

A⁺方案英语专项训练系列丛书
YINGYU ZHUANXINGLIANXING



A⁺方案

英语专项练王

主编 操斌

- ★名师选编
- ★专项活页
- ★重点突破
- ★稳取高分



通用版(上)

初中英语

9 年级



内蒙古人民出版社

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Topic 1 Learning how to learn

综合训练 1

一、完形填空。

It is reported that over 300 million people in China are suffering from near-sightedness. As more children have got 1 trouble, their parents hope to cure the disease by medicine, equipment or by correcting the way children 2 and sit. But in fact the 3 given to one's eyes should start with the 4 on one's feet. Three 5 on how to protect eyes are as follows:

Firstly, don't fasten your shoes too tightly. Try wearing loose shoes and 6 or walking bare-footed at home. When traveling, try wearing cloth shoes so as to make blood circulation (血液循环) 7.

Secondly, walking on tiptoes (脚趾、足尖) will help 8 one's eyesight and prevent near-sightedness. Figures (数字) tell that 9 ballet (芭蕾舞) performers are near-sighted.

Thirdly, rope skipping 10 does good to one's eye-sight. When skipping the rope, one 11 react (反应) quickly, which excites the 12 as well as the eyes. Besides 13 exercises, it is good to pull one's ears. Pulling the ears 20 times is 14 to be an effective 15 to reduce the pressure on one's eyes soon.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| () 1. A.life | B.school | C.head | D.ey |
| () 2. A.play | B.move | C.study | D.read |
| () 3. A.money | B.care | C.books | D.glasses |
| () 4. A.exercise | B.shoes | C.football | D.stockings |
| () 5. A.pictures | B.sentences | C.methods | D.facts |
| () 6. A.clothes | B.socks | C.trousers | D.shirts |
| () 7. A.faster | B.cleaner | C.harder | D.easier |
| () 8. A.open | B.improve | C.lose | D.cut |
| () 9. A.some | B.most | C.few | D.none |
| () 10. A.hardly | B.also | C.still | D.never |
| () 11. A.has to | B.can | C.is going to | D.stops to |
| () 12. A.body | B.brain | C.legs | D.heart |
| () 13. A.hand | B.foot | C.head | D.ear |
| () 14. A.made | B.played. | C.liked | D.found |
| () 15. A.idea | B.sport | C.game | D.way |

二、阅读理解。

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day. You may fail an exam if you are lazy for most of the time and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English and speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed too late at night. Before you start the exam, read carefully. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question. When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything out.

1. 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. If people want to do well in an exam, they have to _____.
 A. watch TV often B. work very hard
 C. eat a lot of food D. sleep late at night
- () 2. If people want to learn English well, they _____.
 A. only need to learn grammar B. must often practice English
 C. should go to English D. have to go to bed early
- () 3. It's important to _____ a few days before the exam..
 A. play well B. have a good drink
 C. read the question papers D. have a good sleep
- () 4. When people have finished the exam, they should _____.
 A. stand up and leave at once
 B. answer a few more questions
 C. make sure there aren't any mistakes on the paper
 D. leave some mistakes on the question paper
- () 5. The best title for this passage is _____.
 A. An Important Exam. B. An Easy Exam.
 C. Get Ready for an Exam. D. How to Pass an Exam

2. 根据首字母提示补全单词。

1. If you want to p_____ an exam. Work hard..
 2. You'll f_____ an exam if you are lazy.
 3. If you want to be good at English, speak English as much as p_____.
 4. Before you give your answers, read each question c_____. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question.
 5. Before you hand in your test paper, be sure you have not m_____ anything out.

三、短文填词。

Climbing a mountain is hard work. But one step after another finally brings a person to the t____
 1____. Along the way, he can stop and look a____ 2____. And the h____ 3____ he climbs, the more wonderful
 his view is. If he keeps climbing, he will have a new world before him. He will have a new way of
 s____ 4____ everything.

Now learning a____ 5____ language is something like climbing a mountain. This new language can give
 you a new view of life. And it is more than a look at the surface of things. It can open the way into
 people's minds and hearts, into a culture very d____ 6____ from the one of your own. This will make you
 richer, r____ 7____ in things that money can't buy. Even though you never set foot on a ship or a plane,
 you can be an armchair t____ 8____ through books.

Like the mountain climber who stops now and then to e____ 9____ the scenery around him, everyone
 who is interested in reading will find p____ 10____ in books as he fights on to learn more and more of that
 new language.

1. t_____ 2. a_____ 3. h_____ 4. s_____ 5. a_____
 6. d_____ 7. r_____ 8. t_____ 9. e_____ 10. p_____

综合训练 2

一、完形填空。

Mrs Black was a famous musician several years ago. She 1 music at a school and her students did well in their lessons. They liked her very much. 2 the old woman stays at home with her husband. The old man looks after his wife well and she is 3 worried about anything. Her students 4 forget their teacher when they win their prizes. She often 5 some presents on her birthday and at Christmas, and she is very 6.

Just like some old people, Mrs Black finds that her 7 is failing. Sometimes she forgets 8 she did or will do. It often gets her in 9. Her 10 has noticed it and asked her to see a famous doctor who lives in the capital. He bought two tickets 11 London and told her to put 12 into her handbag while she was playing the piano. The next morning, when they reached the 13 just in time to catch the plane, Mrs Black said, "I wish we'd brought the 14 with us."

"Don't be fool, dear!" said Mr Black. "We are not going to hold a concert, but to see a 15."

"I know," she said, "but I left the tickets on it!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A.loved | B.taught | C.enjoyed | D.studied |
| () 2. A. Now | B. Once | C. Still | D. Soon |
| () 3. A.always | B.often | C.never | D.sometimes |
| () 4. A.can't | B.have to | C.muts | D.would |
| () 5. A.buys | B.prepares | C.makes | D.receives |
| () 6. A.nervous | B.worried | C.sad | D.happy |
| () 7. A.sight | B.hearing | C.interest | D.memory |
| () 8. A.what | B.how | C.why | D.where |
| () 9. A.place | B.danger | C.trouble | D.surprise |
| () 10. A.husband | B.danghter | C.son | D.father |
| () 11. A.for | B.in | C.from | D.of |
| () 12. A.it | B.them | C.this | D.that |
| () 13. A.airport | B.bus stop | C.station | D.harbour |
| () 14. A.money | B.music | C.tickets | D.piano |
| () 15. A.doctor | B.film | C.play | D.house |

二、阅读理解。

School education (教育) is very important and useful. The students both learn knowledge and get an education. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. They learned a lot of knowledge outside school or in practice by themselves. A teacher, even he knows a lot, can't teach his students everything.

The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn, how to read and how to think. A good teacher with rich experience (经验) in teaching can teach his students the methods (=ways) of study. Through these methods the students are able to learn and get a lot of things by themselves.

Usually it is very easy for the students to remember some knowledge, but it is very difficult to use it for problems. If a teacher really shows the students the ability (能力) of how to use knowledge, it means the teacher has learned lots of knowledge by himself (or herself). The success in learning shows he or she knows how to study.

- () 1. From this passage we know _____.
 A. the students are taught everything at school
 B. a teacher can't teach the students everything
 C. school is really not important and useful
 D. Edison learned lots of knowledge at school
- () 2. A teacher's job is _____.
 A. to help the students with their lessons
 B. to teach the students everything
 C. to show the students how to study by themselves
 D. to tell them the way to study
- () 3. Choose the right order of this passage.
 a. How important are the study methods for students?
 b. What does the teacher's experience of success in study mean?
 c. Where should the students study?
 d. What is the job of a teacher?
 A. c, a, b, d B. b, c, a, d C. c, b, d, a D. c, d, a, b
- () 4. Which of the following is right?
 A. If we know how to learn, we can get a lot of knowledge.
 B. We can learn everything from our teachers.
 C. the writer tells us that practice is more important for the students than learning
 D. It is the only job for the students to learn knowledge.
- () 5. Which of the following is the best title (题目)?
 A. A real job for teachers.
 B. Study in and outside school.
 C. Practice—the only way of learning.
 D. How to learn knowledge.

三、短文填词。

It is easier to go downhill than to climb (爬) uphill, so it is easier to f 1 into bad habits (习惯) than into good ones.

Bad habits don't come s 2. They come little by little (逐渐地) w 3 people do not notice (注意) their danger (危险). Schoolboys first pick up little b 4 habit in school and on the streets. When they can't finish their lessons, they copy (抄袭) from their c 5. If they see bigger boys s 6, they also want to learn to smoke. When they get bigger, the habits become so s 7 that they can no longer get rid of (改掉) t 8. From copying, they fall behind, then they learn to steal, and smoking is bad for their b 9. At last, they become worse and worse.

How necessary (有必要) it is that we get rid of the bad habits in the b 10.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. f _____ | 2. s _____ | 3. w _____ | 4. b _____ | 5. c _____ |
| 6. s _____ | 7. s _____ | 8. t _____ | 9. b _____ | 10. b _____ |

综合训练 3

一、完形填空。

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study hard for long 1. This is very good. But it doesn't help 2, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need 3 out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your 4.

When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒的) and you'll learn more 5 study better. Psychologists (心理学家) 6 that learning takes place in this way. Here take English learning 7 an example. First you make 8 progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 9 the same. So you will think you're learning 10 and you may 11. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will take 12 big result. You'll see that you have already been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, 13 English can be very effective and 14. Don't give up. Learn slowly and you're sure 15 a good result.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. A.seconds | B.weeks | C.days | D.hours |
| () 2. A.a little | B.a lot | C.a few | D.many |
| () 3. A.go | B.to go | C.take out | D.to take |
| () 4. A.study | B.studying | C.eyes | D.health |
| () 5. A.after | B.or | C.and | D.to |
| () 6. A.have taught | B.have thought | C.have found | D.said |
| () 7. A.to | B.at | C.in | D.as |
| () 8. A.a lot | B.a great number | C.a lot of | D.many |
| () 9. A.to have | B.to make | C.to stay | D.to take |
| () 10. A.something | B.anything | C.everything | D.nothing |
| () 11. A.give in | B.give up | C.give out | D.give off |
| () 12. A.another | B.other | C.others | D.the other |
| () 13. Speaking | B. Studying | C. Writing | D. Using |
| () 14. A.possible | B.interesting | C.hard | D.difficult |
| () 15. A.to get | B.to catch | C.to make | D.to form |

二、阅读理解。

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important points to remember about rate (速度), or speed of reading.

1. Knowing why you are reading. What you are reading to find out will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.

2. Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of information. You must read such things slowly to remember each step and important idea.

3. Some thing should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, newsletters from friends, items or bits of news from the local paper, telling what is happening to friends and neighbours.

4. In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as

you go along, You need to read certain pages rapidly and slow down and do more careful readings when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.

1. 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. According to the passage, your reading speed depends on _____.
 A. whether the reading material is interesting or not
 B. what you are reading and the time you can afford
 C. what your purpose in reading something is
 D. whether the information is long or short
- () 2. If one wants to enjoy oneself by reading, one should take up _____.
 A. an enjoyable story book
 B. a book on science and technology
 C. business letters from work
 D. some material full of information
- () 3. Which of following readings should you read slowly and carefully? _____.
 A. Fairy tales
 B. Foreign novels
 C. Product directions
 D. An evening paper
- () 4. In suggestion 3, the word "items" means _____.
 A. useful objects
 B. piece of news
 C. test questions
 D. local papers
- () 5. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage? _____.
 A. How to decide your reading speed.
 B. How to raise your reading speed.
 C. How to know your reading skills.
 D. How to choose your reading materials

2. 判断正 (T) 误 (F)

- () 1. Better readers usually read very fast.
- () 2. The writer gives us four pieces of advice on reading.
- () 3. According to the passage, when you read some directions for making or doing some thing, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of information, you must try to read slowly.
- () 4. In this passage, the writer suggests that when we read some simple stories for enjoyment, we can read rapidly throughout
- () 5. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that in some of our readings, we should change our speed from fast to slow and slow to fast as we go along.

三、短文填空。

About four hundred years ago, Mr Bacon said that warm water freezes more quickly than cold water. But few people believed him u 1 1970. In that year, Dr Kell, a well-known scientist, found that Mr Bacon was r 2 . He filled one o 3 bowl with cold water, and the o 4 with warm water. Then he exposed (暴露) b 5 to the same low temperature. The warm water froze first.

The s 6 was that the two bowls had no covers (盖子). Some of the warm c 7 into vapor (水蒸气). It went into the air. This m 8 that less of water was l 9 to freeze. So the warm water froze f 10 than the cold water though it had a greater temperature drop to make.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. u _____ | 2. r _____ | 3. o _____ | 4. o _____ | 5. b _____ |
| 6. s _____ | 7. c _____ | 8. m _____ | 9. l _____ | 10. f _____ |

综合训练 4

一、完形填空。

Most adults once studying at school, had classes and did their homework every day. The same 1 is going on at school now. 2 it seems that doing weekend homework is 3 problem for the modern students.

All the students should agree that weekend homework should be abolished (取消). It's 4 for them studying at school five days a week. They have a lot of interests. With homework to do on Saturday and Sunday, When can they find 5 to help around the house, go and see a football or basketball game or a good film, join in family recreations (娱乐), or just have 6 at home? Because of these other activities, the homework can't be finished until 7. So their weekend homework is usually done in such a hurry that on Monday teachers are 8 and often threaten (威胁) to fail whole class of students because they know nothing about the 9. If there were no weekend homework for the students to do, they would be happy to go to school on Monday 10 having a good rest and to learn what the teachers teach.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. thing | B. school | C. class | D. homework |
| () 2. A. Also | B. But | C. Still | D. Though |
| () 3. A. no | B. another | C. one | D. other |
| () 4. A. not enough | B. enough | C. no good | D. no use |
| () 5. A. friends | B. time | C. places | D. money |
| () 6. A. rest | B. an exam | C. a lesson | D. a picnic |
| () 7. A. Monday afternoon | B. Saturday afternoon | C. Friday night | D. Sunday night |
| () 8. A. pleased | B. sorry | C. unhappy | D. not worried |
| () 9. A. lesson | B. games | C. interests | D. activities |
| () 10. A. until | B. when | C. before | D. after |

二、阅读理解。

Barbican Theatre

29 May-2 June

A Dream Play

Evenings at 7: 15 pm (29 May at 7pm)

Tickets

weekdays: ¥27 ¥20 ¥16

saturday: ¥29 ¥23 ¥17

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

Barbican Theatre

6-17 June (not 10, 11, 12, 15, June)

Swan Lake 6, 7, 8, 9, 16 June at 7: 45 pm; 17 June at 5 pm

Triple Bill 13, 14, June at 7: 45 pm

Tickets

Weekdays: ¥24 ¥19 ¥15

Sat/Sun: ¥26 ¥21 ¥17

Barbican Card Discount (折扣)

First night tickets for ¥12 each

Other performances: 20% off 2 tickets

- () 1. You may watch A Dream Play at _____ on 30 May.
A. 10 am B. 5 pm C. 7 pm D. 7: 15pm
- () 2. If you want to watch Swan Lake, you can go to Barbican Theatre on _____.
A. 29 May B. 5 June C. 13 June D. 16 June
- () 3. You may watch _____ if you go to Barbican Theatre on 14 June.
A. Swan Lake B. Triple Bill
C. A Dream Play D. both Swan Lake and Triple Bill
- () 4. You can buy a first night ticket for Swan Lake at the price of _____ with a Barbican Card.
A. ¥ 12 B. ¥ 15 C. ¥ 24 D. ¥ 30
- () 5. If you want to buy three for Triple Bill on Tuesday, how much will you pay at least?
A. ¥ 45 B. ¥ 51 C. ¥ 57 D. ¥ 60

三、短文填词。

One evening I visited the English corner of our university for the first time. It lies beside our university library where trees and flowers g 1 and there is a spacious (宽敞的) ground. Every evening, large n 2 of people go there to improve their English.

When I a 3 there, many people had already been there. I looked around and found that most of them were college students. Some of them were t 4 in English in twos and threes. From time to time they l 5 joyfully. To my great s 6, I even found three foreigners talking and smiling with some students who were listening with great i 7. Just then, a tall student came towards me and asked, "Shall we have a talk in English?" My heart beat very fast at that moment for it was the first time for me to visit the English corner. Anyway, I managed to say "Yes". Soon we were talking f 8 about our studies, our lives, our hobbies as well as our p 9 of learning English. Time went fast and it was already 10 o'clock before I realized it.

I had a good time there and was glad to learn a lot at the corner. I understood the proverb better, "Practice m 10 perfect."

1.g _____ 2.n _____ 3.a _____ 4.t _____ 5.l _____
6.s _____ 7.i _____ 8.f _____ 9.p _____ 10.m _____

四、书面表达。

根据提示写一篇 80 字左右的短文。

你 (Mr Brown) 是一位英语专家, 一名叫 Wang Hai 的学生请教如何才能把英语学好, 你给他写回信介绍学英语应注意的事项, 信的开头已给出。

1. 认识到学英语的重要性。
2. 课堂上认真听讲, 做好笔记。
3. 熟记单词和短语。
4. 多听磁带和多看英语电视节目, 不要怕犯错误, 多与同学用英语对话。
5. 有问题要积极向老师请教。

Dear Wang Hai,

I am glad to know that you like English very much. You want to know

Topic 2 How we have changed

综合训练 1

一、完形填空。

Jim was twenty-eight. He was tall and strong. He worked hard in his small field. He had known a girl called Mabel for five years who lived in another town. He hoped she could marry (嫁) him soon. But she didn't marry 1 he built a new house. He hadn't enough money. Of course it was 2 for him to do so.

Winter was coming and the fields were covered with thick snow. Jim had 3 to do at home. Mabel told him to find some temporary (临时的) work in the town. He thought she was right and came to Mr Green's factory where he carried stones from the hill to the workplaces. It was hard work but he 4 more. At the end of the month Mr Green paid the young man nearly two thousand dollars. He was very happy. He hurried to the post office, but it was closed. He had a look at the clock on the wall. It was half past five and he was told 5 there the next morning. He had to return to the 6. He felt 7 and went into a restaurant and ate something. He did not see a thief 8 him and as soon as he sat at table. The man sat down next to him and asked him to drink a cup with him.

He agreed and drank a lot. And when he woke up two hours later, his money was stolen (被偷). He was sad of it and cried for a long time.

The next day Mr Green saw the young man's eyes were sad and asked what had happened 9 him. He told him about it and at last he said, "I worked for 10 last month!"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A.when | B.after | C.until | D.if |
| () 2. A.necessary | B.important | C.interesting | D.difficult |
| () 3. A.something | B.anything | C.nothing | D.everything |
| () 4. A.paid | B.was paying | C.would pay | D.was paid |
| () 5. A.to go | B.going | C.go | D.goes |
| () 6. A.field | B.town | C.factory | D.house |
| () 7. A.thirsty | B.hungry | C.tired | D.terrible |
| () 8. A.follow | B.following | C.to follow | D.to following |
| () 9. A.on | B.at | C.with | D.to |
| () 10. A.my wife | B.the thief | C.you | D.nobody |

二、阅读理解。

A

Driver Wanted	Air Hostess Wanted
1. Clean driving license	1. Age: between 20 and 33
2. Good-looking	2. Height: from 1.6m to 1.75m
3. Age: over 25	3. Two foreign languages
Apply to: Capes Taxi, Shenzhen	4. College graduate
Tel: 0755-6561382	5. Apply to: China Airlines, Beijing
	Tel: 010-88488970

Teacher Needed

For private language school

Teaching experience necessary

Apply to: Instant Language Ltd., Dalian

Tel: 0411-4313861

- () 1. If you want to work in the south, you can apply for a job as _____.
A. a driver B. an air hostess C. a teacher D. all of the above
- () 2. You may call _____ when you wish to be a teacher.
A. 0755-6561382 B. 0411-4313861
C. 010-88488970 D. A and B
- () 3. Mary, aged 26, knows English and Japanese. Which job can be given to her?
A. Driving for Capes Taxi.
B. Working for China Airlines.
C. Teaching at Instant Language Ltd.
D. None of the above.
- () 4. What prevents Jack, an experienced taxi driver, working for Capes Taxi?
A. Liking beer and wine.
B. Breaking traffic rules.
C. Being unable to speak a foreign language.
D. Not having college education.
- () 5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the three ads?
A. Height. B. Age. C. Language. D. Health

三、短文填词。

Last night I was in a world where all the colours were different. The grass (草) was orange, the trees were white, in the green sky there was a purple (紫色) sun and a moon with the colour of blood (鲜血). I was a child again, eight years old, and I was lost. I felt afraid and u 1. In front of me there was a street, and there were n 2 people, but all around me I heard the n 3 of big insects (昆虫). It was very hot. Suddenly a door opened on my l 4. I went into the house and ran up the stairs. When I got to the top, I saw a field f 5 of blue horses. I called one of them, he came over to me and I got on his back. I don't know how far he took me. We went through forests (森林), a 6 the rivers, p 7 high mountains (山脉) covered with black snow. At last we came to a town. There were many people in the town. Nobody spoke, I heard my mother's voice in the big building. I called as l 8 as I could. I pushed the door, but it was too big and heavy. I pushed h 9 and harder. Then w 10 up.

1. u _____ 2. n _____ 3. n _____ 4. l _____ 5. f _____
6. a _____ 7. p _____ 8. l _____ 9. h _____ 10. w _____

综合训练 2

一、完形填空。

Herb was at home alone one night while his parents were out for the evening. He had often stayed alone before, so he wasn't 1. As he waited for his parents to return home, he watched the late films on TV. 2 became heavier and heavier as the time passed.

Suddenly Herb's eyes were opened wide. What was that 3 in the next room? Herb heard the window slowly being inched (一寸寸地) open. For a minute Herb was so frightened (惊恐) that he could not 4, and his body felt like ice.

He knew that he mustn't lose his 5 and began to think of the things he could do. He couldn't 6 the telephone without passing the window where he had heard the noise. Again he heard the sound of someone trying to 7 into his home through the windows.

Herb's drums (鼓) were standing in the corner near the TV. "Wait, maybe there is something I can do," thought Herb. He picked up the drumsticks and beat on his drums as 8 as he could. The commotion (嘈杂, 混乱) was so terrible that Herb surprised 9 himself. He also surprised the person 10 the window, who ran away as fast as possible.

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|---------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. | A. worried | B. lonely | C. afraid | D. sad |
| () 2. | A. The films | B. His body | C. The night | D. His eyes |
| () 3. | A. talk | B. noise | C. person | D. thing |
| () 4. | A. hear | B. cry | C. move | D. think |
| () 5. | A. head | B. heart | C. hope | D. way |
| () 6. | A. reach | B. touch | C. watch | D. catch |
| () 7. | A. walk | B. run | C. jump | D. climb |
| () 8. | A. fast | B. hard | C. carefully | D. strongly |
| () 9. | A. still | B. even | C. perhaps | D. rather |
| () 10. | A. at | B. to | C. on | D. in |

二、阅读理解。

My grandfather is an eighty-year-old man. He always complains about how fast things have changed, and he often says that life used to be better.

Families aren't families the way they used to be. A lot of families have broken down. If husband and wife have problems with their marriage, they no longer stay together. And mothers used to stay at home and take care of their children, but now not anymore. Everyone's working. No one has time to look after children at home.

And the cars! No one walks anymore; everyone drives. We used to walk five miles to school every day, even in winter. But now we don't. And in school, the children don't have to think anymore. In math class, for example, we used to add, subtract (减), multiply (乘) and divide (除) in our heads. Kids don't use their heads anymore; instead, they use calculators (计算器).

Most families have computers now. In the past, we didn't have computers. We didn't even have lights. My mother used to spend all day cooking in the kitchen. But now nobody eats home-cooked food anymore.

And people don't talk to each other anymore. They are too busy to talk, too busy to eat, too busy

to think...

Life used to be simple , but it isn't anymore.

- () 1. What does my grandfather think of life now?
A. He thinks the life is the same as it used to be .
B. He thinks the life now is worse than it used to be.
C. He thinks the life now is better than it used to be.
D. He thinks the life now is very good .
- () 2. What does the underlined word "marriage" mean?
A. 生活 B. 工作 C. 婚姻 D. 家庭
- () 3. What has happened to students these years according to the passage?
A. The students don't have to think anymore in school.
B. The students use calculators in math class.
C. The students used to walk to school , but now they don't.
D. All of the above .
- () 4. What changes have happened to some families?
①There are lights at home.
②. People like to eat home-cooked food.
③. Lots of families have computers.
④. Lots of couples live apart because of unhappy problems.
A. ①②④ B. ②③④ C. ①②③ D. ①③④
- () 5. Which is right according to the passage?
A. People have too much time to talk with each other .
B. Life now is very simple.
C. Some families have become single-parent families.
D. Lots of mothers stay at home and look after their children

三、短文填空。

James w 1 a play for television about a family who came to England from India , and the play was very i 2 . It was bought by an American company. James was then i 3 to go to New York to help them. He lived in Washington, which is an hour a 4 from New York by air . The plane was going to take off at 8: 30 in the morning. So he had to be at the airport at about 7: 30 . He o 5 a taxi for 6: 30 and went to sleep . He forgot to wind the clock , and it stopped after midnight. Also the driver of the taxi had to work very late that night and he got up late the next morning.

James woke with the feeling that something was wrong . He looked at his clock . It stood there q 6 with the hands pointing to ten past twelve. He t 7 on the radio and knew it was ten . He was late for the plane .

He was just p 8 his coffee when he heard a piece of news from the radio: "Reports are coming in of a plane crash near Washington airport. A Boeing 707 f 9 to New York crashed soon after taking off this morning . Flight number 2234..." James s 10 turned pale (苍白).

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|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1.w _____ | 2.i _____ | 3.i _____ | 4.a _____ | 5.o _____ |
| 6.q _____ | 7.t _____ | 8.p _____ | 9.f _____ | 10.s _____ |