初中英语

专项精练大提高



重拳出击

张 丹 编著

- * 专项集中实破
- 提高学习效率
- 经典试题分析
- 增强考试能力
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Geading Reading Omprehension

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TEST

Several years ago, cell phone were very expensive. Only important people and people with a lot of money had them. These days, the prices have been greatly falling, and they come in small sizes and different colors. So more and more people, even high school students, have one in their hands.

It is true that it's an easy way to keep in touch with(联系) friends at any time and in any place. But in places like classrooms, movie theatres and museums, where everyone should be quiet or talk in low voice, we can also hear the ringing. Some drivers have accidents for using cell phones when driving. Worst of all, some students who can't pay their phone bills do something illegal (违法的) to get money. So, are cell phone really a help?

- 1. Which is true about cell phones in this story?
 - A. Cell phone have become smaller but more expensive.
 - B. Some students use cell phone to do something illegal.
 - C. Drivers use cell phone to avoid (避免) traffic jams (堵塞).
 - D. Cell phone make communication (交流) easier.
- 2. Some time ago, _____ could have cell phones.
 - A. high school students
 - B. taxi drivers
 - C. only big persons and rich people
 - D. everyone
- 3. Cell phones are used to ______.
 - A. keep in touch with friends

- B. drive fast on the road
- C. get high marks at school
- D. make a lot of money
- 4. What does the writer think of cell phone?
 - A. They are really a help.
 - B. It's allright to use them in theatres.
 - C. He wonders if they do people good.
 - D. They harm (有害) people's health.

2

A man heard that a certain government department (某政府部门) wanted a clerk (职员), so he wrote and asked for the position. But while he was waiting for an answer, a friend of his introduced (介绍) him to the head of the department, who at once gave him the work.

Several months later, while the man was working in the department, he got a letter which had been sent on to him from his old address. This letter said:

Dear sir,

We are sorry to have to tell you that we cannot let you work in this department hecause we do not think that you would be able to do the work well.

Yours

The man laughed, but when he looked at the letter more carefully, he saw that he had signed (签字) it himself!

| means . |
|---------|
| ŀ |

A. 回信 B. 批准 C. 工资 D. 职位



- 2. Did the man get the work?
 - A. Yes, he got it because of his ability.
 - B. Yes, he got it because of his friend's introduction.
 - C. No, he didn't. They didn't let him work there.
 - D. No, the department wrote a letter and refused (拒绝) him.
- 3. From the text we can see that _____.
 - A. the man was a hard-working worker
 - B. the man was a very able man
 - C. the man was a very lucky man
 - D. the man was a very careless man
- 4. This text tell us _____.
 - A. someone is lucky, someone not.
 - B. the man who is always lucky.
 - C. You must do as a careful man.
 - D. You don't need to be careful.

The English language is changing all the time. New words are created (创造), like DIY, PC, and E-mail, etc. Do you know how words come into English? Many words are borrowed from other languages. From Chinese, for example, English has borrowed words like tou fu and kung fu.

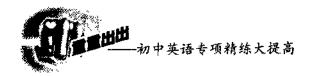
Words have also come into English in unusual ways. Words like breakfast and afternoon are two short words which are put together. Also, parts of two words are put together and become a new word. For example, brunch comes from breakfast and lunch. Some words come from

| longer words ,like bike from bicycle, and exam from examination. Don't | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| you think all these make English an interesting language? | | | |
| 1. The story tells us about the of the English language. | | | |
| A. start | B. future | C. change | D. history |
| 2 is another way of saying tou fu. | | | |
| A. Bean | B. Pea | C. Bean curd | D. Tea |
| 3. In what way is the word "sunglasses" created? | | | |
| A. Making a long word short. | | | |
| B. Putting two words together. | | | |
| C. Putting parts of two words together. | | | |
| D. Borrowing words from other languages. | | | |
| 4. English has borrowed words from | | | |
| A. only Chin | ese | B. only French | |
| C. other lang | uages | D. none of langua | ages |
| | | | |

In some parts of the United States, farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England. New England has many trees and thin, rocky soil. Anyone who wanted to start a new farm has to work very hard. The first job was cutting down trees. The next job was digging the stumps (树桃) of the trees out of the soil. Then the farmer had the difficult job of removing stones from his land. They come up through the thin soil from the rocks below. Farmers have to deep removing stones from the fields. Even today farms which have been worked on for 200 years deep producing more stones. That is why stone walls are used instead of fences (篱笆) around New England



fields. The stone walls are not high; a man can easily climb over them. But they keep the farmer's cows from joining his neighbour's cows. 1. New England is . A. in England B. in the U.S. A C. to the northeast of England D. to the northeast of the U.S.A 2. The article compares (比较) farming in A. England and in New England B. England and in the U.S. A C. different parts of the U.S.A D. different parts of New England 3. If a farmer starts a new farm in New England, he may take this order a. remove the stones from the soil h. build a stone wall around the fields c. dig out the tree stumps d. cut down the trees B. b, c, d, a C. d, b, c, a A. a,b,c,d D. d,c,a,h 4. Which is the greatest difficulty for New England farmers in their farmiug? A. The soil is as firm as a rock. B. There are too many stones. C. Plants can hardly grow. D. The soil doesn't produce crops.



6

Mr. Harris had never married, and he lived in a small house by himself. He was always very careful about what he ate and drank, and he never went out when the weather was cold. He was always afraid that he was getting some terrible disease (疾病), so he often went to see his doctor, and the doctor was getting tired of his patient's imagined (幻想) illness, because he had more important work to do.

Then one day Mr. Harris hurried into the doctor's office and told him he was sure he had a certain terrible disease which he had read about in the newspaper. He showed the doctor the article. The doctor read it carefully and then said, "But, Mr. Harris, people don't know when they have this disease! There are no symptoms (症状), and they feel very good."

"Oh, my goodness!" said Mr. Harris, "I thought so That's just how I feel!" 1. There were _____ people in Mr. Harris' home. C. three A. one B. two D. four The doctor was ______. A. angry B. impatient (不耐烦) C. patient all the time D. careless of him 3. He often went to see bis doctor because . . A. he was ill B. he was afraid he was ill C. he was told he was ill D. he had not been ill for long time

| 4, Mr. Harris felt | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. sad | B. terribly sick | |
| C. very good | D. disappointed (失望) | |
| TEST 6 | | |
| A small store sold a lot of nice | jewelry, and the owner was always | |
| careful to stop people from stealing i | t. One day a thief came and tried to | |
| steal a beautiful necklace, but the o | wner of the store caught him immedi- | |
| ately and went to the telephone to co | all the police to come and arrest (逮 | |
| 捕) him. | | |
| "Please don't do that!" the th | ief said. "I have a wife and three | |
| children at home. And I'll pay for the | ne necklace." | |
| The owner of the store felt sorr | y for the man and he didn't want to | |
| have a lot of trouble with the police | , so he accepted (接受) the man's | |
| offer to pay for the necklace and we | nt to prepare a bill for it. But when | |
| he gave it to the thief, the man lo | oked surprised and said, "I wasn't | |
| tending (企图) to get anything as expensive as that. Do you have some- | | |
| thing cheaper?" | | |
| 1. The store sold | | |
| A. juice B. jewelry | C. fruit D. jackets | |
| 2. The store owner caught a man | ,· | |
| A. stealing a necklace | B. stealing some fruit | |
| C. stealing money | D. breaking one of his necklace | |
| 3. The store owner wanted to | <u> </u> | |
| A. call the police | B. beat the man | |
| C. throw the thief out of the store | | |

| D. do business | with the thief | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 4. The man had children at bome. | | | |
| A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| 5. The man bough | nt | | |
| A. nothing | B. an earring | C. a finger ring | D. a necklace |
| TEST 7 | | | |
| We use a d | ictionary for two | main reasons——to | find out how to |
| spell a word, and | to find out the m | neaning of a word. | |
| All the word | ls in a dictionary | are in alphabetical | order (字母顺 |
| 序). This means | words that begin | with the letter "z" | are at the end of |
| the dictionary. | | | |
| The second | letter of a word | is also important. I | for example, the |
| word "act" comes before the word "ant". This is because the letter "c" | | | |
| comes before the letter "n" in the alphabet. For the same reason the | | | |
| word "bag" comes before the word "hat". The letter "g" comes before | | | |
| the letter "t" in | the alphabet. | | |
| People who do not know the alphabet cannot use a dictionary. They | | | |
| do not know how to find words. | | | |
| One of the most famous dictionaries in the world is the Oxford Eng- | | | |
| lish Dictionary. It gives the meanings and spelling of all the words in the | | | |
| English language | . Most dictionarie | s do not have every | word. |
| 1. Words that sta | rt with " | _" are at the end of | a dictionary. |
| А. с | B. a | C. t | D. z |
| 2. The word " | act" comes hefo | re "ant" in a di | ictionary because |
| | | | |



| A. words that start with "a" are | e at the beginning of a dictionary |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| B. both words start with "a" | • |
| C. "c" comes before "n" in th | e alphabet |
| D. both words end with "t" | · |
| 3. People who cannot u | se a dictionary |
| A. do not know the alphabet | B. are learning English |
| C. know the alphaeet | D. are children |
| TEST 8 | |
| Michael Jackson is one of th | ne America's most successful singer |

Michael Jackson is one of the America's most successful singers. He's also well-known for his dancing.

He started singing in 1965. He made his first record in 1970. Nobody knows how many records he has sold all over the world. One of his records sold seventeen and a half million copies.

Michael was born in 1959. He has four brothers. The five of them used to sing in a group called "The Jackson Five". They started singing in public in 1965. In 1970 the group made their first record; it was called "I want you back". It was very successful. In America it was Number I and in Britain it was Number 2. They had three more hits (流行曲目) in the same year.

In 1978 Michael acted in his first film. The first record which he made on his own sold eight million copies in the world. This was the beginning of his success.

Michael doesn't go out much He is too well-known. He lives in a large house and keeps lots of animals. He never eats meat.

1. Michael Jackson's most successful record sold _____ copies.

| A. 1 750 000 | | B. 17 500 000 | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| C. 175 000 000 | | D. 750 000 000 | |
| 2. "The Jackson F | live" is | _· | |
| A. the nickname | e of Michael Jack | son | |
| B, the name of | his singing group | | |
| C. the name of | Jackson's first filt | n | |
| D, the name of | one of his songs | | |
| 3. The name of the | e group's first rec | ord is "". | |
| A. The Jackson | Five | B. Michael Jacks | on |
| C. I want you back | | D. A well-known | singer |
| 4. According to th | e passage, Micha | el Jackson is | · |
| A. a singer | B. a dancer | C. an actor | D. all above |
| TEST 0 | | | |

A gentleman once had a cat, of which he was very fond (宠爱).

At meal time the cat sat up at the table with him.

The man ate with a knife and fork, but the cat ate from her plate. Sometimes, when she had finished her dish, her master would give her a bit of his food. He shared (分字) his meal with her.

One day the cat was missing at meal time. "Ah! Where is my cat?" asked the man. His wife said, "Can't you eat without her?" So the meal began without the cat. Before the lunch was over, the cat rushed into the room and at once jumped up onto the chair. She had two mice in her mouth, and before anyone could stop her, she dropped one into her own plate. and the other into her master's plate. "Dear me!" cried the woman. "A mouse in your plate!" "Hnsh," said ber husband. "This



shows that she is a nice cat. She knows what friendship is. She wished me to share her dinner as I often shared mine with her."

| 1. The master loved his very much. | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|
| A. wife | B. cat | C. table | D. dinner |
| 2. The cat sat up | o at the table | meal time. | |
| A. at | B. before | C. after | D. for |
| 3 the gentleman gave his cat food when she ate up her food. | | | |
| A. Finally | B. Often | C. Always | D. Sometimes |
| 4. One day the cat was for a while. | | | |
| A. there | B. here | C. absent | D. late |
| 5. The cat came back with mice in her mouth. | | | |
| A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| TEST 10 | | | |

The 35th President of the United States, John Kennedy, entered the White House in 1961 at the age of 43, one of the youngest Presidents in American history. Even by then, he had lived a full and colorful life. After graduation (毕业) from Harvard University, he toured Europe and visited Great Britain. In the same year, he published his first book——"Why England Slept", a story of pre-World War II (二战前) British politics.

Kennedy's spirit won the hearts of the American people. He called on people to meet the challenges (挑战) of a new age for the country. The Americans began to look to America with new hopes But his life was cut short by a bullet (子弹) on November 23rd, 1963, as he rode in a motorcade (车队) through downtown Dallas, Texas. He had been Presi-



| | 2011 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 |
|-----|---|
| | (悲痛). In honor of the late President, the Kennedy half dollar was first |
| į | made in 1964. |
| | 1. John Kennedy was President of the U. S. A. |
| | A. a 35-year old B. the 35th C. 35 years ago D. 35 times |
| | 2. The White House is a place which |
| : | A. many people live in |
| | B. the American president lives in |
| İ | C. the Americans want to buy |
| | D. the college students would like to have |
| 12 | 3. "Why England Slept" was about |
| | A. the English people and sleep |
| | B. the study of sleep in England |
| ļ | C. British politics before the World war II |
| | D. sleep in Britain before the World War II |
| | 4. In 1964, |
| | A. a kind of American money was newly made |
| | B. John Kennedy was murdered (谋杀) |
| - 1 | |

dent for less than three years. The whole nation was plunged into grief

TEST 11

The car was invented just a century ago. You may know all kinds of cars' names, but many people don't know who was the inventor of the first car. The first car was invented not by a German, but an American. His name was Henry Ford.

C. The President made a long journey in Europe D. John Kennedy used half dollar to buy things



Henry was born in a poor family. He was the eldest of six children. When he was a boy, he was interested in fixing watches and machines. When he was twelve years old, his mother died. Soon he had to work in a machine shop for two dollars and fifty cents a week. In the evenings he repaired watches for another dollar a week. The hard life made him strong and able.

At that time there was another interest in the life of the young Ford. He dreamed to make a machine. It could run without horse, so named "horseless carriage". He overcame (克服) a lot of difficulties and in April 1893, the "horseless carriage" was finally finished. It was the first car.

| Later Henry Ford founded the F | ord Motor Company | (福特汽车公 |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| 司). He was really the first inventor of the car in the world. | | |
| 1 really invented the car first. | | |
| A. A German B. An American | C. A Frenchman | D. A Japanese |
| 2. From the story we can know the ca | ır was invented | |
| A. more than 100 years ago | B. less than 100 year | ars ago |
| C. just 100 years ago | D. 50 years ago | |
| 3. Henry Ford must bave | | |
| A. five brothers and sisters | B. six brothers and | sisters |
| C. five or six younger brothers | D. three brothers | |
| 4. Young Ford earned (挣) | _ every week. | |
| A. 2. 5 dollars B. 3dollars | C. 3. 5 dollars | D. 4 dollars |
| 5. The car has a history of | | |
| A about 100 years R 110 years | C 80 veem | D 150 years |

14

Mr. Li has a big shop in New York. He often goes abroad on business. He is interested in the old things and has spent much money on them. He takes good care of them and sometimes shows them to his friends.

Last autumn Mr. Li found an old vase in a shop in Tokyo. It was made in China about four hundred years ago. He bought it for two million dollars. When he took it home, he put it in a strong box and never told anybody about it.

A month ago Mr. Li moved to a bigger house. His wife told the workers to pay a special care of the old things. An older worker among them felt unwell that day. He was sure he could go on working and didn't tell anybody about it. He chose the smallest box and tried to carry it to the truck. But it was heavy and he fell to the floor when he went downstairs with the box in his hands. Mrs. Li hurried to open the box and found the old vase was broken!

"Don't worry, Mrs. Li," said the old worker. "I'll repay you a modern and fashionable one!"

| 1. Mr. Li 18, | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Λ . strange | B. an able worker |
| C. a rich shopkeeper | D. a busy businessman |
| 2. Mr. Li is interested in the old | things, so he |
| A. often goes abroad | B. often buys some |
| C. watches them carefully | D. likes to visit the markets |
| 3. Mr. Li was afraid | so he never showed it to others. |