

# 初中英语 同步练习册

初中二年级上册

主 编：梁吉泰  
编 者：杜明环 王爱云 杨秋玲  
文绍荣 吴艳玲 耿丽雅



外语教学与研究出版社

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同步时间

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北京 BEIJING

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

初中英语同步练习册: 初中二年级. 上册 / 梁吉泰主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006. 7

ISBN 7-5600-5840-X

I. 初… II. 梁… III. 英语课—初中—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 083503 号

出版人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 王禹 侯晓娟

封面设计: 刘蕊

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 8.5

版次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-5600-5840-X

定价: 10.90 元

\* \* \*

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购书电话: 010-88819928/9929/9930 (邮购部)

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# 前 言

为适应国家英语课程改革的需要，促进学生的全面发展和教学质量的全面提高，外语教学与研究出版社基础英语教育事业部聘请具有丰富初中英语教学经验、教学成绩显著的名师和优秀教研员，根据《英语》（新标准）初中学生用书编写了这套《初中英语同步练习册》。

本书与教材完全同步，体系层次清晰明确，全方位体现了同步教学的辅导作用。本书做到了一单元一练，一模块一测，并附有期中和期末自测题。既可在课堂上使用，又可作为课后练习，为教学提供了方便。

本书具有以下特色：

1. 侧重强化训练语言技能。本书的编写充分体现新课程标准的理念，注重培养学生的英语学习能力。充分利用图片和最新的题材，密切联系学生实际生活，突出语言的实用性。

2. 题型多样，分为听力、词汇、句型转换、阅读理解、写作等部分。练习从基础起步，逐步提高，从而适应不同程度学生的需求，促进学生听、说、读、写各个方面能力的提高。

3. 编排同步。内容的编排密切配合课堂教学，便于学生课后结合复习、练习使用。可以提高学生的自主学习能力，达到更好的学习效果。

4. 针对性强。针对教学和考试的重点及学生学习过程中的难点，对题目进行了优化组合，避免题海战术，力求帮助学生在较短时间内达到较好的学习效果。

愿《初中英语同步练习册》带您走向成功。

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## Module 1 How to learn English

### Unit 1 Try not to translate every word.

#### 一、听下面几段对话，选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. How often does the girl have an English class?  
A. Yesterday.  
B. One day a week.  
C. Every day.
- ( ) 2. What are they talking about?  
A. How to speak English well.  
B. How to get on well with classmates.  
C. How to do English exercises.
- ( ) 3. What are they probably talking about?  
A. They are talking about modern technology.  
B. They are talking about a shop.  
C. They are talking about how to learn English with the help of modern technology.
- ( ) 4. How does the girl learn English vocabulary?  
A. She reads English stories as often as she can.  
B. She reads the new words wherever she goes.  
C. She just keeps a dictionary in her pocket.
- ( ) 5. What are they talking about?  
A. A book.                                  B. Reading habit.                                  C. Writing habit.

#### 二、根据释义写出相应的单词

1. to turn into another language \_\_\_\_\_
2. to write the letters of a word in the correct order \_\_\_\_\_
3. another way of saying "right" \_\_\_\_\_
4. showing the sound of a word \_\_\_\_\_
5. to say something again \_\_\_\_\_
6. the words that someone knows, learns or uses \_\_\_\_\_

#### 三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Excuse me, Mrs Green, I don't know how to read this word. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (pronounce) of this word?
2. After he thought it over, he gave us two pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ (advice).
3. The famous athlete(运动员) came to our school last week, he \_\_\_\_\_ (advise) us not \_\_\_\_\_ (give) up exercise.
4. It's a good idea to practise writing by \_\_\_\_\_ (send) emails to your pen friend.

5. They spent two years \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) the thick book.

#### 四、单项选择

- ( ) 1. How about \_\_\_\_\_ the radio to improve your English? I think you'll find it useful.  
A. listen to                      B. listening                      C. listening to
- ( ) 2. Tom is weak in physics, so his father often helps him \_\_\_\_\_ his physics problems.  
A. with                              B. to work                      C. doing
- ( ) 3. I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yesterday, and as a result I couldn't answer the teacher's question in class.  
A. doing                              B. to do                              C. do
- ( ) 4. Try \_\_\_\_\_ each word into Chinese when you read English stories, or you'll not finish this book today.  
A. to translate                      B. not translate                      C. not to translate
- ( ) 5. It's important to learn some \_\_\_\_\_ English, too.  
A. everyday                              B. every day                              C. each day
- ( ) 6. Does your friend often \_\_\_\_\_ emails to you?  
A. sent                                      B. sending                                      C. send
- ( ) 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ try your best to improve your English.  
A. always should                      B. always can                              C. should always

#### 五、写出下列句子的同义表达方式

1. Why don't you write it down?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ it down?
2. What else did you do at the weekend?  
What \_\_\_\_\_ did you do at the weekend?
3. Is what he said right?  
Is what he said \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Please put the following sentences into Chinese.  
Please \_\_\_\_\_ the following sentences into Chinese.
5. Why don't you stand next to your friends?  
\_\_\_\_\_ stand \_\_\_\_\_ your friends.

## Unit 2 Please help me!

### 一、仔细阅读学生用书第4页活动2, 根据 Language Doctor 的建议判断正误

- ( ) 1. Watching English films and listening to English songs are too difficult for language learners.
- ( ) 2. You should talk about the English films with your friends after you watch it.
- ( ) 3. If you are a shy person, there is no way for you to learn a foreign language well.
- ( ) 4. You should try to remember English words every day.
- ( ) 5. When you are shopping, ask the salesperson (店员) the English names for the things you see.

### 二、根据所给的中文完成句子

1. 昨天我建议他早点儿离开。

I \_\_\_\_\_ early yesterday.

2. 医生建议他换个工作。

His doctor advised that he should \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 他劝我别买那幢房子。

He advised me \_\_\_\_\_ that house.

4. 如果他们听从这个劝告, 我会非常高兴。

If they \_\_\_\_\_, I will be very happy.

5. 她迫切地想听到他的意见。

She was anxious to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我们到汽车站后, 坐下来喘了口气。

After getting to the bus stop, we sat down to \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 她上气不接下气。

She is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 他有很重的美国口音。

He speaks \_\_\_\_\_ a thick American \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. It's healthy to \_\_\_\_\_ (breath) deeply.
2. How about \_\_\_\_\_ (count) the birds in English?
3. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) in his state of health.
4. The teacher let the students enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (them) in the trip.

### 四、阅读理解

A student asks: "If I find too many difficult words when reading online news, what shall I do? Just stop reading?"

One teacher answers: "I think you can look up the words that really make you unable



to figure out the sentences and try to guess other words from context (上下文). Later, if you have time, try to look up all the words which you are unsure about. This will help you learn vocabulary little by little. Remember that there are free English dictionaries online, at *dictionary.reference.com*, for example.”

Another teacher answers: “I can share my experience with you as an ESL(English as a second language) learner. I started reading articles on the net with only a handful of basic vocabulary. I used to encounter 7—8 new words in one article, but later it came down to 2—3 words. The best way I can suggest to you is STOP READING when you see a new word, look it up and move on to the next line. It is much more satisfying to read one article after looking up many words in the article because you gain a lot.

Personally, I notice that if you look up words and keep reading and listening in the language, you'll come across the same words again and this time you'll understand them. In this way, they'll be reinforced (强化). The ratio of exposure (再现率) is very important in order to retain(记住) the new words. It is only possible if you keep reading and listening on a regular basis.

I used to write for ESL newspapers. They suggested that ‘If you make 5 sentences with each new word, it'll help you to retain that word.’ If you want to know how much this assessment is true, you have to have a shot by yourself. This is just my personal opinion, anyway.”

根据短文，回答下列问题。

1. Guess the meanings of the underlined phrases (短语).

- |                    |                           |                            |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ( ) 1) figure out  | A. understand by thinking | B. write down              |
| ( ) 2) handful     | A. a lot of               | B. a small number of       |
| ( ) 3) encounter   | A. to count the number    | B. to meet; to come across |
| ( ) 4) gain a lot  | A. to put on weight       | B. learn a lot; get a lot  |
| ( ) 5) have a shot | A. have a try             | B. give it up              |

2. What's the main difference between the two answers to the question?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Please summarise (概述) the two answers in short sentences.

Answer 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Answer 2 \_\_\_\_\_

### Unit 3 Language in use

#### 一、听下面几段对话，选择正确答案

听第1段材料，回答第1—3题。

- ( ) 1. Why does the boy telephone the English Help Centre?  
A. Because he wants to join the English club.  
B. Because he has some problems with learning English.  
C. Because he wants to find an English teacher in the centre.
- ( ) 2. What is the boy weak in?  
A. Speaking and writing.  
B. Speaking and listening.  
C. Only speaking.
- ( ) 3. What is the woman's advice?  
A. Try to speak English as much as possible.  
B. Keep writing English diary and listen to English songs.  
C. Join a language club and listen to English songs.

听第2段材料，回答第4—6题。

- ( ) 4. Which of the following is true?  
A. The man doesn't work hard at English.  
B. The man doesn't listen to the teacher carefully enough in class.  
C. The man can't understand when his teacher speaks English.
- ( ) 5. What does the woman advise the man to do to improve his English speaking and writing ability?  
A. Learn English words by heart in the morning.  
B. Read English texts in the morning.  
C. Listen to the radio.
- ( ) 6. What should the man do to improve his listening ability?  
A. Listen to all kinds of English programmes.  
B. Read aloud in the morning.  
C. Remember more sentences.

听第3段材料，回答第7—9题。

- ( ) 7. What did Mark do last summer?  
A. He went to the Gold Coast.  
B. He taught French at school.  
C. He went to a French summer school.

- ( ) 8. How many classes were there every week in Gold School of French?  
 A. 10.                      B. 14.                      C. 16.
- ( ) 9. What will the woman probably do?  
 A. Go to a French summer school.  
 B. Have a holiday.  
 C. Go to France.

## 二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) me to your party.
- He wanted to know how he could practise \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English when he is free.
- Charlie thinks \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) magazines might be a good idea.
- Her brother is now doing \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) for a New York company.
- Tom usually gets high \_\_\_\_\_ (mark) in his lessons.
- I have got a friend's \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to supper.

## 三、写出下列句子的同义表达方式

- Why don't you get up early and practise your English?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ get up early and practise your English?
- It's a good idea to check your vocabulary notebook.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ your vocabulary notebook \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.
- He is good at his lessons.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ his lessons.
- He didn't know what he should do.  
 He didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- To do eye exercises every day is good for us.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ for us to do eye exercises every day.
- The doctor advised me to stop smoking.  
 The doctor advised me \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
- Shall we join the English club?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ join the English club?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ join the English club?

## 四、单项选择

- ( ) 1. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where there is the museum  
 B. where the museum is  
 C. where could the museum be
- ( ) 2. Try to make friends and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. show them in your town  
 B. have them everywhere  
 C. invite them to your town

- ( ) 3. It's too cold today to \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
A. buy                                    B. start                                    C. begin
- ( ) 4. The girls want to \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.  
A. listen                                    B. hearing                                    C. listen to
- ( ) 5. I saw him in the school library just now. He \_\_\_\_\_ at his home at the moment.  
A. must be                                    B. must not be                                    C. can't be
- ( ) 6. You can improve your English \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the radio.  
A. by                                    B. with                                    C. in
- ( ) 7. You should \_\_\_\_\_ careful with your pronunciation.  
A. be always                                    B. always be                                    C. are
- ( ) 8. How about \_\_\_\_\_ this book into Japanese?  
A. translate                                    B. to translate                                    C. translating
- ( ) 9. The woman is lucky enough to get many people \_\_\_\_\_ her with her work.  
A. to help                                    B. helping                                    C. helped
- ( ) 10. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ next.  
A. what do                                    B. what to do                                    C. what to do it
- ( ) 11. He has made up his mind \_\_\_\_\_ English well.  
A. learning                                    B. learns                                    C. to learn

### 五、综合填空

Learning a language is, in some way, like learning how to fly, how to play the piano or how to drive a car. There are some important (1)d \_\_\_\_\_, but there is one very important similarity(相似性): learning how to do such things (2)n \_\_\_\_\_ lots of practice. It is not (3)e \_\_\_\_\_ only to know something — it is more important for you to (4)d \_\_\_\_\_ things with what you know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book on (5)h \_\_\_\_\_ to fly a plane. A book can give you lots of information on how to fly, but if you only read the book and then try to fly (6)w \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of practice first, it'll be very dangerous. Maybe you'll be killed in the plane crash. The same is (7)t \_\_\_\_\_ of learning a language.

You may think it is simple enough to know some grammar or the (8)m \_\_\_\_\_ of the words. But (9)n \_\_\_\_\_ can learn a language in that way. It is necessary(必要的) for you to listen to English and to practise speaking it a lot before you can say you are good at it. In order to (为了) learn English well, you'll just have to (10)k \_\_\_\_\_ practising. Please always remember: "Practice makes perfect."

1. \_\_\_\_\_      2. \_\_\_\_\_      3. \_\_\_\_\_      4. \_\_\_\_\_      5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_      7. \_\_\_\_\_      8. \_\_\_\_\_      9. \_\_\_\_\_      10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 六、阅读理解

When learning English, one should first pay attention to listening and speaking. It is the groundwork(基础) of reading and writing. You'd better speak English as much as

possible and do many listening exercises. Don't be afraid of making mistakes, but be careful not to make the same mistake again. While you are doing this, a good way is to keep a diary, write notes or letters. If you can, ask someone else to go through what you wrote and tell you where it was wrong. Many mistakes will be easily found when you write. Through correcting the mistakes, you can do better in learning English.

If you are not good at speaking English, don't worry. One of the helpful ways is reading, either reading aloud or reading to yourself. The important thing is to choose something interesting to read. It mustn't be too difficult for you. When you read in this way, don't stop to look up the words if you can guess their meanings. You can look up these words later.

根据短文，选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. The writer thinks \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listening and reading are more important than listening and writing
  - B. it is good not to be afraid of making mistakes in learning English
  - C. mistakes will help a learner improve his English
- ( ) 2. What does the writer think is a good way to improve speaking?
- A. Talking with your friend in English.
  - B. Looking up words in a dictionary.
  - C. Reading aloud or reading to yourself.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is right?
- A. Look up all the new words as soon as you can.
  - B. What you choose to read shouldn't be too easy.
  - C. Don't look up unimportant new words when you are reading.

## Module 2 Experiences

### Unit 1 Have you ever entered a competition ?

#### 一、听句子，选出与所听句子意思相同或相近的一项

- ( ) 1. A. I am reading today's newspaper.  
B. I read today's newspaper and knew what was in it.  
C. I haven't read today's newspaper.
- ( ) 2. A. I'm going to travel to America with my friend during the summer holiday.  
B. My holiday is coming and I am going to spend it at my friend's home in China.  
C. Perhaps I'm going to spend my holiday with my friend in England.
- ( ) 3. A. I have never been to Egypt yet.  
B. I have been to Egypt and my dream has come true.  
C. I like Egypt, but I don't want to go there now.
- ( ) 4. A. The plane is going to take off in an hour.  
B. Someone is late for the plane and has to wait for an hour for the next flight.  
C. The plane took off after the speaker got on it.
- ( ) 5. A. The speaker entered a competition, but didn't win a prize.  
B. The speaker has won the first prize and, as a result, will go to Thailand soon.  
C. Every winner in the competition has gone to Thailand.

#### 二、根据释义写出相应的单词

1. a place where planes can take off and land \_\_\_\_\_
2. a person who enters a competition \_\_\_\_\_
3. wonderful; great \_\_\_\_\_
4. something given to a winner of a competition \_\_\_\_\_
5. guess; consider \_\_\_\_\_

#### 三、将下列括号中的词放在句中适当的位置

1. She has watched the programme. (never)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I have been to Australia before. (never)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you entered a competition? (ever)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Did they listen to the news on the radio? (ever)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tom sees a film on Sunday afternoon. (always)  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. It rains here in summer. (often)

---

四、仔细阅读学生用书第 10 页活动 3, 根据例子, 找出含有现在完成时的句子

例: Has she visited China before?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

五、单项选择

- ( ) 1. — Where is your mother?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ to the bookshop.  
A. has been                      B. has gone                      C. went
- ( ) 2. There you are at last! Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. have; been                      B. has; been                      C. did; go
- ( ) 3. Tom and Tony are not here. They \_\_\_\_\_ to a party.  
A. has gone                      B. have been                      C. have gone
- ( ) 4. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of a plane ticket to the USA?  
A. prize                      B. price                      C. prizes
- ( ) 5. This is my most exciting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experiences                      B. experience                      C. news
- ( ) 6. Have you ever visited \_\_\_\_\_ the United States?  
A. /                      B. to                      C. at

六、根据例子, 写出 5 个你想向同伴问的问题, 请使用 “Have you ever...?” 的句式。

例: Have your ever talked with a foreigner before?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Wei Ming has been all over China by plane.

### 一、选词填空

1. He has travelled all over the world by \_\_\_\_\_ (plan; plane).
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (is; has) given concerts in China.
3. The tickets have already \_\_\_\_\_ (sell; sold) out.
4. Liu Huan has \_\_\_\_\_ (write; written) many songs.
5. Zhang Ziyi sits \_\_\_\_\_ (besides; beside) her.
6. Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ (abroad; aboard)?
7. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (fly; flown) before?

### 二、介词填空

1. — Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ a rock concert?  
— Yes. I have. Several times.
2. Han Li has been \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco for several years.
3. Her father works in Air China and he flies \_\_\_\_\_ different places.
4. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ Chinatown.
5. She will be \_\_\_\_\_ holiday next month.

### 三、完成下列句子

1. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (吃过西餐)?
2. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (吃过意大利食品)?
3. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (梦想成真)?
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (出过国)?
5. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (去过摇滚音乐会)?
6. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ (著名的中国音乐家).
7. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ (她没参观过的地方)?
8. What food \_\_\_\_\_ (吃起来很香)?

### 四、用现在完成时回答下列问题

1. Why don't you have lunch?  
Because \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why don't you do your homework now?  
Because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Have you had your breakfast?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hurry up, or we'll miss the bus.  
Of course we won't. It \_\_\_\_\_.



5. You must read this book. It's excellent.

I know. I \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Please hand in your homework now!

But \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Let's go to Australia next week, shall we?

Well, it's a great idea, but \_\_\_\_\_.

## 五、完形填空

Think about driving without traffic light. (1)\_\_\_\_\_ dream! The next time you stop for a red light, thank the inventor. Garret A. Morgan.

Garret A. Morgan was born to a poor African-American family. When he was 14, he left school and went to work. He did not receive much education, but he was very imaginative. He taught (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Morgan worked in a sewing machine shop. He got (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in machines. He always looked for (4)\_\_\_\_\_ ways to do things. Morgan invented a helmet (头盔) (5)\_\_\_\_\_ miners and firefighters from smoke and gas. He won a gold medal for this invention.

But this was only the beginning. Morgan looked for other problems to solve. Cars were very popular in the United States. The streets were crowded with cars. There were many (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Morgan had an idea. What about setting a light at each street corner? The light would tell the cars to stop or go. He invented a timer (7)\_\_\_\_\_ automatically changed the light.

Cities throughout the country wanted to have Morgan's traffic lights. He (8)\_\_\_\_\_ produce enough traffic lights. It was the 1920s. He sold his invention to the General Electric Corporation(公司). He got \$ 40,000. This was a large amount of money at that time.

- |                      |                 |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. What good  | B. How terrible | C. What a frightening |
| ( ) 2. A. his        | B. himself      | C. herself            |
| ( ) 3. A. interested | B. interesting  | C. interest           |
| ( ) 4. A. best       | B. better       | C. worse              |
| ( ) 5. A. protect    | B. keep         | C. to protect         |
| ( ) 6. A. lights     | B. cars         | C. accidents          |
| ( ) 7. A. who        | B. whose        | C. that               |
| ( ) 8. A. mustn't    | B. couldn't     | C. mayn't             |