to help, for example, GlaxoSmithKline has offered to donate 50 million doses to WHO for distribution to d 53 countries.

Currently, 74 countries have reported nearly 30,000 cases i 54 145 deaths. While the virus has appeared to be mild, WHO warns that the pandemic will last up to two years.

VI. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):

Many children in my classes play the piano or the violin. Here's the big question: Did they just wake up one day being able to play perfectly? Of course not!

Everyone knows that it takes years of practice to become a good musician, the same being an author.

Use your eraser. It takes lots of practice to become a good writer, too. Professional writers never expect to write their stories perfectly the first time. They go through a process of editing and proof reading. They fix their mistakes. Sometimes they even throw away entire sentences or paragraphs.

The Professional Story Writer's Checklist

- 1) Does your story grab the reader right at the beginning?
- 2) Do you start your sentences with different words?
- 3) Did you stay all in the present or the past tense?
- 4) Is everything spelled correctly?
- 5) Did you follow all of the punctuation rules, especially those for punctuating dialogue?
- 6) Do you have a balance of action, dialogue, thought and description?
- 7) Does your main character solve the problem in the end?

Get a friend to help. You've heard the expression, "Two heads are better than one." This is really true when checking your writing. It's easy to skip over our own mistakes, but a fresh pair of eyes will catch what you missed. Ask a friend to look at your story. You'll be glad you did.

55. What makes a child a good musician?
56. How long does it take one to become a good author?
57. How can you be a good author?
58. Can we find our mistakes easily?
59. What is the meaning of "Two heads are better than one"?
60. How many questions should the professional story writer list after he finishes writing the articles?
61. What can we learn from the passage?





Test 3

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. The young man outside the office comes from _____ European country.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 2. The bicycle doesn't belong to _____, it's _____.
A. I, hers B. my, her C. mine, her D. me, hers
- () 3. With the help of the Internet, we can learn what _____ people around the world are doing.
A. another B. the other C. other D. the others
- () 4. When Barnardo died, he had helped _____ people and made their lives happier.
A. hundred of B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred
- () 5. We will have twenty minutes' break _____ the two lectures.
A. at B. in C. among D. between
- () 6. The government should make laws to stop factories _____ letting out waste water directly.
A. by B. from C. up D. to
- () 7. I felt _____ when I won the first prize for the high jump in the sports meeting.
A. possibly B. happily C. interested D. excited
- () 8. The boss said to Billy, "Your idea sounds _____; we'll try it in our project".
A. clearly B. fluently C. good D. sad
- () 9. The comic strip needs to be funny or wonderful with an _____ finish and should be full of action to keep the reader _____.
A. exciting, interesting B. excited, interested
C. excited, interesting D. exciting, interested
- () 10. The old who live _____ usually feel _____. They need more care from their families.
A. lonely, alone B. alone, lonely C. lonely, lonely D. alone, alone
- () 11. Physics isn't very difficult. You _____ be afraid of it.
A. mustn't B. can't C. don't D. needn't
- () 12. Din lives a happy life now _____ his house was destroyed in the earthquake last May.
A. if B. because C. though D. when
- () 13. Detective Ken helped her to look for the lost ring, but they couldn't find it _____.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. nowhere
- () 14. I'm sorry you've missed the last bus. It _____ 10 minutes ago.
A. has left B. had left C. left D. would leave
- () 15. By the age of twelve, the little boy _____ her first collection of poems.
A. has published B. had published C. would publish D. published
- () 16. Although it was the 20th day after the earthquake, the soldiers kept _____ the lost people.
A. searching B. searched C. to search D. to searching





- ()17. The funny story made the little boy _____ crying.
A. stop B. stopped C. to stop D. to stopping
- ()18. Don't _____ too late, or you will feel tired in tomorrow's classes.
A. stay up B. wake up C. get up D. give up
- ()19. I want to listen to the news more clearly. Would you please _____ the radio a little louder?
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn down D. turn up
- ()20. "During these years, the young couple have saved \$360,000 in all." The underlined part means _____.
A. all of B. all over C. altogether D. together
- ()21. Take it easy. We have enough time to finish the job. The underlined part means _____.
A. Don't worry. B. It's too easy. C. It is wonderful D. It is so terrible.
- ()22. Please tell us _____.
A. when will the opening ceremony of the EXPO start
B. when the opening ceremony of the EXPO will start
C. when does the opening ceremony of the EXPO start
D. when did the opening ceremony of the EXPO start
- ()23. _____ cartoon character Mickey Mouse is!
A. What lovely B. How lovely C. What a lovely D. How a lovely
- ()24. I haven't seen her for a long time. I can _____ remember her name.
A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. quite
- ()25. — I'm so sorry I left my homework at home.
— _____ Remember to bring it tomorrow.
A. That's all right. B. You're welcome.
C. I'm glad to hear that. D. My pleasure.
- ()26. — Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to Shanghai Museum Theatre?
— _____
A. Yes, I could. B. I'm sorry I'm new here, too.
C. I'm busy now. D. You can ask others.

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

27. The reporter went to the sea with several _____ to look for the fishing boat. (fish)
28. According to a Forbes magazine, the former Vice-Premier Wu Yi is the world's _____ most powerful woman. (three)
29. There are a lot of British words not _____ used in the United States. (wide)
30. _____, we all got the things we wanted. (final)
31. The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games of 2008 was quite _____. (success)
32. The moment I saw her, all the sadness _____, and I became so happy. (appear)
33. I was _____ with the result of the physical experiment. (satisfy)
34. He can't _____ the importance of the final exam. (real)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子. 每空格限填一词):

35. He'd like to have a cup of tea now. (改为一般疑问句)

- _____ like to have a cup of tea now?
36. There was little water in the bottle on the table _____.? (改为反意疑问句)
37. They will widen more roads to welcome the 2010 Expo. (改为被动语态)
More roads will _____ to welcome the 2010 Expo.
38. Will you win the debate? Do you know? (合并为一句)
Do you know _____ you _____ win the debate?
39. He studied very hard. He finally won the first prize in the English competition. (合并为一句)
He studied _____ hard _____ he finally won the first prize in the English competition.
40. Jack feeds his pet dog twice a day. (针对划线部分提问)
_____ does Jack feed his pet dog?

IV. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):

Lovely cows chew hay while motorists drive their vehicles through them, this is a stereotypical Indian image. Now, 41, India's cows are not very lovely.

India's livestock of nearly 485 million (more than half are cows) contribute much more to global warming than its vehicles. Why? Because they burp and excrete great 42 of methane—a greenhouse gas that 43 20 times more heat than carbon dioxide. But can Indians kill cows to solve the problem? Certainly not. Already the world's largest producer of milk, India will still have to increase the dairy production to 44 with its growing population. So livestock such as cows play an important role in the economy.

To find the solution, scientists are working at designing diets to help cows and 45 livestock eat better, stay more active and thus lessen the amounts of the unpleasant gas. But most Indian farmers can only afford to buy poor quality feed (饲料) for their livestock.

So the solution must be cheaper. Now here comes one. It is adding herbal additives to the feed because some common Indian herbs can decrease the methane in cows' burps. The additives have been put 46 use and the cows don't seem to mind the taste.

Besides, quite a few projects are undergoing. One of them is biogas production—cows' excretion 47 make biogas for use in kitchens and vehicles. By replacing traditional sources of energy, that helps prevent global warming.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 41. A. but | B. because | C. however | D. although |
| () 42. A. amounts | B. numbers | C. many | D. much |
| () 43. A. takes | B. carries | C. means | D. causes |
| () 44. A. keep up | B. worry about | C. decrease to | D. increase to |
| () 45. A. another | B. others | C. other | D. the other |
| () 46. A. onto | B. into | C. out of | D. through |
| () 47. A. uses to | B. used to | C. is used to | D. is using to |

V. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给):

I love to write! Ever since I was a little girl, I w 48 stories in my notebooks and on little scraps of paper. I told stories to my friends. I acted out my stories for my parents. As a grown-up, I have written over 100 books! That's a lot! As a t 49, it's my goal to encourage all of my students to love to write.

Writing is easy if you're observant, I told them. Everyone I meet is a possible character. E 50 I see or do is a possible scene in a book. Start looking around you. You'll be amazed



at what you discover.

Anyone can be an author. You just put your pencil on your paper and write w 51 you like to read, step by step:

1) Create great characters. If you know your characters well, they'll write the story for you.

2) Interest the reader right at the b 52. You can start your stories with dialogue, action or a flashback. If you can make the reader ask questions, then he has to keep reading to find out the answers.

3) Follow the formula. The formula for every story is almost the s 53: Introduce the characters and the conflict; things get worse; all seems lost; the hero saves the day!

4) Balance is the key.

Remember, when writing, it never hurts to add a little h 54 or something strange to keep the reader interested.

VI. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题):

Alfred Williams attends first grade to learn to read and write. But Williams is no ordinary first grader. He is 71 years old! He is fulfilling (完成) a promise to learn to read that he made to his mother and to himself many years ago. Williams is now in his third year in the first grade at Edison Elementary School in Missouri, USA. And he is making his dream come true—he is reading books.

Born in 1937, Williams was the fourth of nine children. At the age of 8, he joined his father in the fields and picked cotton and vegetables until sunset every day. His family was so poor that he had no opportunity to learn to read. As a result, Williams married, had children and worked hard to support his family. But he ended up with no money and in poor health. It was then that he remembered his promise to his mother. He knew he had to learn to read to make his life better.

One day in 2005, Williams was walking his friend's children to school when he saw Mary White, a teacher at the school. She seemed warm-hearted, and he thought maybe she could teach him how to read. So he asked her, and she agreed to try.

On his first day of school, Williams wasn't sure if his classmates would accept him, but they did. And now they love him. Williams says, "I tell the kids they can have anything they want in life if they stay in school."

Reading has given Williams a sense of freedom and independence. Now he reads newspapers, magazines and the signs at supermarkets. Williams plans to earn his GED (普通同等学历证书) in his class. He believes he can accomplish (完成) this goal (目标) just like he achieved his goal of reading his first book. When he finished his first book, Williams proudly said, "I'll never forget it. That was like saying to my mother, 'I did it. I did what I promised I would do. I learned to read.'"

55. How old is Alfred when he begins school?

56. What is his dream?

57. Why didn't Alfred go to school when he was young?

58. Did his classmates accept him on his first day of school?

59. What did he promise his mother?

60. How does reading make Alfred feel?

61. What do you learn from Alfred's story?